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A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW, MERCANTILE JOURNAL,

AND

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

VOL. IX. No. 435.]

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1858.

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NINETEENTH REPORT of the DIRECTORS of the COMMERCIAL BANK of LONDON, for the HALF-YEAR, ending 30th June, 1858.—At an ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held at the Banking-house, Lothbury, on Tuesday, the 20th July, 1858.

DIRECTORS.
MARK HUNTER, Esq., Chairman.
Edward Stillingfleet Cayley, Esq., M.P.
John Alfred Chowne, Esq.
George Olive, Esq., M.P.
William Cooper, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Jackson, Esq., M.P.
Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.
Robert Stacey Price, Esq.
John Savage, Esq.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Joseph Thompson, Esq.
Joseph Underwood, Esq.
Thomas Winkworth, Esq.
Present, Fifty-four Proprietors.

MANAGER.—Mr. Alfred Richard Cutbill.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Tatham, Upton, Upton, and Johnson; and Messrs. Norris and Son.

The Manager read the advertisement calling the meeting, and afterwards the following

REPORT.

The balance-sheet for the half-year ending 30th June last, which the Directors have now to place before the Shareholders, shows a net profit (including 230*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* undivided on the 31st December, 1857), of 14,019*l.* 18*s.* after deducting all expenses and making provision for bad and doubtful debts. The Directors have therefore determined to declare a dividend at the rate of 6*l.* per cent. per annum, payable on and after the 2nd of August next.

The sum of 3627*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* is required for rebate on current bills not yet due, and there will then remain 1391*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* to be carried forward to the next half-year.

In compliance with the provisions of the deed of settlement, the following Directors, viz.

Mark Hunter, Esq., Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., and William Cooper, Esq., retire from office, but being eligible, offer themselves as candidates for re-election.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON, BALANCE-SHEET TO 30TH JUNE, 1858.

Dr.	Capital subscribed	£1,500,000
	Capital paid-up, 20 <i>l.</i> each on 15,000 shares	£300,000 0 0
	Guarantee fund	75,000 0 0
	Balances due to the customers of the Bank	935,081 2 2
	Balance of undivided profit, 31st December, 1857	£2,304 1 8
	Net profit for the half-year ending 30th June, 1858, after paying income-tax and deducting all charges and expenses, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts	11,715 6 4
	Balance carried down	14,019 8 0
		£1,324,100 10 2

OR.

Cash in the Bank and at call, at the Bank of England, Exchequer Bills, India Bonds, and Consols	£250,948 10 9
Bills discounted, loans on stock and other securities	1,004,151 19 5
Strong-room, fittings, and furniture (promises held on lease)	3,000 0 0
	£1,324,100 10 2

Dr.

Dividend on the rate of 6 <i>l.</i> per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 30th June, 1858	£9,000 0
Rebate of interest on current bills carried to profit and loss new account	3,027 19 9
Balance carried to next half-year	1,391 8 3
	£14,019 8 0

OR.

Balance brought down

The Report and Balance-sheet having been read, it was Resolved,—That the Report and Balance-sheet just read be approved, printed, and circulated amongst the Proprietors.

The Chairman, Mark Hunter, Esq., on the part of the Directors, declared a dividend on the paid-up capital of the Company at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the past half-year, free from income-tax, payable on and after Monday, the 2nd August next.

Resolved,—That the following Directors, viz.

Mark Hunter, Esq., Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., and William Cooper, Esq.,

who go out of office in pursuance of the deed of settlement, be re-elected Directors of this Bank.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Chairman and Directors for their attention to the affairs of the Bank during the past year.

Resolved,—That the best thanks of the Shareholders be given to the Manager, Mr. Cutbill.

MARK HUNTER, Chairman.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.—The Directors HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that a DIVIDEND on the paid-up capital of the Company, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1858, free from income-tax, will be PAYABLE at the Banking-house, in Lothbury, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd of August next.

By order of the Board,
Dated 20th July, 1858. A. R. CUTBILL, Manager.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY: enrolled under 6th and 7th Wm. IV. cap. 32, as the Conservative Benefit Building Society. Established September 7, 1852, as a most eligible mode of investing capital and savings, and for the purpose of aiding members of all classes to obtain, cheaply and speedily, the freehold franchise in counties.

TRUSTEES.
The Lord Vis. Ranelagh. Rt. Hon. R. A. Chr. N. Hamilton.
The Hon. Colonel Louthier, J. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Chairman—The Lord Viscount RANELAGH.
Vice-Chairman—Colonel BROWNLOW KNOX, M.P.

Adams, B. H., Esq. Palk, Lawrence, Esq., M.P.
Beetive, Earl of, M.P. Pownall, Henry, Esq.
Blakmore, T. W. Booker, Esq. Steven, Robert, Esq.
Bourke, Hon. Robert. Talbot, the Hon. and Rev. W. C.
Cobbold, J. C., Esq., M.P. Worthington, Rev. J. W., D.D.
Duncombe, Hon. W. E. Winstanley, Newnham W., Esq.
Holmes, T. Knox, Esq.
Ingestre, Viscount, M.P.
Meyrick, Lt.-Col. Augustus.

PATRONS AND GENERAL COMMITTEE (Composed of Noblemen, Members of Parliament, and other gentlemen) are upwards of eighty in number.

Bankers—City, Messrs. Dimsdale, Drewett, Fowlers, and Barnard; West-end, Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co.

Standing Counsel—Richard Malins, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
Conveyancing Counsel—William David Lewis, Esq., and John Fish Pownall, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. Harrison and Lewis, 14, New Boswell-court, Lincoln's Inn.

Surveyor—George Morgan, Esq., Architect.
Accountant—Persé Stace, Esq.

Secretary—Charles Lewis Grunisen, Esq.

A completed share, which is at once entered on the order of rights, costs 52*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Interest on completed shares, 5 per cent., payable half-yearly, one month after Lady-day and Michaelmas, as also on any payments in advance of a year's subscription, and upwards. No partnership liability. The taking of land is optional. Members may withdraw their subscriptions at ten days' notice. No restriction on the number of shares held by one member on the amount of his investment. Subscription, 8*s.* per month; entrance fee, 2*s.* 6*d.*; pass book, 1*s.*; quarterage for expenses, 1*s.* every three months; first payment on a share, 12*s.* 6*d.*; a year's subscription and fees on a share, 6*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* No fines on unadvanced shares. Prospectuses, plans of estates, annual and quarterly reports, circulars for building, advances and shares, to be had at the offices, and forwarded free of charge to any part of the world. Central offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C. Office hours from 10 to 5, except on Saturdays, and then from 10 to 2 o'clock.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of King George the First, and confirmed by Special Acts of Parliament.

Chief Office, Royal Exchange, London; Branch, 29, Pall-mall.

FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected with this Corporation on advantageous terms.

Life Assurances are granted with, or without, participation in Profits; in the latter case at reduced rates of Premium.

Any sum not exceeding 15,000*l.* may be assured on the same Life.

The Reversionary Bonus on British Policies has averaged 48 per cent. upon the Premiums paid, or very nearly 2 per cent. per annum upon the sum assured.

The future divisions of Profit will take place every Five Years.

The Expenses of Management, being divided between the different branches, are spread over a larger amount of business than that transacted by any other office.

The charge upon each Policy is thereby so much reduced as to account for the magnitude of the Bonus which has been declared, and to afford a probability that a similar rate will be maintained at future divisions.

This Corporation affords to the Assured a liberal participation in Profits, with exemption under Royal Charter from the liabilities of partnership;—a rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the guarantee, not afforded by them, of a large invested Capital-Stock;—the advantages of modern practice, with the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the experience of nearly a Century and a Half.

JOHN A. HIGHAM, Actuary and Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVIDENT ASSURANCE SOCIETY, FOR LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITIES, AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

Chief Office, 2, Waterloo-place, Pall-Mall, London, S.W.; With Agencies in all the Principal Towns throughout the Kingdom.

PRESIDENT.
The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P., Wilton Crescent.

TRUSTEES.
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq., M.P.
Joshua Proctor Brown Westhead, Esq., M.P.
James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S.
Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq., M.P. for Dublin University, Chairman.

John Cheetham, Esq., M.P. for South Lancashire.
James Davidson, Esq., Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.
John Field, Esq., Warnford Court, and Dornden, Tunbridge Wells.

Charles Forster, Esq., M.P. for Walsall.
Richard Francis George, Esq., Bath.
Thomas G. Hayward, Esq., Minorities and Highbury.

J. Hedgins, Esq., Thayer-street, Manchester-square.
Chas. Hindley, Esq., M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne.
T. Y. McChristie, Esq., Revising Barrister for the City of London.

James Edward McConnell, Esq., Wolverton.
John Moss, Esq., Reform Club, and Derby.

Charles William Reynolds, Esq., 2, Eaton-place, Piccadilly.
Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P. for North Warwickshire.
H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P. for Bradford.

Thomas Winkworth, Esq., Gresham Club, and Canonbury.
The President, Trustees, and Directors are all Shareholders in the Society.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY.—WILLIAM CLELAND.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVIDENT ASSURANCE SOCIETY transacts Guarantee business upon very favourable terms; and, if combined with a proposal for Life Insurance, still greater advantages are given to the assured.

The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk, and range from 10*s.* per cent. and upwards. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties, the system of accounts, and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed.

The Guarantee Policies of this Society are accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the kingdom.

Immediate Annuities, payable during the whole of life, may be purchased on the following scale:—

Annuities granted at the undermentioned ages for every 100*l.* of Purchase Money.

Ages.	50	60	70
Annuity.....	£8 5 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	£10 11 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	£15 4 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>

List of Shareholders, Prospectuses, and Agency applications may be obtained on application.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
Instituted 1820.

DIRECTORS.
MARTIN TUCKER SMITH, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
GEORGE WILLIAM COTTAM, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Thomas George Barclay, Esq. George Hibbert, Esq.
James C. C. Bell, Esq. Samuel Hibbert, Esq.
James Brand, Esq. Daniel Mildred, Esq.
Charles Cave, Esq. Thomas Newman Hunt, Esq.
George Henry Cutler, Esq. Frederick Pattison, Esq.
Henry Davidson, Esq. William R. Robinson, Esq.
George Field, Esq. Newman Smith, Esq.

SECURITY.—The existing liabilities of the Company do not exceed 3,000,000*l.* The investments are nearly 1,000,000*l.*, in addition to upwards of 600,000*l.* for which the shareholders are responsible, and the income is about 120,000*l.* per annum.

PROFITS.—FOUR-FIFTHS, or Eighty per cent. of the Profits, are assigned to Policies every fifth year. The next appropriation will be made in 1861, and persons who now effect insurances will participate ratably.

BONUS.—The additions to Policies have been from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 63*l.* 10*s.* per cent. on the original sums insured.

CLAIMS.—Upwards of 1,500,000*l.* has been paid to claimants under policies.

Proposals for insurances may be made at the chief office, as above; at the branch office, 16, Pall Mall, London; or to any of the agents throughout the kingdom.

SAMUEL C. BELL, Actuary.



[ESTABLISHED 1841.]
MEDICAL INVALID AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 25, Pall Mall, London.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

At the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on 26th November, 1857, it was shown that on the 30th June last:—
 The Number of Policies in force was . . . 6255
 The amount Insured was . . . 2,917,596*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*
 The Annual Income was . . . 125,113*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*
 The new policies issued during the last 5 years are as follows, viz.:—

	POLICIES.	SUMS ASSURED.	ANN. PREMS.
1853	922	£402,176	yielding £16,934
1854	1119	534,188	22,768
1855	1129	538,084	22,699
1856	1137	556,769	24,051
1857	1207	570,282	23,015

Averaging 1100 policies in each year for more than half a million sterling.

Two Bounties have been declared (in 1848 and 1853), adding nearly Two per cent. per annum on the average to sums assured.

The Society, since its establishment, has paid claims on 781 Policies, assuring £12,884*l.*

Assurances are effected at home or abroad on healthy lives at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow. Indian Assurances at very moderate rates, and great facilities given to assurers.

Invalid lives assured on scientifically constructed tables. Policies issued free of Stamp duty, and every charge but the Premiums.

DAYS OF GRACE.—In the event of death during the days of grace the risk binding on the Society if premium paid before the days of grace expire.

Active working Agents wanted for vacant places.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary at the Chief Office, or on application to any of the Society's Agents in the Country.

G. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
 Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C.
 Established 1824.

(Branch Offices: Edinburgh, Ipswich, and Bury St. Edmunds.)

Capital, FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.
 President—Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.
 DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.	John Irving, Esq.
George Henry Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Maonaghten, Esq.
Charles Buxton, Esq., M.P.	J. Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Sir George Carroll.	Sir A. de Rothschild, Bart.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Lionel N. de Rothschild, Esq., M.P.
James Fletcher, Esq.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
Charles Gibbes, Esq.	
William Gladstone, Esq.	

AUDITORS.—George Joachim Goschen, Esq., Andrew Johnston, Esq., George Peabody, Esq.

Life Assurances are granted under an extensive variety of forms, and at Moderate Premiums; the Rates for the *Younger Ages* being lower than those of many of the older and most respectable offices.

Participation of Profits. *Four Fifths*, or Eighty per cent. of the declared Profits will be divided quinquennially among those entitled to participation.

Non-participating Scales of Premium. Policies issued at minimum Rates without participation in profits.

Life Policies are not liable to Forfeiture by the Lives Assured proceeding beyond the prescribed limits without the cognizance of the holders of such Policies.

Reduced Extra Rates for residence out of Europe. No charge for Stamps or Medical Fees.

Fire Assurances, both at home and abroad, are accepted at very Moderate Premiums.

The Assured participate in the *Five Profits* in respect of Policies in force for five complete years at each period of Division.

Losses by *Lightning* are made good; and the Company are liable for Losses by *Explosion*, except when occasioned by Gunpowder, or in cases specially provided for in the Policy.

Detailed Prospectuses will be furnished on application.
 F. A. ENGELBACH,
 Actuary and Secretary.

LAW PROPERTY AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
 30, Essex-street, Strand, London.
 Capital 250,000*l.*

At the First Division of Profits in May, 1855, a Bonus was declared, varying from TWO to ELEVEN per cent. on the Amount Assured, and amounting in many instances to upwards of FIFTY per cent. on the Premiums paid.

At the Second Division of Profits in 1858, an EQUAL PRO RATA BONUS was declared.

Next Division of Profits in 1861, in which all policies effected prior to that date will be entitled to participate.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information, may be obtained at the Office.

EDWARD S. BARNES, Secretary.

Active agents wanted in places where the Society is not represented.

MONEY TO LEND.—THE LONDON AND CONTINENTAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY lends money, repayable by instalments, upon personal or other security. 97, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.
 Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and BILLS are granted 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 53, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, Established A.D. 1844.
 3, Pall-mall East, London. Parties desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of the BANK OF DEPOSIT, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security. The interest is payable in January and July.
 PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
 Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.
FIVE PER CENT. is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid half-yearly.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.
 G. H. LAW, Manager.
 Offices, 6, Cannon-street, West, E.C.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
 £1000 IN CASE OF DEATH, OR
 A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK
 IN THE EVENT OF INJURY,
 May be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 for a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.
A special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.
 It is found that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,988*l.*
 Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.
 Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,
 Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
 WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

PURE BRANDY, 16s. PER GALLON.—
 Pale or Brown EAU-DE-VIE of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical, indeed, in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac district which are now difficult to procure at any price, 35*s.* per dozen, French bottles and case included, or 16*s.* per gallon.
 HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA, of the true juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the still, without the addition of sugar or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallons 13*s.*; or in one dozen cases, 29*s.* each, package included.
 HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

CAPE WINES.—H. R. WILLIAMS,
 112, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN.
 Two doors from the Flower Pot.

IMPORTER OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WINES.
 South African Port and Sherry 20*s.* per dozen
 South African Marsala and Madeira 20*s.* "
 Superior qualities 24*s.* "
 South African Amontillado 24*s.* "
 South African Bucellas 24*s.* "

These wines have undergone a very careful analysis, are quite free from acidity, and can be highly recommended for their purity and wholesome character; and they are especially suited for Dinner, Dessert, Supper, and Family use. Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Wine and Spirit Importer,
 112, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.
 Extract from Private Letter:—"Having used Cape wine at the Cape, I am able to state that the wines sold by you are genuine and good."

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.
PORT, SHERRY, MARSALA, MADEIRA,
 &c., TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN, imported by us from the Cape of Good Hope, and only charged half the usual duty by her Majesty's Customs.

"I find it to be pure and unadulterated, and I have no doubt of its being far more wholesome than the artificial mixtures too often sold for genuine Sherry."
 "H. LETHBRIDGE, M.D. London Hospital."

A pint sample of either, 12 stamps. Terms, cash or reference. Packages charged and allowed for if returned. Delivered free to any of the London Termini.

Brandy, Pale or Brown, 16*s.* per gallon.
 WELLES and HUGHES, wholesale Importers, 27, Crutched Friars, Mark-lane.

SYDENHAM ALPACA OVERCOATS for Summer Wear. Admirably adapted for the Parks, Day Festivals, Race-Courses, Country Rambles, Daily Town Wear, or the Sea-Side, and equally convenient for travelling in hot dry weather from the protection which they afford against dust, without the encumbrance of weight, or the restraint of transpiration. These goods are made with a degree of care hitherto unprecedented. Sydenham Trousers of fine light cloth, 17*s.* 6*d.*; Waistcoat to match, 8*s.* 6*d.*; Business or Park Coat, 17*s.* 6*d.*; Sydenham Summer Overcoats of Melton Cloth, 21*s.*; Complete Suits for Boys, 24*s.*; Gentlemen's complete Evening Dress or Opera Suit, 63*s.* The Sydenham construction as is now well known is effectually directed to secure the most perfect retentive and easy fit in all positions of the body. Made only by the Inventors, SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill.

THE SUITS at 47*s.*, 50*s.*, 55*s.*, 58*s.*, 60*s.*, and 63*s.*, are made to order from Scotch heather and Cheviot tweeds and angolas, all wool, and thoroughly shrunken, by B. BENJAMIN, merchant and family tailor, 74, Regent-street, W., and are adapted for either shooting, fishing, promenade, sea-side, or continental touring. N.B. A perfect fit guaranteed.

LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING BANDS, adapted for use before and after Accouchement, admirably adapted for giving efficient support, with EXTREME LIGHTNESS—a point little attended to in the comparatively clumsy contrivances and fabrics hitherto employed. Instructions for measurement, with prices (on application), and the articles sent by post from the manufacturers and inventors, POPE and PLANTER, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-Mall, London, S.W.

LAWRENCE HYAM, MERCHANT CLOTHIER AND MANUFACTURER, 36, Gracechurch-street, City, London, solicits public attention to the immense variety in style and pattern of Men and Youths' Clothing, manufactured by him expressly for the present season.

The system of business pursued is to charge one uniform and low per centage of profit.

THE READY-MADE DEPARTMENT is celebrated for the extent and variety of its stock, consisting of every description of gentlemen's, youths', and boys' clothing, while the saving effected renders it important and entitled it to great consideration in large families.

THE ORDERED DEPARTMENT offers also peculiar advantages, the *artistes* being men of celebrity and the material the best.

CLERICAL and PROFESSIONAL men are specially invited, the black and mixture cloths being of a fast dye, and warranted for durability. An ordered suit of black for 3*l.* 3*s.*; also the celebrated 17*s.* trousers in great variety.

LAWRENCE HYAM, Merchant Clothier and Manufacturer, 36, Gracechurch-street, City, London.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, entirely free from nauseous flavour and after-taste, is prescribed with the greatest success by the Faculty as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for consumption, bronchitis, asthma, gout, rheumatism, skin diseases, neuralgia, rickets, infantile wasting, general debility, and all scrofulous affections. Numerous spontaneous testimonials from physicians of European reputation attest that, in innumerable cases where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been long and copiously administered with little or no benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

Sold in Imperial Half-pints, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Pints, 4*s.* 9*d.*; Quarts, 8*s.*, capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists.

Sole British Consignees,
 ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London, W. C.

TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.
 Vice-President of the Imperial African Institute of France, Correas, Member of the Medical Societies of Rouen and Peru, &c., and Resident Physician to the Bedford Dispensary, 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, continues to issue, on receipt of six stamps, "THE GUIDE TO SELF-CURE."

"Those about entering the Marriage State should peruse Dr. Watson's invaluable little work, as the advice he gives on health and disease reflects much credit upon him as a sound medical philosopher."—*Critic*.

"The true Guide to those who desire a speedy and private cure."—*University Magazine*.

For Qualifications vide "Diplomas" and the "London Medical Directory."

TO INVALIDS, Merchants, and others.—The PATENT ALBERT PORTABLE LOUNGING CHAIR, the most luxurious and cheapest ever manufactured. Self-propelling, Bath, Brighton, and every other description of chair for in and out-door use. Mechanical chairs and beds of every description, perambulators, &c. (the largest assortment in the world), always on hand for sale or hire. Agents:—Messrs. Smith, Taylor, and Co., Bombay, Batavia, Singapore, and Samarang; Messrs. F. W. Browne and Co., Calcutta. Sole patentee and manufacturer, J. WARD, 5 and 6, Leicester-square, W. C. Established 29 years.

TEETH.—Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists.—Our patented system of fixing artificial teeth and flexible gums, without springs or wires of any description, having stood the test of three years with the greatest satisfaction to all wearers, as is evinced by the testimonials of patients and first medical men of the day, entirely supersedes the ordinary methods. All sharp edges are avoided, there is no extraction of roots, nor any painful operation; an amount of elasticity unattainable by any other method is acquired, while the fit is of the most unerring accuracy; such, indeed, as is by any other means unattainable. The success which our system has attained has induced many imitators. We therefore beg to say that the above, perfected, together with the white enamel for front teeth (of which we are sole proprietors), can only be obtained at our establishments, 33, Ludgate-hill (33—observe number particularly), and at 134, Duke-street, Liverpool. Established 1804. At charges, in proportion to quality, lower than any advertised. "Gabriel's Treatise on the Teeth" fully explains the system, and may be had gratis. Country patients are informed that one visit of half an hour is only required for the completion of a single tooth or complete set; and, unless the utmost satisfaction is given, no fee required.

GREY HAIR. 24*s.*, High Holborn (opposite Day and Martin's). ALEX. ROSS'S Hair Dye is easily applied, producing a slight brown, dark brown, or black, permanently, 3*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.* 6*d.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* per bottle. A. R.'s Hair Destroyer, or Depilatory, removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, or arms, without injuring the skin; sold at 3*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.* 6*d.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* A. R.'s Hair Curling Fluid saves the trouble of using curl papers or irons, for immediately it is applied a beautiful and lasting curl is obtained; 3*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* 6*d.* per bottle. The above articles are sent per post for 54 stamps in blank wrappers.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
 Price 1*s.* 1*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.* per box.

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Review of the Week.

THE results of the Parliamentary assiduity of both Houses during the week, show how much work can be done in a limited time when the workers set their shoulders to the wheel in right earnest instead of talking "about and about it." As much business was transacted in the House of Lords on Thursday evening in two hours and forty minutes as would have occupied it for a fortnight in the earlier part of the session. To be "up and away," indeed, is now the grand object of Parliamentary existence—nothing can be permitted to stop the way which leads to the moors, *via* Cherbourg. The first act of the "Massacre of the Innocents" has been performed, the victims being the Dublin Police Bill, Freedom from Arrest Bill, Superannuation Bill, and Chinese Passenger Act, all measures of importance, and all in advanced stages of progress. As far as work is concerned, the House of Lords will be ready to rise at the end of next week, and the House of Commons is very little behind it.

Nothing but the Queen's assent to the Jews Bill is now wanting to enable the House of Commons to pass the resolution necessary for the seating of Baron Rothschild. The battle has been fought to the very end, and even beyond it; for the beaten party has not only "fought till the gunpowder ran out of the heels of its boots"—such desperate gallantry has it displayed—but even in death it has continued the fight and hit its hardest hit: instead of dying handsomely, in such a way as to grace the field of victory, it has babbled out its latest breath in jabbered denunciation of the victors, turned the last scene of the tragedy into a wild farce, and shamed the triumph of its conquerors. Mortifying result, when the antagonist against whom one has grandly struggled gives up the ghost with all sorts of fool's antics! Such is the result of the fight for the admission of Jews into Parliament. Reason, justice, and common sense are put out of countenance in the hour of their triumph by the irritating buffooneries of Spooner, Newdegate, and Warren.

Colonel Thompson's taunt to the supporters of the bill to legalize the payment of travelling expenses to voters, providing no money passes between the candidate and the elector, went very deep into the morals of the subject. If this arrangement were anything more than "bribery ill-wrapped up," he said, why did not some of those who urged it show their sincerity by proposing that the consolidated fund, the county rate, or anybody except the candidate should pay the money? If independence of election is worth striving for, this new form of legalized corruption should be got rid of by all means without delay. The able-bodied voter who will not take the trouble to register his vote without he is treated to a ride in a carriage at the expense of a candidate, is scarcely a fit person to be entrusted with the privileges of an elector; and it would, possibly, be of service to the community at large if such men were not seen at the polling-booth at all. For the assistance of the infirm, such small carriage accommodation as would be required should be paid for out of the county rates, and would not be very burdensome. There should be no favour given or received in the process of determining the fitness or non-fitness of candidates; and as to the inconveniences to which electors may be put by having to walk a mile to the polling-place, they are far outweighed by the advantage of the freedom from temptation under which they would perform one of the most important functions of good citizenship.

The Appropriation Bill generally passes through the House of Commons without much discussion; but this year Sir George Lewis has detected what he considers a breach of propriety in the measure, and in the endeavour to expose it he has drawn

forth an explanation from the Chancellor of the Exchequer which will undoubtedly be received with great satisfaction, especially in commercial circles. The offence was this: the Appropriation Bill, by which the House of Commons gives the Executive authority to devote certain sums to the public service, was found to give authority for a larger outlay than that of which Mr. Disraeli had given notice in his estimates, the expenditure turning to such an amount as to leave a deficiency instead of a surplus of the estimated revenue, which would be more than 500,000*l.* too little, instead of 300,000*l.* too much. The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not deny the discrepancy; but he said that such a discordance between the estimates and the actual result was by no means without precedent; and in the meanwhile the public revenue has grown so considerable that it will more than balance the enlarged expenditure. After the commercial disasters of 1857 the recovery was necessarily slow, and yet the first quarter of the financial year shows an excess of income over the estimated income of 223,944*l.*; while the collection is proceeding so well during the current quarter that, in four branches of the revenue alone—those branches in which, to some extent, it accrues from day to day—the Customs, Excise, Stamp, and Post offices, there was an increase in the first eighteen days of the quarter—to the 19th of July—amounting to not less than 364,000*l.* The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in fact, will be able to do with borrowing only a million instead of two millions to pay off Exchequer bonds. The state of the revenue, coupled with the fine harvest that we may now anticipate, at once indicates a prosperous state of the national finances.

In the form of moving resolutions, Mr. Roebuck has raised the question whether the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company ought not to terminate with the expiry of its license of exclusive trading next year, the royal charter granted by Charles the Second being revoked. In an excellent speech, Lord Bury, a young nobleman of great promise, has explained at once the flaw in the Company's charter and the fine state of the territory which the Company claims between Canada and the Pacific. The reply of Sir Edward Lytton, the Colonial Secretary, was, that he was disinclined to renew the license except for those lands which are unsuited for colonization; that the rights of the Company would be very carefully scrutinized by the law-officers of the Crown; and that he hoped next year to bring before Parliament an arrangement which would be quite satisfactory, and would contribute to throw open the lands for colonization.

The news from India is reassuring. On the 19th of June, Gwalior was recaptured by Sir Hugh Rose after four hours' severe fighting, and the latest intelligence announces that the enemy was being pursued with cavalry and artillery. There is a report, also, that the Rance of Jhansi is killed. Scindia had left Agra, and, with the Central Indian field-force, was on his way to Gwalior. The recapture of this stronghold is an event of much importance; for if the powerful body of rebels who lately seized it from their master could anywhere hope to make a firm stand against their pursuers, it was there. From Oude and Rohilund the news is of a general kind; the former continued in a disturbed state, the latter was tranquil. Active operations have been renewed by the combined English and French forces in China. On the 20th of May the gunboats of the River Peiho, mounting one hundred and thirty-eight guns. The Chinese fought stoutly, and the forts were defended by a large number of troops. The loss on our side appears, as usual, to have been very small; the telegraph, however, speaks of the French having suffered severely by the explosion of a mine.

If we are to take the word of the enlightened and notoriously independent press of Paris, there is nothing in the forthcoming ceremonial at Cherbourg which the Queen of England may not countenance with satisfaction to herself and people; there is nothing in the fact of the present Emperor of the French carrying out the intentions of his uncle in creating a mighty naval arsenal in the closest convenient proximity to this country, which can warrant the least feeling of uneasiness or doubt as to the intentions of our good ally. But as we are not compelled to take the word of writers who would say exactly the reverse if they were commanded to do so, we do not see any cause for particular satisfaction in the spectacle of her Majesty taking part in the triumph of an "idea" so thoroughly Napoleonic as the completion of Cherbourg; we do not think it even decent to ask our Sovereign to stand by while the inscription on the statue of the first Napoleon is displayed. What satisfaction should she feel in reading these words, spoken by the great conqueror in his exile at St. Helena: "I had resolved to renew at Cherbourg the marvels of Egypt." To what end had the would-be invader, baffled at Boulogne, set his heart upon carrying out the hostile scheme of Louis the Fourteenth's engineers? What is the use of Cherbourg to France, if France has not intentions hostile to England? But we have only to be constantly *en garde*, as far as our security is concerned. Cherbourg an accomplished fact, England and France—however closely allied—stand no longer on the same footing towards each other; and apart from trust or distrust, the new relations are not calculated in any way to bring us satisfaction.

There are, however, influences at work that may, in very few years, take from Cherbourg its occupation. We are anxiously looking forward to the moment when we may hold almost instantaneous communication with America, and so bind her to us by the strongest tie that binds great states to each other, mutual interest; in the natural course of things it may become as absurd for France to think of going to war with England as it would be for Birmingham to rise in arms against Coventry. To know each other, to fall in as amicable members of one great human family, is the destiny of nations; the wrappings and floutings of to-day are but childishnesses to be passed on the road to maturity. For nations to fight in case of disagreement will in due course become as unreasonable as the "making faces" of ill-conditioned urchins. At present there appears to be no instrument more likely to help the world rapidly forward to a better understanding among its children than the electric telegraph. The two failures which have resulted to the attempts to lay down the Atlantic cable must by no means damp our spirits, or for a moment make us doubtful of the ultimate success of the undertaking. Even if the third attempt should also fail, delay is the most serious consequence that can come of it. The probability is that it will fail, for it has become almost evident that the cable employed is defective for the purpose for which it was designed, and that another one will have to be made. The expedition had the advantage of fair weather to start with, and the promise of a stormless voyage. A few days will decide the rest.

But our efforts to better Puck's brag of putting a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes do not absorb the whole of the attention we can spare for science; we desire to be in instantaneous communication with our relatives and friends (not always synonymous terms) on the far side of the Atlantic, but we want at home steam-ploughs and "cultivators," and threshing-machines that will take the sheaf in at one end and deliver the corn dressed for market at the other. We want, in fact, to make the most of every inch of our cultivated land, and to economise every tittle of the forces at our command, so that there may be no waste either of material or of producing-power. The Royal Agricultural Society's Exhibition at Chester shows the advances we have made during the past year. The problem of the steam-plough is not yet thoroughly worked out; but a near approach towards a solution of it has been made, and it seems reasonable to expect that a very few years will pass before a perfect machine will be produced. It is the same with almost all the other scientific farming implements; invention has yet to carry them on a very few steps to reach perfection.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, July 19th.

THE MASSACRE AT JEDDAH.

LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, in the HOUSE OF LORDS, called attention to the late massacre at Jeddah. A strong spirit of fanaticism has always existed in Turkey, and, though it has been moderated of late years, it still exists to a considerable extent. Whatever might be the disposition of the Turkish Government, justice, in connexion with the Jeddah massacre, might be expected to move slowly; and we ought, therefore, to take active steps for obtaining satisfaction, lest any encouragement be given to the murderous spirit of the Mahometan bigots. He hoped, however, that the rumour of the occupation of Mecca, and of the seizure of precious objects of veneration treasured within its walls, had no foundation, as such acts would only increase the hatred of Christians already animating the followers of Mahomet. He wished to know whether her Majesty's Government had received any official advices of the massacre at Jeddah; whether instructions had been issued for demanding full reparation from the Porte through the British and French Ministers at Constantinople; and whether, in case of wilful delays, adequate measures were to be taken to enforce our just demands.—The Earl of MALMESBURY replied that the necessary steps had been taken to demand immediate redress. There was no intention of occupying Mecca. He trusted to be able in a few days to state what steps had been taken by the Turkish Pacha already sent to Jeddah, to execute justice on those (in accordance with the strong remonstrances of her Majesty's Government) who had been concerned in the massacre. The Pacha so sent is armed with power of life and death. It was considered that it would not be necessary to use any force on the part of her Majesty's Government to obtain retribution for this horrible massacre. The Turkish Government seems inclined to do its duty in the matter, and has proceeded most energetically up to this moment; and Sir Henry Bulwer is convinced that the Pacha will carry out his orders. The great object of her Majesty's Government is to maintain the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and at the same time to assist and encourage the Sultan in proceeding with measures of reform. Her Majesty's Government has no reason to believe that there is any extraordinary fanaticism in any other portion of the Turkish Empire at the present moment, and it is considered that the massacre originated principally in a contest about an Indian ship which wished to change the British nationality and assume the Ottoman, in violation of the allegiance which it owed to the British Government.

POLITICAL SERVICES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH moved an address to her Majesty with respect to the special church services of the 5th of November, 30th January, and 29th of May. He proposed an address to her Majesty requesting that, in substitution for the services in question, there should be some memorial in the Prayer-book of those great deliverances.—After some discussion (in which the proposal was supported by Lord DUNGANNON, and opposed by Earl STANHOPE, Lord EBURY, and the Earl of DERBY), the motion was withdrawn.—In the course of the brief debate, the Bishop of LONDON expressed a hope that they would not continue to mix up their thanksgiving for the commencement of her Majesty's reign with the service for the 5th of November, which is calculated to embitter their feelings against their Roman Catholic fellow subjects.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES' BILL.

Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY moved the second reading of this bill.—The LORD CHANCELLOR moved that it be read a second time that day three months.—Lord CRANWORTH considered that it could be made a most useful measure if their Lordships would give it a second reading.—The Earl of DERBY opposed the bill, because it provided that, whatever might be the presumed or proved intention of the founders of schools, and although it should appear to be manifest that it was intended to exclude Dissenters, and admit no one but Churchmen, Dissenters should be declared qualified to act as trustees in every case where there was no express provision excluding them.—The Duke of SOMERSET said that, for one hundred and fifty years, Dissenters had been trustees of schools, and then came a decision to reverse that custom. That is an unsatisfactory state of the law, and neither the Dissenters nor the people of England think it satisfactory. He did not, however, say that this bill would exactly meet the case.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE suggested postponement to allow further consideration of the subject.—The LORD CHANCELLOR opposed the proposition for postponement.—The amendment was carried, and the bill was accordingly lost.

The House then went into Committee on the SCOTLAND UNIVERSITIES BILL; and the JOINT STOCK COMPANIES BILL was reported as amended.—The COPYRIGHT OF DESIGNS BILL also went through committee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

The committee on this bill was resumed at Clause 34, which provides that a competitive examination shall take place preparatory to entering the scientific corps of the Indian service.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH ob-

jected to the proposed system of examination, and said that the system hitherto in operation was preferable, because, from the manner in which persons were appointed, they were sure they were gentlemen. Under this clause, the son of a tailor or a grocer might, by being highly crammed, put out the son of a clergyman or country gentleman, who was infinitely more fit for the situation, because the clergyman or country gentleman might not be able to pay high enough to get that sort of education for his son. The clause was an act of homage to the mob. It was an enactment that would affect the future efficiency of the Artillery and Engineers, and it was impossible that it should not give the greatest offence to the officers of those corps. Our "moral spirit" would be lowered in India, at a time when it is most necessary that the demeanour of our officers should be that of gentlemen.

The Earl of DERBY admitted that the clause as originally introduced was open to objection; but the cause of objection would be removed by an amendment which he intended to propose. He proposed that the words which limited and absolutely controlled the power of making a selection should be struck out; and the clause would then provide that a person might enter the Artillery and Engineers on undergoing the examination prescribed by the Secretary of State. Why should the son of a tailor or grocer be excluded from a position for which he is qualified? What a man's origin is, is nothing: the question is, what are his qualifications in regard to scientific attainments and moral character?—The Duke of SOMERSET thought it was most desirable that young gentlemen in passing through the college at Addiscombe should pass through a course of military discipline. He thought that Addiscombe, instead of being done away with, ought to be enlarged. Perhaps it was desirable to remove the establishment at Addiscombe to Haileybury, which was a larger building. In his opinion, no one should enter the Indian artillery without having previously passed through a military college.—Earl GRANVILLE saw no advantage in retaining this clause, if the noble Earl (Derby) could not tell them what he intended to do with regard to Addiscombe and the native scientific branches of the army.—The Earl of HARDWICKE thought the scientific branches of the Indian army must be dealt with in very much the same manner that the scientific branches of the Royal army had been. This clause would do more with regard to the former service than had already been done with regard to the latter.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE agreed with the Duke of Somerset that this clause was useless, and thought its natural tendency would be to destroy the college at Addiscombe.—Lord MONTEAGLE expressed his decided opposition to any proposal which would endanger the continuance of Addiscombe.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said he should like to see a second military college at Haileybury.—Lord BROUGHTON considered it very undesirable that Addiscombe should be done away with; to which the Earl of DERBY replied that the clause did not hint at Addiscombe.—On a division, the clause was affirmed by 41 to 34.

Clauses 35 to 51 were also agreed to.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH proposed, in clause 52, the insertion of words placing it beyond doubt or question that the expenditure of India should be charged on the revenue of India alone.—The consideration of the clause was postponed for the amendment to be printed.

The Earl of DERBY proposed, in clause 53, the insertion of words with a view to the periodical production before Parliament of statistical information respecting the moral and material progress of India.—The clause, as amended, was agreed to.

After some discussion on clause 55, it was agreed to as amended. The remaining clauses were also agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be reported on the following day.

The NAVIGATION ADVANCES (IRELAND) BILL was read a third time, and passed.

Their Lordships adjourned a few minutes before twelve o'clock.

THE 2ND TOWER HAMLETS MILITIA.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in answer to Mr. DUNCOMBE, General PEEL said that Lord Combermere had sent to him a letter from Lord Wilton containing charges against Lieut.-Colonel Dickson, and had expressed an opinion that the charges were proved by the evidence. He (General Peel) did not come to the same conclusion; but, considering that the evidence showed that the manner in which the affairs of the regiment were conducted was contrary to regulations, he had thought it right to call upon Lieut.-Colonel Dickson to resign. Colonel Dickson had declined to take this course, claiming to have his case investigated; and it was therefore intended to appoint a certain number of officers to take the matter into consideration.

OVERLAND MAIL TO INDIA.

Replying to Mr. NICOLL, General PEEL begged to state that it was the intention of the Government, in cases of emergency, to adopt the overland route to India, and he hoped that arrangements would be made to obviate the necessity for sending heavy baggage by the sea route.

METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT AMENDMENT

BILL.

