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# The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW, MERCANTILE JOURNAL,

AND

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

VOL. IX. No. 436.]

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1858.

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## FIFTH REPORT OF THE CITY BANK, LONDON.

AT A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS, HELD AT THE LONDON TAVERN,  
On TUESDAY, JULY 20th, 1858.

The Right Honourable LORD MAYOR of LONDON, Sir ROBERT WALTER CARDEN, M.P., Chairman.  
PETER BELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

### DIRECTORS.

PETER BELL, Esq.  
SIR ROBERT W. CARDEN, M.P.  
HENRY VIGURS EAST, Esq.  
WILLIAM GARDNER, Esq.

JOHN HACKBLOCK, Esq.  
JOHN JONES, Esq.  
ANDREW LAWRIE, Esq.  
JOHN LIDGETT, Esq.

ROBERT LLOYD, Esq.  
WILLIAM MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.  
JONATHAN THORP, Esq.  
JOHN VANNER, Esq.

The Manager—A. J. WHITE, Esq. Solicitors—Messrs. PEARCE, PHILLIPS, WINCKWORTH, & PEARCE.

The following Report was presented:—  
The Half-Yearly Accounts which the Directors have now the satisfaction to lay before the Shareholders, show that, after paying the whole of the Current Expenses of the Establishment, providing for all Bad and Doubtful Debts, and allowing for Rebate on Bills discounted not yet due, there remains, for distribution, the sum of 16,501*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, which they have decided upon appropriating as follows, viz.:—  
To the payment of the usual Dividend, at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax ..... 27500 0 0  
To Do. of a Bonus of 15*s.* per share, also free of Income Tax ..... 4500 0 0  
To the Transfer to the "Reserve Fund," thereby increasing that Fund to 30,000*l.* ..... 2000 0 0  
To the Credit of Profit and Loss "New Account," the Balance ..... 2591 10 6  
The Directors have to inform the Proprietors that the vacancies in the Direction, occasioned by the decease of their much esteemed colleagues, Mr. Samuel Grimsdell and Mr. William Hackblock, have been filled by the election of Mr. Henry Vigurs East and Mr. John Hackblock, subject to the confirmation of this Meeting.  
The gentlemen who retire from the Direction by rotation, on this occasion, are Mr. Andrew Lawrie, Mr. Jonathan Thorp, and Mr. John Vanner, who offer themselves for re-election.  
The Dividend and Bonus will be payable on and after Monday, the 26th instant.  
After the "Register of Shareholders," and "Register of Transfers" had been authenticated, by impressing thereupon

the Corporate Seal of the Bank, the Secretary read the Report and Accounts, and  
It was Resolved unanimously, That the Report now read be received and adopted.

Whereupon a Dividend was declared, for the period ending the 30th June last, at and after the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum, and a Bonus of 15*s.* per share, both free of Income Tax; and the election by the Directors of Mr. Henry Vigurs East and Mr. John Hackblock to seats at the Board was confirmed.

The following Directors having retired (by rotation), were unanimously re-elected, viz.:—

Mr. ANDREW LAWRIE,  
Mr. JONATHAN THORP,  
Mr. JOHN VANNER.

Resolved unanimously,  
That the best thanks of the Proprietors are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Chairman and the Directors for their eminently successful services.

That a cordial vote of thanks be given to Mr. White, the Manager, for his services, and for his invariable urbanity and politeness to all with whom he transacts business.

That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to Mr. William Anning and Mr. Owen Lewis for their able services as Auditors during the past Half-year, and that these gentlemen be re-elected as such Officers for the ensuing year.

(Signed) ROBERT WALTER CARDEN, Chairman.

Extracted from the Minutes,  
COOPER J. WORTH, Secretary.

## THE CITY BANK, LONDON.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 30th June, 1858.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Capital paid up, viz., 50 <i>l.</i> per Share on 6000 Shares .....	300,000	0	0
To Amount of Reserved Fund .....	28,000	0	0
To Amount due by the Bank on Current and Deposit Accounts .....	1,252,250	13	2
To Profit and Loss for the Balance of that Account, viz.:—			
Surplus Profit brought forward from last Half-Year .....	24,228	5	6
Since added .....	27,541	8	2
	31,769	13	8
Cr.	£1,612,020	0	10
By Exchequer Bills and East India Bonds 222,161 4 7			
By Bills discounted, Loans, &c. ....	1,243,025	16	5
By Building, Furniture, &c. ....	29,990	7	1
By Cash in hand, at Bank of England, and at Call .....	116,841	18	0
	£1,612,020	0	10

We have examined, and do approve, the above Accounts.  
London, 13th July, 1858.

## THE CITY BANK,

Corner of Finch-lane, Threadneedle-street, London.  
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1855.

Subscribed Capital .....	600,000 <i>l.</i>
Paid-up Capital .....	300,000 <i>l.</i>
Reserved Fund .....	80,000 <i>l.</i>

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are made up to the 30th of June and the 31st of December in each year; and if the credit balance shall not, at any time during the half-year, have been below 500*l.*, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. If not below 200*l.*, Interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances: but if under 200*l.* no Interest is allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Money is received from the

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Of the City Bank, for the Half-Year ending June 30, 1858.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Current Expenses, including Salaries, Rent, Stationery, Directors' Remuneration, Proportion of Building Expenses, Allowance for Bad Debts, Income Tax, &c. ....	11,836	6	8
To Amount carried to Profit and Loss, "New Account," being Rebate on Bills discounted, not yet due .....	3,341	16	6
To Amount transferred to the Reserved Fund in addition to the 28,000 <i>l.</i> already at the Credit of that Account .....	2,000	0	0
To Dividend Account for the payment of a Dividend at the Rate of 5 <i>l.</i> per centum per annum upon 600,000 <i>l.</i> amount of paid up Capital upon 6000 Shares .....	7,500	0	0
To Bonus of 15 <i>s.</i> per Share on 6000 Shares .....	4,500	0	0
To Undivided Profit transferred to Profit and Loss New Account .....	2,591	10	6
	£31,769	13	8
Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Balance brought down, viz.:—			
Surplus Profit brought forward from last Half-Year .....	24,228	5	6
Since added .....	27,541	8	2
	31,769	13	8

WM. ANNING, } Auditors.  
OWEN LEWIS, }

public generally; and Interest allowed thereon at the current rate of the day, the Bank notifying any change in the Rate of Interest by Advertisement in the *Times* Newspaper.

THE AGENCY OF COUNTRY and FOREIGN BANKS, whether Joint-Stock or Private, is undertaken by the Bank.  
LETTERS of CREDIT, payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns and Cities of the World, are granted by the Bank.

CIRCULAR NOTES are issued by the Bank, addressed to all, and payable at any of the places on the Continent where the Bank has an Agent.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government and other Stocks, Annuities, Pensions, &c., are received for customers of the Bank without charge; and every description of Banking business is transacted.

London, 20th July, 1858.

## ATLAS

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE,  
92, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Established 1803,  
And Empowered by Act of Parliament of the 54th George III., c. 79.

Chairman.—J. Oliver Hanson, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman.—Wm. Geo. Prescott, Esq.  
Actuary.—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.  
Solicitor.—Thomas Browning, Esq.

### LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Accumulated Premiums are over 1,600,000*l.* And the Annual Income exceeds 184,000*l.*

Bonuses have been declared on Policies to an amount greater than the sum originally assured.

Premiums have been extinguished, where the parties assured have applied the bonus in reduction of the Annual Premium.

At the last valuation up to Christmas, 1854, there existed a Surplus of 268,691*l.*, which had accrued during the five years ending at that period—the whole of which Surplus belonged to the policy holders.

The next valuation will be made up to Christmas, 1859. Policies on the Participating Scale, in England or Ireland respectively, which may be effected before that date, will, if the parties be then alive, participate in the surplus in proportion to the time they may have been in force.

The sum of 3,130,975*l.* has been paid during the existence of the Office for claims under Life Policies, of which amount a very considerable part was for Bonuses.

Persons assuring in Great Britain have the option of Participating Rates of Premium, or of Non-Participating Rates.

The Directors beg to announce that the rates of Premium have been recently revised and readjusted in accordance with a long experience, and that

The New Scale will be found very advantageous to persons desiring to commence assuring early in life.