On the order for the second reading of this bill, Sir

H. WILLOUGHBY objected to entrusting such extensive powers to a board which was not a representative body, and asked whether the rate was to fall upon the occupier of a house, or the owner, or both.—Mr. AKROYD objected to the Government guarantee, contending that the sum of three millions would by no means cover the amount required for the proposed plan, while another system, proved to be successful, would cost far less.—Mr. LOWE compared the plan of the Board of Works with that of the Government referees, and gave the preference to the latter, as more effectual, and ultimately less costly.—Mr. HEADLAM warned the House against handing over the proposed sum to an irresponsible Board without some security that it would be properly administered. It would have been better had the Government undertaken the works itself; and he was sure that the ratepayers would have been better satisfied with such an arrangement.—Mr. STUART WORTLEY thought there were many objections to the proposed plan; among others, the danger of diverting a large body of water from the river. Did the Board of Works command the confidence of the public? He had always heard expressed an opinion very disadvantageous to them.—Lord JOHN MANNERS complained of the vacillation of the House on this question. A fortnight before, it had called on the Government to settle all the matters at issue in four-and-twenty hours; and now they were told that it would be better to postpone action. They had not proceeded with undue precipitation, and indeed he knew of no question which had been more thoroughly sifted. Should the House decide that nothing should be done this year, the responsibility of inaction must rest on hon. members; he repudiated it on the part of the Government. If the work were done, it ought, he conceived, to be undertaken by the municipality already established as a representative of this great metropolis; and the expense should be borne by the locality. In reply to Sir H. Willoughby's question, Lord John stated that the rate would be a sewers' rate, and what is commonly called a landlord's rate.—Mr. GLADSTONE condemned the handing over of the question to the Board of Works. That Board, though in theory a representative body, is not palpably so; and it was a vital point as to who was to be ultimately responsible for the payment of the money, and for any further expenditure beyond the three millions.—Mr. ALDERMAN CUBITT supported the bill, repeating his suggestion as to the danger of diminishing the volume of the river.—Mr. CONINGHAM viewed with considerable alarm the proposition that the metropolis should be handed over to the Metropolitan Board of Works. The scheme, in his opinion, would fail in its objects. Sir BENJAMIN HALL said he should vote for the second reading of the bill, but he called the attention of Lord John Manners to the second clause, to which he objected, which enabled the Metropolitan Board of Works to establish outfalls, with deodorizing works, in any part of the metropolitan area.—Mr. KENDALL was anxious, before anything was done, that the whole subject should be well considered.—Mr. JOSEPH LOCKE said he had met with many persons who did not consider the scheme of the Metropolitan Board of Works the best that could be adopted. It was in evidence that deodorization could be carried on upon the banks of the Thames; and, if this process were employed at all, it should be done there. He thought it would be better for the Government simply to guarantee the money, without involving itself in any scheme whatever.—Mr. HENLEY remarked that that was exactly what the bill did: it gave no indication of any particular scheme; it only required that the nuisance should be got rid of. For this purpose, the bill disembarrassed the Metropolitan Board of Works from the restrictions which had hitherto hampered their operations.—Mr. STEPHENSON supported the bill, and said that nothing would effect the desired end but an intercepting system, which could be accommodated to any extension of London. The Metropolitan Board of Works were the fittest persons to have the carrying out of the proposed plan.—Sir JOHN SHELLEY also supported the measure, but agreed with Sir Benjamin Hall in his strictures on the second clause.—Sir G. C. LEWIS assented to the principle of giving the proposed powers to the Board of Works, but objected to the Government proposing to appoint an inspector, and to incur responsibility for loss in case the plan turned out unsuccessful.—Mr. JOHN LOCKE opposed the bill, which he pronounced an incomprehensible measure.—Lord EARNESTON also objected to the measure, and thought that the State should contribute to the expense of the drainage, and that the Government should have some power in the nomination, and some control in the operation, of the body by whom the drainage is to be carried out.—Mr. CLAY supported the second reading.—Mr. PULLER moved to defer the second reading for three months; but the motion was not seconded.—Lord PALMERSTON hoped the House would agree to the second reading of the bill, and not prolong the evils of disease and suffering caused by imperfect drainage. Those evils can only be cured by intercepting sewers; but it was unfortunate that the Government should persist in limiting the outfall of the tunnels to a point so near the metropolis as Barking Creek, and that so large an amount of fertilizing matter should be thrown away.—Mr. COX said he knew a large parish which is now drained into the river, but which is entirely outside the metropolis.

districts; and, under this bill, that parish would be exempt from contribution towards the work from which they would derive so much benefit. But this could be considered in committee.—Sir WILLIAM CODRINGTON said he intended to move in committee the appointment of an inspector, to guard against the creation of nuisances. He objected to an outfall within a mile and a half of Woolwich.—Mr. BUTLER thought the principle adopted in the statute of Henry VIII., that property benefited by the establishment of sewers, and should contribute to the expenses, should be adopted here; and this was the more important when it was remembered that the 3d. rate for outlet sewers would probably be followed by a 1s. rate for the branch sewerage.—The bill was then read a second time without a division; and the committee was fixed for Wednesday.

WAYS AND MEANS.

On the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. WILSON, who had given notice that he would call attention to the report of the Committee on Harbours of Refuge, understanding that it was the intention of the Government to appoint a Royal Commission, refrained.—Sir JOHN PAKINGTON stated that such was their intention.—Mr. LIDDELL and other members, nevertheless, addressed the House upon the subject, urging the importance of establishing the kind of harbours in question.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER intimated his intention not to proceed this session with the Chinese Passenger Act Amendment Bill, the Superannuation Law Amendment Bill, and the Police Force (Ireland) Bill.—The Report was then agreed to.

THE CORNWALL SUBMARINE MINES BILL.

On the order for going into Committee on this bill, Mr. AUGUSTUS SMITH objected to proceeding with the measure (which defined rights of the Crown in which the public had an interest) until copies of all the documents, cases, and opinions of counsel, submitted to Sir John Patteson, and upon which his arbitration was founded, were laid upon the table. He moved to that effect.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that the object of the bill was to carry into effect the arbitration of Sir John Patteson, to whom it had been referred to ascertain the respective rights of the Crown and the Duchy of Cornwall to minerals between high and low water mark, and below low water mark.—After a few words from Mr. WYLD (who expressed himself satisfied with the explanations thus given), the amendment was negatived, and the House went into committee on the bill, the clauses of which were agreed to, with amendments.

JEWS BILL.

On the order for going into committee on this bill, Mr. KNIGHTLEY, Mr. GILPIN, Mr. BENTINCK, and Mr. SPOONER denounced the measure, which they severally characterized as "queer," "miserable," "a direct and aggravated insult to the House of Commons and to the Jews," "a great disgrace to the other branch of the Legislature."—Lord JOHN RUSSELL, at the request of Mr. Spooner, showed that there was nothing unconstitutional in the provisions of the bill.—Upon a division, the ayes, for the Committee, were 144, and the noes 40, Mr. Spooner voting, apparently by mistake, with the former.—The House then went into committee upon the bill, when Mr. SPOONER moved to add a proviso to the first clause, "That such resolution be not acted on till the consent of the Crown be signified to both Houses of Parliament."—The motion was negatived, and this and the other clauses were agreed to without amendment.

The House next went into Committee upon the GOVERNMENT OF NEW CALEDONIA BILL, and afterwards upon the CIVIL BILLS, &c. (IRELAND), ACT AMENDMENT BILL, the clauses of which were discussed at much length, and ultimately agreed to.—Other bills were forwarded a stage, and, the remaining orders (the aggregate number of which was forty) having been disposed of, the House adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

Tuesday, July 20th.

SALE AND TRANSFER OF LAND (IRELAND) BILL.

On the order of the day for going into committee on this bill, Lord ST. LEONARDS protested against the further progress of the measure, and severely condemned its object, which is to extend the jurisdiction of the Encumbered Estates Court to unencumbered estates, and to give indisputable titles to estates that are not for sale. This, he thought, would revolutionize the whole law of property.—The LORD CHANCELLOR defended the provisions of the act. The operations of the Court had been so beneficial, that owners of unencumbered property created burdens on it for the purpose of bringing it within the action of the Court. Its powers were therefore extended by the present bill.—Lord CRANWORTH gave a general support to the measure, but objected to the 51st clause, which enables proprietors of estates, who do not intend to sell them, to obtain, by application to the Court, a certificate of title which cannot afterwards be disputed. For what honest purpose could any one require to be furnished with such a title?—The Earl of WICKLOW concurred in this objection.—The Earl of CLANCARTY approved of the bill, and did not see that there was any valid objection to the clause in question.—The House having gone into committee, a division took place on the clause, which was affirmed by 29 to 10.—The bill then passed through committee.

The MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS BILL passed through committee, with some amendments.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

On the question that the report on this bill be received, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH moved that the word "alone," should be inserted in the second clause after the words "government of India," so that it should be made evident that the expenses of the government of India were paid out of the revenues of India alone.—The amendment was agreed to.

The Earl of DERBY said that a proposal had been made in committee that the Governor-General of India ought to have the appointment of his own Council. He had promised to consider the question, and had now to state that those best qualified to judge are unanimously of opinion that the Governor-General should not have the nomination of his own Council. He would therefore leave the bill as it now stood in this respect, and he only mentioned the matter now in order that the noble Earl (Ellenborough) or any other noble Lord might, if they thought proper to do so, reopen it on the third reading.

In clause 52, which provides for the audit of accounts, words were inserted, on the motion of the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, empowering the auditor specially to note in his audit from time to time any case, if any such there should be, in which it might appear to him that any money arising out of the revenues of India had been appropriated to other purposes than those of the government of India.

The report was agreed to, and the third reading was ordered for Thursday.

The MILITIA BALLOT SUSPENSION BILL was read a third time, and passed.

Their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes to nine.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in answer to Mr. BUXTON, Lord STANLEY said that, in the present state of India, the information of the Government from the disturbed districts is very defective, and it was therefore impossible for either the Board of Control or the East India Company to obtain any information as to the execution at Jellalabad, by Mr. Money, of the Tehsildar, for having continued to act as deputy collector for the Rajah while British authority was in abeyance. With respect to a question as to whether it would not be desirable to offer a complete amnesty, with certain exceptions, to all who should lay down their arms, his Lordship said he thought the best reply would be to remind the House of instructions which had actually within the last few months been sent from this country to the Governor-General in Council. On the 24th of March, Lord Ellenborough addressed to the Governor-General a despatch which had been laid before the House, to the effect that, when open resistance had been stopped, it would be prudent in awarding punishments rather to follow the practice in the case of the country that had defended itself to the last in war, than in the case of a suppressed mutiny. Instructions were subsequently sent out that the policy pursued should be discriminating amnesty, and that mercy should be shown, except in cases of excessive criminality. These were the instructions sent out by the Government of this country about two and a half months ago, and they had not been reiterated, because it was assumed that reiteration would be needless—that the good feeling of the Governor-General would incline him to act in accordance with the policy pointed out. Upon this he did not speak without evidence; for a despatch from the secretary of the Governor-General in India to the Commissioner of Rohilcund, which had appeared in the newspapers, declared that criminal proceedings would only be taken against leaders and all those who had persisted in resistance, and all others, if they tendered early and complete submission, would be pardoned.

BURLINGTON HOUSE.

Sir WILLIAM FRASER asked the First Commissioner of Works whether he would consider some plan for removing the wall between Burlington House and Piccadilly, and for giving the public the advantage of the ground in the front and rear of that building.—Lord JOHN MANNERS replied that the whole question of the appropriation of Burlington House and grounds for the public service was under the consideration of the Government, and, until a decision was come to on the subject, it was not possible to say what ought to be done in regard to the wall referred to in the question.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved the following resolutions:— "That the privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company, about to expire, ought not to be renewed; that the legal validity of the exclusive rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, under their charter, ought at once to be determined by process of law; and that so much of the territory hitherto held by the Hudson's Bay Company as may be needed for the purpose of colonization ought without delay to be resumed by the Government of this country." It is the duty of England, argued Mr. Roebuck, to develop her immense possessions in North America, so as to create a counterpoise to the predominant power of the United States. Those States have increased to thirty-five or thirty-six in number, while we have done nothing for the augmentation of our power on the American continent. Mr. Roebuck then sketched the

history of the Hudson's Bay Company, all the leading facts of which we set before our readers last week in our leading columns. The interest of the company, pursued Mr. Roebuck, is to prevent colonization, as it is simply a fur company. Let the House make inquiry as to the rights of the association, and, if they have rights, let them be paid out immediately; but, if they have not, the sooner their powers cease, the better. "The privileges about to expire are not the privileges possessed under the charter, but privileges obtained under the grant of the Crown, which expires early next year; and he thought that they ought not to be renewed. But, in order that this country might derive all possible benefit from the non-renewal, we should ascertain what are the rights of the company under the charter, that we may at once deal with the whole of the land, and, if possible, carry colonization and civilization from the Atlantic to the Pacific. (Hear, hear.) The St. Lawrence has been rendered navigable for great ships, and the navigation is now open to Lake Superior. The Secretary for the Colonies might accomplish a greater boon for English civilization than he has given to English literature, by carrying English colonization across the continent of North America from Canada to the Pacific, and with it England's civilization and England's freedom—freedom unaccompanied by the infernal blot of slavery, which attaches to the United States. Ascertain, and at once, the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company; treat them for what they are worth; but establish a great colony, stretching across the continent. It is necessary to do this at once; for Minnesota and other States will send in their multitudes to the new territory, and a fresh boundary question may arise with America."—The motion was seconded by Lord BURY, who said that part of the territory claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company consists of fine prairie land, beautifully watered, very fertile, and admirably suited for colonization. The only claims possessed by the company are to a license of exclusive traffic (which will expire next year), and the monopoly of trade over Rupert's Land, under their charter, to which there are legal objections.

Mr. GLADSTONE said he had listened to the discussion with great interest. The hon. and learned member for Sheffield was a veteran in the cause. On this and other subjects connected with North American policy, he had frequently been the expositor of truths at an early date; but on the present occasion the exposition he had made was one in which he was so far fortunate that it was even already popular, and he (Mr. Gladstone) believed that his principles and opinions were so sound and just that they must become the basis of the future policy of the country. The British public have rights in the matter. (Hear, hear.) He would not go into the question as to whether the territory should be governed by England or added to Canada; but the rights of the British public to have the territory opened up to their enterprise impose duties on the Parliament to put down the enormous obstruction at present existing in the way of the extension of our colonization. As to the steps to be taken on the present occasion, it would be best not to go to a division, if the Government opposed the motion; but that the mover and seconder should content themselves with the weight which their speeches, and the discussion elicited, had had on the minds of her Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. LABOUCHERE agreed that it was desirable that the rights of the company should be ascertained, and that a license should be substituted for the charter; but he protested against vast tracts of country being thrown open to all comers indiscriminately, without any provision for preserving order there. He concurred with Mr. Gladstone that it would be better to leave the matter in the hands of the Government.

Sir E. B. LYTON observed that the Government were left by the late Government in the position of negotiators, and he would announce to the House that to the proposals made to Canada no reply had as yet been received. It was anticipated that the reply would be unfavourable, and he would state what in this case would be the principles upon which her Majesty's Government were prepared to act. No one could look without humiliation upon this large and important tract of land, abandoned for so long a time as a desolate hunting-ground to wandering savages and wild animals. It had been proposed that such of the territory as could not be colonized should be left to the Hudson's Bay Company, and that the remainder should be withdrawn from them. This was the proposal of a statesman, and one that should be fairly considered. The license and the charter must be separately considered. The license gave no territorial rights, and was only to be regarded as an instrument giving a safeguard against violence, and the Government had made up their minds not to renew the license over any part of the territory where there was any prospect of civilization or settlement, but they reserved the power of deliberation whether they should leave the license over the rest of the land for a limited time, retaining, of course, the power to withdraw it from any land which might be suddenly or unexpectedly required. He did not think that the Canadians would like to take the charge of forming the new colony; and therefore they had only two options before them: they must either leave it under the jurisdiction of the Hud-

son's Bay Company, which nothing but absolute necessity could justify, or they must take it into their own hands to form a separate colony, which might hereafter become a part of the great Canadian system. With regard to the Red River settlement, that part of the territory came under the charter of the Company, and not the license; but it was not necessary to try the validity of the charter in order to obtain what they immediately required. The Company did not resist the object which they had in view, but offered any portion of the lands held by them for colonization. It had been proposed that Canada should take charge of this territory under certain arrangements, which it was not expected Canada would accede to; and in this case the Government would next session be in a position to propose to Parliament that some conciliatory arrangement should be entered into with the Company. With respect to the charter, the Government proposed to submit the whole question to the consideration of the law officers of the Crown; and, in regard to colonization, which was the immediate object of his hon. and learned friend, he granted the expediency of strengthening our empire in British North America by establishing a direct line of colony as far as they could along the frontier from Vancouver's Island to the banks of the St. Lawrence.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL observed that, until it was decided what the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company are, it would be impossible to deal satisfactorily with the case. Some legal authority—the Privy Council or a court of law—must determine this point in the first instance.—Mr. A. MILLS concurred in the spirit of the resolutions.—Mr. LOWE contended that, as a commercial body alone, the Company is entitled to a fair and reasonable compensation. He should be sorry to see adopted the course that had been suggested of submitting the question of the validity of their charter, which had long been virtually recognized, to the decision of a court of law. The territory of the Red River would be very difficult of colonization. It is almost inaccessible, except through the United States, and it would not be easy to defend it.—Mr. CHRISTIE agreed with the remarks of the Colonial Secretary.—Mr. GILPIN inveighed against the rule and policy of the Hudson's Bay Company, and read accounts of the cruel dealings of their servants with the Indians.—Mr. KINNAIRD took a different view of the conduct of the Company. The evidence before the committee of last year negated the conclusions of Mr. Gilpin.—Mr. CHESTER FORTESCUE likewise spoke in vindication of the Company.—Mr. WYLLIAM remarked that it was generally thought that the wars that took place were between the traders and the Indians; but the fact was, that the wars were between the Indians and the emigrants, because they could not understand each other.—Mr. WYLD said that, in consequence of the emigration taking place it was necessary that some arrangement should be made to guard the frontier, and to establish proper fiscal arrangements.—Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD thought it essential that the legal rights of the Company should be determined. They had never been submitted to investigation, because the opinions of the law officers on cases submitted to them were, on questions of this kind, utterly valueless. It should be ascertained whether the charter gave to the Company exclusive rights of trading, and what were the territorial rights it vested in them. He stated without fear of contradiction, in the presence of the Colonial Secretary, that, beyond any matter of doubt, no length of time or of possession could give validity or sanction to what the law condemns.

Mr. ROEBUCK, being satisfied with the effect produced, withdrew his motion.

DESTRUCTION OF BRITISH PROPERTY IN THE GULF OF BOTHNIA.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved an address to her Majesty, praying that she would be pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the complaints made by certain of her subjects of the destruction of their property by her Majesty's forces at Uleaborg, in the Gulf of Bothnia, during the recent war with Russia, as were particularly set forth in certain memorials addressed to the Lords of the Treasury. The property of the merchants at Uleaborg during the war had been destroyed as contraband of war, though a proclamation had been issued to the effect that private property would not be injured. A flag of truce was sent to the Admiral, with the explanation that this property was destined for exportation to England; but the reply of the Admiral was, that it was his duty to destroy it, and the owners must apply to the British Government for compensation, if they considered the destruction unjustifiable. He (Mr. Crawford) argued that this property was not to be considered contraband of war, and based this claim for compensation upon the words of the Admiral to the flag of truce.—Mr. ADAMS seconded the motion.—Sir JOHN PARKINGTON said that the Government had submitted the case to the law officers of the Crown, whose opinion was decidedly against the claim for compensation. It was not the fact that the timber which had been destroyed, together with a large quantity of pitch and tar, by Admiral Plumridge, was private property; it was contraband of war, the timber being fit for the construction of vessels. Besides, no proof had been offered to the Admiral that any part of the property belonged to English merchants.—Mr.

MILNER GIBSON said he did not mean to argue that these parties had a legal title to indemnity; but he contended that they had a moral, just, and equitable claim upon the Government for the loss. It was well known that the affair was a mistake.—Sir CHARLES NAPIER said that Admiral Plumridge was perfectly right in the service he performed. It had been stated upon authority that twelve gunboats had been built at Uleaborg, and he thought it was unfair that this matter should be brought before the House four years after the occurrence.—Mr. WEGUELIN observed that the question turned upon this point—whether the articles were or were not contraband of war; and all Mr. Crawford asked was a commission to inquire into the circumstances of the destruction of the property, and of what it consisted.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL remarked that no claim had been made in either of the cases till 1856, and in one case not till the present year; and he asked whether it was right to listen to applications for compensation so long after the transaction, when it was difficult to arrive at the truth. He disputed the claims, however, upon their merits, maintaining that the articles destroyed were contraband of war.—Mr. CLAY avowed that he had advised the delay of the claims until after the termination of the war.—The motion was supported by Mr. MALINS and Mr. PRICE.—Mr. CRAWFORD made a brief reply, and, upon a division, the motion was negated by 105 to 65.

The GOVERNMENT OF NEW CALEDONIA BILL was read a third time, and passed; the third reading of the JEWS BILL was postponed to the following day; and the House adjourned at a quarter past two o'clock.

Wednesday, July 21st.

The LORDS sat for a short time on Wednesday morning, in order to forward several bills. The third reading of the INDIA BILL was postponed till Friday; and, after some matters of a purely routine character had been got through, the House adjourned.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in answer to Mr. DUNCOMBE, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he thought it desirable that the National Gallery should be opened during Saturday afternoon. He would give his attention to the subject, and would see if any arrangement could be made.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Viscount GODERICH complained of the course adopted by Sir De Lacy Evans towards himself (Lord Goderich), and other gentlemen who acted with Sir De Lacy Evans, on the committee appointed last February, to inquire respecting the way in which reinforcements were sent to India last year, and to report upon the best mode of sending them in future. Of that committee Sir De Lacy Evans was chairman, and prepared a draft report, against which seven members of the committee voted, and in reference to those gentlemen the hon. and gallant gentleman had circulated a paper, of which he (Lord Goderich) complained. That paper was headed Parliamentary Proceedings, and therefore had the appearance of receiving the sanction of some Parliamentary authority. Copies of that paper were not sent to him (Lord Goderich) or to other members of the committee affected by it, and therefore the hon. and gallant member was wanting in the fairness which one man should display towards another. The paper consisted of the draft report of the hon. and gallant General, preceded by a preface containing a severe criticism on those who differed from him, and severe assertions respecting the proceedings of the committee itself. The charge insinuated in the paper was that the seven or eight gentlemen who voted against taking into consideration the report of the hon. and gallant General were actuated, not by a sense of public duty in accordance with the evidence, but by a desire to screen the members of the late Administration from the censure which they deserved. (Hear.) On the part of himself and of those who acted with him on the committee, he (Lord Goderich) gave to that charge the most distinct and positive denial he could. The course adopted was an unusual one, and he would move the adjournment of the House, to enable Sir De Lacy Evans to explain his views on the subject.

Sir DE LACY EVANS said there had been no secrecy in the circulation of the document; but, if he had transgressed any forms, he was sorry for having done so. He did not mean to impute any unworthy motives to Lord Goderich and his colleagues; but he must admit that he did ascribe to them an amiable and a generous desire to assist their friends.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER observed that Sir De Lacy had committed an act which was not only very irregular, but highly improper. However, he had expressed his regret; Lord Goderich had fully and completely vindicated himself and his colleagues; and he (Mr. Disraeli) therefore hoped that the conversation would not be prolonged.—Lord GODERICH said that, after what had taken place, he would withdraw the motion for adjournment.

The SMOKE NUISANCES ABATEMENT (METROPOLIS) BILL, the MEMBERS' FREEDOM FROM ARREST BILL, and the CHURCH RATES COMMUTATION BILL were withdrawn.

JEWS BILL.

This bill was read a third time, and passed, after a

discussion in which Mr. WARREN, Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. SPOONER, Mr. DUNCOMBE, and Mr. NEWDEGATE were the chief speakers.—Mr. WARREN moved to defer the third reading for three months, and observed that "the bill, if it became the law of the land, would undoubtedly lead to a separation of Church and State. He belonged to a party called Conservative; and, if the principles that party had contended for year by year were sacrificed, there was hardly anything else left worth fighting for. (A laugh.) The passing of such a bill as the present with the sanction of the Government inflicted a deep wound on the members of the Conservative party; and he should not be surprised if unlooked-for results were to flow from the measure before the House. It might lead to new political combinations, effecting not merely temporary but permanent changes in the relations of parties." The hon. and learned member then read from a manuscript, by way of protest, an epitome of his reasons for objecting to the bill.—Mr. ROEBUCK made some biting remarks on the strange conduct of the House of Lords in sending down a bill for emancipating the Jews, and at the same time framing certain reasons against such a measure. However, he congratulated the country upon having obtained a right even from the folly of the House of Lords.—Mr. SPOONER denied that his voting for the bill on Monday night was accidental. "If the question had been that the House should resolve itself into committee on that day three months, he would have unhesitatingly supported such a motion; but what was the fact? Every hon. member who had spoken against the bill in the course of the debate recommended that no division should take place, and he concurred in that opinion. A division, however, was suddenly challenged by some two or three hon. gentlemen who sat behind him, and who did not assign any reasons for the course they adopted. The effect of negating the motion before the House would simply have been to occasion great inconvenience to hon. members, because the Speaker could not have left the chair. The only result would have been the loss of a day; and, at such an advanced period of the session, he, for one, was not prepared to make such a sacrifice. (Cheers.) He wished it to be understood, therefore, that he had neither given his vote by mistake, nor changed his opinions."—The general opinion appeared to be that the Lords had stultified themselves; but, after much discussion, the third reading was affirmed by 129 to 55.

THE OATHS BILL.

On the order for the consideration of the Lords' reasons for insisting on their amendments to this bill, Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the following resolution:—"That this House does not consider it necessary to examine the reasons offered by the Lords for insisting upon the exclusion of Jews from Parliament, as, by a bill of the present session, their Lordships have provided for the admission of persons professing the Jewish religion to seats in the Legislature."—Exceptions were taken to the wording of the resolution; but the only alteration adopted was the insertion, at the suggestion of Sir JAMES GRAHAM, of the word "means," after "provided."—Mr. SPOONER moved to add, at the end of the resolution, "The bill being in direct contravention to the clear and cogent reasons assigned by their Lordships against the enactments of such bill."—This amendment was negated, and the resolution was agreed to.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL then moved a further resolution:—"That this House doth not insist upon their disagreement with the Lords in their amendments to the said bill."—The resolution was agreed to without opposition.

A SCANDAL AT SHEERNESS.

Mr. STAPLETON inquired of the Home Secretary whether his attention had been called to a statement in the public papers, to the effect that a corpse had been for several days moored to a stake in the water in the immediate neighbourhood of Sheerness, and whether he intended to take any steps to compel the proper local authorities to put an end to the scandal.—Mr. WALPOLE said he had no information beyond the newspaper reports; but he had been informed that it was a conflict of local authorities which had occasioned this scandal. He would make further inquiries, and let the hon. member know the result.

The House adjourned at four o'clock.

Thursday, July 22nd.

THE NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord MALMESBURY, after reading the telegraphic news which had just arrived from India and China, said:—"I think the country will feel grateful for the ability and gallantry with which Sir Hugh Rose has conducted these operations." At this there were loud cheers.

THE INDIA BILL.

In reply to the Duke of NEWCASTLE, the Earl of DERBY said that some alterations agreed upon in various clauses of the India Bill should be attended to in due time.

THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were then read a third time and passed:—The ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION (CONTINUANCE) BILL; the CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACTS (CONTINUANCE) BILL; the TURNPIKE TRUSTS ARRANGEMENTS BILL; the COPYHOLD AND ENCLOSURE COMMISSIONS, &c., BILL; the INDEMNITY BILL; the ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS BY COMMITTEES BILL; the ARMY SERVICE

BILL; the UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) BILL; and the STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES BILL.

Several other bills having been passed through various stages, their Lordships adjourned.

The HOUSE OF COMMONS had a morning sitting.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

On the order for going into committee on this bill, Sir G. C. LEWIS called attention to a long array of figures, tending, as he said, to show, first, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had erred in the calculations as to finances of the current year given in his budget; and, secondly, that the charge of lavish expenditure brought against the late Government was unfounded. Mr. Disraeli had estimated the revenue at 63,900,000*l.*, and the charges at 63,610,000*l.*, leaving an apparent surplus of revenue amounting to about 300,000*l.* It appeared from the Appropriation Bill, however, that instead of a surplus, there is an excess of estimated charge over the estimated revenue, or a deficiency of 835,000*l.*, the total charge to be defrayed being, not 63,610,000*l.*, but 64,445,000*l.* A further charge might also be expected on account of the militia.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER observed that estimates are at all times difficult and liable to error, and no doubt there had been an excess of expenditure beyond his estimate; at the same time, the estimated revenue had considerably exceeded the amount at which he had assumed it. From the returns for the first quarter of the financial year—the prospects of which were the most gloomy—it appeared that there was a surplus of income of 223,944*l.*, extending to all the chief items, and in the eighteen days of the present quarter, from the 1st to the 19th of July, there was a surplus of revenue from the four sources of Customs, Excise, Stamps, and Post-office of no less than 364,000*l.* Although the House had given to the Government a power to raise 2,000,000*l.*, they had availed themselves of that power to the extent of 1,000,000*l.* only, and there was every hope that they would not find it necessary to exceed this amount. There was no reason to anticipate the necessity of any additional expenditure for the militia. He thought he might congratulate the country upon the state of our finances, and their highly favourable prospects. There are hopes of a good harvest, and our foreign relations are in a far more satisfactory state than a year or six months ago. Even the condition of affairs in India is far more favourable than might have been expected. So far as the finances of the country are concerned, they never were in a more healthy condition than at present.—Some brief discussion ensued among the financial members of the House; but the subject soon dropped, and the House went into committee on the bill, and subsequently into committee on the METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT BILL, in which, however, little progress was made.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

In the evening, Mr. FITZROY inquired of the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it was true, as stated in a daily paper, that at a recent visitation the Commissioners in Lunacy discovered, in a private provincial lunatic asylum, a concealed cell, in which a man, stated to be in full possession of his faculties, had been for many years confined.—Mr. WALPOLE said he had made inquiry, and was informed that the Commissioners in Lunacy had not discovered any instance of a person in full possession of his faculties having been confined for many years in a lunatic asylum.

Mr. TITE gave notice that, early next session, he should move for a select committee to inquire into the law of lunacy.

THE OUDE CREDITORS.

In answer to a question from Mr. DILLWYN, with respect to the Oude creditors, Lord STANLEY stated that, on the 17th of June last year, instructions had been given to the Governor-General to direct that all *bond fide* claims should be investigated and reported upon, either by the commissioner at Oude, or by some officer specially appointed for the purpose. On the 22nd of August, a despatch was received in answer, stating that those instructions would be carried into effect so soon as the state of public affairs in Oude would permit. It was therefore to be inferred that any delay which had taken place was due to the disturbed state of the country.

THE PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.

Replying to Mr. HUME—who alluded to a rumour that the foundation-stone of the house had given way—Lord JOHN MANNERS said that the statement was denied by Sir Charles Barry, who nevertheless admitted a fracture had taken place in one of the courses. It was of no serious consequence, however, and such symptoms of decay as are observable in certain portions of the stonework are nothing more than may be commonly observed in all stone buildings in London, owing to the climate.

THE MASSACRE AT JEDDAH.

In answer to Sir J. ELPHINSTONE, who asked for information in connexion with the Jeddah massacre, Mr. FITZGERALD (Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) said:—"On a former occasion, when my hon. friend the member for Northumberland asked a question upon this subject, I stated that the Cyclops had been ordered by telegraph to return immediately to Jeddah, and at the same time instructions were given to our representative at Constantinople to demand the most ample

reparation for the outrage which had been committed, and to insist upon the immediate punishment of all persons concerned in it. I am now in a position to state that the Cyclops at once sailed to Jeddah, where she now is, and we are informed by her captain that, by lightening her, she can approach close to the town, and is so heavily armed that she can perform any service that may be required of her; besides which, she carries very heavily-armed boats for her size. This determination of her Majesty's Government was communicated to the Turkish Government, and they were informed that orders had been sent to obtain, and if necessary to enforce, summary punishment upon those who had been concerned in the murder. In a subsequent despatch which has been sent by the Foreign-Office to Sir Henry Bulwer, he is instructed to say that this is a case in which the British Government will not be trifled with, and that even great political objects, as they regard our alliance with the Porte, must yield to the paramount principle of supporting Christian and British prestige in those regions. It was not enough to send a General to Jeddah. Troops were wanted there, but above all a public execution of the murderers. The Pacha ought to have the power of life and death without tedious references to Constantinople. Three ships had been ordered to Jeddah, and we should seize the place if justice was not speedily obtained. In consequence of these representations on the part of the British Government, an officer of the highest rank has been despatched from Constantinople with an armed force, who is authorized to proclaim martial law, and, without reference to the Government at Constantinople, to inflict immediate punishment upon the authors of the outrage. I can state further that not only have the authorities at Constantinople and the minister of the Sublime Porte expressed their deep regret, but the Sultan himself has sent to Sir Henry Bulwer to say that there is nothing which his Majesty will not do to testify his own detestation of the act and to afford reparation; and I may add, that his Majesty has placed a million of piastres at the disposal of the British Government, to be disposed of among the sufferers, and has signified his intention of giving an allowance of 400*l.* a year to the daughter of the French vice-consul, and a similar annuity to the next representative of our own unfortunate consul. (*Hear, hear.*)

The House then again went into committee on the METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL, when a long discussion, of a technical and personal character, ensued, and several clauses were agreed to, with amendments and additions.

A great number of other bills were also passed through committee, or otherwise forwarded; and the House adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

GWALIOR has been the scene of some very severe struggles. Thirteen thousand of the rebels left Calpee on the 23rd of May, and reached the town in question on the 1st of June. It was then that the action took place which was related in our last issue. Owing to the treachery of a large part of Scindia's army, the Maharajah was beaten, and the reader is already aware; and the insurgents then took possession of Gwalior and plundered it. At that time, however, three forces were marching to its relief, headed by Sir Hugh Rose, Brigadier Hicks, and Colonel Smith; and, on the 19th or 20th of June, the city was retaken by our forces, after a severe contest of four hours. The Cavalry and Artillery then pursued the enemy—with what result, we have yet to learn. Scindia left Agra on the 13th of June, to join the Central India field force on its way to Gwalior.

Last week we were informed that Sir Edward Lugard beat the Jugdespore rebels on the 4th of June: we now learn that he also defeated them on the 27th of May, and recovered the guns lost at Arrah. A rising near Dharcoar has been extinguished by the capture of the forts of Kopal and Nurgoondor. The native officers of the disarmed Bengal and Bombay Sepoy regiments have been dismissed, and the numbers of their regiments have been blotted from the Army List. The rains (which were nearly a fortnight behind) had not commenced on the 19th of June, and the weather was most oppressive.

The bloodthirsty Rancee of Jhansi is reported to be killed. In Rohilkund, all is tranquil; but Oude is still disturbed. The Calcutta import-market is quiet; and the money-market is unaltered.

BRIGADIER WALPOLE'S DISASTER.

A supplement to the *Gazette*, published last Saturday evening, contains, amid numerous despatches, one from Brigadier-General Walpole, explanatory of the disaster at the fort of Rewah or Rooya, and the death of Brigadier Hope. The General writes:—

"I directed my baggage to be massed in the open plain, near Madhogunge, under a strong guard of cavalry, infantry, and two field guns, and proceeded with the remainder of the force towards Rooya, turning off from the road, about two miles from Madhogunge,

for the purpose of getting round to the north side of the fort, which was stated to be the weakest part of it, where there was a gate, and where there were very few guns.

"The fort on the east and north side is almost surrounded with jungle, and at these two sides the only two gates were stated to be, which information proved correct. It is a large oblong, with numerous circular bastions all round it, pierced for guns, and loopholed for musketry, and surrounded by a broad and deep ditch; there is an inner fort or citadel, surrounded in like manner by a deep ditch, and with a high wall considerably elevated above the rest of the work. On the west and part of the south side there was a large piece of water, which was partially dried up.

"On arriving before the north side, I sent forward some infantry in extended order, to enable the place to be reconnoitred, when a heavy fire of musketry was immediately opened upon them, and an occasional gun; the cavalry at the same time swept entirely round to the west side, to cut off all communication with the fort.

"A tolerable view of the fort having been obtained from the road which leads into it from the north, the heavy guns were brought up; the two 18-pounders were placed on it; the two 8-inch mortars behind a wood still further to the right.

"After a short time, a great many of the infantry were killed and wounded from having crept up too near the fort, from which the fire of rifles and matchlocks was very heavy. These men had gone much nearer to the fort than I wished or intended them to go, and some of the Punjaub Rifles, with great courage, but without orders, jumped into the ditch and were killed in endeavouring to get up the scarp. I therefore gave directions that they should be withdrawn from their forward and exposed situation, and here it was that I regret to say the gallant and able soldier Brigadier Hope was killed by a rifle or musket ball fired by a man from a high tree within the walls of the place.

"By half-past two o'clock, the fire of our heavy guns appeared to have made little or no impression upon the place, and as no gun could be brought to bear upon the gate, the passage to which was not straight, and it could not be approached without the men being exposed to a very heavy fire from the bastion and loopholed walls that commanded it, I considered it better not to attempt an assault until more impression had been made upon the walls of the place, and as it was getting late, to withdraw from the north side and commence operations against the south-east angle on the following morning, which had been reconnoitred by the engineers, and where they thought it would be easier to effect a breach, as it could be better seen and a more direct fire could be brought to bear.

"I therefore directed the camp to be pitched on the south side, about a mile from the fort, and withdrew from the north side, where it would have been dangerous to have passed the night, as it was surrounded by thick jungle.

"Next morning, at daylight, Major Brind, Bengal Artillery, and Captain Lennox, Royal Engineers, proceeded again to reconnoitre the place thoroughly before recommencing operations, and found that the enemy had evacuated it."

SIR HUGH ROSE'S OPERATIONS AT JHANSI.

The same *Gazette* also contains a long despatch from Sir Hugh Rose, giving an account of his operations against Jhansi. He writes:—

"A remarkable feature in the defence was, that the enemy had no works or posts outside the city. Sir Robert Hamilton estimated the number of the garrison at 10,000 Bundeelas and Valaitees, and 1500 Sepoys, of whom 400 were cavalry; and the number of guns in the city and fort at thirty or forty.

"The fire of the right attack, on the first day of the opening of the fire, the 23rd ultimo, cleared the mound of the workmen and the enemy. The mortars, in consequence of information I had received, shelled and set on fire long rows of hayricks in the south of the city, which created an almost general conflagration in that quarter.

"The enemy had been firing actively from the White Turret, the Two Tower Battery in the fort, and the Wheel Tower, Saugor, and Sutehmen, gate batteries, in the town. About mid-day their fire ceased almost completely, but recommenced the next day with increased vigour.

"The chief of the rebel artillery was a first-rate artilleryman; he had under him two companies of Golundauze. The manner in which the rebels served their guns, repaired their defences, and reopened fire from batteries and guns repeatedly shut up was remarkable. From some batteries they returned shot for shot. The women were seen working in the batteries and carrying ammunition. The Garden Battery was fought under the black flag of the Fakcers.

"Numerous incidents marked the desperate feeling which animated the defenders. A retainer of the Rancee tried to blow up himself and his wife; failing in the attempt he endeavoured to cut her to pieces, and then killed himself. Two Valaitees attacked by the videttes, threw a woman who was with them into a well, and then jumped down it themselves.

"The following morning, a wounded Mahratta retainer of the Ranees was sent in to me from Captain Abbott's flying camp. He stated that the Ranees, accompanied by three hundred Valaites, and twenty-five sowars, fled that night from the fort; that after leaving it, they had been headed back by one of the pickets, where the Ranees and her party separated, she herself taking to the right with a few sowars, in the direction of her intended flight to Bundere. The Observatory also telegraphed, 'Enemy escaping to the north-east.'"

A PLEA FOR MERCY.

Mr. Russell, writing to the *Times* on June 2nd, says:—
 "Up to this time there has certainly been no lack of work for the executioner. Rajahs, nawabs, zemindars, have been 'strung up,' or 'polished off' weekly, and men of less note daily—all, probably, deserving their fate; but I confess that, anxious as I am for the punishment of the guilty wretches whose deeds have outraged humanity, I have no sympathy with those who gloat over their death, and who, in the press and elsewhere, fly into ecstasies of delight at the records of each act of necessary justice, and glory in the exhibition of a spirit as sanguinary and inhuman as that which prompted murderers, assassins, and mutilators to the commission of the crimes for which they have met their doom. The utterers of those sentiments have been so terribly frightened that they can never forgive those or the race of those who inflicted such terrible shocks on their nervous system. They see no safety, no absolute means of prevention to the recurrence of such alarms, but in the annihilation of every Sepoy who mutinied, or who was likely to have done so if he could. They forget that the experience of all history and of all time is against their theory that security can be obtained by bloodshed and universal proscription. At every large station which I have visited executions have taken place during my stay, but I have never been yet induced to witness one of these spectacles, which, indeed, take place so secretly that one object which the infliction of capital punishment has in view, to deter others from the commission of crime, must be frustrated. Thus you have missed many thrilling horrors—tales of men blown away from howitzers or swung off from carts, and always meeting their death with resolution and courage, which they never exhibit in the field, or when the chances of life and death are undecided. Unconscious of the real force of the term, the admirers of such sights apply the term 'white Pandy' to those who are bold enough to remember they are Christians. Pandy—black or white—is the name of a savage, ferocious, merciless, bloodthirsty wretch, who has no pity and no stint in his lust for taking life—who disregards the voice of religion and of humanity, or has never heard it. Such a one is he who can write like this, almost as bad as he who can print and publish it:—'I did not get a cut at any of the wretches, but I had the satisfaction of riding my horse over the heads and faces of some of the beasts as they lay on the field.' I am glad to say the writer was not a soldier, at least a soldier by profession. I am sure that he is not a pure Englishman, but that he must have a dash of Pandy blood in his veins. Very different indeed are the sentiments which prevail in the army. It is almost an offence to them to say so. The first fierce excitement having died away, the army is only animated by the common instincts which actuate British soldiers, and they are little desirous of continuing a war in which there is no mercy to the vanquished and no glory to the conqueror. For this reason, perhaps, it is that the tone which prevails among officers of the Queen's army in reference to this outbreak is more moderate than that of the civil servants of the Company, or of many of the Indian community at large. The secret despatch of the Court of Directors to Lord Canning, although it will provoke a yell from the Jack Ketch party, will strengthen the hands of those who desire to see peace founded on some more solid basis than solitude and skeletons."

THE SEPOY ATROCITIES.