The Non-Participating Scale is particularly adapted to parties wishing to assure a fixed sum only, at a fixed rate of Premium, and on low terms.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-yearly, or by a limited number of Annual Payments. The last-named mode of Assurance originated with this Office in 1816.

### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Renewals should be paid within fifteen days after the respective Quarter-days when they become due.

The Company undertakes the assurance of Property in the Manufacturing, Agricultural, and other districts, on favourable terms. Risks of extraordinary hazard on special agreement, upon survey.

An allowance for the Loss of Rent of Buildings rendered untenable by Fire is one of the advantages offered by the Company.

Tables of Rates, forms of proposal, and any information needful to effect Life or Fire Assurances, may be obtained on application to the Office, No. 92, Cheapside, London, or to any of the Company's Agents.

HENRY DESBOROUGH, Secretary.  
London, July, 1858.

## ST. GEORGE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

118, Pall-Mall, London, S.W.

Capital 100,000*l.*, in Shares of 5*l.* each.

Chairman.—Henry Pownall, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—Henry Haines, Esq.

The Leading Features of this Office are—  
Every description of Life Assurance on the most favourable terms.

The Assurance of Defective Titles, thereby restoring the property to its full value.

Endowments for Husbands, Wives, or Nominees.

Endowments for Children on attaining a certain age.

Annuities of every description granted on terms peculiarly favourable.

Notices of Assignments of Policies Registered.

Medical References paid by the Company.

Age of the Life Assured admitted on all Policies, on reasonable proof being given.

Stamp Duties on Life Policies paid by the Company.

Loans on Real or Personal Security, repayable by monthly or quarterly instalments, from one to five years.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses, apply to

F. H. GILBART, Secretary.

## 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 54, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.

**ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

39, Throgmorton-street, Bank.  
**CHAIRMAN**—THOMAS FARNCOMB, Esq., Alderman.  
**DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN**—WILLIAM LEAF, Esq.  
 Richard E. Arden, Esq.      Rupert Ingleby, Esq.  
 Edward Bates, Esq.      Saffery W. Johnson, Esq.  
 Professor Hall, M.A.      Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq.  
 John Humphrey, Esq., Ald.      Lewis Pocock, Esq.  
**PHYSICIAN**—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury-square.  
**SURGEON**—W. Coulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

**ACTUARY**—George Clark, Esq.  
**ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING IN THIS COMPANY.**  
 The Premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security.  
 The assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an Assurance Fund of 450,000*l.* invested on Mortgage and in the Government Stocks, and an income of 85,000*l.* a year.

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

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

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

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

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

Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved. Loans upon approved security.

No charge for policy stamps.  
 Medical attendants paid for their reports.  
 Persons may, in time of peace, proceed to, or reside in, any part of Europe, or British North America, without extra charge.

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

**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., Wansford Court, and Dornden, Tunbridge Wells.  
 Charles Forster, Esq., M.P. for Walsall.  
 Richard Francis George, Esq., Bath.  
 Thomas G. Hayward, Esq., Minorles and Highbury.  
 J. Hodgins, Esq., Thayer-street, Manchester-square.  
 Chas. Hindley, Esq., M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne.  
 T. Y. Christie, 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, Pimlico.  
 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 <i>l.</i> 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.

**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.

**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 Macnaghten, 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 Gibbs, 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 Fire 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.

**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.

**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.

**FREE, 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.

**INDIA. OFFICERS in the ARMY and CIVILIANS**

PROCEEDING TO INDIA may insure their lives on most favourable terms in the MEDICAL INVALID and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. The rates of this Company, which transacts the business of the Delhi, Simla, North West and other Indian Banks, are lower than those of any other Office, while the Agencies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, and about fifty up-country stations in India, afford every possible facility for the transaction of business.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every other information may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Chief Office, 25, Pall Mall.

O. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

**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, 3, Cannon-street, West, E.C.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY**

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.  
 29, Lombard-street, London. Capital, £2,000,000.