This subject—now, happily, almost set to sleep—is revived in the *Times* of Tuesday by Mr. George Campbell, who, writing from Lucknow on the 5th of June, says:—

"The discussion and inquiry that have occurred have more and more convinced me that almost the whole of the stories of torture, mutilation, and dishonour, are the purest inventions. But in urging this I am very far, indeed, from desiring to be an apologist for the Sepoys. On the contrary, I altogether dissent from and disclaim the line of argument which would make the falseness of these stories a mitigation of their guilt; and I think that the disposition to reaction caused by the discovery that the popular imagination had stultified itself is the greatest evil which has resulted from the error, and one against which the public should be warned. Surely, things must have come to a strange pass when the most brutal and wholesale murders of men, women, and children, without distinction of sex, age, or character, are not reckoned in the list of atrocities, and, because death invariably prevented the possibility of other crimes, the Sepoys seem to be held up rather as honourable exceptions to the lustful criminality of other ages and other wars. I believe that there can be no greater mistake. The murders were sufficiently atrocious and un-

sparing to justify any denunciations and to gratify any taste for the horrible if they had not been overlaid by the appeal to less legitimate imaginations."

THE ORIENT.

CHINA.

THE forts at the mouth of the Peiho, mounting 138 guns, and backed by a large body of troops, were attacked by the English and French gunboats on the 20th of May, and were captured. The French suffered severely from the explosion of a mine; but we appear to have sustained only a very trifling loss. The Chinese are said to have stood to their guns very fairly. On the 22nd of May, the force commenced advancing up the river; and, on the 2nd of June, the allies made an unsuccessful attempt to rout the enemy on the mountains in the vicinity of Canton. The weather was cool at that time, and the squadron in excellent health and spirits. Six thousand French troops, originally destined for Cochin China, to avenge the death of a Bishop, were, at the last dates, on their way to the Gulf of Pechellee.

Trade is unsettled at Shanghai by the intelligence from the Peiho, and at Canton it is almost at a standstill. The new silk crop is favourably reported on.

Ming Poo is in possession of the rebels.

The telegram (as usual) is confused; but it would appear that the English merchants there escaped on board an English ship.

IRELAND.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS.—Twenty-six persons, convicted at the Londonderry Assizes for assembling in an Orange procession on the 1st of July, have just been sentenced by Mr. Justice Christian, who observed:—"Prisoners at the bar, you have been convicted, after a very patient, careful, and impartial trial, of the offence of joining in an illegal assembly of the kind that is designated by the name of illegal procession. Looking at the evidence, and endeavouring to judge of your motives, one would possibly be struck, at first, rather with the foolishness than with the criminality of your conduct. Undoubtedly, if these public processions meant nothing but what outwardly they appear to signify, if they had no meaning or signification except the commemoration of some old-world story—the importance and interest, and almost the very memory of which have become effete and obsolete—the parties joining in these proceedings would be more proper objects for pity and contempt than for indignation or punishment. But it is because experience has shown us that they mean something more, when they take place in a mixed community, differing in political and in religious opinions, and in which there is a prevalence of party spirit—then their true meaning is insult and provocation to those who differ from them, and a public challenge to riot and disturbance. It is because experience has shown us that this is what they mean that the law has intervened, and has declared that these demonstrations, which otherwise might be simply ridiculous, are wrong and unlawful. Now, it is perfectly well known that such was the purpose and the object of the assemblage on the occasion in question." His Lordship concluded by sentencing the prisoners to two months' imprisonment, and at the end of that time not to be liberated unless they found bail, themselves in 20l. and two or more sureties in another 20l. more, to keep the peace for a term of seven years. Sixteen Catholics were tried for an affray ensuing out of the same transaction. His Lordship charged strongly in their favour, but the jury did not agree, and they were eventually discharged on their own recognizances, to appear for trial on receiving fourteen days' notice.

INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF LAND.—A portion of the Blessington property, which was sold in 1847, by order of the Court of Chancery, for 1200l., was resold last week under the Encumbered Estates Court for 5545l. An estate situate in the county of Waterford, and containing 1800 acres, with a net annual rental of 1400l., has just been sold in Dublin by Mr. Littledale, the auctioneer, for 32,000l., or at about twenty-three years' purchase. Lord John Berosford is said to be the new proprietor.—*Times*.

AMERICA.

THE right of search having been abandoned by the English Government, the United States vessels of war have been ordered home from the Gulf of Mexico. "The accounts from Mexico," says the *Times*, "contradict the statement that Mr. Forsyth, the American Minister, had demanded his passports. The Government, if such a term can be used, had insisted upon the foreign merchants contributing to the forced loan, and upon non-compliance had issued, it is said, a decree of banishment against all who should resist, detachments of troops being at the same time sent to the stores to seize an amount of merchandise equal to the sum demanded. Against this, Mr. Forsyth and also Mr. Ottway, the British Minister, had unequivocally protested. The French Minister is alleged not only to have declined joining them, but to have recommended his countrymen to pay. The latter, however, had held a meeting, and had positively determined not to contribute unless compelled by force. Their number in Mexico is computed

at about five thousand, and many had appealed to the protection of Mr. Forsyth. It was felt that in a few days the power of Zuloaga would most likely terminate with his flight to Tampico, for which he was believed to be in preparation, and where the means of escape by sea would be open to him in case of need."

In the absence of political news at Washington, one or two "affairs of honour" are being talked about. One of these was between Señor Muruaga, Spanish Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Corcoran, the banker. The Spaniard had paid great attentions to Mr. Corcoran's daughter, to which the father objected. One day, he forcibly expelled Señor Muruaga from his house; and the Secretary thereupon applied to his Government for *congé*, for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction without compromising the legation. This was granted him, and he challenged Mr. Corcoran; but it does not appear that any arrangements were made for a meeting. However, the antagonists met one day in the streets, when Señor Muruaga threw his glove in the face of Mr. Corcoran. The latter drew a pistol, but did not fire, and Señor Muruaga calmly awaited the issue, prepared to fire again should his opponent discharge his pistol. The end of the affair is not stated, and endeavours have been made to hush it up.—Another affair of a similar kind took place between the Hon. Mr. Scott, of California, and Dr. Ogden, of the same State. It is thus related in the *New York Herald*:—"Scott was at Kirkwood-house, when Dr. Ogden came into the office of the hotel. Mr. Scott was talking with several gentlemen, when some offensive remarks were made by Dr. Ogden. Scott told Ogden he had insulted him three times during the conversation. He asked him to stand up. When asked for what purpose, Scott replied that he would not strike a man sitting. Ogden got up, and Scott knocked him down or back into his chair. Ogden drew his knife, and threatened to attack Scott with it, who was unarmed, but did not. Ogden challenged Scott, who promptly accepted through his friend Mr. Maynard. On Monday, the affair was settled by a declaration from Dr. Ogden of no intentional insult in the language used, when Mr. Scott expressed his regret for the blow."

The President is said to have determined to have the Nicaraguan route opened, and to sustain any company that has a valid right. Vessels of war are at each terminus. The *New York Herald* says, in reference to this question:—"M. Belly returns to Europe this day by the steamer *Persia*, having completed his arrangements in Central America for constructing a ship canal from ocean to ocean."

Considerable anxiety has been felt at New York at the arrival at quarantine of several vessels from Cuban ports with their whole crews sick with yellow fever, and of others which had lost a large portion of their number by that disease while at sea. The ship *Susanne*, Captain Williamson, sailed from Matanzas on the 20th ult., with a cargo of sugars for Greenock; but her commander, together with Robert Newton, cook, of England, and John Harper, seaman, of Norway, died; and the mate, who succeeded to the command, was compelled to put into port for assistance. The ship *Grotto*, of Bath, Maine, which left Sagua la Grande for Liverpool, suffered in a similar degree. The wife of the commander, Dunlevie, who, with her two children, was on board, was obliged to divide her attentions between her dying husband and the care of the ship. She was actually at the helm, steering, when spoken.

The Federal army directed against the Mormons has been reinforced, and was about to march on the disaffected country at the last dates.

From Chili we hear of a diplomatic quarrel with Sardinia, arising out of an unfavourable sentence pronounced by the Supreme Court of Chili in a suit of the Vice-Consul of Sardinia against several sailors of the Sardinian frigate *San Jorge*. Silvestre Ochagavia has been appointed to raise in Europe a loan of 7,000,000 dollars for the construction of the railway from Valparaiso to Santiago, and thence to Talca. Peru is engaged in a presidential election struggle, and it is feared it may assume a character as prejudicial to the community as a revolution. Business has been active at Arequipa since the adjustment of the revolution, and large shipments have been made to that market from Lima. At Callao, business continues extremely dull, with no prospect of a change.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

AN explosion of gas took place a little before eight o'clock last Saturday morning at the office of *Bell's Life in London*, 170, Strand. The mains of the gas pipes were being relaid, and a very strong smell of gas arose from the cellar. Two persons connected with the engine room went down stairs to see after the source of the escape, when an explosion ensued, and both were so fearfully burnt that it was found necessary to remove them to King's College Hospital.

A son of the Rev. Arthur Davies, of Litcham, Norfolk, has been drowned while bathing off Kirtley beach, near the spot where the stranded *Caroline* is lying. It is supposed that the boy (who was fourteen years of age) went too near that vessel, and became entangled. A younger brother saw him in danger, and gave notice to an elder brother, who went to his assistance, and for

some time held up the drowning youth, but was at length obliged to relinquish his hold to save his own life. Further aid was procured, but it was then too late.

A fearful railway collision took place on the London and North-Western Railway, at Longwood, near Huddersfield, on Monday. A train of coal waggons arrived at the Huddersfield station, and had shunted two trucks while the engine was being turned from the points on to the main line, when the passenger train from Leeds to Manchester ran into the waggons standing on the line. The train was due at Longwood at 1.35 p.m., and was about eight minutes late. The distance signal light was put on while the coal waggons were being shunted; and the driver of the passenger train, John Laty, ought to have seen it, but, being busy with some disarrangement of his engine, he did not notice it, and the train ran into the waggons with fearful violence. The engine was seriously damaged, and three third-class carriages were much injured, the whole of the divisions of the compartments being forced out. One truck and the guard van were smashed to atoms. Upwards of twenty persons were either more or less injured—some of them very seriously.

Mrs. Sarah Lovell, another of the victims of the late accident at the Bishopstoke station, died on Thursday week from the effects of her injuries.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

That narrow and unchristian feeling is to be condemned which regards with jealousy the progress of foreign nations, and cares for no portion of the human race but that to which itself belongs.

DR. ARNOLD.

FRANCE.

THE Baron de Lachâtre, author of a "Universal Dictionary," has incurred the displeasure of the Government for some observations which he has made in his work offensive to Imperial susceptibilities. The precise nature of the remarks has not transpired; but all the copies of the book remaining in the hands of the publisher and the booksellers have been seized and destroyed. No fresh edition is to be permitted. The author is sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and six thousand francs fine. The publisher and printer are also sentenced to lesser fines and terms of imprisonment.

The eleventh sitting of the Paris Conference was held last Saturday.

The following (says a letter from Paris) are said to be the final arrangements made for the imperial visit to Cherbourg:—Queen Victoria will arrive at Cherbourg on the evening of the 4th, and the Emperor and Empress will make their entrance into the town in the afternoon of the same day. Their imperial Majesties will remain at Cherbourg on the 5th, 6th, and 7th, and on Sunday, the 8th, will embark on board the Bretagne, screw line-of-battle ship, to proceed to Brest. The first interview between the sovereigns of France and England will take place on the 5th. Their Majesties will pass the 6th in the roadstead. On the 7th the inauguration, benediction, and immersion of the dock Napoleon III. will take place, and in the afternoon the Ville de Nantes screw liner, which has been built on one of the slips of the new dock, will be launched. In the evening there will be a grand ball offered by the town. A grand dinner will be given by the Emperor to all the persons attached to his suite. It will take place under a tent fitted up on the deck of the Bretagne. All the plenipotentiaries forming part of the Conference of Paris have received invitations for the fêtes at Cherbourg.

The Committee of French Coalowners have addressed a petition to the Emperor, praying him to reduce the duties on coal, as the competition, under disadvantages, with English coal has seriously depressed the trade.

A young farmer at Lézigné has murdered an old man whom he believed to have bewitched him. The homicide has been apprehended.

"On the arrival," says the *Globe*, "of the accounts from the coast of Araby, describing how that gallant girl, Mademoiselle Eveillard, after the massacre of her father the French consul and her mother, whom she valiantly defended, killing a fanatic and fighting her way to the Cyclops, the Empress Eugénie at once declared she would act as a mother to her, and provide her with a suitable marriage portion. The maid of Jeddah will now take rank with Judith of Bethulia, Clelia of the Tiber, and the maids of Saragosa and of Orleans."

SPAIN.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 13th contains Royal decrees, which relieve from their offices of aides-de-camp and orderly officers to the King, Generals Villa Roya and Fonteca, and Colonel Espinosa. The *Espana* alleges that these gentlemen have been dismissed for no other reason than that they were appointed by the late Cabinet, and were friends of Marshal Narvaez. Another decree establishes a Council of State consisting of thirty-two members, and appoints Señor Martinez de la Rosa to be its President. The Progresista party was actively preparing for the revision of the electoral lists.

Forty-one new senators have been nominated. It has been decided that Señor Isturitz shall be appointed ambassador at London; Señor Mon at Paris; Señor Rios Rosas at Rome; and the Duke de Ossuna at St. Petersburg. The note addressed to the English Cabinet on the subject of Lord Malmesbury's speech is repre-

sented in the Madrid newspapers to be conceived in strong but polite terms. A portion of the Moderado party is displaying great hostility to the new Cabinet; but the Ministerial journals assert that the bulk of the party will not follow its example.

The Queen and King have presided at a grand distribution of prizes to the most deserving exhibitors of the Agricultural Show of 1857.

The *Gazette* publishes a royal decree, which establishes a Council of State, to be composed of thirty-two members. Señor Martinez de la Rosa is appointed President. The Director of the Colonies is replaced.

A manifesto has been addressed by some of the Liberal leaders in Spain to the Progresista party, in favour of O'Donnell's Government.

TURKEY.

Another sanguinary collision has taken place between the Christian population of Bosnia and the Turks. The fanatical beys had said that they would sooner take up arms against the Sultan himself than suffer any compromise to be made with the Christians. In the last affair the latter had the advantage; but both sides are preparing for a renewal of the struggle. Three thousand Christians are said to have crossed the frontier into Austrian Croatia; and a general rising in European Turkey is talked of. The Turkish authorities do their best to maintain order; but the fanaticism of the Mussulmans renders it impossible.

The insurgent chiefs of Herzegovina have declared their submission to Kemal Effendi, the commissioner sent to conciliate them.

"Turkey, as the French Government has been informed by telegraph," says the *Morning Star*, "will atone for the Jeddah massacre, in whatever way Europe may demand. Two thousand men are to go there, and the rioters are to be tried by court-martial. Indemnities are to be paid to the sufferers, &c. In the mean time French men-of-war are said to have been ordered to approach Candia, while it is known that English ships from the Indo-Chinese squadron are to enter the Red Sea, and in the continental press demands are made that to the Turkish ports, where European Christians reside, European garrisons should be sent to protect them. The Sultan had fallen ill when the Constantinople mail left."

Sir Henry Bulwer, the new ambassador at Constantinople, paid his first official visit to the Sultan's ministers on the 8th inst.

"It appears by recent letters from Mecca," says the *Paris Pays*, "that, during the last religious fêtes, serious dissensions broke out between different Mussulman nationalities, and that the fanatical part of the population of Hedjaz, having at its head an Arab chief named Beckel-Hafer, who has acquired an immense reputation for sanctity, has formed itself into an independent religious party called 'the sect of true believers.' This sect is said to be fast increasing. Its tendencies are very unfavourable towards the Porte. It does not recognize in the Sultan the title of protector of the true believers and temporal chief of the Mussulmans, which, as Emperor of the Ottomans, he has borne without dispute for many centuries."

The tribe of Bari-Lam has revolted and pillaged the country in all directions within only about forty-five miles of Bagdad. Some partial engagements have taken place between the troops of Omar Pacha and the insurgents; but the latter, who are about 15,000 strong, keep their ground, and, by adopting the Arab tactic of dispersing when subject to attack, manage to escape the punishment which threatens them. So far, they may be compared with the Indian mutineers.

The insurgent leaders of the Herzegovina (after an interview with the consuls) have made their submission to Kemal Effendi. A deputation, appointed by them to arrange existing difficulties, accompanied the Ottoman commissioner to Trebigne.

The fourth son of the Sultan died on the morning of the 9th inst.

SWITZERLAND.

The Council of the States ratified the resolution voted by the National Council, that the Federal Council shall no longer lend money to railway companies.

BELGIUM.

The King of the Belgians, the Archduke John of Austria, the Count de Meran, the Archduke's son, and the Duke de Brabant, left Brussels on the 15th inst. by railway, to visit the manufacturing establishments of Sainte Marie d'Oignies and Couillet. In the evening, they returned to the palace at Brussels, and the King there gave a grand dinner. At seven o'clock on the morning of the 16th, the Archduke and his son left Brussels for Ems.

The Count de Chambord is at Brussels.

PRUSSIA.

It is said that, to visit her daughter, Queen Victoria will be obliged to go the whole way to Berlin, as the Princess is in a state which will not allow her to make the journey to the Rhine, as originally contemplated. Her Majesty will stay at the castle of Babelsberg, near Potsdam.

ITALY.

According to a letter from Cagliari of the 8th inst., the British steamer *Elba* had arrived there, coming from the coast of Africa, and having on board two electric cables which were lost two years since between Sparti-

vento, Bona, and Galita. Captain Sitzia, of the steam-packet Cagliari, had likewise arrived, after his liberation from a Neapolitan dungeon. He came to visit his family. The members of the Chamber of Commerce entertained him at a sumptuous dinner.

A story of assassination is told in a letter from Rome published in the *Opinione* of Turin, which states that a bookseller of Forli, who had been several months in prison on suspicion of being implicated in a political conspiracy, and had been released for want of sufficient evidence, was stabbed to death in the streets by an unknown hand. As the victim of this crime belonged to the constitutional or Piedmontese party, the act is attributed to some emissary of the ultra-revolutionist party, which hates the constitutionalists quite as much as it does the Government.

Quarantine has been placed by the Neapolitan Government on all vessels arriving from France, Malta, Constantinople, &c.

A corporal of marines at Naples has shot his lieutenant dead in the streets, in revenge for a slap in the face given him by the officer a few days previously for some dereliction of duty. The man has been hanged, and, died regretting his crime.

GERMANY.

The death of Prince Anatole Demidoff, at Baden, is announced in the German papers.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor and the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg his guest, have been visiting Archangel.

DENMARK.

In the recent reply to the German Diet on the Holstein question, Denmark claims to have the matters at issue settled by negotiation, and not by resolutions of the Diet. The ground on which this claim is raised is that Denmark and the Confederation have been at war on the question, and that the present state of affairs is the result of a treaty, and not of Federal law.

GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

THE legal circles are promised a case of great interest and singularity. Our readers probably recollect the will case of Swinfen v. Swinfen, which concluded with a compromise arranged between the counsel on both sides—the present Lord Chancellor (then Sir Frederick Thesiger) on the side of Mrs. Swinfen, and Sir Alexander Cockburn, then Attorney-General, and now Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, on the side of the representative of the heir-at-law. Under this arrangement, the latter (who was the defendant in the action) was to secure to Mrs. Swinfen an annuity of 3000*l.* The lady, however, refused her consent to this compromise; and, after proceedings in various courts, the Master of the Rolls, last November, gave judgment directing that there should be a new trial to test the validity of the will. This trial will take place at the Stafford Assizes. But the remarkable part of the story remains to be told. Mrs. Swinfen has determined to bring an action against the Lord Chancellor; and it will probably be set down for trial at the sittings after next term for Middlesex.

The case of Margaret Robertson or Robinson, the Scotch girl who alleged that she was entrapped to a disreputable house in London, has reached an unexpected climax. Inspector Hamilton and Mr. Phillips, the police and workhouse officials who had charge of the case, attended again before Sir Peter Laurie last Saturday, accompanied by the girl, when the Alderman said he had received from the last named the following letter:—"July 17, 1858.—Your worship, I hope, will pardon me, as I have not made a correct statement previously. I feel now very sorry for what I have done, and I trust your worship will forgive me, as I now see I have done wrong. I feel I have much to answer for to my blessed Maker. The master of this establishment (Mr. Phillips) has been very kind to me, and I feel I have much to be thankful for. I hope God will bless all the gentlemen that have been so kind to me, and I am thankful it is found out, as I feel now more easy on my conscience, and I hope your worship and all the gentlemen will forgive me. I leave it entirely to the gentlemen and your worship's decision. If you think I deserve punishment I leave it entirely to your decision.—I am, your most obedient, humble servant, MARGARET ROBERTSON." From the statements of various witnesses who attended before Sir Peter Laurie, it appeared that the girl was the daughter of drunken parents, and had a thoroughly depraved sister, who kept a disreputable house at Glasgow. To that house she enticed Margaret (who lived at Perth); but the girl resisted temptation, and at the end of a week escaped, and obtained a situation. Her sister, however, found her out, went drunk to the house, and dragged her away. She then lived at the sister's house for about four months, and was there ruined, after being drugged. A second time she escaped, and was about to drown herself in the Clyde but the police prevented her. She ultimately found her way to the Rev. Mr. Oldham, one of the Episcopal clergy of Scotland, who sent her (in order to get her away from her relations) to the Westminster Reformatory. Thence she was taken on the 18th of June to the Royal Free Hospital in the Gray's Inn-road; but on the following day

she discharged herself; and nothing more was heard of her until she appeared before Sir Peter Laurie. On being again brought before the Alderman, she seemed much abashed, and was sent back to the West London Union, to which she appeared desirous of going, rather than to the Westminster Reformatory.

Two letter-carriers were last Saturday examined by the Bow-street magistrate, and committed for trial on separate charges of stealing letters with money in them.

A poor woman named Bridges, the wife of a wheeler, residing in Little Duke-street, Waterloo-road, applied last Saturday to Mr. Elliot, the Lambeth magistrate, for some assistance from the poor-box to enable her to bury her daughter Caroline, a girl eleven years of age, who was one of the sufferers at the explosion in the Westminster-road on the previous Monday. The child was playing about in front of Madame Coton's house when the explosion took place, and the injuries she then received resulted in her death. The body decomposed so rapidly that it could not be kept unburied any longer; but the family were unable, for want of means, to get the funeral performed. Another of Mrs. Bridges's children was much burnt at the same time. Mr. Elliot ordered ten shillings to be given out of the poor-box to the applicant.

A charge against the police has arisen out of a case brought before the Worship-street magistrate last Saturday. Some constables accused Mr. Frederick Bendon and Mr. William Tapley, two tradesmen, with having violently assaulted them in the execution of their duty. According to their assertions, two women were found in the Hackney-road, late at night, or early in the morning, very intoxicated, and sitting on a door-step. At the request of the owner of the house, the constable who found them there removed them; on which Bendon struck him in the mouth, causing a great deal of blood to flow. A cab which was passing was hailed by the women, who got into it, followed by Bendon; but the policeman seized and detained him. A disturbance ensued; a mob of many hundred persons collected; bricks were thrown; and, when the police were reinforced, a fight took place, which caused the locality (according to the rather grandiloquent expression of one of the sergeants) to "resemble a field of battle." The accused told a very different story. They affirmed that they were treated with savage brutality by the police, who had no excuse for so acting. The two women concerned said that Mr. Bendon was returning with them from a party, and was seized with sudden illness. They had not committed any offence, but were grossly maltreated by the constables. This was confirmed by other witnesses; but the magistrate said he must commit the accused for trial, admitting them, however, to bail.

William Davis, collector of Queen's Taxes for Peckham, has been tried at the Surrey Sessions on a charge of assaulting Mrs. Bress, the wife of a teacher of music. While collecting taxes, he went to the house of that lady, forced his way in, used her with great violence, tore her dress, and broke one of the windows of the house. All this time, he made no demand for taxes: had he done so, he would have been paid at once. It appeared that this was not the first time he had so misconducted himself; and he was now condemned to pay a fine of 25*l.* This was immediately done; and the man will probably lose his situation as well.

In the Divorce Court, on Monday, Sir Cresswell Cresswell decreed judicial separation, on the grounds, respectively, of desertion and of cruelty to his wife, in the cases of Mr. Cudlipp, attorney, and of Thomas Robinson Botson, a master mariner. His Lordship refused to grant separation in the case of Bostock and Bostock, though there appeared to be no doubt that the husband had often used the wife with great violence. But it seemed that they had lived a life of mutual antagonism for thirty years; that the wife often gave the husband great provocation; and that every instance of assault by the latter on the former had been condoned by the woman continuing to reside with her husband. The law does not recognize incompatibility of temper as a ground for divorce; and so the suit was refused.—Sir Cresswell Cresswell, on Tuesday, gave judgment in the case of Thompson v. Thompson. The separation was prayed on the ground of desertion; but it appeared that the husband had only left his wife to seek for employment, and that he met her from time to time, and constantly wrote to her, until her continued withholding of any answers caused him to cease writing. The Judge said he could not regard this as desertion within the meaning of the act.

The details of an ill-fated newspaper speculation came before the Insolvent Debtors' Court last Saturday. Alexander Owen Christie, a solicitor's clerk, applied under the Protection Act, and was opposed by Mr. Reed for Mr. Lawrence Levy. The insolvent stated that last March he purchased the *Atlas* for 500*l.* of Mr. Beale, an auctioneer, of Piccadilly. He paid 250*l.* down, and bills were given for the balance. This paper was the first purchase of "The London Newspaper Company," in which Mr. Angelo Bennett, a short-hand writer, and Mr. Henry Brinsley Sheridan, of Belfield House, Pancras-green, were concerned. Bennett transferred to the insolvent a number of shares in the company, and he had also shares in the Dudley and Midland Counties Newspaper Company, which, last January, he transferred to Mr. Sheridan, to relieve him from his liability. He considered he had lost 800*l.* by the newspaper speculation.

His uncle had paid Mr. Angelo Bennett 600*l.* for a share of the partnership as a short-hand writer, and he had given up an agreement for his creditors, by which Mr. Bennett undertook to pay him 12*l.* a month on dissolving the partnership. He now had a situation as solicitor's clerk of 3*l.* a week. He attributed his insolvency to his connexion with Mr. Angelo Bennett. He said it had been the intention of the London Newspaper Company to purchase other newspapers; but, as the *Atlas* was a loss, they could not. Some property had been sold under a bill of sale. The Chief Commissioner named the 15th of September for the final order, and recommended a settlement with Mr. Levy. The protection was renewed.

A murderous attack was made on a policeman at the London and Blackwall Railway terminus on Sunday night. A sailor named Huggins was there, helplessly drunk, and a young man was observed taking a silk handkerchief from his pocket. Barry, the constable in question, was called to the spot, and attempted to apprehend the pickpocket. The latter beat and kicked the officer in a savage manner; but Barry said he would not relinquish his prisoner while he had life. On this, the fellow took a large clasp-knife from his pocket, opened it, and cut Barry's wrist, turning the knife round as he did so, and making deadly thrusts. The officer still held on, and the ruffian was about to plunge his knife into Barry's body, when others interfered, took the knife from him, and secured him. He has been examined at the Thames police-court, and remanded.

The affairs of John Smith, a warehouseman of Bow-churchyard, were finally adjudicated on in the Court of Bankruptcy last Saturday. The application for a certificate was opposed by Mr. Bagley, chiefly on the ground of a vexatious defence to an action. Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, in giving judgment, said he was of opinion that the defence was vexatious, and the judgment of the court therefore was that the certificate should be withheld for six calendar months. Had it not been for the facts that the assignees did not oppose, and that the books had been remarkably well kept, the suspension would have been much longer. Protection would be refused for the same period; but the court would withhold the issuing of an execution certificate for twenty-one days, or, if the bankrupt appealed, until the appeal was disposed of. The certificate, when it issued, would be of the second class.

Otto Frederick Homeyer, described as of Wolgast, Prussia, is under remand at the Mansion House on a charge of forging two bills of lading for corn, to the value of 3750*l.* The person victimized is Mr. Rudolph Fernando Tiedmann, a merchant at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A young woman, named Susan Myers, was found guilty on Tuesday, at the Middlesex Sessions, of kidnapping a little boy, three years and a half old. The mother, on the 20th of May, had left the child playing in front of the Middlesex Hospital, while she herself went in. On coming out again, the child was gone. Some weeks passed without the child being recovered; but at length a Mr. Attenborough kindly undertook to get up a subscription for 20*l.*, to enable the mother (who is in humble life) to offer a reward for the recovery of the little boy. The advertisement attracted the attention of the master of Chelsea Workhouse, as the description of the child answered to one then in the house, which had been left by the woman Myers, who said it was her brother. The parents were communicated with, and the child was recognized as theirs. Its body was found to be marked with bruises and sores; and it seems probable that those were intentionally given to excite compassion when the little fellow was taken out to beg. The sentence of the Court on Myers was deferred.

The case of Lord George Townshend was again brought on in the Insolvent Debtors' Court on Tuesday. Several creditors appeared, and reiterated their complaints that their debts had been contracted without any expectation of payment. The Commissioner was of opinion that the imprisonment which the insolvent had undergone (seven or eight months in duration) was a sufficient expiation, and therefore granted a protecting order.

John Miller, tea-dealer and grocer, Cleveland-street, has been fined 5*l.* by the Marlborough-street magistrate for ferociously kicking and assaulting a boy of fourteen, who had asked to have some tea he had bought at the shop changed. The outrage appears to have been quite unprovoked, and the ruffian ought not to have had the option of a fine, which he at once paid, and relieved himself from all further consequences.

John Bennett, a young man of nineteen or twenty, the son of a tradesman at Mile-end, was on Tuesday charged at the Worship-street office with an assault on his parents and sisters. The history is a melancholy one. Though very young, the accused is a confirmed drunkard, and was recently turned out of a situation on the Eastern Counties Railway on that account. He has constantly assaulted both his father and mother, and has threatened the former with poison. The parents were in great distress while giving these particulars, and said they did not want the youth punished. Mr. D'Eyncourt, however, ordered him to find sureties to keep the peace for the next six months. Of course he could not do this, and was therefore locked up.

William Brandt was tried on Wednesday at the Middlesex Sessions on the charge of wounding a Mr. Robert

Howitt, which we related in our last issue. He was found guilty, and sentenced to eight months' hard labour. Something wild in his appearance seemed to denote disturbance of mind.

A costermonger and hawkker has been fined ten shillings by the Thames magistrate for an assault on a policeman arising out of a riot outside a Mormon chapel in North-street, Jubilee-street, Whitechapel. An attack was made on the chapel, and the "Saints" were hooted, pelted with stones, and subjected to the grossest insults, from which the women were not exempt. During the examination at the police-office, the friends of the prisoner hooted the Latter-Day Saints mustered in front of the court, and called them murderers and adulterers, and said that every Latter-Day Saint ought to be extirpated or burnt.

The young man charged last week with indecent conduct was again examined on Wednesday, on which occasion the women did not appear. Mr. Broughton, the magistrate, attributing this to what he called the gross insults heaped on them by the defendant's counsel at the previous examination, and hinting that they might have been bribed to keep out of the way, again adjourned the case on bail.

Thomas Smith, a tall, gentlemanly-looking man, late assistant schoolmaster at the classical and commercial academy, Bow, which is under the superintendence of the clergy of the parish, was charged at the Thames police-office, on Thursday, with stealing a large quantity of valuable books, the property of the Rev. S. Byrth, curate of Bow. He was remanded.

The madness of drunkards was painfully illustrated on Thursday at the Lambeth police-office. Mrs. Sarah Collins, wife of the landlord of a beershop in the Lower Marsh, Lambeth, is in the habit of indulging in intoxication, and, her husband being at present out of town, she took the opportunity, a few nights ago, of drinking till she was raving mad. She then went into a front room on the second floor, and began throwing the furniture out of window. A gentleman was passing at the time, and a large dressing-table struck him so violently on the head, that concussion of the brain ensued, and he lies in some danger. The woman is under remand.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

MANSLAUGHTER.—An inquest has been held before Mr. Wakley on the body of Mr. Hassell, artificial florist, of Islington-terrace, Barnsbury-park. He was in the New-road one night, when a horse and cab, left unattended, ran away. He stopped the animal, but, on the driver coming up, refused to deliver the cab to him, and demanded his number. He was then surrounded by a mob of ruffians, who knocked him down, kicked him, and subjected him to such ill usage that he was taken to the University College Hospital in a state of insensibility. It was found necessary to amputate one of his legs; after which, mortification ensued, and he died, though not before he had related the incidents of his encounter. The cabman and his companions effected their escape; and the jury were compelled to return an open verdict, as there was no evidence to show who struck the fatal blows.

THE CHARGE OF DROWNING A SEAMAN.—George Menham, or Maynard, the captain of the *Reliance*, and Edwin Fox, captain of the *Schiedam*, have been examined before the Sunderland magistrates on the charge of drowning a seaman, named Barron, which we related last week. The evidence did little more than confirm what has already been set forth. John Ramsey, the principal witness, after relating the facts connected with the drowning, said that, on seeing Barron sink, he turned round to the two captains, and, clenching his fist, exclaimed, "You have murdered that man! What do you call that but murder?" Neither replied to this question, "but Menham cried out, 'Oh, my God! my God! I am a murderer,' several times for about five or six minutes. Fox did not look over the ship's side before the man had sunk; but, after I said they had murdered Barron, he walked to the side and looked over. The man had gone down. Menham was in an awfully distressed state, and was crying. He went to his own ship, and thence into the boat at the ship's stern, and sat about ten minutes, and cried. Fox was sober; Menham was drunk—just as much as he could cleverly walk about with. It was done in the height of passion. At tea time, Fox said to me, 'Mind, I have nothing to do with it.' I replied, 'That does not belong to me; it belongs to the magistrates.' I afterwards told Fox to go on shore, and report the matter to the consul. I afterwards saw Menham go on shore, and also Fox.' Both the accused were committed for trial on the charge of Wilful Murder.

MURDER IN ST. PANCRAS.—A man named Smith, a painter, residing at No. 8, Hastings-street, Burton-crescent, St. Pancras-road, has killed his wife by a ferocious attack which he made on her last Saturday morning. He is a man of very intemperate habits, who neglected his family and had frequently before ill-used his wife. After making the fatal assault on her, he left her bleeding and insensible, and she was removed to the workhouse, where she soon died. In the mean while, the murderer got off; but the police are looking after him.

MURDER IN LIVERPOOL.—Two seamen, named James

Cronley and Patrick M'Mahan, were quarrelling about a girl, in a court in Paul-street, Vauxhall-road, Liverpool, last Saturday morning, when they came to blows, and M'Mahan stabbed Cronley to the heart with a large pocket-knife, killing him on the spot. He also severely wounded another man, who endeavoured to pacify him. M'Mahan was taken before the magistrates, and remanded.

A MAN STABBED BY A MANIAC.—Mr. William Wylie, a gentleman about thirty-five years of age, nephew of the late Mr. Wylie, procurator fiscal for the county of Renfrew, has killed a weaver at Paisley, while in a state of insanity. His conduct, for some time past, has been such as to indicate mental disturbance; but he has been suffered to go about at large. In the early part of the present week, he was observed in a state of excitement as if from drink. On Tuesday morning, he went to the Infirmary, and rang violently at the bell, but was not attended to, as the people inside knew his eccentric character. While thus applying for admittance, a weaver, who was passing with some friends, went to see what was the matter, when Mr. Wylie, fancying, as he afterwards stated, that the man was about to garotte him, stabbed him to the heart with a pocket-knife, and fled. The man died instantly. Mr. Wylie then went to the police-office, and said he had "done for a fellow who would not again disturb the "public peace." He was brought the same day before Mr. Sheriff Glasgow for examination, but was so excited that it was found necessary to order an adjournment.

THE ASSIZES.

A boy, named George Felton, has been tried at the Worcester Assizes for the manslaughter of his sister at Oldbury on the 19th of last March. Both worked at a colliery, and, having quarrelled, the sister beat the brother very severely; on which he threw at her a lump of hard clay, which struck her on the head and caused almost instantaneous death. Mr. Justice Byles thought the case was one of justifiable homicide, the boy having only stood on his self-defence. He was therefore Acquitted.

Thomas Beech, miller, was indicted at the same Assizes for forging a receipt and acquittance for 17, with intent to defraud. He was acquainted with a Mr. Breakwell, and knew that he had a sister living at Birmingham. To this sister he wrote a letter in the name of her brother, saying that he had got a situation, and wanted 17 to set him up. He requested that she would send him this amount by a post-office order; which she did. Beech signed it in the name of John Breakwell, and got it cashed at the Dudley office. He was found Guilty, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Emma Sutton, a good-looking girl, only fifteen years of age, was tried last Saturday at Lewes on a charge of having attempted to conceal the birth of her illegitimate child. She had been committed for trial on a charge of wilful murder; but Mr. Justice Willes, in his charge to the grand jury, said he did not think the medical evidence showed with sufficient clearness that the child had been born alive; and a bill was therefore returned for concealment of birth. The girl was a servant, and one day, after she had been very ill, was seen to be carrying into the scullery something which had the appearance of an infant. As it had been previously suspected that she was pregnant, though she denied the fact, search was made, and the dead body of a female child was found under the sink, with a piece of tape tied tightly round its neck. Emma Sutton admitted that the infant was hers, and that she had placed it where it was found. She made no defence at the trial, and the jury found her Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy on account of her youth. The Judge sentenced her to hard labour for six months.

William Morrison, a farmer, has been tried at Worcester, on a charge of embezzling 450*l.*, the property of the Malvern Improvement Commissioners. He had been employed by them as collector of the rates, and had himself been one of the Commissioners. After he ceased to be a collector, a large balance against him was discovered; but how it arose has never been clearly shown. It resulted, however, in this charge against Mr. Morrison. Mr. Serjeant Pigott (who appeared for the prosecution) said that the way in which he proposed to make out the charge of felony was the prisoner's concealment of the state of the accounts, and his taking a large sum of money without informing his employers of the fact. Upon this, some legal argument arose, the prisoner's counsel urging that a general deficiency in the accounts could not constitute a charge of embezzlement. Mr. Justice Byles was of the same opinion, and directed the jury to acquit the prisoner, observing that he stood in the position of a debtor to the Commissioners. A verdict of Not Guilty was then taken upon this and upon a second charge against the prisoner of the same nature.

Two cases of poisoning, in which an intent to murder was charged, were tried at York at the close of last week. In one of them, the accused was a girl of fourteen, named Hartley. She was a servant at the house of a Wesleyan minister at Leeds; and in the same house lived one Elizabeth Woodcock. One day, she reproved the girl for some misconduct; and, a few days afterwards, when she was ill, Hartley gave her a cup of tea with some

white arsenic in it. She subsequently confessed that she did this to prevent the woman telling her (Hartley's) mother of her misconduct. She was found Guilty, but recommended to mercy on account of her youth, and was discharged on her father entering into recognizances for her appearance for judgment at any future period.—In the other case, Frederick Heppenstall, a young man of twenty-two, was charged with administering a certain quantity of croton oil to Benjamin Fawcett. Here also the motive was revenge, and the verdict of Guilty, as in the former case, was accompanied by a recommendation to mercy. Mr. Baron Martin ordered that he should be discharged on his own and other recognizances, to appear at the next Assizes for judgment if the decision of the Court of Criminal Appeal should be against a legal objection raised by his counsel and reserved by his Lordship.

William Henry Norbury has been sentenced at the same Assizes to three years' penal servitude for the manslaughter of Thomas Kilner at Wakefield, by striking him on the head with a coal-rake during a quarrel.

The Grand Jury at Chelmsford have thrown out the bill against George Blewitt, the man charged with being concerned in the Dagenham murder. Mr. Justice Willes, in his charge, called attention to discrepancies in the statements of the woman on whose evidence the accusation wholly rested, and to the fact of her being evidently under certain delusions of mind. She fancied herself haunted by the ghost of her deceased husband, and by the devil, who always appeared to her to snatch away her food when she sat down to it. These facts appeared to influence the jury; and the case is consequently at an end.

A DUTCH BURGLAR.

A SINGULAR tale has come to light within the last few days. Some nights ago the shop of Mr. Greenhow, jeweller and silversmith, in High-street, Chelmsford, was broken into and plundered of a considerable portion, of its contents. When Mr. Greenhow came down stairs at six o'clock in the morning, he found that the premises had been entered in the night, and that the inner shop-door had been left open. His wife immediately proceeded to the railway station, with the intention of sending a telegraphic message to the police at Scotland-yard, London; but, finding the telegraph-office closed, she waited there while she despatched a boy for the telegraph official. After some time, a rather suspicious-looking man entered the office, and asked a youth there for a bag which he had left with him early that morning. A large travelling-bag was handed to the stranger, and being very ponderous, Mrs. Greenhow was led to suspect that the bag contained the property which had been stolen from her husband's premises the night before. On receiving the bag, the man carelessly placed it on a bench, and sauntered leisurely about the station; but Mrs. Greenhow called a policeman, and gave him in charge. The bag was then opened, and found to contain the whole of Mr. Greenhow's stolen property, which included an immense quantity of plate, jewellery, brooches, rings, watches, and numerous other articles, amounting altogether to nearly 600*l.* in value.