**FIRE BRANCH.**—Insurances against Fire are received upon nearly all descriptions of Property in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and Foreign Countries. The Rates of Premium are exceedingly moderate, and governed in each case by a careful consideration of the risk proposed. The Fire Premium in 1837 amounted to no less than 175,000*l.*; thus placing the Company among the VERY LARGEST OFFICES in the KINGDOM; and it has ever been distinguished by promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

**LIFE BRANCH.**—Attention is also called to the high prosperity of the ROYAL as a Life Office. The rapid growth of this Branch is shown by the new business alone of the past three years—

Years ending	No. of Policies.	New Premiums.
1854.....	390	£4,667
1855.....	654	8,370
1856.....	751	11,864

The great increase of New Business in the last two years is consequent on the **MAGNITUDE OF THE BONUS** in 1855, which was ONE OF THE LARGEST EVER RECORDED, being 2*l.* per cent. per annum on the sums assured. Thus a Reversionary Amount was returned to the Assured, which averaged NO LESS THAN EIGHTY PER CENT. of the Premiums paid upon Lives between the ages of Twenty and Forty.

The most important element of this high prosperity has been the small amount of general expenditure charged against the Life Branch, from the Fire Department having borne, through its extraordinary magnitude, by far the larger portion of the charges indispensable to every office, leaving the Life Department comparatively unweighed by expense—thus only could so large a Bonus have been declared.

JOHN B. JONSTON, Esq., Secretary to the London Board.  
 PERCY M. DOVE, Esq., Actuary and Manager to the Company.

**CITY OF LONDON**  
**LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,**  
 18, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.**  
**THE CITY OF LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY** offers all the advantages of the Mutual system and facilities in every department.

Ordinary Assurances with or without participation in the Profits of the office.

Immediate, Deferred, or Reversionary Annuities.

Annuities or Endowments.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Claims are paid with promptitude.

Every information will be forwarded, post free, on application to the Secretary at the Head Office, or to any of the Agents of the Society.

EDWARD F. LEEKS, Secretary.  
 18, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

**ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY,**  
 Brixton Hill, Surrey, and Aldersgate. By voluntary contributions. Affording home, clothing, maintenance, and education to children of parents once in prosperity—orphans or not—of any nation.

Under the patronage of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family.

The HALF-YEARLY ELECTION will take place at the London Tavern, on Friday, 13th August next. Subscriptions thankfully received by the Committee; Messrs. SPOONER and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street, and by

EDWARD F. LEEKS, Secretary.  
 Office—2, Walbrook, Mansion House, E.C.

**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. LETHEBY, 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 Terminals.

Brandy, Pale or Brown, 15*s.* per gallon.  
 WELLER and HUGHES, wholesale Importers, 27, Crutched Friars, Mark-lane.

**SOUTH AFRICAN PORT and SHERRY,**

20*s.* a dozen; very superior, 24*s.* a dozen.  
 H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer, 112, Bishopsgate-street, London, quotes the following extracts of letters addressed to him—originals at his counting-house:—

From a Nobleman:—"The sample of Sherry Lord S. approves."

From an eminent literary Gentleman:—"July 16, 1855. Mr. — is much pleased with the Sherry."

From a Clergyman:—"July 17, 1855. 'We like your wine so much that we have mentioned it to several people.'"

From Major-General —:—"July 21, 1855. Sir,—I very much approve of your South African Sherry; as I require wine, I shall write for more wherever I may go."

Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Wine and Spirit Importer,  
 112, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON,  
 Two doors from the Flower Pot.

**PURE BRANDY, 16*s.* 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, 20*s.* each, package included.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.



## Review of the Week.

MINISTERS have eaten their whitebait at Greenwich; in both Houses, the business has been despatched in batches during the week; and, putting all things together, it appears unlikely that Parliament will go on sitting after Tuesday. The difficulties and delays which might have arisen out of the determination of the Commons to reject the Lords' amendments to the India Bill have all been averted by the Lords consenting to withdraw all the amendments objected to but one, the exception being in favour of clause thirty-four, which provides for the examination of candidates for admission into the scientific branches of the service. Against the principle of competitive examination demanded by the House of Commons, Lord Derby and Lord Ellenborough argued warmly, the one because it would limit the prerogative of the Crown, the other because it would give the appointments in question to the sons of "rich grocers and linen-draperies" who can afford to pay for being prepared at "cramming colleges," to the exclusion of young men less favourably circumstanced as regards their pockets, but in every other respect more desirable for appointment. Lord Campbell said the House of Commons has gone wild on the subject of competition examinations, and suggested that, perhaps, instead of interfering with the prerogative of the Crown in the appointment to military command, honourable members would do better to subject themselves to a discriminating examination. But, as the *Times* points out, it is not only on the question of patronage that the prerogative of the Crown will be limited by the present India Bill; the transfer of the Government of India being accompanied by such provisions and restrictions, being so entirely a renewal of the old Court of Directors and of the Board of Control under another name, that the Queen's prerogative is "only extended to India *sub modo*, in a qualified and conditional form."

The defeat of Lord Bury's Marriage Law Amendment Bill is much to be regretted. After passing through the ordeal of discussion in the House of Commons, it is painful and provoking to find so wholesome a measure thrown out by the Lords without a single new argument being brought to bear against it. How long are we to wait while bishops are flatly contradicting each other on the scriptural passages relied upon by the majority of the opponents of this bill. The Bishop of Oxford is certain as to the prohibition conveyed in the passage in Leviticus; the Bishop of Lichfield communicates to Lord Granville his opinion that the passage is decidedly in favour of the promoters of the bill. It is an act of effrontery to affirm that the public opinion and the general feeling of the country is opposed to the passing of the bill, while such petitions as the one referred to by Lord Overston, signed by five hundred clergymen of the Church of England, are presented in company with others signed by Directors of the East India Company and of the Bank of England, by bankers, merchants, and solicitors, and by nineteen out of the twenty-six of the aldermen of London—in fact, by numbers of the most respectable and property influential men in the country. There is, however, no cause for despair: the measure, like many another which evokes religious pugnacity, will finally be carried.

Have they not the example of the Jews Bill before their eyes at this moment? At last we have the fruit of those long-sustained endeavours to do right in the teeth of bigoted opposition. On Monday afternoon Baron Rothschild, by a resolution of the House, took his seat after taking the prescribed oaths. The antics of the Spooners, Newdegates, and Warrens were renewed even when nothing but defeat and shame stood before them: the same majority that had passed the bill was ready to vote for the seating of the Jew; but none the less Mr.

Warren "rose to order." There was, however, one speaker in opposition whose words were of more importance; this was Mr. Secretary Walpole. He stated that, having always considered that it is inconsistent with the Christian character of the Legislature to admit Jews into Parliament, he could not be a party to the proposed resolution. He added, moreover, these significant words: "Do not, let me say in conclusion, suppose that you are now closing this question." What does that mean? The resolution moved by Lord John Russell simply gives effect to the legislation of the House of Lords. Has Government any design of reversing the decision arrived at after so much trouble and compromise? Will some honourable member, before the House rises, ask Mr. Walpole what he means?

The speech of Lord Lyndhurst on the subject of the right of visit and search, sets forth our position with reference to America very clearly. It has been objected that, taking the statement made by Mr. Dallas at the dinner of the American Association as correctly describing the facts of the arrangement entered into between the British and United States Governments, this country had given up a most important and valuable right; the answer of Lord Lyndhurst to these objections is, that we have surrendered no right whatever, for that no such right as that which is contended for has ever existed; and he cited some of the highest legal authorities, both of this country and of America, in support of his opinion. We have simply, he says, abandoned the *assumption* of a right. America has undertaken to adopt measures to prevent the fraudulent use of her flag for slave-trading purposes, and France has expressed willingness and even anxiety to assist us in attaining that object. The question is at last placed upon a reasonable basis; but the question arises in many minds, will America perform her part of the contract?—is she interested in doing so? At any rate, we have not the right to coerce her into doing what she is not willing to do in this matter.

By a majority of twenty in a very thin House the Lords have provided an ingenious evasion of the Corrupt Practices Act, by permitting candidates to provide vehicles for the conveyance of electors to the poll. The passing of this bill will be a step backwards on the road of Parliamentary reform, the proper end of which is perfect liberty of choice for the elector, and freedom from expense for the candidate. The opinion of Lord Stanley of Alderley comes very near the truth: the bill, he said, ought to be called a measure for the "promotion," not "prevention," of corrupt practices, for it will open the door to numberless tricks of bribery and corruption short of the actual purchase of votes with hard cash.