The most singular part of the story, however, remains to be told. A short time previous to the Chelmsford robbery, the houses of two gentlemen living at Clapham Rye were broken into, and robbed of a great deal of plate, jewellery, and other property. The police made inquiries, and soon learnt that certain articles of the stolen goods had been pledged at several different pawnbrokers' shops in the City, by a young woman, a foreigner. They could not, however, gain any further information respecting her than that she was of rather stylish appearance, and could scarcely speak English. When the man was apprehended at Chelmsford on the charge of breaking into Mr. Greenhow's premises, Mr. Superintendent May, of the Chelmsford police, came up to London, and put himself in communication with Inspector Wichor, of the metropolitan detective force. The latter, assisted by a police-sergeant, made inquiries after the woman, and at length ascertained that for the last nine months she had been living with the man in custody at Chelmsford, at a house in the Borough-market. The officers accordingly went there and saw the woman, who at first denied all knowledge of the male prisoner; but, being apprehended and taken to the residence of one of the gentlemen who had been robbed at Clapham, and who identified a gold seal, found at her lodgings among a variety of other valuable stolen articles, she confessed that a quantity of jewellery and plate had been given to her by the prisoner at Chelmsford, and that she had pawned the goods in the City. She was examined before the Wandsworth magistrate last Saturday, and remanded.

The man is a Dutchman, whose real name is Van Popler; but he has been living some time in England under the assumed names of Davis and Phillips. He is a notorious thief, having been tried for burglary three years ago at Maidstone, together with his father, mother, wife, and brother. He was then sentenced to four years' penal servitude, but was released last year, when he must again have had recourse to his old mode of life. He will be tried for the Chelmsford burglary at the next Assizes, and, should he be acquitted on that charge, will be apprehended on the Clapham robberies.

OBITUARY.

On Thursday was buried in the cemetery at Mont-Parnasse, at Paris, a Madame Champagneux, aged 77, one of the most interesting of the links perhaps that have coupled the present epoch with the stirring one of 1790. She was the daughter of Manon Jeanne Philippon, better known as Madame Roland, who, at thirty-seven years of age, was one of the moving spirits of the Girondist party, and was so necessary to her husband when Minister of the Interior, that Danton said of her, "If you invade M. Roland you must also invade Madame. I know his virtues, but we want men who can see with other eyes than those of their wives." At this time the subject of our brief notice, who was born at while the respectable Necker was endeavouring vainly to stave off the Revolution, must have been eleven years of age, and have been in habitual and familiar intercourse with Brissot, Danton, Pétion, Barbaroux, Vergniaud, Buzot, and, in fact, all the notabilities of the party of which her virtuous and beautiful mother was the head. That mother, who, in the words of her biographer, died a martyr to conjugal fidelity, she lost by the guillotine in 1793, and her father perished a few days after by his own hand.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—The Lords of the Admiralty paid their annual official visit to Chatham Dockyard on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of making an inspection of that establishment.

MALLET'S MAMMOTH MORTAR.—Special permission having been finally accorded by the Secretary of State for War for another proof of the durability of Mr. Mallet's mammoth mortar, the officers of the select committee of Woolwich Arsenal and various other persons assembled in the marsh on Wednesday morning to witness the experiments which were intended for that day's trial. The result was very satisfactory; but the experiments came to an abrupt termination, owing to the displacement of some portion of the mortar.

NEW AND IMPROVED RIFLE.—A breach-loading rifle-carbine, detachable so as to form a pistol also, the invention of Mr. Terry, of Birmingham, has been under test on board her Majesty's ship Excellent, under the superintendence of Captain Hewlett, C.B., from May 10th until the present time, during which time 1800 rounds have been fired from it with unprecedented accuracy at various ranges, without cleaning the weapon, which, notwithstanding, gives no recoil.

FLOATING MARINE SCHOOL.—The efforts of the Liverpool Mercantile Marine Service Association to establish a floating training school for merchant seamen on the Mersey are in a fair way to be crowned with success. The application to the Admiralty for one of the unused vessels of the Royal navy has resulted in the granting of the Vestal frigate, at present lying at Chatham, for that purpose. The vessel, however, is not to be permanently moored in the river, but is to be fitted out for short cruises, thus giving the pupils on board a practical application of the laws of seamanship which are to be inculcated.—*Times*.

VOLUNTEERS FROM THE MILITIA INTO THE LINE.—14,117 persons volunteered from the militia to the line regiments in the United Kingdom from the 1st of March, 1857, to the 21st of April last. 9549 so volunteered into the line in England, 3676 in Ireland, and only 892 in Scotland.

ALDERSHOT.—The Duke of Cambridge gave a grand field day on Wednesday, when a sham fight and several very brilliant manoeuvres took place. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary of Cambridge, and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, were present.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—It is now definitely arranged that her Majesty is to be accompanied, on the occasion of her visit to the Imperial dockyard and arsenal of Cherbourg, by such members of the House of Commons as may find it convenient to undertake the voyage. A committee of members has been formed to make the necessary arrangements.

DR. TRAVERS TWISS.—The Lord Bishop of London has appointed Dr. Travers Twiss to the office of Chancellor of the Diocese of London, vacant by the advancement of the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington to the Judgeship of the Court of Appeal of the Province of Canterbury.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—A further dividend of 1*s.* (making 1*s.* 9*d.* in the pound) is announced by the official manager of the Royal British Bank; and, the use of the Rotunda at the Bank of England having been granted to Mr. Harding for the 10th, 11th, and 12th of August, the payment will be made there on those days.

THE WEST INDIES.—The West India islands were generally healthy when the last mails left. At Barbadoes, the crop operations were coming to a close, and little sugar remained to be made. The crop was expected to reach 50,000 hogsheads. Demerara was suffering through excess of rain. Sugar operations were at a stand-still. The severe drought which had been experienced throughout Jamaica for some months had given way to refreshing rains. Produce transactions

were very dull. Several of the Antigua rioters have been convicted and sentenced—twenty-five to two years' imprisonment each, and others to various terms of imprisonment, with fines.

LITERARY PENSION.—The Earl of Derby has shown his regard for the interests of learning by bestowing a pension of 100*l.* a year on Mr. W. Desborough Cooley, a literary labourer of long standing, now visited by infirmity. The act of his Lordship is the more gracious, inasmuch as the favoured individual has never courted patronage or popularity, but toiled incessantly the unattractive and uphill road of erudition.—*Athenæum*.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—The *Observer* believes there is no longer any doubt respecting the appropriation of the entire building in Trafalgar-square to the purposes of a National Gallery.

HOW TO MAKE SOLDIERS.—We understand that the High Sheriff, Mr. Thomas Smith, in his address to the grand jury at Winchester Assizes, on his health being proposed, after alluding to the entire want of military ardour in the lower orders in comparison with other nations, suggested to the magistrates whether it would not be desirable that a system of drilling the children in all the parish schools, by teaching them to march in line, be adopted, which would, at all events, improve them, and it might also instil into them and into the minds of their elder brothers some military spirit. And, in order to carry out this throughout the kingdom without expense and loss of time, he suggested that the police should be allowed to devote about six hours during one year only—that is, half an hour in each month, in teaching the children to march in line, after which they would do it for their own amusement in preference to any other; and one of the eldest boys would be able and willing to attend to them, especially if he received a trifling present occasionally. These suggestions were favourably received and responded to by some of the magistrates.—*Berkshire Chronicle*.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM.—The sixth annual *conversazione* of the Architectural Museum was held at the South Kensington Museum on the 15th inst., the President in the chair. The report (which was read by Mr. Scott, the treasurer) called attention to the fact that the present funds will not permit the society to follow up, with the activity demanded, the noble objects which they had in view; and it earnestly exhorted all lovers of art to aid the institution with the requisite means. Several speeches were delivered before the meeting separated.

THE "CHAMBER" OF LONDON.—The moneys received by the Chamberlain of the City of London in the year 1857 on account of the duty on coals was 141,792*l.*; from the duty on wine, 7199*l.*; and for one year's charge on the revenue of the corporation, 11,500*l.* On this account ("duties and payments") there was a surplus of 136,130*l.* over the payments out of it.

THE MINISTERIAL WHITENAIT DINNER will take place at the Ship, Greenwich, to-day (Saturday). Parliament, therefore, will probably be prorogued early in August.

THE MOORS.—The *Ayr Advertiser* is of opinion that the sport this season will be better than for some years past.

LADY BULWER LYTTON.—According to a letter in the daily papers from Mr. Robert B. Lytton, son of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Lady Lytton has been liberated from restraint, and is about to take a tour on the Continent in company with her son and a female relation. She was never placed in any asylum, but was merely kept for a time in the house of a medical friend. Mr. Lytton states that his father directed him to act with the utmost kindness and consideration to his mother, so that she "should not be subject to restraint for one moment longer than was strictly justifiable." Dr. Conolly, the physician appointed by Sir Edward, was of opinion that the course taken was perfectly proper; while Dr. Forbes Winslow, who was consulted by her Ladyship's legal advisers, conceived that it would not be right to detain her, though he expressly declines to condemn Sir Edward for the step to which he had recourse.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The Atlantic Cable squadron again left Queenstown, for a third attempt to effect the great object, on Sunday morning.—The United States steam-frigate Niagara was off Cape Clear on the 18th instant, at four A.M., and her Majesty's steamer Agamemnon was off Kinsale at eleven A.M., on the same day, with the cable.

A RUSSIAN PROHIBITION.—A notice from the Board of Trade appears in the *Gazette* stating that a despatch has been received from her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, announcing that the importation of various "medicinal substances" into Russia has been prohibited. Among the excluded articles are Morison's Pills and Revalenta Arabica.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE IN A NEW CHARACTER.—The Earl of Carlisle (says a contemporary) has been employing his time, since he resigned the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, in the consideration of theological subjects, and the result has been the production of a work, entitled "The Second Vision of Daniel." The work is a paraphrase of the prophetic writings, and is likely to create some excitement amongst theologians.

A CLERICAL ATHLETE.—A good deal of talk has been caused at Rochester by the performances of the Rev.

H. F. Phillips, curate of St. Margaret's Church, who, at a *fête* given to several hundred school children, jumped and ran a race in a sack, amidst great applause and shouts of laughter. The rev. gentleman came in the winner, and many of his competitors were completely knocked up.

FIRE.—A fire broke out last Saturday on the premises of Madame Paninska, artificial flower-maker, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square. A Madame Sappas, one of the inmates, was so severely burnt that she was conveyed to St. George's Hospital in a very dangerous state. The firemen recovered from the ruins property to the amount of 13,000*l.*, belonging to the Countess Millelague, who lived in the house.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. GEORGE WILLIAM BRIDGEMAN.—Mr. George William Bridgeman, the medical officer of the sixth district of the parish of Marylebone, having lately thrown up his appointment, the poor people who had been under his care determined to present him with a small token of the high esteem they felt for him both in his public and private capacity, and of their regret at losing his services. Each person, on the average, gave one penny, and there were between four and five hundred subscribers. With the amount thus collected a very handsome Bible, magnificently bound, was purchased, and the presentation took place on Tuesday evening at Clergy House, Portland-road, when the Rev. James Amos, after a feeling speech, handed the Bible to Mr. Bridgeman. That gentleman made a reply, in which he expressed his appreciation of the deep value of such a demonstration. The company then separated. Amongst those present were the Rev. Mr. Gray and the Rev. Mr. Stafford, together with several ladies and gentlemen who had greatly interested themselves in the matter.—The following inscription appeared in a fly-leaf of the Bible:—"This copy of the Sacred Scriptures, purchased from small contributions, was presented to George William Bridgeman, Esq., late Medical Officer of the Parish of St. Marylebone, as a token of the high sense with which they have been led to regard his professional skill, and of the most sincere gratitude for his unvaried kindness, ready self-denial, and generous sympathy, by some of his poor patients. July, 1858.—'They cannot recompense thee, but thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just.'—Luke xiv. 14."

A NOVEL EQUIPMENT OF CONSTABULARY.—A useful addition to the equipment of the Berwickshire constabulary has just been made, at the suggestion of Mr. Gifford, the chief constable. The addition is a very powerful field glass, about three inches in diameter, with one slide. It is conveniently worn by the constables at the left side, slung with a strap over the right shoulder, and is capable of commanding a clear view of an object at a distance of twenty miles. Berwickshire is the first county in the kingdom that has adopted the use of this auxiliary in the art of thief-catching.—*North British Mail*.

CHURCH RATES.—After three days' contest, a proposition for a church rate at Portsmouth has for the first time, been rejected by 208 to 196.

THE PARISH OF ST. CLEMENT DANES.—A rather stormy special vestry meeting was held on Friday week, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in consequence of some statements made by the rector before a Committee of the House of Lords, to the effect that the inhabitants of the entire parish are "infidels and Socinians." The rector was in the chair at the meeting, and denied that he meant to stigmatize the whole parish. Still, he added, vice and infidelity prevail to an alarming extent in St. Clement Danes, and the people inhabiting the streets in the neighbourhood of Clare-market are of a most lawless character. He was once nearly murdered by some women there. After some discussion it was agreed that the rector should offer an explanation in writing to the satisfaction of the parishioners. At the same meeting, attention was called to the infamous dens in Wych-street. It was determined that an attempt should be made to abate the evil.

MR. AUCHMUTY GLOVER ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—The deposed member for Beverley addressed a large assembly at the Literary Institution, Southwark, on Monday night, on Parliamentary Reform. One of the jury who convicted him took the chair, and expressed his great regret that the evidence which now exonerated Mr. Glover from the charge of returning a false property qualification had not been submitted at the trial. Much sympathy for the ex-member was expressed by the meeting.

ERRATA.—Our readers must have been puzzled last week at an announcement in our Miscellaneous columns that "Mrs. London, the authoress, was dead." They must have thought that here indeed was "an illustrious unknown;" but the truth is that *n* had been substituted for *u* in the first syllable. The lady in question was Mrs. Loudon, the wife of the late Mr. Loudon, the horticultural writer, and herself the author of some works of mark.—In the last paragraph of the "Gatherings from the Law and Police Courts" (20th line), for "thinking that she would be about to return," read "obliged to return."

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The poll of subscribers, which was demanded on the question whether the Crystal Palace should be opened on Sundays to all who

hold stock in the concern, has ended in a very large majority in favour of so opening the building. A gentleman favourable to Sunday opening has also been triumphantly elected to the post of director.

MOTES IN THE SUN AND AIR.—In the ordinary light which exists between the brightest sunshine and darkness, the atmosphere seems, so far as appearance goes, pure and harmless. When the sun shines, however, through narrow channels, into this seeming void, the motes in the sunbeam show that the atmosphere is anything but transparent: countless myriads of minute atoms of matter are constantly floating in the atmosphere, and entering the lungs of young and old. Here, then, is palpable evidence of the necessity for sanitary care. The semi-opaque nature of the air we breathe is evident; and far smaller particles, which the eye cannot see, are constantly rising from the surface and floating around. In ill-paved streets, and back yards in similar condition, on which waste water is allowed to remain and saturate the soil, when the drainage from cesspools also further pollutes the earth, exhalations fill the air and poison the system of those who are unfortunately obliged to inhale this important necessary of life when so adulterated. Those who, in the cleanest and best ventilated houses of the metropolis, have noticed the thick layer of dust which in one day covers tables, books, and the surface of every other object, can form an idea of the large quantity of these floating atoms which enters the mouth, both during day and night, at every respiration. If the dust on the walls and floor of a room in which tobacco has been smoked be swept up, and then carefully packed away, on examination, after some time, it will be found that the tobacco fumes are still perceptible to the smell. Window hangings, carpets, and other fabrics, will absorb the gases thrown off by tobacco, sulphur, and similar matter. In the same way the bad gases arising from overcrowded sleeping-rooms, bad drains, &c., pervade and lodge themselves to a considerable extent on all surrounding objects, and poison those motes which are made evident to us by the sunbeam; and which, when the bright sunlight does not make them visible, are still surely performing the never-ceasing work. Although in ships at sea, on mountain tops, on moors and marshes, the motes, showing the never-ceasing operations of nature, glisten in the sunshine, there is a difference between the wholesomeness of such dust and that which rises in the houses of polluted courts, in the neighbourhood of crowded graveyards, in ill-ventilated assembly-rooms, over-crowded barracks, and other places. The particles of dust loaded with fever and contagion are readily borne upon the breeze from ill-conditioned and hidden places to those adjoining, and of course, to a certain extent, adulterate the better conditions of the atmosphere. Dangerous nuisances are floated on the air, and this circumstance, together with the sight of the motes in the sunbeam, ought to be a lesson to us that large masses of the poor cannot be neglected with impunity, and should teach us that it is necessary to preserve the atmosphere from pollution. It is a ready medium for subtler matters than those we have been pointing to, whether in the country or the town.—*The Builder*.

THE STATE OF THE THAMES.—The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney's plan of purifying the Thames, have reported the result of their deliberations. They are indisposed to recommend the adoption of Mr. Gurney's plan, which is, to carry the sewers so far into the river that they would discharge their contents below low-water mark; and they remark, in conclusion, that "it is their decided opinion that no plan ought to be adopted in regard to the sewage of the metropolis that does not provide for one of two things—either that the sewage shall be carried down to some point in the river sufficiently far from the metropolis to prevent the sewage from being brought back in an offensive state by the flowing tide, or else that the sewage shall be deodorised, and that only the purified liquid part of it shall be discharged into the river."

ALLEGED SUICIDE.—One of the Galway pilots committed for trial for running the Indian Empire steamer on the St. Marguerite Rock, in Galway Bay, has apparently committed suicide. He was found rigid, but still warm, and the belief is that he took strychnine. The Crown solicitor is engaged in an inquiry, and as yet nothing certain is known. The man was an Englishman, named Burgess.

SUICIDES.—An inquest has been held at Kew on the body of Thomas Cannon, aged sixty-four, the once celebrated pugilist and ex-champion of England, who had committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, under circumstances of great destitution and misery. The jury returned a verdict of insanity.—Jane Nightingale, the wife of a man who had been employed as a cellarman at a tavern in North Woolwich, has drowned herself in a fit of despair caused by poverty. Her husband was out of work, and the family was reduced to much distress. A few days ago, the wife dressed her children in their best clothes, and, having bid good-bye to each, threw herself into the river, and was drowned. The husband, on hearing of the act, inflicted a severe wound on his throat with a razor. His life, however, was saved, and he was left in the care of the police.—Charles Gurney, butler in the family of Mr. Wilkinson.

Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, blew his head to atoms, on Tuesday morning, with a double-barrelled gun, while sitting in a chair in his own room. About five years ago he met with an accident on a railway, and ever afterwards was afflicted with severe pains in the head.

SUPERSTITION IN LANCASHIRE.—A large number of persons were attracted to Skircoat Moor, Lancashire, last Sunday afternoon, by an announcement, which had been made by a person who is probably demented, that God would appear in a visible form on the moor at a certain hour. When the people were tired of waiting, they became very riotous, and would have attacked the "prophet" had he not been hurried away in a cart.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY has been holding its annual meeting at Chester. The show of farm implements was large and interesting. The proceedings terminated on Thursday with a banquet, at which Mr. Gladstone delivered a speech on the value of agriculture, and the methods for its improvement.

THE SERPENTINE.—A meeting was held on Thursday evening at the Cadogan Institute, Sloane-street, to call attention to the dirty state of the Serpentine. Motions expressing the sense of the meeting were unanimously carried, and it was agreed that a deputation should be appointed to wait on the Chief Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

THE LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION AT MANCHESTER.—A public subscription for the widows and orphans of the sufferers by the recent explosion at the Atlas works has been commenced, and already amounts to more than 600*l*.

NAPOLEON I.—The funeral car of the late Emperor Napoleon, about to be presented to the French, is at length about to be completed at Woolwich.

THE LATE FIREWORK EXPLOSION.—The inquest arising out of this event concluded on Wednesday, as far as the death of Madame Coton was concerned, with a verdict in accordance with the facts.

MADMEN ON RAILWAYS.—The Minister of Public Works in France has directed that in the conveyance by rail of madmen and their keepers, they shall never be placed with other passengers, but in separate second class carriages provided for them by the railway authorities. In no case, also, are they to be conveyed in the same carriage with prisoners.

ESCAPE FROM PRISON.—An Irishman, named McQuaid, has escaped from the Bridewell, Reading. He overpowered the governor (who is an old man) and a woman who went to his assistance, locked them up, and then coolly walked out. He has not yet been recaptured.—A convict at the Devonport prison has endeavoured to make his escape, but was caught in the fact, and consigned to safer durance.

THE CREMORNE BALLOON came down with a run on Wednesday evening, in the Clapham-road, owing to one of the valves acting imperfectly.

THUNDERSTORM.—A very severe thunderstorm passed over the Potteries and Newcastle-under-Lyme on Sunday afternoon, and a great many buildings were struck and injured. Some persons also were slightly hurt, but none seriously.

FIRES.—A fire took place on Wednesday morning on the premises of Messrs. Rea and Son, box and packing-case makers, Coleman-street, City. The family had a narrow escape, some jumping from the windows, and others being lowered by ropes. The entire premises were destroyed.—A cabinet-maker's in Worship-street was burnt down on Thursday, and the adjoining houses were much injured. No lives were lost.

MEMORIAL BUILDING TO THE LATE MR. HERBERT MINTON.—The first stone of the memorial building about to be erected to the memory of the late Mr. Herbert Minton, at Stoke-upon-Trent, was laid on Wednesday by Earl Granville, in the presence of thousands of spectators from all parts of the Staffordshire Potteries.

AN AUSTRALIAN "LION."—A Mr. Charles Frederick Hale has been victimizing the citizens of Cork by pretending that he had just returned from Australia with an enormous fortune. A good many hotel-keepers, and several persons of whom he borrowed small sums of money, were among the sufferers by this individual's imaginary opulence. He was even corresponding with a gentleman with a view to marrying his daughter, when he was arrested for swindling.

SCENE IN A KANSAS COURT.—The following passage (says an American paper) occurred between John M. Coe, one of the counsel for the prosecution in the case of Lane, and Colonel Young for the defence:—Colonel Young insisted that, in law, the man slain is supposed to be wrongfully slain. Mr. Coe: "That is the law of England; not of America." Colonel Young: "If there is any book on God's earth that contains any other doctrine, I'll agree to eat it without greasing" (laughter). Mr. Coe: "Then you'll have more law in your stomach than you ever had in your head" (roars of laughter).

A MAN KILLED BY HIS SON.—Richard Welch, a weaver, of Ancoats, Lancashire, has just died in consequence of injuries inflicted on him by his son, while the latter was intoxicated, during last Whitsuntide. The coroner's inquest has terminated in a verdict of Manslaughter against the son.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, July 24th.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE Royal assent was given by commission to several bills, the most important of which were the **JEW'S BILL** and the **OATHS BILL**.

MARRIAGE LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

Lord GAGE moved the second reading of this bill, which was opposed by Lord REDESDALE, who moved to defer the second reading for three months.—On a division, the bill was lost by 46 to 24.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL was read a third time, and passed.

The House adjourned at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CORRUPT PRACTICES PREVENTION ACT CONTINUANCE BILL.

The House, at the morning sitting, again went into committee on this bill, when, after much discussion, a clause, moved by Mr. VANSITTART, having for its object to exclude collectors of rates or taxes, and their partners or agents, from acting as election agents, was negatived by 66 votes against 53.—Another additional clause, moved by Mr. NICOLL—to the effect that every candidate at an election should make a declaration that he had not, either by himself or his agents, made, nor would he make, any payment, direct or otherwise, to any solicitor, agent, or canvasser, except in such manner as the law permits—shared a similar fate, being defeated by 83 against 52.—Other amendments were also lost, and the debate was adjourned to the evening sitting.

The sitting was resumed at six.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

In answer to Mr. EWART, Lord STANLEY said that, from January to the present month, 17,000 troops had been sent to India. The Government proposed to strike a final blow at the mutiny in the ensuing cold season, and would take care that the necessary troops were sent out.

On the motion for the adjournment to Monday, Mr. DISRAELI appealed to Mr. Chichester Fortescue, who had a motion on the paper to call attention to the subject of the right of British ships to visit ships suspected of slave-trading, and to Sir James Elphinstone, who proposed to call attention to the proceedings of the committee to inquire into the subject of the transport of troops to India, to postpone their motions, which would lead to considerable discussion.—Those gentlemen accordingly did not press their motions, contenting themselves with a few words of explanation on the respective subjects.—Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD replied to Mr. Fortescue by a statement that the United States Government was prepared to listen to any proposition from England on the question; but none had yet been made, the matter being still under the consideration of the Government.

ASSAULTS ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Mr. DILLWYN called the attention of the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the prevalence of aggravated assaults upon women and children, and to urge upon his consideration the necessity of making some alteration in the law relating to such offences.—Mr. WALPOLE said, that on the whole the Act had worked well, but the subject should have his best attention.

THE STATE OF INDIA.

Mr. VERNON SMITH urged on Lord Stanley the necessity of making some general statement on the condition of India before the close of the session, particularly with regard to finance, the prospects of the war, the nature of the military commission appointed to inquire into the organization of the Indian army, and the propriety of proclaiming the authority of the Queen in our Eastern empire.—Lord STANLEY declined to make any general statement, but said he should be ready to answer any specific question put to him.—Sir DE LACY EVANS urged the necessity of sending large reinforcements by the overland route.—Lord PALMERSTON gave his opinion that, unless small bodies of troops only were sent out, the route round the Cape was better than that overland. He thought that the military commission to inquire into the Indian army would be better conducted in India itself. He commented also on the course taken with reference to the right of visit in the Cuban waters, and wanted to know whether the statements of the American Minister on that point were correct.—Mr. DISRAELI said that nothing had been decided on the latter subject, but that friendly negotiations are going on between the two Governments.

The adjournment to Monday was withdrawn, and it was arranged that the House should sit to-morrow (this day).

The House adjourned at twelve o'clock.

THE CONTINENT.

The Paris Conference held its twelfth sitting on Thursday.

"The town of Cherbourg," says the *Daily News*

Paris correspondent, "already presents an animated appearance. Several English are observed in the streets, and many others will shortly land. A letter from Saint Etienne, in the *Salut Public*, states that twenty arrests were made in that city on the night of the 16th. A discovery was made, it is said, of grenades similar to those used by Orsini and his accomplices; three at least of these frightful inventions were seized."

The latest accounts from Candia exhibit the island in a most disturbed state.

The new Norwegian loan of 10,800,000 marks banco guaranteed by the Storting, negotiated by the house of Heine, the North German Bank, and the house of Erlanger, collectively, has been favourably received, and considerable transactions done at 98.

CHINA.

By the last advices from Hong-Kong, it would appear that the official *imbroglio* continued to prevail in that ill-assorted community. The *China Mail* of May 20th gives currency to a report that the Attorney-General having brought some very serious charges (no doubt officially) against the Registrar-General, which the local Government neglected to investigate, lately sent in his resignation as Justice of the Peace, and forwarded home a despatch on the subject, supplying the Governor with a copy. Sir John Bowring then convened the bench of magistrates to inquire into the charge as affecting its character; but a majority decided not to interfere. "The matter," our contemporary continues, "ought to be settled one way or another, for the mutual recriminations in which heads of departments are now indulging are scandalous in the extreme, disgraceful to the service, and must of necessity be detrimental to the colony. If the charges brought against Mr. Caldwell be true, he is unworthy to occupy a seat on the bench or to remain in the Government employ: if, on the contrary, they prove unfounded, his accuser should be suspended from all offices he may hold under the Crown."

A scheme has been for some time on foot strongly favoured by a leading member of the Bar at Hong-Kong, for the fusion of the professions of barrister and solicitor. We are given to understand that after considerable fluctuations of opinion it is not unlikely to take effect openly or sub rosa, although the latter would seem a matter of impossibility. The young and pushing attorneys are naturally its loudest advocates. The merchants of standing, who desire to keep their number of councillors as limited as possible, conceive they see their account in the change; and counsel of ascertained position are in hopes of continuing to hold their own, notwithstanding the invasion of the charmed circle of the bar by the outside barbarians. Such as have friends or relatives at Hong-Kong will regret to learn that frequent attempts at incendiarism are perpetrated by disguised emissaries from Canton and the villages on the island, the means employed being tin cans filled with explosive substances. The Sepoys at the station, of whom very few are Bengalees, have shown no symptoms of wavering.

THE UNITED STATES.

Further news arrived from America yesterday by the Ariel. The steward of the schooner Frances French has pleaded guilty to a charge of slave stealing, and has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The United States army was about to march on the Salt Lake city. Its route was kept a secret. The yacht Wanderer, which was a short time since searched and seized as a slaver, has entered and left New York in triumph. She was saluted with guns and with the cheers of a large crowd. She left for Trinidad. The Havannah correspondent of the *New York Times* says that the American Gulf Squadron is now busy cruising about in search of British gunboats. Commodore Kellett has reached Havannah to explain away the officious conduct of the commander of the Buzzard, and to say that punishment will be meted out to him. The Spanish Government will not accept Concha's resignation.

MEXICO.

On the 18th of June, an earthquake was severely felt in Mexico, and upwards of fifty persons lost their lives.

The British and French Ministers have advised the payment of the forced loan under protest; but Mr. Forsyth gave the proposal his decided opposition, demanded his passports, and awaits instructions from the United States Government. General Vidauri was marching on the capital at the last advices.

THE LATE MRS. LOUDON.—We beg to call attention to the claims on the country of the daughter of this lamented lady. Mrs. Loudon enjoyed a pension of 100*l*. a year from the Consolidated Fund—a pension amply earned by years of heroic struggling with difficulties, both during her single and her married life, and by many services to literature; and she leaves an only daughter, Miss Agnes Loudon. We trust that, as the child of literary parents on both sides, this young lady will continue to receive the annuity earned by her mother, and that she will not be left to endure those trials which Mrs. Loudon too frequently experienced.

A PERMANENT
ENLARGEMENT
 OF
"THE LEADER,"
 BY THE
**ADDITION OF EIGHT
 PAGES**
 (ONE-THIRD MORE),
 DEVOTED TO
COMMERCIAL INFORMATION
 AND THE ADVOCACY OF
MERCANTILE INTERESTS,
 IS MADE THIS DAY.

ESTABLISHED for the purpose of advocating the principles and accelerating the progress of the advanced Liberal party, "THE LEADER" has so far accomplished its mission as to have secured a wide and influential circle of readers and supporters as respects Politics and Literature. The want of an Independent and Impartial Commercial Organ has, however, long been felt in the Mercantile and Trading Circles, and the Conductors of "THE LEADER," at the suggestion of a large and highly influential Body of Commercial Men of the City of London and Manufacturing Districts, desiring to enlarge the sphere of its influence and usefulness, have

**INCREASED ITS SIZE EIGHT
 PAGES,**

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A COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT,

SUPPLIED WITH

**SPECIAL INFORMATION FROM EXCLUSIVE
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THIS ADDITION affords ample space for detailed and accurate information upon the condition of Commerce at home and abroad; for a correct weekly view of the state and tendency of the various Markets, and of the Banking and Monetary interests generally, also for the publication, when required, of the Board of Trade Returns in the most concise and intelligible form; and generally for the advocacy of Mercantile interests.

TARIFF REFORM, consistent with the true principles of FREE TRADE; untiring opposition to class protection, in such form as to assure Foreign Countries that England has no jealousy of their Commerce and Manufactures; a Spirit of Perfect Independence, and a fearless advocacy of the great truths of Political Economy, in all its branches—Fiscal, Monetary, and Legislative—will be the guiding principles advocated in the Mercantile section of the enlarged Paper.

A Department of the Paper is occupied by a Journal of INDIAN PROGRESS, opening to the friends of Indian advancement the means of advocating English Settlement, Railways, River Navigation, Irrigation, Cotton, and the various questions most essential for the welfare of India, and now exciting such deep interest in the public mind.

The real interests of our SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIES, now so rapidly advancing under Parliamentary Government, will also be duly represented in our columns.

It will also be perceived that special attention has been bestowed upon the MERCANTILE MARINE, and the interests of a profession of such growing importance, and the advancement of which is of such vital consequence to our mercantile interests, will claim earnest attention.

While thus adding entirely new features, there will be NO ALTERATION IN THE POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND ARTISTIC PORTION, which has hitherto secured to the paper its high position; but, on the contrary, efforts will be made to add to the interest and efficiency of each department, by procuring additional sources of information both at home and abroad; and by every means that a liberal outlay can command.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Subscribers not duly receiving this paper are requested to forward notice thereof to the office, and immediate steps will be taken to rectify any neglect, by communicating with the news-vendors in the respective districts.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The
Leader.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1858.

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 REPORT OF THE BANK ACT
 COMMITTEE.

IN 1848 a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the commercial convulsion of 1847, and the suspension of the Act of 1844 then ordered. Following this precedent, the late Whig Ministers proposed a similar inquiry into the "distress" of 1857 and the similar suspension of the Act of 1844, and the House of Commons gave its consent. Instead, however, of appointing a committee expressly for this purpose, the House referred it, at the instance of Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, to the committee first appointed in 1857, and renewed in the present session to inquire into the operation of the Bank Acts. The public entertained a notion that the paper circulation had something to do with variations in the rate of discount, and therefore the committee was required to investigate how far "the issue of bank notes payable on demand" had "affected" the commercial distress. The two subjects were undoubtedly connected in the public mind, but now that the committee nominally appointed to inquire into the Bank Acts has made its report, and we find this to be chiefly taken up by remarks on the commercial distress, we regret that each subject was not referred to a special committee. Neither investigation is complete, and those who wish to learn either the true causes of commercial convulsions, or the real effects of our banking laws, will have to seek elsewhere than in the "Report from the Select Committee on the Bank Acts."

In thus imposing double duties on one committee, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer was probably influenced by personal rather than public considerations. Between him and the then Secretary to the Treasury there was, as is manifest by the evidence taken in 1857 and published, a great difference of opinion concerning the operation of the Bank Acts, and the Chancellor could hardly hope to obtain from the committee a report favourable to his own views. His subordinate believes himself to be versed in the subject, is pledged by his writings to very strong opinions, and had proved before the committee, by his manner of questioning Lord Overstone, and by that noble Lord's remarks, that he was not likely to make a public sacrifice of his personal views, on this very important point, to his official relations. Sir G. C. Lewis, though heavy in manner, has an astute intellect, and probably contemplated avoiding a contention with Mr. Wilson, sure to be discreditably to the Government, and perhaps injurious to himself, by smothering the inquiry into the Bank Acts by the more immediately interesting inquiry into the "causes of the recent commercial distress." Whether this be the explanation or not of his reasons for burdening one committee, before it had half completed its appointed work, with an inquiry into a different subject, the effect is, that the report now made by the committee on the Bank Acts refers much more to the temporary matter of commercial distress thrown on it in the present session, than to the permanent and

greater question it was originally appointed to examine.

The divarication is the more to be regretted because the researches of the committee have thrown very little additional light to that we before possessed on the causes of commercial distress, and none whatever on the source of the false calculations and excess of credit which are at the bottom of all commercial convulsions. Credit is now essential to trade, and what we require is to know the causes of its excesses, and be able to restrain them. Before the committee began its labours we knew pretty accurately how much gold had come from Australia and California, and how much silver had been sent to India and China; we knew, too, the wonderful progress of our trade; we knew the whole history of the variations in the Bank circulation and in the rate of discount; knew all about banks failing in America, beginning with the Ohio Life and Trust Company; knew of the failures of banks at Liverpool, Glasgow, and Newcastle; knew of the failure of discount and mercantile houses in London and other places; knew the enormous amount of their transactions, and had had their balance-sheets under our eyes; and we knew, too, what had occurred in Hamburg and Vienna; and we knew all about open credits and reckless advances. All these events have been repeatedly described, and the narration of the committee is not so spirited as to increase our interest in them; and we must be utterly ignorant if it add much to our knowledge. Some information has been obtained from the Bank parlour, and we are made acquainted with the opinions of the Bank Directors. Even without it we were ready to state that, during the emergency when everything depended on the Bank, this Corporation acted with vigour and discretion. The committee however, as if afraid of assuming the responsibility of a single positive opinion, says "it appears to your committee that the proceedings of the Bank were not characterized by any want of foresight or vigour." This defence, though excessively tame, implies an accusation; none was made by the public, whatever may have been said in the committee. The Bank is the creature of the law, which it has only too faithfully administered, and if its operations were in any way embarrassing to commerce, the law which dictates them must be blamed. In truth, the law was impugned, the law was on trial, not the Bank, and the committee appointed expressly to investigate its effects should have shown, if it could, that the law was "not characterized by want of foresight." The conduct of the Legislature in passing the act of 1844 and other similar acts interfering with trade was to be investigated, and though the tribunal was a part of itself, an honest exposition of the effects of the law might have enabled the public to form correct conclusions. It was more self-satisfactory, however, for the committee to investigate the errors of individual bankers and merchants than the consequences of crude legislation, and the latter were put aside to luxuriate in the former. The committee found so much to blame in the conduct of the fallen banks, the suspended merchants, and open credits, that it had not time to examine the consequences of the law. In this session it has occupied itself, apparently, only with the malversations of mercantile men, and has done nothing to complete the inquiry left imperfect at the close of 1857, and satisfy the public that the general condemnation of our banking and currency laws is erroneous.

On the important subject the committee was appointed to investigate it seems afraid to express any opinion. The evidence it has taken "is interesting," it says, "in the highest degree," but "it involves subjects of controversy" on which "the committee differed," and therefore it has "arrived at no conclusion." It does not even rely on itself for the opinion "that the public welfare, in times of commercial disaster, requires the maintenance of an adequate supply of bullion in the Bank," but says this is the opinion of Mr. Tooke, Mr. Newmarch, Lord Overstone, and others. The committee says, too, that "the opinion of the present Bank directors is strongly in favour of maintaining the Act of 1844." Its own opinion to a similar effect is anything but strong or decided. "It appears to your committee that no mischief will result from at least a temporary continuance of the present state of things." The Bank Acts, therefore, are merely to be tolerated for the moment, not honoured and preserved as wise legislation; and the public receives from the committee the additional information, apparently to console it for

the affliction that, by giving a twelvemonths' notice through Mr. Speaker to the Bank of England, the nation can get rid of these acts. A more lame conclusion to a solemn investigation, from which for nearly two years much information and wise direction have been expected, has seldom fallen under our notice.

The committee avows that it has not inquired whether "the present laws constitute a perfect system for regulating the paper circulation of an empire," but has inquired whether they have secured that the variations of this currency shall be in conformity to the laws by which a metallic currency would vary. Even this one point the committee does not elucidate; it contents itself with asserting, contrary to the fact, "that no one contends that the object has not been obtained." Because Bank of England notes, regulated by law, and the restricted circulation of the empire administered by other banks, have varied according to the gold in the Bank of England, the committee assumes that the whole paper circulation of the empire has varied in quantity exactly as a metallic circulation would have varied. The assumption is very incorrect. That the paper currency has kept on a par with gold, and has varied in value with it, if gold have undergone any variations in value, is quite true; but this is the inevitable consequence of the nature of a promise to pay gold on demand and the power to demand the payment at pleasure. How can a bank-note be depreciated in relation to gold as long as the holder can at every instant exchange it for the gold it represents? Depreciation is impossible as long as the law enforces the observance of contracts and does not interfere to exonerate one party from the duty of fulfilling them. There must indeed be the means to execute this duty, and the state which unwisely interferes with the business of the banker and authorizes the issue of a certain amount of bank-notes, making them a legal tender, is bound to provide the means of paying them whenever payment is required. To accomplish this one object, which every honest banker by his own means and own exertions accomplishes, is, in truth, the purpose of our cumbrous Bank Acts. But so uncertain and doubting is the committee, that it scarcely ventures to declare on its own authority that even this purpose is achieved. "It appears," says the committee, "that the present law ensures the maintenance in the coffers of the Bank of an adequate amount of bullion, whilst the history of past years proves that such an amount had not been maintained by the unassisted wisdom and firmness of the Bank Directors; and the present Court of Directors are unanimous in desiring that they should continue to be fortified by the provisions of the present Act." This is all the committee can say in favour of the present law; and because the Bank directors have wanted wisdom formerly, and now dare not trust themselves, the mercantile community is to remain subject to Bank Acts and currency laws which have no warrant in free trade, and which the committee has taken no pains to show are beneficial to the nation and ought to be maintained.

We have different banking laws for the metropolis and the provinces, different banking laws for England, for Scotland, and for Ireland, and it is utterly impossible that all can be good laws. Paper currency is a modern invention, and, with banking, is susceptible of continual improvement. "The country bankers," says Mr. Rodwell, one of themselves, "were not at all aware of the consequences of their issues; if they had been, such disasters would never have arisen as arose in 1825." They only share a universal ignorance. Man has no *a priori* knowledge of the consequences of his actions, and can only learn them after he has acted. If the Legislature knew beforehand all the consequences of what it does it would make fewer laws; and as it cannot even yet, in common with the banker, know all the consequences of paper currency and of banking, it is more than probable that the old laws which it has prescribed for these growing parts of society are at all times injurious. On this interesting topic the inquiries of the committee have shed no light. Not one of the complicated and difficult questions at issue concerning the Bank Acts is cleared up by the report; and elaborate inquiries continued through two sessions have issued in a most trivial result. That the committee has compiled a reasonable though not a readable account of the commercial convulsion of last year, we have stated; but of the consequences of the acts regulating our currency and banking the report leaves

the public as ignorant as were the bankers in 1825 of the effects of inundating the country with their paper.