But if the Lords prevent the purity of election, they have been hard at work with the great measure for the purification of the metropolis, and particularly of the Thames, its most important thoroughfare. They have read the Local Management Act Amendment Bill a second time, and in a few days, in all probability, the Metropolitan Board of Works, after its long life of active uselessness, will find itself in such a position as will enable it to act with effect whenever it is so disposed. The measure which is to give it real powers is so framed that the utmost freedom of action will be provided for the Board, the utmost possible latitude, as Lord Derby explained, will be given it to abate, on its own responsibility, that which has become an intolerable nuisance. The Board, therefore, is to settle its own scheme, to choose for itself the point of outfall, and is not even to be too closely bound by the estimate given as to the funds required; it has only then to be sure to act upon the principle that, whatever it may do, the work when accomplished shall be of a kind to bear future modification, extension, and improvement.

Special correspondents are busy as bees at Cherbourg, and wonderful are the tales they tell of the

greatness of the work which has nearly been completed there. Docks, basins, storehouses, that in description appear sufficient to accommodate all the fleets of the world put together; fortifications that, on paper, seem strong enough to defend whatever is behind them from all the guns in Christendom and China besides. But more wonderful still are the stories they tell of the intended extortion of the good townspeople when the fêtes actually take place: the prices demanded for beds might fluster a Rothschild—or even Sir Robert Peel, in spite of his Russian experiences. But what is of more consequence is, that, there is no room for doubt that the arrangements, as far as they regard her Majesty's visit, have, within the last few days, undergone considerable modification. Her Majesty will *not* land, but will be entertained on board the French flagship, the *Bretagne*; she will, therefore, not be called upon to act a part that would be embarrassing to herself and distasteful to her people by assisting at the ceremony of uncovering the statue of Napoleon I., with its magniloquent inscription of "J'avais résolu de renouveler à Cherbourg les merveilles de l'Égypte." Moreover, it is now confidently affirmed that the head of the figure is to look towards the port instead of northwards towards England. For all which attentions let due credit be given to Louis Napoleon; at the same time, let us be glad to have so strong an example of the influence of English public opinion.

But while France is strengthening herself so as in case of need, to be able to strike heavily at England, Belgium is thinking seriously of what might be her condition should the course of events once more make her fields the "battle-ground of Europe." In her present comparatively undefended condition, open to easy invasion by France on one side, and by Prussia or Russia on the other, her Sovereign and Government have no place of security to retreat to, but might be hopelessly overthrown before succour could reach them. The grand question at the present moment, then, is whether the city of Antwerp shall be put into such a state of defence as shall make it a place of asylum in the event of such a disaster being imminent. While opinion in Belgium is strongly in favour of the plan, there is, unfortunately, a strong diversity of opinion as to the money that ought to be expended on it: the upshot will, however, in all probability, be that Antwerp will be made one of the strongest fortified places in Europe, a result which the friends of constitutional government will be heartily glad to witness.

The *New York Times* gives an exciting account of the effect produced in California by the intelligence of the productiveness of the gold fields on Frazer River. A vast emigration has commenced, and not less than fifteen thousand persons are computed to have taken their way to the new El Dorado in the two months preceding the 21st of June, and the succeeding two months were expected to see as many more depart. The rapidity and extent of this emigration, says the *New York Times*, has never been paralleled.

From India and China we have full details of the events referred to in the late telegrams. Sir H. Rose appears to have taken full satisfaction for the blow inflicted by the Gwalior rebels on our faithful ally, Scindia, who has been reconducted to his capital in triumph. Sir Hugh Rose reached Gwalior on the 16th of June, about the time that Brigadier Smith came up to it from another side. After a sharp fight of five hours and a half the enemy fled; and on the following day the fortress, one of the strongest in India, was found deserted. Twenty-seven guns, besides elephants and a large quantity of treasure, were captured. What is of more immediate importance is, that the enemy is hemmed in on all sides by our troops; and, at the latest date, a large force under General Roberts was marching upon Jeypore, where the enemy were said to be assembling. The China mail gives us the whole story of the capture of the forts at the mouth of the Peiho, and confirms the intelligence given by the earlier telegrams, that the combined English and French forces were moving up the river to a city within sixty or seventy miles of Peking.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Saturday, July 24th.