NEW CALEDONIA AND BRITISH COLONIZATION.

BESIDES the movements which will be made to colonize New Caledonia from the neighbouring settlements of the United States, from Vancouver's Island, and from this country by way of the Pacific, it is most probable that the broad region which has hitherto passed by the name of Oregon, as well as that lying east of the Rocky Mountains above the Mississippi, will be approached by emigrants making their way through the British colonies of North America. The debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening gives us the satisfactory announcement that the present Cabinet is quite prepared to deal with the emigration and its inevitable consequences. On this, the Canada side of the question, the embarrassments are not perhaps so great as on the Pacific side, where so much American jealousy and so many disagreeable relations are mingled with the subject; but it is essential to the proper disposition of the territory, and to the integrity of the British empire, that every impediment to the freest settlement of the country should be removed as rapidly as possible. The explanation of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton is the most direct proof that the Government is prepared, and we are induced to suppose that the line of action which it intends to pursue will be well suited to the juncture.

The difficulties which have to be met in opening that splendid territory for British colonization are of various kinds. Its position is peculiar. It lies between the sterile and uninhabitable lands which border the extreme north of the American continent, the dense woods which block up the pathway for emigration from British North America, the settlement of New Caledonia, and the American States. The gold fields, which are the great attractions for the new colony on the Pacific coast, lie to the back of the territory for which our Ministers are providing a local Government; and unquestionably they will constitute a similar attraction for settlers from the other side—that is, from the Hudson's Bay Company, from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The territory which is more immediately in question lies in the midst of the American continent towards the north; it is well wooded—too densely wooded in some parts; fertile, even in the open prairies; and well watered with rivers flowing in various directions. The climate is somewhat more extreme than we are accustomed to experience in this country—colder in winter, but much warmer in summer, and calculated to try the constitution; but upon the whole healthy, bracing, and ripening. It is most certain that the territory will be thickly peopled some day, and the practical question now is, whether it shall be gradually peopled from the colonies bordering on the Pacific, largely intermingled with Americans, or more promptly settled by emigrants from this country, principally finding their way to the part through North American colonies.

The difficulties in respect of inaccessibility are increased by certain technical difficulties of law. The Hudson's Bay Company is established under a charter granted by Charles II., the validity of which is under some doubt with regard both to Charles's powers of conveying lands then in possession of the French, and the amount of territory actually conveyed. The colony of Canada has also set up some not very defined claim to the territories which are contiguous with it towards the west. The effect of these claims hitherto has been rather to deter settlement. The Hudson's Bay Company, indeed, more than twenty years ago, established a settlement on the Red River, which has prospered to a certain extent; for it is self-supporting and capable of self-defence. But founded by the Hudson's Bay Company, it is peopled far less by Irish, English, or Scotch, than by a very different class, who cannot be regarded as forming good colonists, though they are brave, skilful woodsmen, bold riders, and practised in the use of fire-arms. Of the 5000 settlers, says Sir William Eyre, not more than one quarter are British settlers; the rest consist of half-breeds—the descendants of the *employés* of the Hudson's Bay Company, or the British colonists that have wandered so far west, and have intermarried with the indigenous Indian tribes. Now, generally speaking, the character of the half-breed does not fit him to perform the

duties of a British colonist; he is brave, sharp-witted, and eager in the pursuit of his own interest; but he is seldom so frank either as the Englishman or Indian. He has a constitution which lies between the energy of the British and the indolence of the red man. He would make a better militiaman, or sportsman, or possibly trader, than agriculturist or special constable. The Red River, therefore, is scarcely successful as a British colony.

It was remarked by Mr. Lowe in the debate, that Canada possesses abundance of unoccupied land, which might be filled up before we trench upon the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company; but this is a very false view of the subject. The spread of settlement throughout the North American colonies, and indeed throughout all considerable territories occupied by the British race, has been noted for the spontaneous character of its movement. The bodies of emigrants pursue the veins of fine land, the tracks of streams, the course of valleys; they obey almost the direction of the sun and wind, rather than map themselves down by any predetermined arrangement, as French colonists might do. The country thus sketched out in the skeleton by the living people is afterwards filled up at leisure as the settlements spread laterally. Even now there are many portions of the States of the American Union—large tracts in Pennsylvania, for example—which are still wild and unoccupied; while that energetic people is establishing agriculture and law in great communities to the west of the Rocky Mountains. If colonization is to be resumed in British North America, at a rate in any degree parallel to that which has been going on unbrokenly in the territories allotted to the United States, there must be precisely the same perfect freedom of choice, the same unrestrained variety of direction, the same electric shooting, as it were, of the crystallization of settlement that we witness to the south of the British boundary; and there can be little doubt that the absence of that freedom has turned the direction of immense numbers who have left our shores far more than any peculiar liking to the form of government. The degree of indifference shown for this part of America hitherto is no measure of the value which it might possess in the eyes of the emigrant if the British Government were simply to throw it open, to reawaken the dormant energies of the Emigration-office, to diffuse information on the subject, to guide the emigrant, and to give him the security of British laws for life, property, and freely pursued industry.

The whole question is now under consideration, but we infer from the language of Sir Edward Lytton that he is on the proper track. The rights of the Hudson's Bay Company are about to be examined by the Law Officers of the Crown, with a view to determine what they are, and then to render justice to the corporation. We may anticipate that the territory of the Company will be better defined than it is now; that the *essential* rights under the charter will be affirmed, with the right of trading supremacy in the Company's own district not within the bounds of colonization. At the same time, we anticipate that the claim of the Company over the settlements available for settlement will be negatived, its licence for exclusive trading, which will expire next year, being no longer renewed for the parts opened to settlement.

The colonizing of the territory had been offered by the late Colonial Secretary, Mr. Labouchere, to Canada, should that colony think fit to accept the responsibility, moral as well as financial; but the Colonial Secretary avows his belief that Canada will not avail herself of the offer. In that case, it will be incumbent upon the present Colonial Secretary and his colleagues to provide for the local government of the territory; and if we may still further anticipate, we are inclined to expect that the arrangement which the Ministers will submit to Parliament next session will result in turning towards that part of British North America no small portion of the emigration which has of late years been checked in its flow towards Australia, and has been so unnaturally limited to the States. In this event, the promised measures would have a very considerable effect in reawakening the departmental energies of our Government under Sir Edward Lytton's administration, in imparting new energy to the shipping business, in calling out what may be called the purveying department of the British colonies over which the emigration must pass, and in giving a new value to all the neighbouring lands of those colonies, the Hudson's Bay Company included; with the further

consequence of affording a valuable support from the middle of the continent to the British colony of New Caledonia.

OUR MERCANTILE MARINE.

THERE is nothing of which Englishmen are more proud than the national supremacy at sea—and a very complete supremacy it is, and something to be proud of. The more, too, that it is ours in the face of the world—that we maintain it in open competition with all nations, and spite of the disadvantage that, as yet, but few foreigners have had either the common sense, or the common fairness, to place our flag upon the same footing of equality in every branch of trade as we have long since placed their flags.

There is no nation upon earth has so many ships, such large ships, ships built to stand so many years A. 1. at Lloyd's, or that has so vast a total tonnage as our own, or so many sailors—or better or braver sailors. Of late years we have increased the size of our ships, we have improved their form, their speed, their capacity for cargo, their power to endure for years the incessant battle with wave and storm. There is no need to inquire whether this improvement have come of competition, or of downright admiration for "a beauty of a ship," or from sheer recklessness and a mere empty desire to have the fastest, the biggest, the strongest, and the finest-looking ships in the world. We have for our present purpose to do only with the fact that England and her dependencies own some 36,000 ships, that their united tonnage exceeds 5,000,000, that she has upwards of 30,000 captains or masters of merchant ships, and more than 300,000 sailors.

Such a merchant navy never before existed in the world, and not many years have passed since whoever had ventured to predict our ever having such a merchant fleet, or such a class of ships at all, either under sail or steam, would have been counted little better than a madman.

We are proud, too, of our sailors—proud of the fearless spirit of enterprise and endurance that carries boys and men from home and land to dare the dangers of the sea, and face every climate upon earth. In nothing do our schoolboys so much delight as in stories of shipwreck and the perils of the deep, and the more they read of storms and risks, and of the privations and hardships of mariners, the more firmly does the desire seize them to go to sea and face them all; the very children love to make paper boats, and sail them in mimic races down the street streams. We are all lovers of the sea—all at heart sailors—and "we should be savages if we were not sailors," and yet how sorely we neglect our sailors, and how bitterly burden our seamen and our ships with excessive legislation.

Hear us speak of our ships and sailors, and would any one believe that, islanders as we are, united with the rest of mankind by our ships alone, rich, great, powerful by virtue of ships only, we yet tax our ships to light our coasts, tax them for the support of harbours of refuge the majority never do enter, and that numbers of them never could enter, that we tax a good deal of the very timber of which the ship is built, that we come between the owner and the master and the seamen, and beset their mutual engagements with each other, their qualifications, their employment, their pay, with taxes and restrictions? Would any one believe, to hear us boasting of the seas, and singing of how "Britannia rules the waves," that the sailor's home in age and in decrepitude is but the workhouse? that our masters and mates, seeking to establish their fitness in their profession before certain officers of the Government, must actually pay a heavy fee for the certificate of having passed the examination? And is it not somewhat wonderful, that being so eminently practical a people, having amongst us so many men who have risen to wealth and eminence by force of their downright practical qualities, we yet allow book-knowledge and glibness of answering in seamanship to obtain a better certificate than ten, twenty, thirty years—ay, a whole life—of service upon the sea, in all quarters of the globe? And is it not altogether unaccountable that in these times of free-trade and universal acknowledgment of the principle of non-interference with labour and its markets, and when, too, men may employ anywhere any number of tailors, shoemakers, ship-carpenters, or bricklayers without interference of any sort, they may not employ sailors, unless at a shipping-office, constituted under act of Parliament,

and that there not only the agreement between the employer and employed must be signed, but there, too, and there only, the sailor must be paid his wages, and that for being employed, and being paid, he must in every case put down a fee? And does it not serve well to cap all this climax of contradictions and absurdities, that in cases of casualty or loss of life at sea in passenger ships we impose a ruinous scale of penalties upon our own ships; whereas the foreigners with whom we must compete in carrying emigrants and passengers are subject to no penalties? True, our seamen have at all times been, one way or another, pretty well looked after, both by law and contrary to law. The Government has never forgotten to tax the sailor. He was taxed many a long year for the Merchant Seaman's Fund, and whether the fund went to Davy's locker, or to whose locker it went, neither Jack nor any one else ever knew, or is ever likely to know. He was registered, too, was Jack, and, in case of war (except the last war, for before that broke out impressment was gone by the board, and for ever abolished), was knocked on the head, handcuffed, and carried off by force or fraud to serve his country as might please the Admiralty, whether he pleased or not. A good deal of all this, if not indeed all, did shipowners, masters, and sailors bring upon themselves by continually going to Parliament with their troubles, and petitioning, and having committees of both Houses, and piles of Blue-books, and laws upon laws to protect, defend, comfort, and cure them.

At last, however, they have taken the bull by the horns; they have constituted an association of their own; shipowners, masters, and sailors have, as they ought long ago to have done, determined to unite, to act as one interest, to befriend each other, to work together for riddance of their grievances and burdens, to labour for the elevation and advancement of the profession of the sea, to labour for the disentanglement of the whole law about sailors and shipowners, and to strive in right good hearty earnest and with such help as the public may be disposed to give—and it should be and will be ample—to secure a charter of incorporation, not for any party object, not with any political view, not to amend the law and to carry bills through Parliament, but to give, by the very name of the charter, a worthier and better position to the merchant service, and to secure in the constitution of the corporate council men whose position shall be a guarantee for the faithful administration of the funds of the corporation, and for its sincere efforts to mend the condition of the British merchant seamen of all grades, and to improve the efficiency and discipline of the service.

The association has now been about a year in existence, and has made good use of the time. It has held numerous meetings in London and the outports—has established associations at about thirty outports, including Bristol, Plymouth, Falmouth, Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Belfast. It has prepared and presented by deputation to the Board of Trade the memorial for the charter of incorporation, with the following objects:—

1st. To elevate the social position of the officers and men belonging to the mercantile marine, by taking means for their superior education, and the advancement of ability and character, and the better discipline of the merchant service.

2nd. To reward officers and men of the mercantile marine for long and able service, for brilliant acts of seamanship, for saving life or cargo, for discoveries, inventions, or other contributions to the service.

3rd. To provide refuges for aged and worn-out officers and men of the mercantile marine.

4th. To establish schools, afloat and on shore, for the education and training of boys and men for the service.

5th. To establish institutions for the advantage of seamen; and to publish, or assist in the publication, of any books, maps, charts, plans, or other works, for the use of the mercantile marine.

6th. To raise funds for the carrying out of these objects.

It has issued upwards of twenty thousand publications, and has enlisted the zealous co-operation of upwards of forty members of Parliament representing ports and port counties, and a large number of the most influential shipowners, and the ablest merchant captains in the kingdom. Nor have the other portions of the work in hand been neglected. Notice has been given by Mr. Crawford, M.P. for the City, to move early in the next session for a committee to inquire into the operation of the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1853." We have reason to believe the notice has the hearty approval of Mr. Henley, and we are certain that in the hands of Mr.

Crawford, who is chairman of the association, and who possesses an intimate knowledge of all matters in the interest of shipping and sailors, the inquiry will be full, complete, and such as must lead to sound legislation. Meanwhile, it is for the association to persevere in its efforts, which are certain, at no distant date, to be crowned with success.

"WHEN DOCTORS DIFFER."

THE metropolitan public are indebted in no slight degree to the assiduous Committee of the House of Commons, whose highly condensed but lucid report upon the state of the Thames, and Mr. Gurney's plan for its amelioration, was published on Thursday last. From that document, which will be condensed in another part of our impression, the reader will learn that the system advocated by Mr. Gurney was to bevil off the foreshore of the river between high and low water marks to a slope of about 1 in 12; to scoop out a channel at the foot of such slope which might carry off the sewage, and to destroy by combustion in appropriate furnaces the noxious gases generated in the sewers themselves. This scheme is totally rejected by the committee. We are not prepared to admit that the proposed embankment would not valuably promote the scour of the stream, and improve the navigation; but we entirely agree with the committee in the rejection of the dredged lateral channels. The permanence of these would, in the first place, be problematical; next, they would, if maintained, tend to the increase of banks in the centre of the stream. Their effect would be to close the mouths of sewers discharging into them, converting each into an hermetically-sealed cesspool, which again would necessitate the gas combustion shafts and furnaces. The very partial operation of this latter expedient was well and modestly illustrated by a witness in whom the utmost reliance may be placed, the Civil Engineer to the City Sewers Committee, Mr. Haywood. That gentleman informed the committee that the combustion of gases would entail in his comparatively limited district alone about eight sets of very costly apparatus, and an annual working cost of 50,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* at the very least. It would demand ventilating arrangements equal in magnitude to those of coal mines, which the necessity of hermetically-sealing some 40,000 or 50,000 inlets would render impracticable.

The report of Lord Palmerston's Sewage Commission, appointed in January, 1857, of which Lord Essex, Dr. Southwood Smith, Professor Way, Mr. Simon, Mr. H. Ker Seymour, Mr. J. Bennet Lawes, and other gentlemen, were members, has also fallen still-born during the recent Thames panic. The object of inquiry submitted to that commission was the best mode of distributing the sewage of towns and applying it to beneficial and profitable uses. The somewhat stale conclusions they seem to have arrived at are, that deodorizing and precipitation of sewage are rather practicable, as is also its application to land by irrigation; that the former processes may perhaps be improved upon in course of time; and that they can be practised without creating much nuisance and at no immoderate expense. But these gentlemen have done more than report. They have yielded to the almost irresistible temptation which afflicts Government referees in general. After so long consorting with schemers and their schemes, they cannot escape the infection, and, without ostentation, they append to the report a little outline project of their own for dealing with the sewage of the metropolis, which looks something like a cross between those of Mr. Lionel Gisborne and some other gentlemen who gave evidence before Sir Benjamin Hall's referees in 1856 and 1857. They propose to construct embankments, detached from the shore, in the form of advanced terraces, continuous on the surface, but affording, at convenient distances, entrances to the inner basins they would form. Within these lengths of embankment they would encase a series of deodorizing and precipitating reservoirs, into which the whole of the sewers now discharging into the Thames would have their outfall. It cannot be doubted that the construction of the gigantic inland intercepting sewers to which we are now pledged will present engineering difficulties of magnitude, and will involve serious danger to many buildings. We are not without anxiety for St. Paul's Cathedral itself, in the immediate vicinity of which the low level intercepting sewer will encounter very treacherous ground. A river terrace, too, is in many respects desirable. But in the absence of information as to

the new and efficient deodorizing process which may be at present slumbering in the brains of the chemical members of the commission, we take leave to suggest that no terrace of fifty feet in width, far less two sewers of twenty-two feet in diameter, can find space for the efficient and continuous reception, treatment, and discharge of the sewage of all London. Again, if the charcoal process, first practically applied to a sewer many years ago by Mr. Moffatt, were to find favour with the commission, a most valuable manure would be manufactured; but the establishment of manufacture at the plurality of points hinted at by the commission would, all the deodorizers notwithstanding, be found an obstructive nuisance, if not, as alleged by the chemists Hoffman and Witt, a dangerous one. If the lime process in use at Leicester could by any possibility be put in practice within the limited space likely to be at command—and this is hardly credible—we should merely have a number of works turning out quantities of useless sludge, and having made this at no small cost, we should incur considerable additional expense in getting quit of it.

Having official knowledge of the latter of these reports, and no doubt a pretty good guess at what the former would be, her Majesty's Ministers have resolved to take action as follows:—

Assuming that committee and commission being exhausted, all other means of moving in the matter are also come to an end, saving only the Metropolitan Board, they have proceeded to comply with the desire of that board, but not of the public, by revivifying its powers, and giving in addition the sinews of war—to wit, the permission to raise and expend three millions of money, as it may see fit. By this adroit pretence of yielding to public pressure, Ministers have slain a leash of birds. The cry of "something must be done" is stopped, for something has been done. The metropolitan rate-paying interest—unfortunate frogs, who have elected a party of storks to rule over them in the persons of the Board of Works—are supposed to be propitiated. The inert nobleman who, ready and willing enough to undertake the conservation of the noblesse and their statues, would rather not be concerned in that of the dirty river, gets rid of duties which must have made life a burden to his clever and indefatigable predecessor; and a collection of persons who have shown no title to the confidence of their constituents are to be entrusted with 3,000,000*l.* of the ratepayers' money, at the end of which another 3,000,000*l.* will be demanded for excess in estimates and so forth. But this will never do. A fugitive popularity may be agreeable to Ministers, so may apparent concession to deluded ratepayers; Messrs. Thwaites and Co. may have a great fancy for being enthroned in Berkeley House, Lord John Manners may be anxious to be rid of a bore which he adopted with the honour and pay of office: but though the Thames stink and the session be nearly over, it is to be hoped that the House will not thus admit the insertion of "the thin end of the wedge." Not a single shilling should the Board of Works be helped or empowered by Parliament to raise unless for the execution of work for which the plans have been publicly approved. Like the Boards of Directors of many joint-stock companies the Board of Works of course abominate control. Give them 3,000,000*l.*, and freedom from all question or veto, and they will at once merrily commence the expenditure of 6,000,000*l.* and defy future remonstrance.

The internal system of main intercepting sewers will cost, without allowing for excess of estimates, something like 2,300,000*l.* The outfall channels requisite to open these to the river near Purfleet, the nearest point admissible under the act, will cost about 1,500,000*l.* But as the important towns and villages on the Thames are too influential to permit the discharge in their immediate vicinity, we shall be compelled, if the Metropolitan Board are, after all, allowed to indulge their weakness for a river outfall, to adopt a further extension to Sea Reach, or the deodorizing works so often condemned as unwholesome and unproductive. The former of these alternatives would cost 1,500,000*l.* or 1,750,000*l.* more, and probably create some new islands between Mucking and the Chapman Sand. The latter, according to Mr. Cooke, the projector, would cost in outlay and capitalized expenses a sum of 1,152,000*l.* If to these amounts the reader will add 547,000*l.*, set down by the Board as the capitalised annual working expenses of the intercepting system proper, he will find we are not far wrong in our assertion that the pro-

posed guarantee of interest is only the thin end of a wedge whose thicker end will amount to about 6,000,000*l.*

It is an open question, whether the existence of London and its maintenance in health, without the slightest reference to the pleasure or convenience of its inhabitants, being an imperial necessity, the cost of these works ought not to be borne by the Consolidated Fund. But Mr. Bentinck and the country party were here far too many and too strong for their clever leader, and the proposition, though more than once mooted, was never seriously advanced by the Cabinet. This helped to save the metropolitan ædiles, whose occupation would have been almost wholly gone had they been relieved of their drainage function. But as they have been preserved to us, more by a fortuitous concurrence of events than by their proper fitness, it behoves the ratepayers, who have been lately deluded with the promise of *only* a threepenny rate for the term (in the case of many leaseholders) of their natural lives, to take precaution that the *sixpenny* rate we have shown to be imminent is spent under some sort of supervision; if possible, not spent entirely; and, at all events, not exceeded. It is remarkable that the metropolitan members, whose constituencies are so deeply interested in this matter, have not supported Sir Joseph Paxton in his advocacy of a sea outfall. The proposition submitted by Mr. McClean last year to the engineering referees of the office of Public Works, and received by them with all the respect which could be expected of referees who had a scheme of their own, had good points too obvious to escape even unprofessional observers. In the first place such an outfall would effect an economy of 1,500,000*l.* or more in sewer rates. It would end for ever the Thames grievance. Passing through an agricultural district where its fertilizing contents would be available and welcome for purposes of irrigation, it would discharge upon a nearly uninhabited coast, and there help the growth of the new land already forming by the solid portions of the London sewage borne thither by the set of the tide.

This seems to fulfil so many of the conditions of a perfect scheme, that its obscurity during the recent agitation has been to many a matter of surprise and regret. But we shall be more amazed if the Metropolitan Board of Works are permitted, while such plans exist as were only half investigated by the referees of the late First Commissioners in their haste to produce a composite design of their own, to expend irresponsibly the funds of their enormous constituency upon works either useless, or extravagant, or positively prejudicial to public health or interests.

THE MARCH OF MORMONISM.

WE know pretty well, from American sources, that Mormonism is a great, a growing, and a troublesome fact. If the presence and the practices of the "Latter-day Saints" were confined to transatlantic localities, we should hardly feel it worth the time to do more than bestow a passing and a wondering glance on this remarkable imposture. But we know, from our public journals, that Mormonism has planted its hoof on our own shores, and our police-courts have lately informed us of some of the consequences which are the natural growth of a practical familiarity with Mormon teaching. Now, as any novelty, especially of doctrine, which bids fair to have even a remote influence on the social condition of a section of the people cannot be deemed unimportant, it may be as well to take a bird's-eye view of Mormonism in this country, and to bring together stray facts, to enable us to come to something like a correct understanding of the position and progress of Mormonism here. Can we place Mormonism in the category of moribund hallucinations such as Shilohism, or the Unknown Tongues, and can we predict for it the same ending? Is "Joe Smith" to shine for his little day like John of Munster, like Joanna Southcote, like Irving, and then subside into the limbo of defunct delusions, or is he hereafter to take rank with Mahomet, and to prove the founder of a new sect as numerous and as fanatic? We shall not touch upon the rise of Mormonism, the gross and detected fraud in the manufacture and discovery of the "Book of Mormon," or the impure life and violent death of the first Mormon prophet, "Joe Smith;" they are matters already sufficiently known and sufficiently authenticated. But the history of human credulity assures us that the exposure of imposture, however complete, is insuffi-

cient for its extinction—that there are some minds so constituted that when once they take up an opinion, or allow themselves to be converted to particular doctrines, no demonstration, no irrefragable proof of fallacy or imposition, no amount of obloquy or persecution can shake their faith or induce them to hearken to the voice of truth.

Mormonism, then, is a great fact. It has wonderfully progressed since the death of its founder "Joe Smith." It has proved the strength of its convictions and faith of its followers by the abandonment of two settlements—Nauvoo and Utah; at least the last accounts from the Great Salt Lake City inform us that the whole of the inhabitants are preparing for a final move to Sonora, after burning down their new city. Now, we shall leave the American Government to settle their difficulty in their own way. If the American nation think it right to coerce or hunt down a sect located on their territories and composed of many foreign nations, because its scale of morality does not square with the American standard, that is their affair, not ours. It would, however, be wholly unjust to denounce the "Mormons" in the broad and sweeping way in which we see them denounced in American journals, and to declare them so mentally and morally debased as to unfit them from being ranked among civilized beings. The great blot on Mormonism is its licentiousness. The polygamist principle is its worst and darkest feature. It betrays the sensual objects of the "Saints," and to every one who honours female chastity as a virtue, Mormonism must ever be regarded as a libel on the recorded principles of Christianity, to which it professes implicit adherence. Take away that filthy stain, and Mormonism is not without results which may be envied by purer cities. Here is a picture of Utah as it existed just before the American Government sent against it the military expedition, which, under General Cumming, who appears to be doing his duty with temper and judgment, has the city now in military occupation:—

No cases of drunkenness appeared on the streets; no lists for assault and battery on the courts of the city; no trials for larceny, *petit* or *grand*; no marks, in those respects, of the civilized manners of the world; no midnight brawlers and assassins; and no females promenading the streets, bartering their virtue for sustenance.

Allowing for partiality, enough will be left to make us wish that a counterpart of this portrait could be found in any one city of the British Empire. But our purpose is not with Mormonism in America, but Mormonism in England. Even in England, it is not such a trifle as the uninitiated may think. It has a set of phrases and rules based on the model of the old conventicle school; it has a literature of its own. From the *Millennial Star*, published in London, we get a glimpse into the inner life of the "Saints," and the way they are working in this country. In the *Millennial Star* we find an exhortation from an old Latter-day Saint to the young Latter-day Saints, in which our Nestor, who is in a scolding mood, declares that—

The characteristics of "some of the young" are light-mindedness, worthlessness, purposelessness, and ungodliness. They are full of emptiness, and are great in "small talk." They care but little about their religion, and it is scarcely ever in their thoughts. They are not like those young men and women who stood as "pillars of the Church" and gave vitality to the cause. These bastard Saints, instead of being full of the spirit and importance of the work—instead of manifesting towards God's kingdom the fervent love and faith of youth, abound with the follies, vanities, and fashions of the Gentile world. They will spend their precious hours in backbiting their brethren and sisters, and even dare to meddle with the doings of the Priesthood, discuss the propriety of their actions, imagine a thousand unreal things, and busily circulate their conclusions as facts. We advise all such to mend their ways, and would warn the faithful to beware of them, and enjoin on the officers of the Church the duty of reproving them.

This certainly is not very promising, but whether in the case of the Latter-day Saints or no saint at all, we wish the old gentleman's hortatory flagellation may meet with due success. Then, with respect to the movements of Mormonism, we find Mormonism supplied with that sort of machinery which has proved so useful an ally in the cause of dissent. Mormonism has a staff of Latter-day Saints, who, as missionaries, spread themselves over the country, look sharply after the main chance, and send communications at stated periods to "President Calkin," supposed to reside somewhere in Islington. Latter-day Saint J. D. Ross gives this account of his roving mission:—"At Leeds the saints enjoy the spirit of

the work. Elder Shaw, of N. Bradford Conference, is up to the mark." At Sheffield the branch presidents announced there was a general desire of the brethren to "aid in rolling on the work of the Lord." Complaints were made on the subject of cash received. Presidents were not very particular in accounting for balances, but as a set off it was found that the "spirit of God dwelt richly with the Sheffield priesthood." On with Brother Bridge to Cheltenham. The Saints from the country "turned out well." At Worcester the brethren under pressure were "correcting their balance-sheets. Some brethren, writes the Saint, seemed to imagine that the financial department of the Church belong to men of common-place intellect," but Brother Bridge no doubt taught them better, and left them to make the most of Paul's advice to Timothy. Then to Merthyr—Wales is almost a Mormon preserve—found the Welsh mission "full of the spirit of their calling, and the Saints increasing in faith and good works." At Cardiff the "spirit flowed freely." We hope we are not to take this in a too literal sense. In Bristol matters were "well done up." Ditto at Bath, where improvement and progress were the spirit of the mission.

Enough is here given to show that Mormonism has a certain vitality, and has gained a certain standing in this kingdom; that it is aping the sayings and doings of the more important dissenting sects—that it is collecting funds and making converts in various localities, that it only waits the advent of some talented fanatic to cause it to start up a formidable power that may give some trouble to the executive, that it no longer hides in holes and corners, but comes boldly into broad daylight, challenges criticism, and invites additions to its disciples.

We have had proof of the sort of morality inculcated by Mormonism in the report of a police case which appeared in these columns, where the wife of one Mormon was instigated by the husband of another Mormon to rob her home, to leave her husband, and fly with her tempter to Utah. As "Latter-day Saints" may be considered in the light of mere birds of passage here, we hope every facility will be given, short of Government interference, to enable them to join that band of migratory Saints who are seeking for some locality where they can pitch their tents unmolested, and where the elders may go on "sealing" the female disciples without the fear of American revolvers or the military supervision of General Cumming.

PARLIAMENTARY PEMMICAN.

On Friday, Mr. Hutt adverted to the forced and unexpected division which took place on his motion relative to the part taken by the British Government in endeavouring to suppress the slave trade. Believing that the division did not fairly represent the opinion of the House on this important subject, the hon. member gave notice that he would again bring the question forward early in the next session, when he hoped (directing his observations to the front Opposition bench) that "there would not be imported into the debate any of those unjustifiable imputations so freely used on the previous occasion by noble and hon. members."

Mr. Hutt did not speak without provocation. In addressing the House upon the motion of the hon. member for Hull, Lord Palmerston, once more, assumed that arrogant and overbearing tone in which, unfortunately for himself, he has so frequently indulged since the last election. His Lordship set out with declaring that Mr. Hutt's assertions happened to be "all diametrically opposed to facts." From generals his Lordship, as the Scotch say, "condescended to particulars," and referring to three of Mr. Hutt's statements, he three times reiterated the disagreeable phrase that they were "diametrically opposed to the facts." If Lord Palmerston's contradictions had been as well founded as he, doubtless, believes them to be, they would have lost none of the weight which might fairly be attached to them by being made in a less peremptory manner. This, however, was only the beginning. Lord Palmerston is not one of those timid orators who are startled by the sound of their own voices. On the contrary, the sound of those well-known tones, which have been heard in every political struggle of importance during half a century, seems to operate on him like the trumpet-note on a war-horse, stimulating to fresh feats of daring, and on he rushes wildly, regardless of the injury which he inflicts, on friend and foe alike, during his rash course. Mr. Hutt had ventured to think, as thousands do, that the cessation of the slave trade, in the case of Brazil, was due rather to the determination of the Brazilian authorities, acting in accordance with public feeling, than to the efforts of our cruisers. Unhappy gentleman! If you had known what was in store for you, you would have kept your opinions to yourself. See how summarily Palmerston disposes of

the matter:—"Tell me that it is the result of improved opinion in Brazil! I treat that assertion with the contempt it deserves."

But the most objectionable part of this extraordinary harangue is that in which his Lordship undertook to lecture Mr. Hutt on his shortcomings in respect to the religious aspect of the question. The merry Viscount, in the character of a religious professor, donning the Geneva band and gown, recalls to one's recollection the sanctimonious demeanour popularly attributed to a certain class of ladies, who, like himself, are called "gay," when they happen to assist at a christening. After asserting that Mr. Hutt had "sneered at the religious part of the question," his Lordship proceeded to sneer at Mr. Hutt. "There are those," he said, "who believe—I do not know whether the movers of the motion are of that opinion—that the world is governed by a Divine Providence, and that good deeds and bad deeds meet with their appropriate reward and punishment," &c. This is in very bad taste; but let us go on. Lord Palmerston next observes that it is a "curious coincidence," that from the time of our suppressing the slave trade, and subsequently abolishing slavery in the British dominions, "this country has prospered to a degree which it never experienced before." This is absolutely outrageous! Lord Palmerston has often accounted for our national prosperity upon very different grounds, and this attempt to attribute it to the acts of the Legislature respecting the slave trade and slavery is an insult to common sense. All that we do know of the effects of the abolition of slavery is that it ruined our West Indian colonies, and seriously impaired national prosperity. The noble Lord's argument—or, rather, his "curious coincidence," rests upon the most fragile of fallacies. Our acts have not diminished the slave trade or slavery; on the contrary, they have largely increased both, and, at the same time, augmented their horrors. Before we abolished the mild form of slavery existing in our colonies the slave trade was kept within very narrow bounds; but when our emancipated slaves, converted into free labourers, refused to work, we recognized the great fact that although humanity was sweet, sugar was sweeter, and, forthwith, we resolve to obtain it from slave labour states. The increased demand for their produce compelled these states to import more slaves; and their system of slavery being very cruel, a large number of slaves are sacrificed annually, whilst the action of our cruisers, as was explained in the recent debate, causes the destruction of thousands more.

Lord Palmerston next prophesied that a judgment would befall this country if its Legislature should venture to deviate from the course hitherto taken in respect to this question; but we will not dwell longer on a speech which we have read with pain and would willingly forget. Such "exhibitions," as Mr. Hutt remarked, detract from the dignity and moral influence of the House of Commons.

On Monday, the Duke of Marlborough moved an address to the Queen for a second edition of the "Political Services;" but, meeting with no encouragement from any quarter, he was fain to withdraw the motion. During the rest of the night their Lordships were occupied with the Scotch Universities Bill and the India Bill, both of which went through committee, without any material alteration.

In the Commons, the Government bill relative to the drainage of London was read a second time without a division.

The proposal to commit the Jews Relief Bill called forth an ineffectual opposition from the extreme Tories. Messrs. Bentinck, Knightley, Spooner, and Newdegate, rated the Lords soundly for having passed the bill, and, true to their instincts, the Whigs endeavoured to spread the feeling of dissatisfaction into the Liberal ranks; but the Liberals obstinately refused to run into the trap which was set for them. The House having gone into committee on the bill, the clauses were agreed to without amendment.

The Lords on Tuesday did nothing of importance except pass the Irish Sale and Transfer of Land Bill—one of the great cards of the Government—through committee. In the Commons, some resolutions, proposed by Mr. Roebuck, gave rise to an interesting discussion respecting the Hudson's Bay Company. Sir Bulwer Lytton announced the intention of the Government to put an end to the company's monopoly, and to colonize the whole of the territory capable of colonization. Mr. Lowe was very angry at this; but Mr. Roebuck deemed the statement so satisfactory that he withdrew his resolutions.

The third reading of the Jews Relief Bill was objected to by the Spooner-Bentinck party on account of the lateness of the hour (one o'clock), and, after several divisions on questions of adjournment of the debate and adjournment of the House, in which the obstructives were beaten by large majorities, the third reading was postponed to the next day.

On Wednesday, the third reading of the bill was again moved, and now the ultra-Tories gave vent to their anger and disappointment by attacking both the House of Lords and the Government. Mr. Newdegate would have it that the Jesuits are at the bottom of the business, and seemed to point to Mr. Disraeli as Principal of the Order. Mr. T. Duncombe took a candid view

of the matter. He could not concur with the Whigs who affected to sneer at the bill. He thought it a valuable one, and he made fair allowance for the difficulties with which Lord Derby had to contend. Next to Lord Lyndhurst, Mr. Duncombe has done more than any other man to effect the emancipation of the Jews. It was the success of his bold proposal to put Baron Rothschild on the committee appointed to confer with the Lords, which satisfied the members of the upper chamber that the time had come when "something must be done." The third reading was carried by 129 to 55, and the bill was passed amid loud cheering.

Next came under consideration the Lords' reasons in support of their amendments to the Oaths Bill. Lord J. Russell proposed a resolution to the effect that it was unnecessary to examine their Lordships' reasons, because he had "provided" for the admission of Jews to seats in the Legislature by the Relief Bill. In the discussion which followed, it was assumed by almost every speaker—following the example of Lord John Russell—that the Lords' reasons were inconsistent with the Relief Bill which they have passed. Our opinion is different; but the question being now settled, we abstain from discussing the point. Mr. T. Duncombe, however, took our view of the question. He pointed out that the resolution moved by Lord John Russell was not in strict accordance with the facts of the case, and regretted that it afforded indications of "pique and temper."

Messrs. Henley and Walpole, also, urged that it was not a correct representation of the fact to state that the Relief Bill provided for the admission of Jews to the Legislature; it merely enabled each House to pass resolutions for that purpose. On the other hand, the new allies of the Whigs—the ultra Tories—were quite satisfied with Lord John Russell's resolution, because it involved a sneer at the House of Peers. At length Sir J. Graham suggested that the resolution might be made consistent with fact by inserting the word "means" after provided. The right hon. Baronet's suggestion was adopted, and by this simple alteration the resolution was deprived of its sting and the great question was settled, as we have always wished it to be—amicably.

The Relief Bill, as well as the Oaths Bill, received the Royal commission on Friday (yesterday). We presume therefore that Baron Rothschild will present himself to the House of Commons on Monday, and claim to be admitted to sit and vote, and that a resolution in accordance with the provisions of the Relief Bill will be proposed and adopted. Baron Rothschild will then at length take his seat. We trust that the Newdegate party, having satisfied their conscientious scruples, will not attempt to carry the controversy further, but will content themselves with simply saying "no" when the question is put.

The Chelsea-bridge question has—like many others—ended in a compromise. The House would not consent to the abolition of the toll for foot passengers, but having established payment as the rule, it has allowed three important exceptions. In the first place, it has been agreed, on the motion of Major (Sibthorpe), that foot passengers shall not pay toll on Sundays; secondly, on the motion of Sir J. Shelley, that they shall pay none on Easter and Whit Mondays; and thirdly, on the motion of Mr. Ingram, that they shall pay none on Christmas-day. These are valuable concessions to the humbler classes.

At the morning sitting of the Commons on Thursday, some financial sparring took place between the ex and the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Disraeli was able to give a cheering account of the progressive improvement of the revenue—an indication of the satisfactory condition of the country.—In the evening, Mr. Thorne called attention to rumours in circulation that the foundations of the Houses of Parliament had decayed, and that the building was giving way in some places. Lord J. Manners said that the rumours exaggerated the fact. The surface of the stone had suffered decomposition to some extent from the action of the London atmosphere, but the stability of the structure was not endangered. If this be the effect of the "London atmosphere" on stone, how must our poor bodies suffer under its influence! The bill for the drainage of London passed through committee.—In the Lords, the Scotch Universities Bill was read a third time and passed.

GRAND MATCH AT CHESS.—Mr. Morphy, the great American champion, who is at present on a visit to this country, has engaged to play a match for 100*l.* a side with Herr Lowenthal, the distinguished Hungarian player. The contest excites unusual interest in chess circles from the fact that Mr. Morphy has recently distinguished himself by some marvellous feats of blindfold play. This most remarkable achievement took place recently at New Orleans, where he played blindfolded against seven players at once, and gained every game but one, which was drawn. Herr Lowenthal is also well known in this country and throughout Europe as a player of the highest order.

THE STAMFORD ELECTION.—Sir Stafford Northcote has been elected for Stamford, without opposition. In addressing the electors, he argued that Conservatism is the true policy of progress.

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 POETICAL WORKS OF ALEXANDER POPE.

The Poetical Works of Alexander Pope. Edited by Robert Carruthers. In Two Volumes. Vol. II. New Edition, revised. H. G. Bohn.

MR. CARRUTHERS'S edition of Pope will do no discredit to the reputation of its editor. It is not only the best popular edition, but, as far as it goes, the best edition of Pope's poetical works; and it may be safely said that there is no life of the poet which can be compared, for fulness and for interest, with that which precedes these two volumes. Mr. Carruthers has gathered together all the latest facts in the poet's history, for many of which we are indebted to his own researches, while others are due to the inquiries set on foot by his first edition. The editor appears himself to have hardly anticipated the success which he has met with. His original edition, modestly put forth in a cheap illustrated series—a form in which few would look for careful editorship or industrious research—very soon attracted the attention and won the respect of those who are best versed in the literature and history of the Pope period. This recognition of his services appears to have stimulated the editor to a more careful study, a closer criticism of his materials, and a wider search. The result is an edition of his author which, if not perfect, will certainly not be easily superseded.

The lectures of Mr. Thackeray and his novels have contributed in a great degree to bring the public taste back to the writers of the Queen Anne period. Addison, Steele, Swift, and Pope are now in fashion, and fill the columns of our reviews. Concerning Pope, indeed, a controversy has been for some time raging, which bids fair to rival the war of the Rowley or Ireland forgeries, or the famous quarrel between the ancients and the moderns; and, indeed, independently of our interest in Pope's verses, the facts in his life which have been recently brought to light, chiefly by our contemporary the *Athenæum*, are sufficiently curious to interest all who are curious in literary history. The poet who held himself up as a pattern of moral principle—

To virtue only, and her friends, a friend—

the scourge of Budgell and Gildon, the unsparing censor of the vices and follies of mankind, has been shown, beyond possibility of doubt, to have forged letters from himself to Addison, with the manifest design of injuring his contemporary's reputation. Pope's letters have long been accepted with a kind of doubt. Johnson remarked on the artistic good light in which they placed the writer. The cunning manoeuvres to which Pope resorted for procuring their publication in his lifetime, and persuading the world that he had no hand therein, have long ago been completely exposed. There cannot be a doubt that he, by his agents, induced Curll to print them, taking money for the copyright; that he intermingled with his own letters others from Voiture, as a trap for the unfortunate bookseller, whose roguery Pope was thus enabled to prove; that he moved the House of Lords to arrest Curll, which they did; and whined in prefaces and letters about the knavery of booksellers, with no other object than to maintain this fiction, in which he was so completely successful that scarcely one of his contemporaries suspected the trick.

Curll told the whole story, published the letters of the sham clergyman, and others of Pope's negotiators, and boldly asserted that the poet was at the bottom of the whole matter; but none believed. Pope was in the eyes of his age a man more injured by booksellers than ever poet yet was; but somehow the injury only enhanced his reputation. The knavery of which he complained so bitterly stamped him for ever with that character which, above all others, he most desired. In that wonderful volume, the little hunchbacked poet and humble tradesman's son stands pre-eminent among figures of the highest historical celebrity. Poets, philosophers, and statesmen are only there to do him honour: poets, that he may show his superiority—philosophers, that he may outshine them in philosophy—statesmen, that he may rate them on the vanity of courts, and reject their proffered bounty. If the humble

Gay, the kindly Arbuthnot, are among them, it is but to show the noble generosity and simple affection of their friend. They are merely artistic groupings in the background of that picture in which Alexander Pope is all in all. Mr. Thackeray rejoices ever being admitted into that glorious company by merely opening the book. But a breath of doubt, when we think of these facts, must shake all faith. Let forgery and trickery be proved in any instance, and all the glorious vision melts into thin air. And what then becomes of all the arguments, the scenes, the anecdotes, the traits of character which have been drawn from these letters? If letters from Pope were forged, so may the letters to him have been. If his letters to Addison be an imagination, so may the letters from Addison, from Steele, from Wycherley, from Congreve, from Swift, from all the rest, save the very few of which we have the manuscripts, as a portion of the Wycherley correspondence, the originals of which are, we believe, still preserved at Oxford. These were published earlier, and were genuine, and it was probably the good light in which they placed the writer, and their general success, which suggested the subsequent frauds.

Readers who have no sympathy with any but the higher school of imaginative poetry,—such as flourished in the glorious Elizabethan period, and when the glare of the present shall be subdued, will be acknowledged to have shed some lustre even on these later days—enthusiasts for Wordsworth, and Shelley, and Tennyson, sometimes wonder at all interest in Pope and his contemporaries, and sneer at the patient literary antiquarianism which thinks a long and laborious search well paid by the discovery of the smallest "new fact." We think their sympathies too narrow. The Satires of Pope must always win the admiration of all who relish keen wit, strong sense, profound knowledge of mankind, and even genuine fancy; but it must not be forgotten that great part of our interest is in the men themselves. Readers will never cease to take delight in the past. Our novelists know this; and our playwrights feel the value even of a costume of other times. The name of Binfield or Twickenham takes us back into the days when the *Spectator's* folio half-sheet was taken in at Button's and Will Urwin's, and read by Mr. Dennis, the critic, with his candle in his hand, staring "tremendous with a threatening eye," as we see him in Hogarth's picture. So much is swallowed up by time, that it is natural for us to hold by that shadow which is left, and prize it. The friends and acquaintances of Pope and Swift, Gay, Addison, and Steele, are the only figures in that scene which are not ghostly, pale, and undistinguishable. Better men must then have walked about—other maidens besides Vanessa must have died of broken hearts—but we know them not.

No writer brings his reader more immediately into the age in which he lived than Pope. In the "Rape of the Lock," the artificial life of the days of red-heeled shoes, and swords, and wigs, and patches, is painted in the brightest colours, and heightened by all that fancy can bring. In the "Satires" and "Moral Essays," the pictures of manners are no less real than the condescending patronage of the country is characteristic of the time. The notes are filled with names and anecdotes of living men which the editors—Mr. Carruthers more than any of them—have wisely dwelt on. The gossip about men in the Notes to the Dunciad and other poems is endless. No tenant of an attic in Grub-street or the Mint is without a mention in the Index. The spite and malice of the poet and his self-glorification at their expense are now softened down by time, and we feel an interest in their stories, and a sympathy with their misfortunes, their ill-paid drudgery, their hungry dedications, their lofty disavowals of "venal praise." Pope had no mercy towards them, and no arguments of his admirers can clear him of the charge of injustice. By a lucky speculation in verse-making—few men in this age will award a much better term to his Homer—by a system of subscriptions, which was but the old dependence ingeniously disguised, Pope made what was to his prudent mind a fortune, and secured from want, sneered wantonly at all who were not as fortunate as himself. Johnson had been too recently a wearer of broken shoes not to feel this when he came to write his Memoir of Pope. All poor men and booksellers' backs were not necessarily immoral in that age any more than in this. Many of those painted so darkly in the Dunciad are now known to have been worthy persons. Even Curll

was perhaps not quite so great a rascal as Pope made him, and Mr. Dickens acted him in Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's comedy. Not a few of them, good and bad, died miserably enough. Corinna, the object of some of Pope's early gallantry, lay in the Fleet for years, and came out to die in a wretched garret. Arnall poisoned himself at six-and-twenty. Gildon shot himself. Motteux perished in a drunken debauch, not without suspicion of having been murdered. Dennis died, as Pope said,

Secure in dulness, madness, want, and age.

Poor Stephen Duck hung himself. Eustace Budgell filled his pockets with stones, and sprang from a Thames wherry, as it was "shooting" old London-bridge.

Disraeli has not by any means exhausted the subject of Pope's quarrels. We feel a melancholy interest and curiosity concerning the heroes of the Dunciad, and could well have spared some of the critical notes for a little more space for their history. Mr. Carruthers's information, like that of other editors, is not always correct. Pope's Duckett was not the "Colonel William Duckett, M.P. for Calne, who died in 1749;" but George Duckett, who died October, 1732. He was a Commissioner of Excise, and therefore, according to Johnson, one of "the lowest of human beings." Duckett, nevertheless, was a respectable man, and a friend of Johnson's "worthy," Gilbert Walmsley. How comes it, by the way, that this note on Duckett, and others on the Dunciad, refer to lines and books of the poem at which no mention of the persons referred to can be found? The editor should look to this.

Mr. Carruthers has added a number of poems from the Grub-street Journals to the short pieces contained in other editions. Some are piquant, and certainly very like Pope. To the verses on Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* he also adds one more, we know not from what source. That they were written by Pope we do not doubt, and by accident we have in our possession a "postscript," undoubtedly in Pope's handwriting, and which has not, we believe, been published. As a specimen of Pope's nonsense verses, our readers and Mr. Carruthers may be glad to have a copy. They are as follows:—

POSTSCRIPT TO Y^R LILLIPUTIAN ODE.

1.

Now would John
Dennis frown,
Fret and swear,
Should he hear
Of this Ode
Ala mode;
But in vain
Would he strain,
By the rules
Of the Schools,
Down to tye,
Or to try
Verse of such a Bard as I.

2.

Or if E
Curll should see
What I've wrote,
He would not
Be at rest
Till 'twere drest
Out in print
From his mint:
Tho' God knows there's nothing in't.

The expensive edition of Pope's poems, which is understood to have been prepared by the late Mr. Croker, and to be about to be published by Mr. Murray, will find in these two cheap volumes a formidable rival. With the additional volume containing the *Life*, they really contain as much concerning Pope and his contemporaries as most readers desire to know, while the Poems are accompanied by as large a quantity of original annotation as they would well bear.

NEW BOOKS ON INDIA.

Notes on the Revolt in the North-Western Provinces of India. By Charles Raikes, Judge of the Sudder Court at Agra. Longman and Co.
The Crisis in the Punjab, from the 10th of May until the Fall of Delhi. By Frederic Cooper, Esq., C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Umritsur. Smith, Elder, and Co.

HERE are two more authoritative publications on particular phases of the great Indian rebellion. In both instances the matter is better than the manner. Mr. Raikes's volume chiefly consists of notes hurriedly jostled together; whilst that of Mr. Cooper is deformed by very fine writing indeed. The former would have, perhaps, been the better for a little

editorship, but the latter is in a great measure spoiled by an external application of eloquence. Not that Mr. Cooper has always been unsuccessful. He sometimes attains the lofty march of language he is always striving after. If he would refrain from attempting to be Gibbonian he might make a pleasant and powerful writer. His present subject is most interesting. We have all heard of the wonderful exertions of Lawrence and others in the Punjab—by which India, if it ever was in danger of being lost, was certainly saved. But we have not yet had an accurate account of the crisis; and no one is better qualified than Mr. Cooper, from opportunities of information, to give it to us.

It appears that at Meean Meer

There was a sound of revelry by night

on the 12th of May, when the news of the massacre at Meerut and Delhi arrived. Whilst the dancers, oppressed by the consciousness of coming disasters, yet conscious that no excuse for a panic must be given, were endeavouring to feign pleasure and festal excitement, Mr. Montgomery was conferring with Brigadier Corbett on the first step in that brilliant and rapid course of repression and reorganization to which so much is due. We cannot find space to quote the description of the first disarmament; and, indeed, prefer to pick out here and there little bits which show the kind of colour in which this Punjab tragedy is coloured. Mr. Cooper, whilst often using grandiloquent expressions such as "Cholera, the Moloch of the East," sometimes strikes off very good ones:—"The state of the country around began to exhibit a gloomy change of aspect. Everywhere the veneer of European civilization was peeling off." Nothing can better paint the position of things in India immediately after the outbreak. Then a good anecdote admirably suggests the Roman character of the countrymen who were charged to defend our interests. Sir John Lawrence is at whist, and receives a message asking for advice from the Commander-in-Chief. His answer:—"When in doubt, win the trick. Clubs are trumps, not spades." Can anything be better. Sir John seems to have counted too enthusiastically on support from England at the outset of the mutiny:—"Already from every quarter English soldiers are pouring into India," said he, in a proclamation last June twelvemonth, just when the first effective reinforcements were starting on their tedious voyage round the Cape. Mr. Cooper represents the feeling in India when he says:—"Ten thousand men overland, then, were worth one hundred thousand round the Cape."

Mr. Cooper seems to derive a stern pleasure from describing the numerous executions which necessarily took place in this struggle to keep down a sanguinary insurrection:—

A Subadar Major of the 51st had been captured and hanged, boasting that he had been a rebel for more than a year, and that the English rule was at an end. On this man's person were found nine hundred rupees. He inquired what was to be done with his money; having, no doubt, in his mind some testamentary disposition to make, and revolving therein the question as to residuary legacies. He was informed that after deducting 84 rupees, the price of the gallows on which he was to swing, the balance would be credited to the State.

If we had space we should certainly quote the animated account of the panic at Simlah, but we must reserve ourselves for the following tragic scene. The curtain rises at Umritsur:—

Ten by ten the sepoys were called forth. Their names having been taken down in succession, they were pinioned, linked together, and marched to execution; a firing party being in readiness. Every phase of deportment was manifested by the doomed men, after the sullen firing of volleys of distant musketry forced the conviction of inevitable death: astonishment, rage, frantic despair, the most stoic calmness. One detachment, as they passed, yelled to the solitary Anglo-Saxon magistrate, as he sat under the shade of the police station performing his solemn duty, with his native officials around him, that he, the Christian, would meet the same fate; then as they passed the reserve of young Sikh soldiery, who were to relieve the executioners after a certain period, they danced, though pinioned, insulted the Sikh religion, and called on Gungajee to aid them; but they only in one instance provoked a reply, which was instantaneously checked. Others again petitioned to be allowed to make one last "salaam" to the Sahib.

About 150 having been thus executed, one of the executioners swooned away (he was the oldest of the firing party), and a little respite was allowed. Then proceeding, the number had arrived at two hundred and thirty-seven; when the district officer was informed that the remainder refused to come out of the bastion, where they had been imprisoned temporarily a few hours before. Expecting a rush and resistance, preparations

were made against escape; but little expectation was entertained of the real and awful fate which had fallen on the remainder of the mutineers: they had anticipated, by a few short hours, their doom. The doors were opened, and, behold! they were nearly all dead! Unconsciously, the tragedy of Holwell's Black Hole had been re-enacted. No cries had been heard during the night, in consequence of the hubbub, tumult, and shouting of the crowds of horsemen, police, tehsil guards, and excited villagers. Forty-five bodies, dead from fright, exhaustion, fatigue, heat, and partial suffocation, were dragged into light, and consigned, in common with all the other bodies, into one common pit, by the hands of the village sweepers.

One sepoy only was too much wounded in the conflict to suffer the agony of being taken to the scene of execution. He was accordingly relieved for Queen's evidence, and forwarded to Lahore, with some forty-one subsequent captures, from Umritsur. There, in full parade before the other mutinously disposed regiments at Meean Meer, they all suffered death by being blown away from the cannon's mouth. The execution at Ujnalla commenced at daybreak, and the stern spectacle was over in a few hours. Thus, within forty-eight hours from the date of the crime, there fell by the law nearly 500 men. All the crowds of assembled natives, to whom the crime was fully explained, considered the act "righteous," but incomplete; because the magistrate did not hurl headlong into the chasm the rabble of men, women, and children who had fled miserably with the mutineers: they marvelled at the clemency and the justice of the British.

A tumulus has been erected over the grave (already called *moofsidgeer*, or rebels' hole, by the people of the vicinity), and it can be seen from a great distance; as it is on the high road, travellers ask and ponder over the tale! Hereafter the "rebels' grave" will be imprinted in tall capitals over the masonry in Persian, Gurmookhi, and English.

"There is a well," says Mr. Cooper, energetically, "at Cawnpore, but there is also one at Ajnala!" This is one of the expressions that adorn his pages: they are disfigured by such others as the following, apropos of the electric telegraph:—"But for 'God's lightning,' (?) simultaneity had been added to spontaneity, and the empire was not worth a week's purchase." "General Nicholson had adopted a central position." These are more important matters than at first sight appear. They suggest at first that the writer is chiefly occupied in finding rhetorical phrases instead of arranging and criticizing his facts. However, this does not appear to be so. The volume is trustworthy, and we recommend it as indispensable to a right comprehension of the glorious stand made for the interests and the honour of England in the Punjab.

The interest of the greater part of Mr. Raikes's volume is more local. It deals chiefly with the vicissitudes of Agra during the rebellion; but contains, of course, the usual chapter on the "Character of the Revolt."—"Our future relations with the princes and people of India," &c.—with which we shall not at present interfere. Mr. Raikes had been summoned from the Punjab to take his seat as a Judge of the Sudder Court at Agra just one year before the outbreak. He asserts of the North-Western Provinces:—"The mass of the people were quiet and as contented as any semi-barbarian people can be with a strong Government. Not a whisper of treason, rebellion, or disaffection was heard: agriculture and commerce were thriving, population increasing, when on this busy working scene broke the revolt." Disastrous news soon thickened round Agra after the 12th of May, for at that date also does this narrative begin. Here is a sketch of Mr. Colvin in one of his difficult positions:—

Colvin addressed the 3rd Europeans first, telling them to feel no distrust of their native fellow-soldiers, whom they should consider brothers in arms—(our honest fellows looked as if they would nevertheless like to have a shot at their brothers). He added, the rascals at Delhi have killed a clergyman's daughter, and if you should have to meet them in the field you will not forget this.

Then came the sepoys' turn. The Lieutenant-Governor said, that he fully trusted them, asked them to come forward if they had any complaints to make, and offered to discharge on the spot any man who wished to leave his colours. Prompted by their officers to cheer, the sepoys set up a yell; they looked, however, with a devilish scowl at us all.

Here is a specimen from Sir Henry Lawrence's correspondence:—

"We are pretty jolly, but if the Commander-in-Chief delay much longer he may have to recover Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Allahabad; indeed all down to Calcutta.

"We are in a funny position. While we are entrenching two posts in the city, we are virtually besieging four regiments (in a quiet way) with three hundred Europeans. Not very pleasant diversion to my civil duties. I am daily in the town four miles off for some

hours, but reside in cantonments guarded by the gentlemen we are besieging!"

A little scene at Agra explains by what qualities Europeans are enabled to maintain the ascendant over Asiatics:—

The men imagined that an attack was intended, and ran in all directions, carrying their arms, and threatening to shoot any one who came near them. My young friend, Lieutenant Williams, who had left our garrison at Candaharee Bagh to reconnoitre, met some of these men, who began loading their muskets, vociferating and abusing him. Placing his hand in his breast, he told them to fire; on this they slunk away abashed, and most of them eventually gave up their arms on reaching cantonments.

Mr. Colvin has been so much criticized that it is as well to know what manner of man he really was:—

And so all over the country, the English were at bay. Mr. Colvin expected much from his subordinates, but he had a heart to feel for their sufferings. He could not bear to give up station after station to anarchy, neither could he quietly see his trusted friends and officers butchered like sheep. The struggle consumed him. "The wrath of God is upon us," he exclaimed, "if we retire into the Fort."

An answer to many calumnies is contained in the following anecdote:—

I must describe the conduct of the British soldier in the day of sickness and pain. For weeks that the ladies watched over their charge, never was a word said by a soldier which could shock the gentlest ear. When all was over, and when such of the sick and wounded as recovered were declared convalescent, the soldiers, in order, as they expressed it, to show their gratitude for the kindness of the ladies, modestly asked permission to invite their nurses and all the gentry and society of Agra to an entertainment in the beautiful gardens of the Taj. There, under the walls of the marble mausoleum, amidst flowers and music, these rough veterans, all scarred and mutilated as they were, stood up to thank their countrywomen who had clothed, fed, and visited them when they were sick. Every lady in Agra was ready to join in this good work, and not one of them but will bear testimony to the delicacy of feeling and conduct, as well as the hearty gratitude, of these brave men.

We will conclude our extracts from this interesting diary by the following description of the deserted palace of the Nawab of Furruckabad, who had been executed for murder:—

A fine palace, full of every luxurious appliance, mirrors, chandeliers, lustres, pictures, books, and furniture, suddenly deserted—not a human creature left—save one or two withered hags, in the Zenana; cats, parrots, pet dogs, clamorous for food. Outside, in the shady terraces and summer-houses, and round the family mausoleum, wandered animals in quest of water or food, nyghai (blue-deer), barasingha (twelve-horned deer), and other pet deer; on the wall a little black puppy yelping, and a dog howling piteously; in the poultry-yard geese shut up, and making a frightful noise; at the stables grain for seven horses ready steeped and in separate portions, but the horses pawing, looking round, and starving, with food in their sight; monkeys, cockatoos, and an elephant, who had broken loose, and was helping himself to food—formed one of the strangest yet saddest pictures I ever saw.

Mr. Raikes's volume is rich in such quotable matter; and its only defect, as we have hinted, is the fragmentary way in which the facts are strung together and the allusive tone in which they are often treated. Like Mr. Cooper's work, however, it is a genuine book; and we are certain will form part of every good Indian library.

COINS, CURRENCY, AND BANKING.

A Treatise on Coins, Currency, and Banking, with Observations on the Bank Act of 1844, and on the Reports of the Committees of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons on the Bank Acts. By Henry Nicholas Sealy, Esq. Longman and Co.

PERSONS who are not deep in the theory of exchange—who have not mastered Lord Overstone's works, or gone through a course of Ricardo or Mill, or taken a plunge into the Bank Charter battle, or waded through a Blue Book on a monetary crisis—are apt to imagine that such studies require some training in reasoning and methods of investigation. Writers who have voluntarily devoted themselves to these abstruse and repulsive questions are supposed to "scorn delights and love laborious days," to glory in mental effort, and to have a relish for difficulties of all kinds. A little attention to the subject, and a slight perusal of the mass of works on the currency which every season adds to our national library, would probably change this opinion. The currency philosopher, as a rule, is "born, not made." He is an inspired being, generally pro-

foundly convinced that he is the bearer of joyful tidings to all who suffer from the ancient inconvenience of a limited command of money. Grant him but a trifling fulcrum, and Papyrus will undertake to move the whole commercial world. Turn a deaf ear to Crisis, and a continually recurring tightness in the money-market will vex you like an avenging plague. Shrink from the close columns of Restrictor, and see the precious metals for ever vanishing from your empty grasp. Tell them not of Mrs. Macaulay's favourite boarding-school young lady, who can giggle at Mr. Pitt's notions of political economy, or sneer at poor Sir John Sinclair, or prove to you that our great historian had a right to call John Law a dreamer and Chamberlayne "a fool," upon the strength of a few lessons in Mr. Marcet's Catechism. Your true currency theorist is determined to discover new worlds by the sheer unassisted force of a great mind, and is generally as independent of Adam Smith, or Say, or Ricardo, as an ancient Chaldee shepherd of Copernicus and Newton. We have been for some time in the habit of collecting such books and tracts upon the subject as have come in our way, and have found it a wearisome and a melancholy task. It is capable of the easiest proof that more than one-half of the writers on the subject of the Bank Charter have no correct knowledge even of its provisions; and a much larger proportion have but the vaguest idea of the functions of that institution. The Bank of their dreams is not in Threadneedle-street, London, but "anywhere out of the world." Here is a gentleman who, in the topmost of a heap of currency pamphlets at our side, tells us that his "thoughts and speculations have arisen from frequent musings when the writer has been alone, in the almost untrodden wilds of the Western World, when the silent majesty of nature has surrounded him with an impressive, awful solitude, and when the sublimity of the primæval forests," &c. &c. All these things are very absurd, but they are also very mischievous. The loose theories, raw speculations, contradictions, and eternal controversies of such writers have created in the minds of ordinary readers an impression that the currency is necessarily a subject of great mystery and perplexity. A notion is abroad that a sensible man will do well to leave such matters to idle theorists, and trouble his head only with the money which he gets and spends. But not to speak of the fact that the history even of the latest times contains numerous examples of wrong and misery being inflicted upon whole nations by the roguery or ignorance of the issuers of money, which never could have been inflicted if a few simple principles had been popularly known, it is quite evident that all persons who do not live in caves and feed on roots have abstractedly as much interest in this subject as in most of those about which we ordinarily think and talk.

There is, in fact, no branch of Political Economy which is better settled, or more certain in its teachings, than this one. The labours of Adam Smith, of Mr. Say, of the framers of the Bullion Report, of Lord King, Ricardo, Senior, Mill, and others, have completed a system of monetary science to which it may be safely said that no very important truth can now be added. Forty years ago Mr. Ricardo, the shrewdest and most original of the English school of economists, apologized in his great work for repeating doctrines so well established. "Of those," he said, "who have given their attention to such subjects, none but the prejudiced are ignorant of its true principles." Men had indeed reason at that time to know something of these matters; for an unwise tampering with the currency had then brought an amount of mischief and confusion into all money relations which had long gladdened the hearts of the foreign enemies of England, and was felt, every day, in every town and almost every village in this kingdom.

We are convinced that it is quite possible to popularize sound knowledge on this subject. The real support of false teachers is the general ignorance. If a writer of established reputation, like Mr. Senior, Mr. Mac Culloch, or Lord Overstone, would publish a short and simple exposition, or a "Handy Book" of the principles of monetary science, we cannot help thinking that much mischievous error might easily be dispelled. Mr. Sealy's large and imposing treatise is unfortunately not such a work, nor is its value much above the average of currency literature. It is made up of innumerable quotations from all kinds of writers and speakers, English and foreign, with comments which are mostly worthless. Mr. Sealy's acquaintance even with the facts upon which he ventures

to comment is frequently woefully imperfect or erroneous; his frequent attempts to correct Adam Smith wholly unsuccessful. In contradiction to the latter authority, for instance, he contends that the effect of a seignorage is not to raise the value of coins above the value of the metal they contain:—

It is certain (he says) that the seignorage is paid by the person who carries the bullion of the legal tender coin, whether silver or gold, to the Mint to be coined, and the Mint or the Government gains it: the question is whether he will be able to sell the coin to the next purchaser at the advanced price; whether coined gold or silver being the legal tender coin to any amount will purchase an additional quantity of gold or silver bullion beyond its weight equal to the seignorage—that is the test of the theory. It will be found, I apprehend, that the person who has the bullion coined into the legal tender coin loses the amount of seignorage.

Now this notion may be immediately tested by the price of the precious metals in any country where a seignorage exists. Can a man in Paris buy with uncoined gold an equal weight of coined gold of the same fineness? Mr. Sealy, if he will ask a bullion dealer, will learn that he would have to give for every kilogramme of gold coin a kilogramme of uncoined gold, and *nine francs in addition*. The reason is, that nine francs are the seignorage or charge for coining a kilogramme of gold at the French Mint, and it is because this seignorage must be paid for coining that the coin becomes more valuable than the gold by that amount. Even in England, although no seignorage is charged by our Mint, the same experiment may be tried, for the trouble of taking money to the Mint, and the slight delay and loss of interest, are found to be equal to a payment of three halfpence per ounce. Therefore, in our own market, coin is always worth more than bullion. In fact, for every 160 ounces of coin we give not only the same weight of gold, but one sovereign in addition.

One or two more points will serve to show the value of Mr. Sealy's labours. His advocacy of a silver standard for England is based upon the assertion that "all countries have a silver standard of value except England;" but even on this simple fact, he is, as we should hope our reader is aware, quite mistaken. The countries with which we have the largest commercial transactions have a gold standard. Even in France, although we express the exchanges in francs, silver was never by law exclusively the standard, but both gold and silver, and each comes into use according to its relative value in the market. For some time, gold has been the standard, as will probably henceforth always be, and every silver coin, save the smallest change, is, as all recent visitors to France know, rapidly disappearing. The whole of Mr. Sealy's speculations and confident assertions upon the French currency are equally misleading. The French Louis d'or of Adam Smith's time did not find "in its exchange with the livres its best market." Adam Smith was quite correct in stating that the price of 24 livres fixed by the Government underestimated its value, which was more than 25 livres. This is, in fact, proved by the circumstance that gold coins were at that time almost entirely out of use in France, nor were they adopted for general circulation until the recent gold discoveries, and the consequent trifling fall in the value of that metal.

It would be to little profit to proceed further in showing Mr. Sealy's imperfect qualification for the task he has undertaken.

PHILIP PATERNOSTER.

Philip Paternoster. A Tractarian Love Story. By an Ex-Puseyite. Two Vols. Bentley.

THIS is a clever but disappointing work. From the title the reader would naturally be led to expect some novel revelations of the inner life of Puseyism—some racy illustration of the Belgravian scandals—something, in short, sufficiently "spicy" to take the two volumes out of the stereotyped pattern of circulating-library love stories. The author tells the reader that his object in writing his fictitious biography was "soberly to note the peculiarities of a sect; to fix the real character of the Anglo-Catholic system, or Tractarianism, as incipient Popery; to view the system at work in the metropolis, with all its accessories, resources, prettinesses, and paraphernalia; and, finally, to show the certain fate of Tractarianism when subjected to the dispassionate examination of this analytical age." All these fine objects we collect from the preface. They are, however, by no means realized in the performance. The author *may be* what he wishes the reader to understand he is, a converted Puseyite clergyman. He

has displayed considerable acquaintance with the externals of Puseyism, so far as they have reached the wondering public through the common channels of information, or as they may be seen in operation in Pimlico, and elsewhere, and he has also displayed a good deal of familiarity with Tractarian jargon and observances; but all this might be exhibited and performed by any clever book-maker, who, inspired by certain proceedings relating to confessional practices in the Church of England, which have of late acquired a good deal of notoriety, and being willing to take advantage of the awakened taste of the public for something more about the matter, has collected all the particulars accessible to industry, dished them up in a plausible form, and grafting on these materials amatory passages, in order to give the compound an aspect of reality, has sent them forth into the world in its present form. Now, we confess to a little curiosity about Puseyism, Tractarianism, High Churchism, or whatever ism under which the peculiar modern manifestations of Christianity in the Protestant Church may choose to disclose itself. We should like to know the process by which the smoking, boating, drinking, blouse and wide-awake-wearing fast young men of Oxford and Cambridge—especially Oxford—are converted into sober, saturnine, monastic-looking machines, and that, too, at a time of life when in this breathing, bustling world they may least be expected to relinquish its pomps and vanities. We say we should like to have had exhibited before us the gradual intellectual change and the modes by which it was accomplished; for though some may range themselves under the banner of Tractarianism, for whim or love of singularity, it is but justice to say that others adopt the change from conscientious and well-considered motives. But Peter Paternoster tells us little or nothing of this, throws no light on the phenomena of Puseyism, and so far causes disappointment to the curious reader.

Philip Paternoster comes before us at the outset as a half-fledged Puseyite, but externally exhibiting all the manifestations of a full-fledged convert, and apparently awaiting only a fair opportunity for that final leap which lands the leaper into the uncertain domain of Popery. But the machinery which is put into action to effect this is somewhat of the strangest, and fails precisely because it is quite too weak to effect its purpose on any but minds of very limited calibre. Two beautiful girls are introduced on the tapis, Hebe Walford and Henrietta Osborne, together with Herbert Osborne, brother to the latter—a kind of literary infidel. Hebe falls in love with Philip Paternoster, and Philip reciprocates the attachment—a *contretemps* quite against the views of the brother and sister, the gentleman having booked himself for Hebe and the lady for Philip. After a declaration of mutual attachment, Philip is seized with remorse of conscience for his sin, believing that, as a priest, his vow rendered the matrimonial condition incompatible with his priestly office. He deserts his *fiancée*. He is followed by the brother and sister, who, by way of revenge, plot in a novel sort of way to drive Philip into the arms of the Roman Catholic Church. Philip falls willingly into the snare, resolves on taking the last step, but in order to increase his practical knowledge and reverence for Roman Catholic observances, he goes to Paris, frequents the churches, becomes acquainted with what he considers to be the true character of the priesthood, becomes disgusted, renounces his purpose, returns to his deserted lady, is received as pleasantly as was the prodigal son, and all ends happily. We confess we do not like the way in which Osborne and his sister are disposed of: the one commits suicide; the other, after undergoing unmerited degradation, enters into a sisterhood in Paris. We have said the novel is clever; we may go a step further, and say it shows considerable talent, a cultivated and somewhat poetical mind, and satisfies us that the author can do better things.

A MONTH IN YORKSHIRE.

A Month in Yorkshire. By Walter White, Author of "A Londoner's Walk to the Land's End," "On Foot through Tyrol," &c. Chapman and Hall.

THESE are the rambles of an English pedestrian through portions of Great Britain remote from the metropolis; many readers will be disposed to add from civilization also, when they have digested these queer but characteristic traits of humble life. Flattering indications of their popularity, of a kind most congenial to the literary mind, were of not

unfrequent occurrence. They met him backed by tenders of willing hospitality, as well in the village hostels as in the pent-up cities of the teeming north, where labour bends over a thousand anvils, and millions of yards of the costliest productions of the loom are continually created by machinery as marvellous and costly. No wonder the *Unvers* insists that *perfidie Albion* is destined to perish through this plethora of commercial greatness. He visits the crack warehouse of Bradford, where business is carried on with elegant and somewhat luxurious appliances, with a request he might be allowed to look over its arrangements. "I handed my card to a gentleman, but was told that strangers were not admitted. I was about to leave, when he said, musingly, that my name seemed familiar to him, and after a moment added, 'Yes, yes—it was on the title-page of *A Londoner's Walk to the Land's End*. How that book made me long for a trip to Cornwall! And you are the Londoner! Well, of course you shall see the "house."'"

The book opens with the steam-boat passage to Hull. His fellow-passengers were Yorkshiremen, returning home from London. There was the tall, broad-shouldered rustic, whose stalwart limbs, light grey or blue eyes, yellowish hair, and open features indicate the Saxon; then the Scandinavian, less tall and big, with eyes, hair, and complexion dark, and an intenseness in the expression not perceptible in the Saxon face; and, lastly, the Celt—short, swarthy, and Irish-looking. The two first classes seem most numerous in the East and North Ridings; the last in the West. The Vivid was bound for Hull, and one might fancy a richer twang in the speech of these stalwart aborigines, as they approach the Pharos surmounting the harbour entrance, than had been perceptible in the southern latitude of London. A few, who rubbed their hands and tried to look hearty, vowed their future travels should not be on the sea. They reach the city "memorable for mud and train-oil," as Eddy said of the town where he had served an apprenticeship of seven weary years. Hull river—one part water, three parts mud—is not, as is our royal, towered Thames, abandoned to its own devices through the helpless ignorance and apathy of the Hull "Board of Works;" fifty thousand tons of deposit are annually dredged from the dock and basin. The steam apparatus effecting this lifts fifty tons of mud per hour, pours it into lighters, which, when laden, drop down with the tide, and discharge their slimy burden in certain parts of the stream where it cannot accumulate. Will London incur the charges of a fleet of similar dredges, until we may again look down upon the cleanly silt and gravel which formed the river's natural bed?

The trade of Hull is enormous. A hundred steamers cross the sea, or navigate the sluggish Ouse. 2500 tons of German yeast, worth upwards of 130,000*l.* are imported, and the Hamburg and Russian trade is of vast extent.

Mr. White, after a full morning's exploration, decided that the most cheerful quarter of Hull is its cemetery! He sat there on a grassy bank, enjoying the breeze from seaward, when a countryman approached, entered into conversation, and in a short time became autobiographical. He was an invalid village carpenter, "come forty miles out of Lincolnshire," had been waiting three days for his brother's ship in which he meant to take a voyage to China, and feeling dull, walked every day in the cemetery. Reading is named as a resource; but he couldn't make much o' readin'—"ud rayther work the jack-plane all day than read." At all events, a few books for the China trip must be desirable, and one hour's study every day during so long a voyage, would enable him to read with satisfaction ere he returned. "Oh! but we shall be only three days a-goin'!" and he was firmly persuaded that would be the utmost duration of the voyage.

Quitting without regret the smoke-enveloped town, the traveller starts for Patrington, a town of Holderness—the south-eastern corner of the great county of York. Here, the vast inroads of the devouring sea, and contrarywise its recession, are forcibly illustrated. At breakfast, the landlord points to a garden near the churchyard, where the building stone of the beautiful parish church was landed from boats. Should a certain popular authoress ever publish her autobiography, she will perhaps tell us how her father, Mr. Strickney, used when a boy to skate three or four miles to school over unclaimed flats now rich in grass and grain; we know that she could also tell us something about the tall elms of a certain rookery,

not quite a mile from his residence, very interesting to the heirs of Sir Clifford Constable.

To Beverley—a staid, respectable town, as if aware of its claims to consideration. Breakfasted at the farmers' inn table, where "the Londoner" marvels that tall, burly, stalwart farmers, who talk a dialect half Danish half Saxon, feed but daintily on the beef, ham, mutton, brawn, and other delicious comestibles that literally burdened the table. It grieves him to see no one—himself excepted—play the part of a good trencherman, but trifling as victims of dinners fashionably late. They talked much of horses, and when the conversation took a turn, expressed themselves disdainfully of pedestrianism as a means of locomotion. "I ha'n't walked four mile I don't know when," said one; and his fellows avowed themselves equally lazy-limbed. White's avowed intent of making his legs his compasses along the coast as far as the mouth of Tees was voted a weak-minded project. In following out this plan he once undesignedly trespasses into some private grounds, where he encounters the lady and gentleman, and apologizes. They were both merrily engaged in hoisting a flag as a hospitable dinner signal and invitation to a neighbouring family, and did not call in the police, as a suburban Cockney would most probably have done. They said there needed no apology, and only wondering that any one should travel along cliffs on such a wild morning. "Did you do it for pleasure?" asked the lady, with a merry twinkle in her eye, as she saw how bedraggled he looked below the knees.

To leave the noblest of English counties, within the borders of which any six of the other thirty-nine could be placed, without alluding to this remarkable illustration of the achievements of mechanical ingenuity, would be a reproach. Great packets of bales piled up in stacks, every bale branded *Awers*, and casks full of oil from *Sevilla*, was a proof that here was the head-quarters of shoddy. It is, in fact, a re-manufacture of filthy, greasy, old woollen tatters into broadcloth. Rags are shipped at Antwerp from all parts of northern Europe. Think of that. Hither were assembled tatters from pediculous Poland, from the gipsies of Hungary, from the beggars and scarecrows of Germany, from the frowsy peasants of Muscovy; to say nothing of snips and shreds from monks' gowns and lawyers' robes, from postillions' jackets and soldiers' coats, from maidens' boddices and the cloaks of nobles—a vast medley, all to be manufactured into pilot cloth, silky mohairs, the fabric of Talmas, Raglans, paletots, and of other garments in which fine gentlemen ride to the Derby, saunter through the Exhibition, or visit the evening services at the Abbey. Grey cloth, fit for the jackets and mantles of winsome maidens, blue for their riding-habits, in fact, all those cloths in which ladies feel so comfortable and look so graceful, are shoddy, *i.e.* a manufacture of which the material is partly composed of old cashiered woollen stockings.

Compared with the condition of a Wilts or Dorset labourer, that of a Yorkshire peasant is indeed enviable. The former starves on coarse dry bread, his only drink water, his family the same, varied, perhaps, now and then, with unsweetened, double-diluted tea of the worst quality (a cottager never enjoys the luxury of even skimmed milk). Mr. White dines at a roadside public-house with a number of sunburnt rustics, fresh from the hayfield. "They eat smoking mutton-pie without shirts, and had a supply of excellent beer." He converses freely with them. Not one, *mirabile dictu!* complained of hard times. Wages were one-and-sixpence a day with meat—and good meat, too—beef, mutton, and pies—as much as they could eat. They did not want to emigrate, they—Yorkshire was good enough for them. Paid three pounds a year for cottages, but got it back from the gardens in fruit and flowers. One young labourer, tenant of a lone cottage, standing in a little wood, offers shelter from the storm. He praised his wife. It was a pleasure to come home when there was such a lass to make a man comfortable. Nobody could beat her at making a shirt, or bread, or cooking; and he opened the oven to show how much room there was for loaves. They part with mutual regret. "Stay a bit longer," says the peasant, "I like to hear ye talk." Northern countrymen are, however, not always so canny. Passing a tillery near Welwick, a beery fellow threw up the window, asking, in a gruff, insolent tone, "A say, guvner, did ye meet Father Mathew?" "Yes." "What did he say to ye?" "He told me I should see a fool at the tileworks." Down went the window with a hearty slam, and before the pedestrian was fifty yards off, the same

voice rushed into the road, and challenged him back to fight, but of course no heed was taken thereof.

"The Londoner" often alludes to the generous hospitality he experienced at the little roadside inns during the course of this, his sometimes weary pilgrimage. His statement will be a great encouragement to those who contemplate a like tour. More than one old hostess, when he arrived at nightfall, hungry and footsore, would have him sit at the end of the high-backed settle nearest the fire, or in the "neukin" under the vast chimney, when she would bustle about with motherly kindness to get tea ready; and before the first pile of cakes was consumed, another still warmer entered, and was pressed with an assurance that young men could never eat enough. The one traveller being often the only guest, she whilled away the time in motherly conversation, charging only eighteenpence for tea, bed, and breakfast; and once "silly thrust into my pocket at parting a couple of cakes, which I did not discover till half-way across a snow-drifted moor, where no house was to be seen for miles." How incredible to a London victualler must such a tale appear.

After having had this taste of the varied and original matter of this clever book, the reader needs no further recommendation, but will forthwith invest the moderate sum of nine shillings in its purchase.

THE AGE.

The Age; a Colloquial Satire. By Philip James Bailey, Author of "Festus." Chapman and Hall.

MR. BAILEY, having no doubt a very high opinion of the generosity of the press, and being quite certain that no critic will retort upon him on account of any abuse he may indulge in, here has his fling against what he calls the Typocrats. We are sorry that we cannot comply with the inducement which he thus gives us to bestow unreserved praise on his work; but when so able a man as he is concerned, we can afford to disdain the opportunity of affecting to be magnanimous. There is, of course, some truth in what he says of the press, though we cannot quite agree that it

Ne'er in wit, nor 'en in wish surpasses
The Bedford level of the middle classes.

Mr. Bailey, however, frequently mistakes vituperation—we might use a very much stronger word—for wit and humour; and attacks the press, as he attacks many other things, pretty indiscriminately, with so much recklessness, that we are compelled to lay down his volume at every page, and ask, "Is this satire, real genuine satire, aiming at reforming mankind by pressing on their sores until they wince, or is it merely the random ribaldry of a very amiable man who wants to persuade himself that he is ferocious, and in a huge passion with the world in general?"

Mr. Bailey has not a methodical mind, and does not seem to care for the high rules of Art, according to which the great outline of a book, whether in prose or verse, should be constructed. His poem has no form; and, therefore, no proper limits. It begins and ends just where the author chooses, but it possesses no defined parts and no sequence. In this respect, it is "colloquial" enough; but though divided into speeches long and short, it is not by any means a dialogue. It resolves itself into a series of epigrams and diatribes, some excellent, many impertinent, several unjustifiable, on the men, things, and doctrines of the day. The author has prosaic tastes and is full of prosaic allusions. He talks of the Leviathan and the ballet almost in the tone of a leading article, or the speech of a county member. We seem quite shocked, indeed, to find in these pages a bold summary, varied with mention of millocrats and tillocrats, of one half of a recent debate on secret suffrage—the half that expressed the unpopular view. Mr. Bailey almost always takes the unpopular view, because he seems to think that shows his independence. Having abused the *Times*, which with reason asserts itself to be an institution of this realm, he abuses the Chartists, who no longer exist. Then he gets into a passion with the whole country, and taking up the cosmopolitan cry, loses all the dignity and self-possession of satire, and rails at us in good set terms, which are anything, however, but graceful and poetical, as "a brigand race outlawed," occupied in "gutting," friends' houses, "stealing and slaughtering,"

cursed with lust,
Polygamous of all conterminous bonds.

Then we have repeated the wearisome French story of our thrusting "poisonous stuff" down the

throats of the Chinese; and the equally wearisome and more offensive foreign libel, that the Hindoos were living "content."

Till we, resolved upon their peace and good,

Their laws and lives have drown'd in their own blood.

Does Mr. Philip James Bailey imagine this is satire? If so, he grievously mistakes what satire is. Satire is nothing but the pointed expression of public indignation against vice and folly; and is never genuine when it seeks to maintain individual crotchets and aberrations. It must appeal directly to the moral sympathies of the public for which it is written, and not attempt to be the vehicle for doctrines held by a narrow sect. Its office is not to preach, but to criticize; and to do this poetically, it must appeal to old recognized principles, and not to principles which remain to be proved and adopted.

We have touched here on the great defect of this so-called "Satire." It is an exposition of Mr. Bailey's own particular views, which are not particularly attractive, instead of a stinging criticism of recognized evils.

The work is deformed, too, by vulgarisms which are not humorous; and by trivialities which are not colloquial. *Verbum sap.* We need not quote many instances; and shall indeed quote none, unless in running our eye down those we have marked we find some irresistible impertinence. Unfortunately here is one at once:—

To England's liberties, already got

By open vote, we will to change it not.

We object to the opinion—at least that in the second line—more than to the expression in the following:—

In my view, though not worth depending,

The vote wants raising rather than extending.

When Mr. Bailey does not attempt to be funny he rises towards the sublime:—

Still, I am one to whom Old England's glorious

At all times; most of all when she's victorious.

One moment checked, the volume of her force

Enlarges, river-like, by length of course.

That changeless charm,—my country's only dower,—

Of pure success, and ever-greatening power,

Hallows her cause; to me her flag endears,

Though sometimes stained with blood, and sometimes steeped in tears.

But our author is not without wit:—

Our meannesses by lofty names we signify,

As Jove and Juno may twin puppies dignify.

The following, though said for the thousandth time, is not strictly true; and though said for the thousandth time is well said:

If you mean the public grace to earn,

You must assume their very thoughts, words, attitudes; For trade-winds only blow in the low latitudes.

There are some hundreds of couplets worth quoting in this poem; but we refer the reader to it. He will then be able to see what connexion, if any, they have with the general design, if any design there be. For our part we have spoken very freely of Mr. Bailey, because we respect his talent; and think it ill employed, if not thrown away, in this kind of writing. He is rather a poetical critic of men and things than a satirist; and severity is so little suited to his temperament that, in assuming it, he often becomes coarse. Yet, as will be inferred from what we have said, this book is remarkable and well worth reading. We do not so often meet with originality even that offends us; and Mr. Bailey does not borrow conventional phrases to express conventional ideas, always stamping the impress of his name on whatever he writes.

The Arts.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The subscription season at this house was brought to a triumphant conclusion on Saturday last by the finished performance of *Il Trovatore*, with Mademoiselle Titians, Madame Alboni, and Signor Giuglini in the principal parts; followed by the new ballet of *Lucilla*, in which Mademoiselle Boschetti appeared for the first time this season. This lady has lost none of the force or finish which stamped her as a public favourite last year. The out of season, or unseasonable performances, commenced on Tuesday with the *Huguenots* of Meyerbeer, cast as before. Mademoiselle Titians and Signor Giuglini, as *Valentina* and *Raoul*, drew down thunders of applause from full houses in the great scene of the third act. At Her Majesty's Theatre the reduced price performances have been very successful; but Mademoiselle Titians is said to be engaged at Vienna, and Piccolomini and Giuglini at Dublin, so that the performances will scarcely extend beyond another week.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Madame Grisi of course

had an ovation on the occasion of her reappearance in *Norma* on Tuesday. It is superfluous to say more than that the Grisi of to-day has gained from Father Time in fire and grandeur more than all he has taken from her in youth and vocal flexibility. Signor Tamberlik, who was welcomed with enthusiasm after his long absence, was all that the part of *Pollione* permitted.

At DRURY LANE, Mr. E. T. Smith, the lessee, who would seem to have taken the old saw of "Audaces fortuna juvat" for his blazon, wound up his Italian operatic season, previous to a transpontine enterprise at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, with a praiseworthy and (considering the forces at his disposal) a very successful dash at the *Don Giovanni*. The opera was supported by Madame Viardot Garcia as *Donna Anna*, Madame Persiani as *Zerlina*, Madame Sedlatzek as *Elvira*, Signor Badiali as the *Don*, Signor Rovere as *Leporello*, Signor Naudin as *Don Ottavio*, Signor Manfredi as the *Commendatore*. The two *prime donne* and Signor Rovere contrived, in spite of certain deficiencies in the chorus and some of the minor parts, to carry the performance to a very satisfactory conclusion, and reaped the enthusiastic plaudits, if not of the connoisseurs, at least of the general company. The opera was followed by the English musical piece of *The Waterman*, in which Mr. J. Newcombe—a new representative of *Robin*—made a good impression both as vocalist and comedian. Upon the usual call for the manager—who, by-the-way was special *beneficiare* of the night—Mr. E. T. Smith favoured the company with a speech, characterized by all his usual forcible *bonhomie*. He pointed with pardonable pride to his successes, realized predictions and triumphs over critics and croakers. He claimed to have illustrated on the boards of his own theatre the politico-economical possibility of a good and cheap opera; and congratulated himself and his great patrons, the masses, upon the satisfactory state of their relations. He announced, also, that the Pyne and Harrison English opera company may be expected to open this theatre on the 13th of September, and again after Christmas, with some novelties of interest.

THE LYCEUM THEATRE was opened on Saturday last with yet another English rendering of the Italian operatic version of the French novel of the *Dame aux Camélias*. Worn is the story, and wearisome are the versions which, to steer clear of each other, must perforce assume as they come some deeper cast of dulness. So little trace of the original main-spring of young Dumas's novelet now remains, though many of the incidents are preserved, that the heroine appears as a marriageable widow. The part of *Violetta St. Valérie* was nicely played by Mrs. Charles Young, but with this exception there is little to be said in favour of the last edition of the *Traviata*.

ON THURSDAY Mrs. Wilkins (announced in the bills as widow of the late Serjeant Wilkins) made her first appearance in the *Lady and Gentleman*, in a peculiarly perplexing predicament, an event which calls for no further comment. The fairy afterpiece of the *Lancashire Witches* is redeemed from a dulness which neither Tilbury, as a rotund *King Arthur*, nor J. Clarke, as a small jester, can, with all their exertions, dissipate, by the very agreeable singing of Mrs. Howard Paul in the part of *Sir Lancelot du Lac*.

DRAMATIC COLLEGE.—A crowded public meeting was held on Wednesday at the Princess's Theatre for the purpose of setting on foot a Dramatic College. Mr. Charles Kean presided, and among the celebrities present were Sir W. de Bathe, Mr. Brady, M.P., Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. B. Webster, Mr. T. P. Cooke, Mr. Harley, Mr. James Anderson, Mr. Nelson Lee, Mr. Meadows, Mr. Frank Matthews, &c. &c. The scheme of the proposed institution, which appeared in all the daily papers of Thursday, we have not space here to recapitulate. Suffice it to say that it is proposed to provide a collegiate hall, with residences and allowances, for such ancient players as may come within the scope of the institution to the number of ten males and ten females in the first instance. The Chairman informed the meeting that the proposed charity was already under great obligations to Mr. Henry Dodd, who had given one hundred guineas and five acres of land towards its foundation. Mr. Kean then eloquently drew the attention of his auditory to the claims of the player upon public consideration, member as he was of a profession which had numbered among its members men like Alleyne and Shakspeare, whose benevolence and genius have secured them immortality. The Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatrical Funds had expressed their intention of erecting the first two houses upon the estate conveyed to the charity by Mr. Dodd. The General Theatrical Fund provided a third, and he himself would undertake the fourth. This announcement was received with enthusiasm. The secretary, Mr. Cullenford, then read the report describing the nature of the Dodd Gift, and giving an outline of the proposed collegiate scheme. He informed the meeting that to adopt the report would be the proper mode of confirming the provisional acceptance of the Berkshire estate by

the committee. The resolution to adopt the report was moved by Mr. Dickens, who, after eulogizing Mr. Kean, delighted the meeting with an ingenious comparison of the holy and charitable compact they were then ratifying, and the infernal bond which would be put in action between *Shylock* and *Antonio*, on the scene of their meeting somewhat later in the day. Messrs. Kean, Dickens, Thackeray, and Webster, were next appointed trustees. The latter gentleman, in moving the opening of a public subscription, announced that there was every hope of obtaining the patronage of the Sovereign when the arrangements of the subscribers were more matured. He also promised a supply of stone from a property of his own, to be employed in the architectural decoration of the building. Messrs. Coutts and Co. and Roberts and Co. were named bankers, and the amount subscribed before the adjournment of the meeting was considerably in excess of 700l.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE BARTLEY.—Mr. George Bartley, who has been identified for half a century with the history of the modern stage, died on Wednesday evening last, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was born in 1782, and retired from the stage in 1853, on which occasion he had the honour of performing *Falstaff*, at the Princess's Theatre, before her Majesty.

THE SWEDISH MINSTRELS, from whose first appearance we drew such favourable augury, still continue to draw crowded audiences, and are decidedly the fashion. While they retain the gentle and talented Mdle. Humler as violin soloist, they have adopted also Madame Riedes, a vocalist of modern French school, possessing a good and effective voice and a fascinating style of singing.

THE ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL, seem almost doomed to immortality. Still promising to close for ever, we find them open every year with a fresh blaze of triumph. One would have thought the all-devouring town, abhorring as it does a vacuum, would have long since popped a factory or two little by-streets on to that time-honoured enclosure, which can only be useful, ornamental, or remunerative for a mere fraction of each year. But no! come wind, come rain, come every damp upon the spirit of proprietors and the public, the Vauxhall of our childhood and our father's father's childhood, still opens its canvas bowers and wooden glades to uncritical youth and reflective age, an annual *immortelle*. This event took place for the presnet year on the evening of the 17th, when a grand juvenile entertainment was successful in captivating a goodly number of children. A ballet of juvenile dancers was succeeded by sundry clever feats of horsemanship by young riders. A concert followed, in which the most prominent performance was the "experiences of a sailor," being the sad misfortunes of "Billy Waters," a nautical burlesque, sung by Mr. J. G. Ford, which, we may fairly say, may rank as one of the cleverest of its very numerous family. Dancing and good fireworks followed, and the evening wound up, as usual at Vauxhall, with a smart shower. That we have watched this revival with interest for the sake of old associations is proved by the space we have devoted to it.

CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITIONS.—The various exhibitions of pictures by modern artists close their doors for the present season this afternoon. The committees hand over the proceeds of the sales to their constituents, and the works of art to their new owners. While the latter are rejoicing over each new acquisition with the necessary alloy of indecision about hanging, light, and so on, which is the *amari aliquid*—at least so we have always found it of fine art property—such of the former as have not already departed scheme portable easels and more elastic knapsacks than can ever by any possibility be worked out, and pore over handbooks and guide-books to distraction. Landlords under Snowden and Helvellyn, Ben Lomond, and perhaps Mount Blanc, prepare for the coming swarm; for in a week's time Charlotte-street and the other pictorial neighbourhoods will be deserted, and the hungry hunters after the picturesque will be upon you! We had purposed to say a few more last words about the picture exhibitions, but, as under pressure of limited space the weakest part must give way, we are forced for the moment to defer that pleasure perhaps indefinitely. We have been informed, and are gratified to pass the information as we have it to our amateur readers, that the celebrated "Waiting for the Verdict," exhibited in last year's Academy Exhibition by Mr. A. Solomon, and which very deservedly attracted no small share of public attention, has at last found a purchaser. The very fidelity with which the painful nature of the subject was rendered by Mr. Solomon left the picture long upon his hands, but during the last few days it has changed owners. It has been purchased by Mr. Lucas, the eminent contractor, so well known in connexion with the rebuilding of Covent Garden Theatre, who, *on dit*, has commissioned the talented artist to paint a companion picture illustrative of the light side, as "Waiting for the Verdict" is of the dark one, of a court of criminal justice.

Mercantile and Commercial.

INDIA.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

INDIA has become lately for evil, but to a much greater extent for good, the subject of discussion at home. The purposes of political parties have been served by the use that has been made of the history of current events, the past government, and the proposed constitution of the country. With these discussions every paper at home and in India has been filled, and will long be occupied. The longer the agitation is kept up the better will it be for India, which will be better known, its wants more understood, and those wants more immediately supplied; for, after all, what India has most stood in need of has been that its condition and resources should be—we dare not say understood, for we are speaking of a country of a million of square miles and a population of two hundred million inhabitants—better known in England, for while there we have abundant resources, here we have the workshop of the world, whence the instruments of civilization have been sent forth to reclaim the wilderness and to raise the lower races in the scale of political and social enjoyment; nay, we might go further, and speak of our mission as affecting those nations highest in the commonwealth of nations. Could we once bring ourselves to the same degree of familiarity with these countries in the East, to which we are bound by the tie of empire, we might at least do for them what we have done for South America, if not as much as we have done for the northern dominions of the Western World, but in India everything has to be done.

The mission of political discussion has sufficient labourers, but the period has not yet arrived for the press at large to take that interest in the industrial condition of the East which is requisite for the full development of its resources. There may be a casual campaign on the cotton question, but there is subject after subject of interest and importance which receives no attention at home. The Indian press, however, occupied with local politics and personal feuds, has assumed a mission of the highest moment, and has been the instrument for stirring up and directing information on economical and industrial subjects, which, unfortunately, seldom passes beyond the borders of India, sometimes not beyond the Presidency bounds; for India, if one at the distance, is many within. Bengal may occupy itself with tea, but Madras cares more for coffee and Bombay for tea. The East may claim the opening of Mangalore and Diamond Harbour, but cares not for the efforts of Kurrachee, while Bombay looks with a jealous eye on a western rival. If there be a community of feeling on many subjects, there are differences when interests come to be affected; the same jealousies, in fact, as among the United States, or our own Australian colonies, where the cotton states of the south have interests adverse from the manufacturing states of the north, and where the stream of emigration is greedily contended for by rival claimants.

If we are to do real good to India we must go a step beyond political institutions and political propagandism, for the people are as yet unfit for self-government, and the direction of the country must remain in the hands of men of higher education and higher associations. Our first step, indeed, towards the political advancement of India is to raise its population from a condition of social depression. Political oppression has been, by means of our Government, if not finally abolished, for that must be a work of time, at any rate subdued; but effectually to raise the people to a higher political and moral condition, we must provide for them greater material enjoyments, more food, more clothing, better dwellings, greater facilities for seeking employment, better means of raising and distributing the produce of the soil; but, above all, a better administration of justice.

These are after all the main questions for India, and these must be discussed here, because here is a public intelligent enough to debate and to act, and having the capital and the means to carry into effect those measures which are shown to be essential for improvement or relief. There must be applied to India, on a large scale, those qualities which, exercised by a few civilians and uncovenanted servants, have rescued India from oppression and degradation,

and laid the foundation of improvements which it is the task of this generation to accomplish.

The moment, too, is favourable, and if Lord Stanley profits by his own exceptional position, and by the exceptional position of his department, he may do more good for India than has been done by any partisan. Acknowledged to possess great abilities, having the vantage ground of birth in the people of political empire, allied to the public by the possession and advocacy of liberal principles, welcome to the Conservatives from the lustre of his talents, placed in one of the highest offices which the modern world can afford to individual ambition, the lot of Lord Stanley is a happy one if he carries out the administration entrusted to him with firmness and on high principles. If, however, he allows himself to become the puppet of the Prætorian cohort, he is lost, for there are men in the offices, and in Parliament, who have left India so long, that they only imagine they know something about it, and do not know how much it is altered; men, who liberal in India, governing their provinces with the most enlightened zeal, carrying home with them the affections of a grateful population, having accomplished a career which, begun with literary aspirations, has been crowned with political success, find themselves in England the opponents of progress, because they have wedded themselves to a system in which, as they have displayed virtues, they will now allow no vices to exist, and who become the adherents of a clique, when they might advance the cause of empire. The Indian civilian is ever ready to appeal to public opinion at home for aid to carry out measures for the amelioration of those entrusted to his charge; he asks for railways, roads, canals, mining companies, and emigrants; but when he gets here he looks with jealousy on every one who dares to express an opinion respecting India, and if forced to accept some enterprise, which it may be his own evidence and his own official reports have helped to build up, he clogs it with restrictions.

Lord Stanley has therefore a double task: first, to guard himself against the narrow prejudices of a caste, and jealousies of various kinds; next, so to direct the intelligence, the zeal, the public spirit of these very Indians for the welfare of India, to create for them a better field of exercise in advancing the interests of India, than in obstructing them by active or tacit hostility. By so doing he will build up among the community at large an enlightened public feeling, which will strengthen his own administration and secure the successful prosecution of his measures.

So this is the time to provide for the future of India, when we are contending for its present empire. If there is one thing the revolt has taught us, it is that railways, telegraphs, and steamboats are invaluable as political instruments, that our hill retreats are places for repose for our invalids, of schooling for our recruits, of safety for our women and children, of retreat for our refugees, of garrison for our frontiers. We want, therefore, at once, and we are increasing them, more railways, more miles of telegraph, more steamers by sea and river, more hill stations, and sanatoria. Thus the same course of policy which is requisite for our defence is that which permanently contributes to the progress of India. In these troubles the small number of settlers has been found invaluable for the defence of our stations and districts as magistrates and as assistants of Government. Common sense shows that to increase the number of emigrants and to obtain a settled English population in the hills is to become for India the best safeguard, and is the most efficient measure for promoting its intellectual and social advances.

The present time is a propitious time, because the wants of India are great; and during the late time of trouble and revolt the industrial history of India has not been without progress. The railways have been opened and extended in Madras, Bombay, Baroda, and Bengal, the telegraph has been further laid, Assam, Darjeeling, Kumaen, the Dhoon, and Kangra have somewhat increased their production of tea, new sanatoria have been established, and the settlement of Darjeeling has increased in population.

The period is indeed in all respects propitious for promoting Indian progress, and we take up the cause with confidence. At no time have so many valuable works and essays been produced on railways, canals, irrigation, colonization, steam transport, cotton, coal, and iron; and at this moment one committee of the House of Commons, obtained by Mr. Ewart, is sitting to obtain evidence on the pro-

motion of English settlement in India, and another to inquire into the means of advancing railway enterprise.

The field we have to labour in is a vast one, but we shall enlist many co-operators, and we do not fear of being heard by the Indian departments and public here, and by the governors, the administrators, and the European public of India itself. It is because the wants of India are great that advocates will be welcomed; it is because the remedies are simple and practicable that such advocates will be listened to, though it may be a work of time to influence opinion and secure assent. In carrying out this task we have no party purposes to serve, no prejudices of any kind to gratify, and we trust that great principles may be vindicated on public grounds without descending to individual hostilities.

One fear we have, and that is, that the space at our disposal will not allow us at once to embrace all the subjects which the advocates of Indian progress would urge upon us, but if we postpone any, it is from no disregard of their importance, and we trust that our friends will not accuse us of negligence for so doing. The railway question alone demands considerable discussion, and the constant record of information; the great measure of extending English settlement in India has advocates who urge it as having primary and imperative claims, and our readers will soon find that friends, favourers, and opponents of canals and irrigation, and of the modes proposed for accomplishing them, together with every Indian subject, and there are many, have zealous champions to contend for it.

The economic products of India naturally call for attention, because their development has been greatly promoted by English enterprise, and that the scope for extending them is enormous. Cotton has now for years occupied the time of the Government in India and of public men at home, and it is, undoubtedly, a foremost topic. Closely connected with it is the consideration of the means of transport, the land tenures, and the system of legal administration affecting English citizens. Wool, silk, tea, opium, lac dye, linseed, oil seeds, hemp, jute, fibres for woven fabrics and for paper, coal, iron, copper, salt, and mineral oils, are all subjects which require a chronicle of their advancement, and an organ for appealing to those interests by which their prosperity is affected. The trade with China, that with Thibet and Central Asia, all involve important considerations, and their discussion has a close bearing on the interests of India.

In all this wide range of industrial and economical subjects the occasion necessarily presents itself for considering the moral welfare of India, and without due regard to this, its material progress cannot be successfully promoted. We go further than this, and we say, that with the advancement of India the prosperity of England is closely bound up, and as in England the duty lies of improving the condition of the native, so, too, the share of England in the reward of this labour is one fairly earned and to be honourably enjoyed.

THE INDUS.*

MR. W. P. ANDREW, amid multifarious schemes connected with India, in which he has occasionally competed with other public men for the possession of various districts, has managed to secure for his own domain the Punjab and Scinde, and has acquired thereby the means of greatly advancing the interests of those parts of our territory. Even those who do not commit themselves to the details of his undertaking, and differ from him as to his course of policy, must admit that by the institution of the Scinde and Punjab Railway and of the Indus Flotilla Companies he has much contributed to the advancement of the provinces. He has been a steady advocate of Kurrachee as the port of outlet for the north-west and of communication with the west, and he has kept the whole subject so well before the public in England and India that he has powerfully assisted the noble efforts of the great men who have administered the Governments of the north-west.

The book just issued is a systematic review of the present state of the enterprises to which we have referred, and treats of the influence they may be made to exert in the development of the re-

* *The Indus and its Provinces, their Political and Commercial Importance Considered in Connection with Improved Means of Communication.* By W. P. Andrew. W. H. Allen and Co.

sources of the valley of the Indus. As one means of promoting these objects, Mr. Andrew reviews the measures for English settlement in India proposed by the Association for Promoting English Settlement in India, and now under the consideration of Mr. Ewart's Committee in the House of Commons. On the whole he is favourable to the system:—

I am strongly impressed with the belief that when the means of intercommunication are improved in India, Manchester and other great manufacturing towns will be induced to send English agents into the interior of the country to purchase the raw materials, especially cotton, on the spot where they are produced, instead of receiving as at present the goods at the port of shipment through the slow, expensive, and inefficient system of barter of the native traders, and that other persons of intelligence may be induced to settle in a country possessing every variety of climate, and producing indigenously every product necessary or agreeable to man. India, unlike our colonies, is a densely peopled country, and labour is abundant and cheap; an able-bodied labourer is paid 3d. per diem, and it is computed that three able-bodied men do as much in the field as one good labourer in this country.

In this assertion other India authorities, including men now resident in India, differ from Mr. Andrew, for they affirm one English labourer will do thrice as much as a native labourer, and it is a significant circumstance that one settler is about to

The great field for English enterprise for some time must be in the superintendence and direction of that cheap labour, which is one advantage India presents to the settler, unlike so many of our colonies where labour is not to be got. Mr. Andrew proceeds:—

In India there is no field for the bone and muscle of the English peasant, what is wanted is the capital, the enterprise, the skill of England to direct the many millions of willing hands hanging listlessly in idleness to explore the resources of a country known to be rich in mineral treasures, and possessing a soil capable of returning three harvests in the year to the most rude and inefficient husbandry.

The plains of India are unfit for European settlers, further than as masters of labourers; but in the capacity of coffee, indigo, and, above all, cotton planters, zemindars, manufacturers, clerks, master artificers, contractors, tradesmen, there is room for an enormous increase of numbers, and every encouragement ought to be given to their settling in the country.

With respect to the hills, Mr. Andrew gives testimony:—

The Himalayan and Inter-Himalayan regions are wonderfully adapted for the European constitution. They are as salubrious, and generally cooler than a great portion of Australia. Europeans can, if they choose, work in the open air, in proof of which it is stated that the strongest built house at one of the hill stations was constructed entirely by European soldiers, without any native aid whatever.

In Australia, there is no navigable river with the exception of the Murray, to a limited extent, few running streams, no water power, very little fertile soil, the climate is arid, the whole continent does not produce one single indigenous edible fruit, root, or grain, the very timber is so heavy and hard that it sinks in water, and turns the edge of carpenters' tools not specially made for the purpose.

The Kangra and many other valleys of the Himalayas are of great fertility. In them we see the astonishing spectacle of the productions of the temperate and torrid zones growing side by side, the creeping-rose intertwining its branches with the bamboo, and the wild violet and tulip flowering round the roots of the plantain. Further in the interior, there are inexhaustible forests of pine; a rich vegetable loam, on which all the fruits and vegetables in Europe will thrive in perfection. In Kanawur, the vine unpruned, uncultivated, growing like a bramble in the hedges, yields a grape unequalled in the world. Water power everywhere abounds. The wool trade might be increased to any amount. Gold is found in fine dust, but only at the confluence of certain streams. What is still more valuable than gold, iron and coal exist in the hills; the former in extraordinary abundance. Following the lead of the Government, European enterprise has already made some progress in the cultivation of the tea-plant in the hilly regions of India.

Along the Himalaya range, there is not a hill-slope from 8000 to 6000 feet in elevation which is not more or less adapted for tea cultivation. India can, and will, one day, supply the world with that commodity.

From Deyrah to Kashmir, various localities present themselves in every sense calculated for the growth of the tea-plant. Simla and Kussowlie, already possessing during the summer a considerable number of residents, would afford a limited market on the spot. The vegetation here resembles that of the locality where the plant is found growing spontaneously, and the climate is, in my opinion, from a considerable experience, not to be surpassed.

Perhaps there is no part of India which approximates so much to a European colony as Simla, which is about 8000 feet above the level of the sea, and situated on the lower Himalayas, overlooking the extensive plains watered and bounded by the Sutlej and Jumna.

As we ascend the first elevation towards Simla, flowers and shrubs of our own land surround us till we descend the precipitous road to Sabathoo. Here the fir-fringed forests, which form so striking a feature in the Kussowlie Hills, disappear; and we pass through barren rocks here and there dotted with some solitary specimen of the vegetable world. Approaching Simla, the shades and appearances of the vegetation which abound at Kussowlie, with slight variations, again appear; and as we enter Simla, nothing can exceed the pleasing variety which greets the traveller from the plains. Varieties of the pine, including the gigantic deodar or Himalayan cedar, the oak, and many other timber trees, the apricot, the apple, the cherry, and other fruit-trees, are natives of the soil, interspersed with black currant and raspberry bushes, and amongst the flowering shrubs, the rhododendron is the most conspicuous, which here attains to the size of a tree, and in the months of April and May, covered with large crimson blossoms, and growing in groves along the hill-sides, adds at once a novel and beautiful feature to the scene. Simla is a paradise as to climate compared with the heat of the plains between April and June. There, amid cloud and the grateful shade of fir-fringed elevations, the exhausted frame inhales the fresh breeze from the broad snow-belt of the Hindoo Koosh, and one insensibly forgets all about the fever heat of Delhi or Agra. The bazaar at Simla is well supplied at all seasons; and living, although expensive compared to the cheapness of the Doob, is less than one-half the sum at which similar comforts could be secured in Europe. The scenery during a fine day is magnificent, the plains, 7000 feet below, and at thirty miles' distance, appear like a map, while the devious course of the river Sutlej is discernible as far as the eye can reach. Fields and villages appear distinctly marked out in the landscape. Here and there a blue line of mist, following the irregular course of the lateral ridges which extend into the plain, marks the course of some pure spring whose sweet waters are pouring down to cool the parched sufferers below. From the sub-Himalayan range, the great Saul Forest descends into the plain of Bengal, and affords another quarter inviting enterprise. The area of this forest has been roughly estimated at fifteen hundred miles. This is truly a land of promise, looking to the demand for timber for the Punjab and other railways, and the steady market throughout the year for local requirements.

At Simla, a resident pays much more in yearly ground rent for his land than he could buy it for, out and out, in many of the English colonies, and is hampered by many restrictions as to cutting down timber on his own estate; and pays for labour at a rate much above what it not only costs in the neighbouring native states, but in the adjoining British possessions.

It is a strange anomaly that the East India Company should, with their usual liberality, have obtained for their officers privileges in regard to land in certain of the English colonies, which privileges they partly withhold in their own dominions.

But even under existing circumstances cotton planters and agents would find in the plains profitable occupation—while tea-planters, timber-merchants, and dealers in wool would have in the hills an ample scope for their capital and energy.

Were the Indian Government frank in the policy of colonization, did it let in its true light the value of its own encouragement and of the application of English enterprise and intelligence, India would make a better figure before the English public as a country of progress. To that new branch of industry, the tea cultivation, Mr. Andrew has referred, and it is one that does credit to the Government of India, but the rise, or rather creation of the port of Kurrachee is a feat to be compared with San Francisco or Chicago, or any giant creation of the Far West. In 1844 the total exports of Kurrachee were 10107, and in 1857, 735,522. Mr. Andrew says:—

A good port, capable of admitting ships of large burden, and at all hours and seasons, is indispensable to the success of the combined system of rail and river for the valley of the Indus, intended to be carried out by the Scinde and Punjab Railways, in conjunction with the Indus Flotilla. Such an harbour is to be found in Kurrachee, the most western port of India, and the only land-locked harbour between Bombay and the Persian Gulf. This port is perfectly safe, and easy of access to large ships by day and night, and even during the monsoons. According to Commodore Young, of the Indian navy, who in 1854 took the steam frigate Queen twice into Kurrachee in the night-time, during the south-west moonsoon, though a bar-harbour, Kurrachee has depth of water, even in its existing state, for ships from 17 to 18 feet draught at the high water of ordinary tides. At high spring tides the depth is from 20 to 21 feet, and at times even to 22½ feet. In this view, Commodore Young is confirmed by Commodore Rennie, of the Indian

navy, who, during the preparations for the late expedition to the Persian Gulf, was constantly in and out of the harbour with troops, and became convinced that there was frequently more water on the bar than the port-register showed. As a proof of this it may be stated, not only that the Bussorah Merchant, a large vessel drawing 20 ft. 6 in., passed the bar in May last, when the register showed only 21 feet water; but that when on the 5th of September last, the Hugh Lindsay went out of the harbour with the London in tow, the lead never gave less than 26 ft., though the signal at Manora marked only 21 ft. In the same month the Ajdaha, H.E.I.C. steam-frigate, and the England, one of Mr. Lindsay's Calcutta line of steam-ships, with the 4th Regiment on board, ran up to the landing-place at Keamaree without difficulty. All that such a port requires to make it easily available to ships of heavy burden at all seasons of the year, is a good pilot establishment, a steam-dredge, and some moderate engineering improvements, all of which measures have already been ordered by the East India Company.

Lieut.-Colonel (now Brigadier-General) John Jacob, C.B., Officiating Commissioner, reports, under date the 30th April, 1856, that, during the year 1854-5, 1086 vessels of the burden of 56,695 tons entered the ports of Scinde inwards; 39 of which, including steamers, were square-rigged, of a burden of 13,841 tons. The number that cleared outwards was 1103 vessels, burden 58,194 tons, including square-rigged ships and steamers.

The increase of the import and export trade is still continuing, especially in the exports of the staple products of the valley. The steadiness of the rate of increase is not less remarkable than its large amount, as the following table shows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1843-4	121,150	1,010	122,160
1804-5	217,700	9,300	227,000
1845-6	312,900	40,500	353,400
1846-7	293,400	49,300	342,700
1847-8	287,872	154,730	442,600
1848-9	344,715	107,133	451,849
1849-50	419,352	114,378	533,731
1850-51	425,831	196,461	622,293
1851-52	489,220	244,122	733,343
1852-53	535,690	376,337	800,000
1853-54	508,793	376,310	885,103
1854-55	575,196	346,893	922,089
1855-56	629,813	604,440	1,234,253
1856-57	685,665	734,522	1,420,187

SELECT COMMITTEE ON COLONY AND SETTLEMENT (INDIA)

The evidence given before Mr. Ewart's is so important, and throws such light on the condition of the English settlers, not only in the hill regions, but throughout India, that we think it most desirable to give an abstract of some portions of it, though all of it is important. Here, in fact, will be found the materials for discussing many of the leading questions connected with the administration of India.

MAJOR-GENERAL TREMENERRE, C.B.

What do you consider the best means of promoting European settlement in India?—The state of the existing means of travelling in India is sufficient alone to prevent the country and its resources from becoming known to capitalists. The ordinary mode of travelling is either by marching in stages from twelve to fourteen miles a day, or travelling by dawk in a palanquin. Capitalists will not submit to this tardy mode of progress. I conceive that if railways existed, places holding out prospects of profitable investment would be readily visited, and capitalists would then judge for themselves of the advantages to be gained by settlement.

Do you consider the want of capital to be an obstacle?—Yes, capital is a *sine quâ non*; but I conceive that before capital can be attracted to India, it is necessary to give the greatest facility for intercommunication. Both the agricultural and the mineral resources of the different localities could then be readily inquired into on the spot. Those resources would not only be accessible to capitalists, but would be placed within easy communication one with the other, which is not the case now.

Can you state the principal localities of those?—The principal localities of coal which is worked in India are those of Burdwan, and on the Nerbudda river: the whole of Burdwan (as is well known) furnishes a great deal of the steam coal which is used in India. The coal of the Nerbudda has only been recently visited by professional mineralogists, and a coal and iron viewer was sent there last year by desire of the East India Company. There are several other localities in which coal is found in India; but, from observations of my own, I conceive that it is coal of recent formation, and not probably so well adapted to commercial purposes as the coal-beds of Burdwan and of the Nerbudda. It has not

been economically produced in any other district, that I am aware of. A small working was made in the Tenasserim provinces, which I myself visited and reported on, but it is very distant from the coast, and there are difficulties in transporting it, except at one season of the year; the coal itself is not mineral coal, but a lignite.

What are the principal iron districts of India?—Iron is distributed almost universally in India; I have seen it in many of the different localities, both in the Himalaya and in the Tenasserim provinces. I have seen large blocks of ironstone projecting from the hills in the Tenasserim provinces, which are so rich in magnetic iron ore that the particles actually followed the hammer when applied to the rock. In the Tenasserim provinces tin abounds, and is worked by Chinamen. Copper also exists in the Himalayas, but has not yet been profitably produced by Europeans. In Kumaon, and in the Gwalior territory, there are large deposits of iron, also in various other parts of the Himalayas; but from their being utterly inaccessible to capitalists, no attention whatever can be paid to those minerals at present.

Will the railway that goes from Calcutta in the direction of Delhi bring together much coal and iron?—The railway which traverses the continent from Bombay to Mirzapore will pass through Jubbulpore, which is close to one of the principal deposits of coal and iron.

Will not the railway which goes from Calcutta in the direction of Delhi bring together the coal of Burdwan and the iron of Monghyr?—Yes, it might be effected by short branches. Monghyr is one of the principal localities for the production of indigenous iron in India. It is worked by the native methods, and there is a considerable annual export from Monghyr towards Nepal and our own provinces. There is also a native manufacture of fire-arms on the spot, which has existed for a long period; so that, besides the raw material, you have, to some extent, a population accustomed to the manipulation of iron. The coal of Burdwan is not far off, and limestone exists in parts of the same range of hills. I have long thought, and have endeavoured to make known my opinion, that if the district in the vicinity of Monghyr were thoroughly investigated, and the iron, the coal, and the limestone brought within easy access of one another, the most valuable results might be obtained.

One peculiar advantage which England possesses of course is, that the coal and iron and lime are found in contiguity, thereby giving you at once a means of smelting and a means of flux for the article. Is that the case in India?—I believe it to be the case on the Nerbudda. The three materials are in closer proximity to one another there than anywhere else in India, so far as we are at present informed.

It, then, of great importance to establish ready communication, so as to bring these invaluable contact with one another?—It is the only thing them useful. With regard to wheat, I

at there is no limit to the production of wheat cheap rate in India, and especially in the Punjab.

I believe that country is a splendid country for corn?—The Punjab is certainly a splendid country for corn. I have seen it one vast sheet of corn in the spring, especially in the upper part of the Punjab, in the vicinity of the Himalayas; there you may look over miles of country, one continued field of corn, which is bounded only by the base of the Himalayas.

When you speak of corn, you mean wheat?—Yes, wheat. When the projected canals are completed in the Punjab, that country will, I imagine, become the granary of India, if not of other countries.

Do you think that corn might be exported from India in consequence of the abundance of its production there?—I should consider that it might. I had occasion to inquire into the agriculture of the Punjab in 1853. A series of questions were circulated by the Government to all the civil officers in the district, and from their replies I framed a general report on the subject, which I now hold in my hand. I will mention, with regard to the price of corn, that in one portion of that report I stated that the prices of wheat at Lahore and Mooltan were equivalent to 1s. 6d. and 1s. 8½d. per Winchester bushel of 60 lbs. In North America, at the shipping places on Lakes Erie and Michigan, the prices of wheat, the produce of Ohio and the west, as stated by my brother, Mr. Seymour Tremenheere, in 1851, were from 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 8½d. for the same weight, and it sold at Liverpool for 5s. 9d. per bushel.

That, therefore, shows that European skill and capital are independent of locality, and that cultivation follows them whether in the eastern as well as in the western parts of the world?—Yes.

Would not improved facilities of communication be a very great benefit in preventing famines, which sometimes prevail in India?—Yes; years of scarcity have recurred at Bengal at regular periods, with intervals of from eighteen to nineteen years. Thus the years 1783, 1782, 1770, 1807, and 1836 are recorded as those of the greatest distress within the last century. In the North-Western Provinces the intervals have been shorter, the principal years of scarcity having been 1782, 1792, 1802, 1812, 1819, 1825, and 1832, the intervals being from seven to ten years; canals and irrigation alone will not prevent the disasters caused by

these oft-recurring famines, because all parts of the country are not adapted for the construction of canals; it is only by affording the greatest facilities for the transport of produce that the true remedy can be applied.

Is there any great extent of waste land in that part of India with which you have been acquainted?—There is a great deal of uncultivated land at the base of the Himalayas.

Is there not this difference between the waste land of England and the waste land of India, that in India the waste land is very often land which might with great advantage be brought into cultivation; whereas here the waste land is generally land that is least capable of being brought into cultivation?—Yes.

You have spoken of the extension of railways and canals; would works of irrigation also greatly increase the productiveness of India?—I think works of irrigation are of the greatest importance with regard to vegetable productions, and that they might be extended by means of private capital; they have hitherto been constructed out of the revenues of the country. There appears to be no reason why private capital should not be applied to public works of this nature, as well as to railways.

That would be another means of developing the resources of the country, by the application of European skill and capital?—Yes.

One portion of the inquiry which has been devolved upon this Committee by the House of Commons is the possibility of availing ourselves of the climate of the hill stations of India for colonization and settlement; have you ever turned your attention to that subject?—I think one of the most important things that could be done would be to make the hill stations accessible by railway from the plains.

You mean of course by carrying railways to the foot of the hills?—To the foot of the hills.

Do you mean for commercial purposes?—For commercial purposes, as well as for the purposes of settlement in the hills.

To what hill stations do you allude?—I allude to the hill stations of Simla and Mussooree, Almora, and Darjeeling; there are others also to the northward of Simla, such as the station of Dalhousie, which was formed a few years ago, and Murree for the Punjab.

Do they all lie near the East Indian Railway?—No; it would be necessary to have branch railways from the East Indian Railway to have access to any of those stations.

They could be easily reached by branches?—Easily.

Are you aware that a new road has been made to Darjeeling, which is constructed in such a way that rails could be laid down upon it?—I am aware that it has been sanctioned, but I am not aware that it has been made.

In a military point of view is it not very desirable to have access to those hill stations?—Undoubtedly it is desirable on every account to have access to them; I conceive that means of speedy access to the hill stations is one of the chief wants in India.

Will you proceed with your remarks on this subject?—The climate of the plains of India is decidedly adverse to the settlement of English families of the labouring class. In illustration, I need only refer to the care which is necessary to preserve the health of our soldiers in the East. For a great part of the day, during summer, they remain in their barrack-rooms, which are darkened by wetted mats fixed in the doorways to cool the air. The sun's rays at that season are so powerful that the economical employment of European labour in the plains of India is, I conceive, impracticable. In the hill districts the case is different. As you ascend the slopes of the Himalayas the climate, and with it the character of the vegetation, changes gradually, till, at elevations of 4000, or from 4000 to 6000 feet, they become entirely of the European type. Here you feel at once that the temperature and climate are adapted to the European constitution. Of mere manual labour there is no deficiency in India; on the contrary, native labour is abundant and cheap, and at equitable rates, proportioned to the distance men are required to go from their own homes, it is available for any part of our possessions. What is chiefly desirable is, the settlement of European capitalists, and that the indigenous labour of the country should be skilfully and profitably directed. The true function of the European in India is not as a labourer, but as a director of labour. It is very important that some plan should be devised to increase the number of the English in India. As a nation, we are too small a body there; and this perhaps, as much as any other cause, has led to the recent attempt to exterminate our rule. The conquest of the country by the Mahomedan powers, was followed by a large mixture of Mahomedans with the native population; new cities were founded, and a community of feeling sprang up between the conquering and the conquered race; whereas we live in cantonments, or standing camps, apart from the people, and there is no identity of interests between us. We do not, as a body, understand the native character, its habits of thought, and springs of action. This experience has been seldom gained except by such men as the Skinners, the Forsters, and Van Cortlandt, who have been born in the country, and have grown up in daily intercourse with the natives.

When it is combined with the natural superiority of the European, its influence on the natives is irresistible, and may be turned to the best account.

Is it not easier to rear in India the children of native women than the children of European mothers?—Not if you send the children of Europeans to the hill climates; they are just as easily reared as the children of natives. I think you could not reckon upon raising a population in the plains from the European soldier with any success whatever. By keeping them in the plains they grow up generally lanky, degenerate-looking men.

Have you any experience of children reared in the hills?—Yes. I have seen the children in the Lawrence Asylum; those I have seen are just as robust, and eat as much beef as children in England.

At what age have you seen them?—I think nine or ten.

Would not the advantage that would be derived by establishing a European militia force in the hills from the progeny of European parents to a great extent counterbalance the cost of sending those European married soldiers to India?—Undoubtedly, and that would in a great measure counterbalance the expense of rearing them in the hills. I have heard that the transport of a soldier from England to Meerut costs about 130l.

Is it not the case that the engineers and contractors have been obliged to bring their own men of that class over from England?—Yes; they are not obtainable in India.

Are not many independent institutions now rising up for the education of children in the hills?—Some exist, which I have seen, but their progress is not very great.

Within a few years, have not several been established in the Neilgherries?—Some may have been established there.

Are there not moral reasons why the soldiers, if they are permitted to marry in large numbers, should marry Europeans rather than natives?—I think so.

If they married natives, would not the children run a great risk of being brought up as heathens or as Mahomedans?—Yes; when the father died I think it would lead to the demoralization of the children left behind.

You have been in the province of Tenasserim; what is the climate there as affecting European constitutions?—The climate of Tenasserim is generally very favourable to the European constitution; it is a climate moist and damp, and at the same time generally healthy. It is an exception to other parts of India in most respects. There is a very small population in Tenasserim, amounting to not more than one-half or three-fourths of a man per square mile; the consequence is, that labour is very dear, and although the soil is unusually healthy and fertile, and covered with the densest vegetation, it is comparatively an uncultivated waste.

What resources does Tenasserim offer to the British capitalist?—To the British capitalist I should say the first resource there would be the production of tin. Timber also occurs. Teak timber is tolerably abundant, but it has been a great deal worked out, and it is now only obtained from rather distant and less accessible localities.

Knowing the Tenasserim provinces, of course you know the capabilities of the port of Ackyab?—From general acquaintance with the country. I have touched only at Ackyab.

You know that twenty years ago it was a place which imported its own rice?—I cannot speak with confidence on that point. I believe that in former times rice was to some extent an article of export from Arracan.

Are you not aware that at present it exports many hundred thousand tons of rice in a year?—Yes.

With regard to private soldiers, do you see any objection to giving them grants of land in the hill country, when their term of service has expired?—I do not see any particular objection to it if they are willing to take it in the hills; I see no objection to their attempting the cultivation of tea, or hemp, or flax, or any products of that kind.

You are aware that in the establishments of the old military pensioners in India, it is found that there is a vast deal of drunkenness and immorality, which is to a great extent ascribed to their having nothing to do; do you know whether they have asked for land to cultivate as gardens?—I am not aware that they have asked for land; I know there is a great deal of drunkenness and great evil, but soldiers, when not pensioners, are not very ready to cultivate gardens; they are not very fond of it.

Is not the produce of sugar per acre a great deal larger than the produce of indigo?—That I cannot say. I think that one of the first things that should be done to develop the resources of the country is to permeate the land with railways. Before many years have passed we shall have a system of trunk lines of railway, but that is only the foundation of the system which ought to be constructed in India; feeders must be supplied to those trunk lines, just as the feeders of a river are necessary to swell the main stream, and until that is done in every portion of the country, and all the productive parts of the country are penetrated by railways, there will no progress in the development of its great resources.

Have you calculated the period in which such a network of railways could be established in India?—It is impossible to calculate the period if the authorities do

not extend their patronage to it by giving the guarantee of Government, which I consider necessary to attract capital to India. The guarantee of a certain rate of interest is absolutely necessary.

Suppose the Government gave a guarantee to an unlimited extent of railways, would the results you speak of be accomplished in less than five hundred years?—I would not advocate an unlimited guarantee. I would work through the principal existing channels of commerce, and I would penetrate them with railways in the shortest possible time. I would guarantee the revenues of the country to a reasonable extent; of course taking the most important lines first.

Are you not aware that seventy miles of the Madras railway is open, and that cotton is still carried to Madras by the road that runs by the side of the railway?—I have heard that so stated, but it is not likely that for a small portion of a journey the natives will transfer their cotton from their carts to the rail.

Are you aware that orders have gone out to the Government in India to make good roads to the principal stations of those railways, so as to form feeders to them?—I am not aware of that; but I should not think that would answer the purpose you have in view. I think the feeders to those main lines of railway communication must be by railways themselves, but of a light construction. I think that where the country is rich enough, and where the minerals are sufficiently abundant, any road at all in connexion with the railway ought to be a railway, and that if a tramroad were constructed, the produce would overwhelm it; you would only have to do the work over again.

Do not you think that the work on hand in railways in India at present is as much as can be done at once?—No, I think not; I think a great deal more might be done. I am aware that one of the reasons for limiting the present exertions, with regard to railways, is the prevailing idea that sufficient dead weight could not be sent out: but I am satisfied, from inquiries I have made, that that difficulty would disappear, and that the rails and rolling stock, or whatever might be necessary to be made in England for the extension of railways, *ad libitum*, might be sent out as fast as the embankments and bridges could be made in India. I think the resources of this country are quite adequate to supply to any extent all that might be required.

DIFFICULTIES ATTENDING THE PURSUIT OF THE REBEL SEPOYS.

FROM an officer at the Camp Jugdespore, a letter dated the latter end of May gives a lively and faithful picture of the difficulties General Lugard meets with in getting at the rebels, and the skill and resolution displayed from the highest to the lowest of the force employed to overcome them:—

“General Lugard has met with formidable difficulties in his attempt to crush the rebel force lurking in the jungles. General Lugard very nearly succeeded in drawing them out on the 20th of May and getting in their rear; but the rebels saw their danger, were too fast for the General, who only succeeded in killing about 100. The weather appears to be sadly against Europeans; indeed, it may be said, against all living creatures. The thermometer stood on the 22nd of May, in one tent, at 110 deg.; in another, 114 deg.; and outside it rose from 144 deg. to 150 deg. General Lugard was daily losing men from *coups-de-soleil*, and if he had not most fortunately got two old-seasoned regiments with him, the 10th and 84th, he must, ere this, have given up the attempt to destroy Mumeer Sing's gang. As it is, the belief is that General Lugard hopes in a few days to be able to make a combined movement upon them, which will then close their career. The general impression is that General Lugard could drive them out of the jungle whenever he pleased, but then the result would be that the rebels would retreat to other jungles, to Mirzapore, and other places, where we could not hope to overtake or drive them out. And for this reason, that our troops cannot march without tents, baggage, ammunition, and rations, while the enemy takes nothing with him, flies before us, and when passing through a village plunders the residents of their stores of food, which they eat as they are flying on the road. This was proved in the case of Koer Sing but very recently; no troops could have pursued quicker than General Lugard's, but, except in making the rebels drop everything, it was in vain. What is wanted most is a corps or two of good irregular cavalry, with a couple of guns, and infantry on quick camels—the latter is required in case the fugitives get into a village, where nothing but infantry will avail to dislodge them. The recently-raised cavalry regiments are not the thing,

they will not go ahead. The Sikh cavalry *never* was good; the Sikhs are far better as infantry, and even as infantry they require plenty of good European officers with them. The rebel Sepoys do not care for the Sikhs unless backed by Europeans. Where the Sikhs chiefly shine is in holding posts. One of General Lugard's chief difficulties is his weakness in infantry to scour the jungle with; the heat is so terrific that double the number of men is required to supply the places of those who fall out from exhaustion. In the cold season, no doubt, General Lugard could do the work *well* with his present force; for instance, General Lugard brought thirty-two men of the 34th Foot round the jungle when he met Colonel Corfield's force at Peeroo. In that march of sixteen miles only two came into camp with the column, thirty fell out exhausted, and many had to be carried. Information has reached us here that the rebel Sepoys collecting at Sandah declare their intention of joining the Jugdespore gang, but General Lugard hopes to have settled with the latter before they make their appearance. From private but important sources we learn that General Lugard is to command the Dinapore division; that the Governor-General was ill, but a recovery, under skilful medical attendance, was expected soon; that the Shannon's men are to go to Shagatty, and that when there they will be under Captain Vaughan's orders. Sir H. Rose's capture of Calpee is considered by all a great matter; no end of ordnance found there, and active pursuit is being carried on.”

MERCANTILE MARINE SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

A VERY spirited meeting of shipowners, masters, and seamen, was held at the Jamaica Tavern, West India Dock-road, yesterday. Captain Strickland was called to the chair, and with rough-and-ready eloquence, full of genuine feeling, set forth the objects of the association, which were twofold:—1. To raise all classes connected with the mercantile marine to their proper position in the social scale; to elevate masters, mates, engineers, and seamen in public estimation, and in practical efficiency. 2. By means of an act of incorporation, to establish schools for the education and training of boys; to give rewards for able and brilliant services; and to provide refuges for aged and worn-out seamen. The speaker forcibly pointed out the hardships and injustice sustained by masters in having to go before a tribunal composed of magistrates and persons connected with the Board of Trade when accidents or loss occurred to their ships. Such tribunals, composed for the most part of men who know nothing about the special dangers of navigation, had power to suspend the master's certificate, perhaps, for six months, by which proceeding the master's family was thrown out of bread, and the master's character for seamanship unjustly injured. He strongly objected to the present system of examination. He was quite favourable to proper nautical education, but he could by no means approve of the practice of the examiners puzzling smart, able seamen with “crack-jaw” questions of no practical value, and refusing them their certificates if they could not answer them. He hoped to see colleges for sailors established—halls of examination, in fact, similar to those at Hamburg and other foreign parts—so that sailors might go there and show what they could do. He hoped every one would come forward with subscriptions to promote such national objects as those contemplated by the association.

Mr. Moore read a portion of the report to show the progress of the Society and the machinery it has organized. He was satisfied, from the feeling displayed at the Treasury, when the deputation had an interview with Mr. Henley, that if proper unanimity were shown by the mercantile marine they would get their charter. Government had consented to Mr. Crawford's motion for a Committee next session to inquire into the working of the New Shipping Act. Every question could then come under discussion, and every complaint be brought forward and investigated. He quite concurred with Captain Strickland in thinking that the present examination system wanted amendment, and it would be their own fault if next session they did not get this and other objections set right. After detailing the progress of the association at the various great centres of commerce in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the enthusiasm with which the deputies had been received at the various meetings, the speaker concluded by calling on the meeting to take care that the association and its great objects were not suffered to languish for want of adequate funds.

The meeting, after passing resolutions and cordial votes of thanks, then separated.

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

LONDON, FRIDAY.—The colonial produce markets have been generally firm throughout the week, with increased activity in some of the principal articles. Where prices have been weak, it has arisen more from an influx of supplies than from any falling off in the actual demand. In sugar a considerable business has been

done, at rather advancing prices, the markets having been to some extent influenced by the result of the Dutch Trading Company's sale in Holland, which established an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ l. to 1l. on the valuations. Coffee is offered less freely, and holders look for higher prices, especially for native kinds of Ceylon. The tea market remains inactive, but at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. there have been moderately good buyers of common Congou. In rice and saltpetre transactions are limited, but quotations firm. Spices are rather more in demand for export, and cassia lignea is 5s. per cwt. dearer. Manufacturing products, in general, meet a good demand. At the quarterly indigo sales the competition has been well sustained, and in other dyes a good current business is doing. The colonial wool sales are progressing with increased spirit, and the advance is now quoted fully 1d. on all descriptions. Jute has again sold largely at full prices, and cotton to a fair extent at quite late rates. At Liverpool, the latter article has been rather adversely influenced by the late heavy arrivals. Oil seeds continued very firm, and in demand. Seed oils, though confidently held, are less active. Tallow has further declined 1s. per cent.

MANCHESTER, FRIDAY, JULY 23.—The most favourable indications in the week for manufacturers has been a decided increase of purchases by the home houses, and also for the American markets; but, on the other hand, the Indian markets are not looking very favourable, particularly as there is at this moment an immense amount of goods on the way thither. Some sacrifices, therefore, may be expected in this branch; but we believe they will principally be confined to Calcutta, as the Bombay market is unquestionably good. On the whole, however, no very great losses are apprehended that will not be compensated by the profits in other branches. A fair business is, under these circumstances, doing in goods, and, on the whole, holders are firm.

With regard to yarns, there was an attempt at Tuesday's market, on the part of buyers, to obtain an advantage in price, founded upon the favourable character of the growing crops of cotton in America; but it only succeeded in exceptional cases. Spinners were firm, and qualities suitable for the Chinese and German markets were stiff. Considerable quantities might have been sold for Germany at 1s. 8d. per pound lower than the terms required, but the offers were declined. Spinners and merchants were influenced by the fact that at the fair at Frankfort cotton goods were sold out, and forward contracts entered into. A steady demand for yarn is therefore expected from this quarter. Employment is increasing in the districts of which this town is the centre, and from all sides we hear that the improvement in the various branches of trade is based upon a legitimate demand.

The following is the report of the Frankfort fair alluded to above, extracted from the *Berlin National Zeitung*:—

The fair has been a very animated one, and the demand was well sustained throughout. A great number of buyers made their appearance, as well for the home trade, as for the Levant, Russia, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, and America. The supply of goods was larger than in any previous fair; notwithstanding this circumstance, the fear that the supply would exceed the demand was not justified; in fact, in some kinds of goods it was not adequate to the demand, and many manufacturers went home well provided with orders for later delivery. Business in furs was better than expected—prices were about 10 per cent. lower than last fair. Transactions in all sorts of leather were very large, and prices considerably higher; many buyers could not get as much as they wanted. Woollen cloths were rapidly sold in spite of the large stocks. Manufacturers had to raise their prices a little, no such decline having taken place in the raw material this season as had been anticipated; still, as their demands were not unreasonable, buyers did not hesitate long, and especially good qualities were soon cleared. Lighter cloths, especially zephyrs, were largely bought for America, at considerably higher prices. In all these goods the demand exceeded the supply. A large business took place in mixed woollen and cotton stuffs, but except for novelties, prices are low. All sorts of cotton goods, hosiery, trousers stuffs, calicoes, Silesias, domestics, and shirtings were in exceedingly good demand. The same may be said of English manufactures, silk goods, and small wares. The fair was therefore satisfactory in every respect. It was attended by about 8400 strangers.

LEEDS, JULY 22.—The stock of goods in manufacturers' and merchants' hands are light and unimportant; and as buyers are appearing, while there is a good general demand, the probability is that the trade of this district will rapidly improve. The operatives, indeed, are almost wholly in full work. The goods principally in demand are those suitable for the approaching winter season. Prices are tending upwards, the value of the raw material having improved.

BRADFORD, JULY 22.—The wool market on Monday was dull, and the purchases were principally in small lots for the execution of immediate orders. Buyers were waiting, in fact, to see if the advance in the London market would be confirmed. Nolls and short wools went off well. Yarns were rather dull; and there are only moderate orders for export descriptions. The principal demand, indeed, is for spool yarns for home consumption.

The cotton trade is extending in this town, the foundations of another mill having just been laid.

HUDDESFIELD, JULY 22.—More business has been done in the Cloth Hall than for several weeks back, buyers having attended from London, Glasgow, Dublin, and also from a number of large shipping houses. It cannot, however, be said that they have individually made large purchases, for generally only small parcels have been sold; but the aggregate has been considerable. It was quite enough, combined with the higher price of wools at the London sales, to impart firmness to prices, and to give them an upward tendency. Plain and mixed doeskins and mixture twists fetched 3s. 9d. to 5s. per yard. Union mixtures (six quarters), 1s. to 1s. 9d. per yard. Stocks of plain goods are not larger than is usual at this season; broadcloths and superfines are not in demand. Black doeskins are in great request. Immense quantities of this class of goods are brought into the market weekly, and they meet with prompt sale. In some cases they have been ordered a month or more in advance. Many manufacturers are busy making autumn and winter goods, in dark mixtures for trousers, and in milled goods, beavers, and other heavy goods for overcoatings. Dark indigo blue cloths for winter wear are making, on orders, more largely than for some years back. Blue seems likely to be once more the prevailing colour for wear. There are also many orders for superfine blues.

ROCHDALE, JULY 22.—Although the foreign wools in London are quoted higher, still, considering the advances since last sales in English wools, the advance in London is below current prices in the country, and particularly below the prices asked by farmers for what clips remain on hand. The London sales, therefore, have had no effect on this market so far. Good wools have been bought to-day, from staplers, at rates current a fortnight ago; and generally the market is firm, at former rates. Stocks on hand in the warehouses are pretty large. Flannel:—Compared with last week we have had more buyers in town, and more doing in flannels generally. Manufacturers who had, a short time ago, larger stocks of goods on hand than usual, have reduced them to a mere nothing these last few weeks; and most are well occupied on orders. A demand has been made by many for an advance, and, in most cases, obtained. There is a pretty good shipping trade just now for the Australian market, for goods of a middling and finer quality. The American trade, except for Canada, continues languid. Yorkshire goods are rather quiet, but prices remain firm. Generally, the tone of the flannel market indicates an improvement.

WOLVERHAMPTON, THURSDAY.—Some uneasiness was caused in the early part of the week by the suspension of the firm of Cox, brothers, iron merchants, of Liverpool, whose liabilities are expected to exceed 50,000*l.* The losses will chiefly fall upon the Welsh ironmasters. This district is involved to about 4000*l.* or 5000*l.* The amount, consequently, is immaterial. The sensitiveness, however, which it has created, arises from the suspension having occurred so many months after the late financial crisis, when it was generally believed that most establishments had safely emerged out of their trials and difficulties created by the undue expansion of credit. The designation of the firm was formerly Yates and Cox, and on the death of Yates became Cox and Sons, during the whole of which period the ready-money principle was adopted. On the retirement of Mr. Cox, senior, however, an expansion was given to the business by employing bills.

The iron trade in these districts is languid, and it appears probable that, with a view to force the demand, a reduction of 10s. per ton must be made upon the prices fixed at the last quarterly meeting. Pig iron of good quality can now be bought at 3*l.* 12s. 6d., and fair samples at less. For inferior makes no definite price can be given. About 90,000 tons of rails have been ordered for India; but only 5000 or 6000 tons have been distributed in this district. The rest have gone into South Staffordshire, North Wales (Ruabon), and South Wales. The Dudley collieries dispute is still unarranged.

DUNDEE, THURSDAY.—The demand for yarns here is not particularly brisk; but in linen goods a good deal of business has been done, and remunerative prices have been obtained. Flax of all qualities continues exceedingly firm, and prices are well maintained, but they are at a point which materially restricts operations of any magnitude. Tows and cordillos of the common qualities are in fair demand. Fine tows are wanted, and holders require full rates. Jute is in moderate request, but without any change in quotations.

BELFAST, JULY 22.—The demand for linen yarn from manufacturers has been steady; but some spinners having required advanced prices, owing to the firmness of the raw material, operations have been much curtailed. For export there has been a fair demand. Stocks of most descriptions are light; and prices firm, with an upward tendency.

The home demand for fine linens is fair; but more is doing for export. Bleachers' stocks are very moderate. No change in prices. Handloom linens, such as drills and diapers, are falling in stock; the tendency, therefore, is in favour of the manufacturer, and would be more so if the raw material were less firm. Lawns, cambrics, and handkerchiefs are in good supply. The demand is good, but prices are not affected by it at pre-

sent. Heavy linens in good demand; dyeing goods in request. Rough brown linens at the neighbouring country markets have advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per yard.

The country flax markets, particularly Derry, Ballybay, and Armagh, show firmness in that article, and sales have been freely effected. The tone in these markets corresponds exactly with that observable at the markets in London, Dundee, Riga, Archangel, and St. Petersburg.

RAILWAYS.

THE market has continued good up to Friday evening. There is evidently more confidence among dealers, and, what is better, among the public; not the speculative public, but *bona fide* investors. It cannot, however, be asserted that business is very brisk. One-half of the dealers have little or nothing to do. The palmy days are over for the present—the wonder is, how members make out a living at all—but they are waiting for better times, that is, when the public, tired of hoarding or Three per Cents. in the Stocks, shall rush in a crowd to the Stock Exchange to invest in good or bad undertakings indiscriminately, and then to rush out, even more rapidly, after they have, as usual, burned their fingers. On Monday no animation was displayed. On Tuesday prices were better; the leading lines felt the benefit of the improvement. On Wednesday the tone was not quite so firm. On Thursday a marked improvement took place; and on Friday a good sprinkling of business was transacted. We refer to our list for latest quotations.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS AND JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

THE half-yearly meetings of the Joint-Stock Banks are very nearly concluded. As far as they have gone, the result has been altogether favourable. A severe trial was before most of them, but all appear to have weathered the crisis with great judgment, and although several show reduced dividends, this was to be expected, but altogether the meetings have passed off with the highest credit to the managers of these important undertakings who must have exercised more than ordinary energy and judgment in their supervision of the business under their immediate control.

At the half-yearly meeting of the National Discount Company yesterday, the report stated that the gross profits for the six months ending the 30th ult., amounted to 39,970*l.* 14s. 1d., which, after the various deductions, left a disposable balance of 19,691*l.* 17s. 1d. Out of this the directors proposed to appropriate 9633*l.* 12s. 6d. to the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the rest to the reserve fund, which would then amount to 14,537*l.* 10s.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON,

On Tuesday, held its meeting; the following is an abstract of the half-yearly balance-sheet ending 30th June:—

“Dr.—Capital subscribed, 1,500,000*l.*; capital paid up, 20*l.* each on 15,000 shares, 300,000*l.*; guarantee fund, 75,000*l.*; balances due to the customers of the bank, 985,081*l.* 2s. 2d.; balance of undivided profit, 31st December, 1857, 2304*l.* 1s. 8d.; net profit for the half-year ending 30th June, 1858, after paying income-tax and deducting all charges and expenses, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, 11,715*l.* 6s. 4d.—balance carried down, 14,019*l.* 8s. Total, 1,324,100*l.* 10s. 2d.

“Cr.—Cash in the bank and at call, at the Bank of England, Exchequer Bills, India Bonds, and Consols, 256,948*l.* 10s. 9d.; bills discounted, loans on stock, and other securities, 1,064,151*l.* 19s. 5d.; strong-room, fittings, and furniture (premises held on lease), 3000*l.* Total, 1,324,100*l.* 10s. 2d.

“Dividend at the rate of 6*l.* per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1858, 9000*l.*; rebate of interest on current bills carried to profit and loss new account, 3627*l.* 19s. 9d.; balance carried to next half-year, 1391*l.* 8s. 3d. Balance brought down, 14,019*l.* 8s.”

From the discussion that ensued, we are inclined to take a much more favourable view of the business done during the last six months and the prospects of the bank than a proprietor, who thought that it was a very “disadvantageous circumstance for bank shares to be at par with a dividend of 6 per cent.” If the proprietor would take the trouble to look over the list of joint-stock undertakings, he would find companies with even 7 per cent. guaranteed *below* par; take the Bahia Railway as an example. But Stock Exchange prices are not criteria of the value of shares. Another Tipperary and British Bank failure would send down perhaps below par the shares of the highest dividend-paying banks. The fact is, that the moneyed public just now feel distrust at joint-stock banks, in consequence of recent disclosures. But the distrust will soon die out—joint-stock bank shares will come rapidly into favour, and we think the proprietor will then have no reason to grumble at the market price of the Commercial Bank shares, the bank being evidently in a sound condition, and seemingly being determined to do none but safe business so long as the commercial and mercantile horizon retains a cloud.

City, Friday Evening.

THROUGHOUT the week the money market has been in an improving condition. The quotations for Government stocks have advanced, and as the price of Consols regulates other stocks, and even the share markets, we may consider that the various markets are fairly on the rise. Indeed, it is remarkable that prices all round have not gone up weeks ago. The unexampled abundance of money, and the equally unexampled low rate of interest, are circumstances, taken together, which would appear to justify the strongest prognostications of a large advance in the price of all sound securities, whether in the shape of Government stocks, railway shares of completed lines, or undertakings inchoate, but of a *bona fide* character. But the truth is, public confidence has received a *shock* in consequence of the commercial crisis we have happily passed through, and moneyed people are disposed for the present to remain content with a small but sure dividend rather than to invest in a direction which their fears—in too many instances unfounded—may induce them to suppose is less secure than that of stocks guaranteed by Government. Our opinion is that prices have touched their lowest, that a reaction has made its appearance, and that if nothing in our external politics or our internal history of an unexpected or embarrassing character should present itself within the coming month, a considerable advance on present prices will have to be quoted.

The great topic in the monetary circles is the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the late crisis, and on such a subject we may refer to the old adage, *tot homines quot sententiae*. The report is by means conclusive. It faintly indicates what it considers to be the cause of the crisis, an “undue extension of credit.” But the cause lies deeper and goes further back than the period of the late crisis. We shall, when space permits, lay bare not one but many causes, few of them complimentary to the character of a section of the commercial world, which produced the collapse of 1857, and which, if not remedied speedily, are very likely to produce another collapse, equal, perhaps even more prolonged in intensity, than the last. At present, however, the trade of the commercial world is going on smoothly. The wholesome restriction which has been imposed on speculative trading, chiefly through the judicious precautions of the Bank of England, are doing good service, and commerce, foreign and domestic, will be all the sounder and safer in the end.

The last price for Consols, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96 for account; 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ for money. Market closed firm.

It is said that Naples is endeavouring to raise a loan of about a million and a half sterling. The ostensible object is the construction of roads, which are probably wanted chiefly for military purposes.—*Daily News*.

At a meeting of the London Life Association, payment in full was refused of a policy of insurance on the life of the late Mr. John Sadleir, who committed suicide in the year 1856. The amount insured was 5000*l.*, and an award of 782*l.* had been previously made, being the value of the policy at the time of Mr. Sadleir's decease.

The Master of the Rolls will, on the 30th instant, make a call of 5*l.* per share on the contributaries of the Mexican and South American Company.

Sir W. P. Wood, who is charged with the winding-up of the General Indemnity Insurance Company, proposes on the 27th instant to make a call of 1*l.* per share on the contributaries.

A call of 5*l.* per share is to be paid on the E extension shares in the East Indian Railway Company by the 28th of August.

The Bank of England official return for the week ending on Wednesday shows the following results:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Dr. Notes issued, 30,992,595 <i>l.</i> ; increase on last week	£262,000
Cr. Gold coin and bullion, 16,517,595 <i>l.</i> ; increase	271,000
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Dr. Public deposits, 2,808,845 <i>l.</i> ; increase...	283,554
Other deposits, 15,711,905 <i>l.</i> ; increase...	95,527
Cr. Other securities, 15,499,255 <i>l.</i> ; decrease...	121,170
Notes, 10,386,965 <i>l.</i> ; increase	448,730
Gold and silver coin, 695,342 <i>l.</i> ; increase	43,271
The gross amount of bullion and coin held by the Bank is 17,212,937 <i>l.</i>	

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.—On Wednesday the half-yearly meeting was held. The balance showed that a profit of 93,882*l.* had been earned for the half-year, which enabled the directors to declare a dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. (including bonus 5 per cent.), and to carry a balance of 9800*l.* over to next account. The meeting went off very well, and general satisfaction appeared to be felt at the prosperous condition of the bank.

EASTERN OF BENGAL RAILWAY.—A correspondent writes: “It is important to the shareholders of this company that the directors should tell them what they are doing. They have called up 5*l.* a share on the capital, but as yet they have not formed a single contract for the works.”

Main table listing various stocks and companies, including Ambergate & Co., Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Central India, with columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, and Name of Company.

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Table listing English stocks such as Bank Stock, Do. do. Scrip, and various bonds, with columns for Fri. and other financial details.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table listing foreign stocks including Austrian Bonds, Russian Bonds, and various international securities, with columns for Fri. and other financial details.

* Ex. Dividend, or ex. New.

* Ex. Dividend, or ex. New.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table listing joint stock banks with columns for No. of Shares, Dividends per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price per Share.

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THE CITY BANK.—A meeting of the proprietors of the City Bank also took place on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor in the chair, when the report was adopted unanimously, and a dividend and bonus declared equal to 8½ per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, making a total distribution for the year ending the 30th of June of 6½ per cent. The chairman congratulated the proprietors upon the position attained by the bank in the short period of three years. The yearly distribution is now 6½ per cent., while one of the most successful banks in London had been 10 years in existence before it paid 6 per cent. The sum of 2000l. has been added to the reserve fund, and 1000l. appropriated to building expenses. As far as we have been able to judge from the reports of the directors, it would appear that the banks have done wisely in embracing all proper opportunities of reducing their deposit accounts. In the present exceptional time, and while the difficulty continues of placing out money to advantage, too much praise cannot be given to this determination.

ST. KATHARINE DOCK COMPANY.—At the half-yearly meeting of this company, the report stated that the earnings for the half-year were 139,036l. 18s., and the expenditure 94,599l. 10s. 4d., leaving a balance of 44,437l. 7s. 8d. It was proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. for the half-year, which would leave the rest at 77,088l. 18s. 10d. The directors intended to make the immense body of water now used for the hydraulic machinery available in cases of fire, but the expenditure for the same would be considerable.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The English shareholders in the Illinois Central Railway Company convened a meeting "to consider the general state and prospects of the company's affairs." It was proposed to send a deputation specially representing a large section of the proprietary, and charged to come to an amicable understanding with the American directors with reference to certain points in which it is considered that the management of the undertaking is open to improvement. These refer principally to the financial department.

EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The scheme for raising money to complete the Great Eastern by terminable annuities has completely failed. The company are required to provide immediately for liabilities to the amount of 65,566l. The resolution finally agreed to, after a prolonged discussion, at the meeting of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, held on Thursday, was as follows, viz.:—"That Mr. Dargan, Mr. Beattie, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Alderman Rose be added to the committee of co-operation to assist the directors in devising some plan for reorganising the company, or for framing a new company, to whom the ship may be sold."

GALVESTON, HOUSTON, AND HENDERSON RAILWAY BONDS OR MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.—Investors who are looking out for a large interest for their capital ought, we think, to direct their attention to the issue of the bonds on mortgage debentures by the Galveston Railway Company. A 20l. bond and a free share are offered for 20l. cash, and to the bonds are attached coupons for interest at the rate of 8 per cent., payable half-yearly; the bonds are transferable to bearer without assignment. The company have obtained very important advantages, and as the line will be made very cheaply, the security appears to us ample and quite satisfactory.

MINES.—It is difficult to write anything of a trustworthy character about mines. There is so much jobbing and trickery in this peculiar business that, unless the public take for their guide mining brokers of high standing and character, they are pretty nearly certain to be taken in. The quotations and statements of business done which appear in the daily journals, are not to be relied on; they are, for the most part, furnished by interested parties, and, on that account, untrustworthy. The only feature in the market—if a market there be at all—is a rise in Bon Accords.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, JULY 19TH, 1858.—Messrs. Ruston and Son stated that the supply of Wheat was improved upon that of last week, but there was very little Spring Corn fresh up. The Wheat trade declined 2s. per qr. from the prices of this day week, and a portion of the supply was left over unsold. Barley fully as dear. Oats 6d. to 1s. lower for feeds, but fine export qualities firm in value. Beans and Peas of all kinds were quite 1s. to 2s. per qr. higher. The Flour trade languid. There was a fair demand for most descriptions of Seed to-day. New Rape seed brought 85l. to 36l. per last, and Canary and Mustards were firm. Wheat, Essex and Kent, White, new, per qr. 43s. 49s., fine, 46s. 51s., Red, middling, 42s. 43s., fine, 44s. 47s.; Revets, 43s. 47s.; Suffolk and Norfolk, White, 45s. 48s., Red, 43s. 46s.; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, 42s. 44s. Rye, 38s. 35s. Brank, none. Barley, Chevalier, 37s. 40s.; Malting, 31s. 32s.; Distillers and grinding qualities, 25s. 26s. Malt, 64s. 68s. Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire Potato, 26s. 28s., Poland, 25s. 27s., Feed, 24s. 26s.; Scotch, Potato, 26s. 29s., Angus Feed, 25s. 27s.; Irish, Potato, 26s. 27s., Feed, 28s. 25s. Flour, Town-made, per sack, 34s. 36s. Coastwise, 30s. Cakes, Linseed, per 1000, 00s. 00s.; Rape, per ton, 6l. 10s. to 7l. 10s. Imperial weekly average ending 10th of July: Wheat, 43s. 4d.; Barley, 29s. 11d.; Oats, 26s. 3d.; Rye, 28s. 11d.; Beans, 42s. 3d.; Peas, 44s. 8d. Ag-

gregate average of the six weeks: Wheat, 46s. 8d.; Barley, 31s. 7d.; Oats, 26s. 3d.; Rye, 31s. 0d.; Beans, 42s. 5d.; Peas, 43s. 2d. Duties, 1s. per qr. Permanent duties, Carraway, 5s. per cwt. Importation of grain from 12th of July to 17th of July, 1858, both inclusive: English Wheat, 4867; Barley, 225; Malt, 11,910; Oats, 447. Scotch Wheat, 15; Barley, 30; Malt, 50; Oats, 580; Irish Wheat, none; Barley, none; Malt, 8; Oats, 80; Foreign, Wheat, 28,987; Barley, 10,704; Malt, none; Oats, 60,621. Flour, English: sacks, 18,439, brls., none; Foreign: sacks, 285, brls. 11,154.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July 20.

BANKRUPTS.—MICHAEL ROSS, Manchester, shoe manufacturer—SAMUEL CRABTREE, Vine-street, Lambeth, builder—WILLIAM HALEY, Leeds, hatter—ELIZABETH BERRY, Birkenhead, hotel-keeper—JOHN PUTTOCK, Lambeth, timber merchant—JOSEPH COX, William-street, Holloway, and Park-terrace, Regent's-park, Berlin wool dealer—THOMAS GARSIDE, Ashton-under-Lyne, licensed victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. GARDNER, Glasgow, cowfeeder—D. CUNNINGHAM, Ayr, dyer—M. WILSHERR, Edinburgh, floor cloth manufacturer—J. IRVINE, Dundee, printer—T. RANDALL, Inverarity, tailor.

Friday, July 23.

BANKRUPTS.—JOHN LYALL, Regent's-square, Middlesex, malt and hop dealer—THOMAS GRIFFITH, Walworth, builder—BENJAMIN PARKER, Sufferance Wharf, Millwall, merchant—THOMAS BOLTON, Dane's-inn, Strand, bookseller—JOHN WEST, Plymouth, ironmonger—SETH GRAY, Calverley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer—JOHN HUGHES and THOMAS D. STEEL, Newport, Monmouthshire, engineers—JOHN WILHE, Loughborough, Leicestershire, miller—RICHARD JONES, Dolgelly, Merionethshire, ship owner—JOHN BRADFORD, Altrincham and Bowdon, Cheshire, road contractor—WILLIAM PEARSON, East Bergholt, Suffolk, market gardener—LEWIS ZUCKER, Oxford-street, jeweller—JOHN ELSWORTH, Kingston-upon-Hull, naphtha manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—PETER M'FARLANE, Glasgow, sewed muslin manufacturer—GEORGE HARKER, Bowling, Dumbartonshire, railway contractor—WILLIAM CRAIG, Dunfermline, writer—PETER BRISBANE, Glasgow, cowfeeder—CHARLES BROWN, Coatbridge, slater—J. MACDONALD and Co., Glasgow, manufacturers.

BOOKS RECEIVED THIS WEEK.

- Life of Mary Anne Schimmelpenninck.* Edited by C. C. Hankin. 2 vols. post 8vo. Longman and Co.
- The Book of the Illustrious Henries.* Translated by the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A. Imperial 8vo. Longman and Co.
- Shuckford's Sacred and Profane History.* 2 vols 8vo. Tegg and Co.
- English Surnames.* By Robert Ferguson. Post 8vo. Routledge and Co.
- Novels and Novelists.* By J. Cordy Jeaffreson. 2 vols. post 8vo. Hurst and Blackett.
- A Friend in Need.* A Romance. 3 vols. post 8vo. R. Bentley.
- Pebbles and Shells.* By Elizabeth W. French. Fcp. 8vo. R. Hardwicke.
- Strictures on Maurice's Doctrine of Sacrifice.* By T. Barker, M.A. Fcp. 8vo. J. H. and J. Parker.
- The Wave Screen.* By E. C. Calver, R.N. Svo. J. Weale.
- English Grammar.* By L. Dixy and A. Foggo. Fcp. Svo. Chapman and Hall.
- Health and Disease.* By B. Ridge, M.D. Post 8vo. Chapman and Hall.
- Historico-Critical Introduction to the Canonical Books of the New Testament.* By De Wette; translated by F. Frothingham. Svo. Crosby, Nichols and Co.
- Amian, Bertha, and other Poems.* By E. Fox. Post 8vo. T. C. Newby.
- A History of the British Sea-Anemones and Madrepores.* By P. H. Gosse, F.R.S. Parts 1 to 3. Van Voorst.

BURGESS'S celebrated Bandoline for fixing Ladies' Hair or Gentlemen's Whiskers and Moustaches, without drying, not being a liquid as most others. In bottles from 1s. to 10s. 6d. Prepared at R. BURGESS'S Hair Cutting and Brushing Establishment, Head Washing on the approved Ovi-Lavatory system.

Nos. 14, 15, and 16, Royal Opera Arcade, Charles-street, Haymarket, S. W. Agents, Birch, Molesworth-street, Dublin; Peagam, King-street, Jersey; Apothecaries' Hall, Glasgow; and Ludwig, 33, Charlotten-Strassen, Berlin.

TRIESEMAR.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Trieseemar, No. 1, is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhoea, and exhaustion of the system. Trieseemar, No. 2, effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which capsules have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Trieseemar, No. 3, is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Trieseemar, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.—Sold in tin cases, price 11s., free by post 1s. 8d. extra to any part of the United Kingdom, or four cases in one for 33s., by post, 3s. 2d. extra, which saves 11s.; and in 5l. cases, whereby there is a saving of 1l. 12s.; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c. Sold by D. Church, 78, Gracechurch-street; Bartlett Hooper, 43, King William-street; G. F. Watts, 17, Strand; Prout, 229, Strand; Hammy, 63, Oxford-street; Sanger, 160, Oxford-street, London; R. H. Ingham, Market-street, Manchester and Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, NEW THEATRE.

On Tuesday next, July 27, will be performed Auber's Opera

FRA DIAVOLO.

DON GIOVANNI.—The nobility, gentry, subscribers, and the public are most respectfully informed that Mozart's Opera DON GIOVANNI will be produced on Thursday next, July 29, instead of Tuesday, July 27, as announced. All tickets purchased for Tuesday will be exchanged for others on Thursday.

Donna Anna, Madame Grisi; Zerlina, Madame Bosio; Elvira, Madlle. Marai; Don Giovanni, Signor Mario (his first appearance in that character); Leporello, Signor Ronconi (his first appearance in that character); Masetto, Signor Polonini; Il Commendatore, Signor Tagliafico; Don Ottavio, Signor Tamberlik.

Conductor, Mr. Costa.

The alterations in the music by M. Alery.

The Minuet in the First Act will be danced by Mdlle. Zina and M. Desplaces.

The Opera commences on each evening at half-past Eight.

Pit Tickets, 10s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d., 7s., and 5s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.; Second Tier Boxes, 2l. 12s. 6d.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. REDUCED PRICES.

Titians, Alboni, and Piccolomini; Belletti, Beneventano, Violetti, Rossi, Aldighieri, and Giuglini. Divertissement, Mdle. Boschetti.

Performances will be continued during the Week: on Tuesday, July 27, Thursday 29, Friday 30, and Saturday 31. On Tuesday, July 27,

IL TROVATORE.

Leonora.....Mdle. Titians. Azucena.....Madame Alboni. Maucico.....Signor Giuglini. And Divertissement with Mdle. Boschetti.

The Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

Pit Stalls, 12s. 6d.; Boxes, 10s. 6d. to 3l. 3s.; Pit, 3s. 6d.; Gallery Stalls, 3s. 6d.; Gallery, 2s.; may be had at the Box-office at the Theatre.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—DON GIOVANNI—LAST TIME.

To accommodate the numbers not able to find places on Thursday last, Mozart's chef d'oeuvre will be repeated on Saturday Next, it being the last time it can be represented this season.

FATHER THAMES AND HIS PHYSICIANS.—Dr. SEXTON will Lecture on the above important subject daily at Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM (top of the Haymarket), at Four and Eight o'clock.

Admission, One Shilling. Dr. KAHN'S NINE LECTURES on the PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, &c., sent, post free, direct from the Author on the receipt of Twelve Stamps.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NEXT, THE 31st. SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

The FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, 5, Pall Mall East (close to Trafalgar-square), open from Nine till Dusk. Admittance 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

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