THE fast-approaching close of the session is in nothing indicated more clearly than by the fact of the HOUSE OF COMMONS sitting for a short time on Saturday, to facilitate the winding-up of the remaining business.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

Mr. LEFEVRE brought up a report from the Lords, stating that their Lordships had agreed to the India Bill, with amendments. Their Lordships' amendments were ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday.

## PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ACT.

On the order for going into committee on this bill, Lord HOTHAM moved to defer that stage till Monday, and called attention to certain assurances given by the Government that only non-contentious business should come on at the then sitting.—Sir FITZROY KELLY said that all clauses likely to be disputed would be withdrawn; and, on the House dividing, the motion for going into committee was affirmed by 42 to 17.—Several clauses of the bill were then agreed to, and one moved by Mr. WARREN, with the object of throwing open the Court of Probate to all members of the legal profession, whether in contentious or non-contentious business, was added to the bill.

THE DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT AMENDMENT BILL passed through committee.

## THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL; the METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL; the DRAFTS ON BANKERS LAW AMENDMENT BILL; the ENCUMBERED ESTATES (WEST INDIES) ACT AMENDMENT BILL; the NEW WRITS, MILITIA (SERVICE ABROAD) ACT CONTINUANCE BILL; the MILITIA ACT CONTINUANCE (No. 2) BILL.

The House then adjourned.

Monday, July 26th.

## THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord LYNDEHURST called attention to the right of search question, and asked for some correspondence relating to the recent negotiations on the subject with the United States.—The Earl of MALMESBURY stated that an arrangement calculated to put a stop to the illicit traffic in slaves under cover of the American flag, which is also likely to obviate the risk of misunderstanding between the two nations, is in course of preparation, and would, he hoped, accomplish the desired object.—The Earl of ABERDEEN remarked that a series of instructions respecting the visitation of vessels suspected of being slavers had been drawn up many years since, with the assent of the English and United States Governments. If any cause of misunderstanding had lately arisen, it must have been occasioned by some infraction of those regulations.—In answer to some observations by Earl GRANVILLE, the Earl of MALMESBURY said they had not altered the instructions sent to the English cruisers, which remain precisely as they were; but, pending the negotiations, they had been suspended. The American Government would increase the number of their cruisers on the coast, and would, he presumed, exercise all the activity possible during the period the negotiations are going forward—which he hoped would be a short one—to prevent the fraudulent use of the American flag, which had been, he believed, very much prostituted.—The subject then dropped.

## THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT.

On the motion of Lord LYNDEHURST, a select committee was ordered to examine into the expediency of extending the present law of copyright, so as to include paintings.

## SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Earl of WICKLOW called attention to the special religious services, which are still continued, in defiance, as he contended, of the law.—The Bishop of LONDON said that the services had not his official sanction, but that he thought them very useful.

## GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (FORMERLY NEW CALEDONIA) BILL.

The Earl of CAERNARVON moved the second reading of this bill, and announced that the name of the colony would be British Columbia, and not New Caledonia.—The second reading was agreed to.

## PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

THE CHELSEA BRIDGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL, the RETURNS TO SECRETARY OF STATE BILL, and the detached parts of the COUNTIES BILL, passed through committee. The COPYHOLD ACTS AMENDMENT BILL, the MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS BILL, and the PUBLIC HEALTH BILL, were read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships adjourned at nine o'clock.

## ADMISSION OF BARON ROTHSCHILD.

The great contest of eleven years with respect to the admission of Baron ROTHSCHILD came to a conclusion at the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS. The Baron presented himself at the table, and, as usual, refused to take the oaths in the ordinary form. He was then directed to withdraw; and, having done so, a resolution setting forth the facts of the case was moved by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and agreed to. Another motion

was then brought forward by the noble Lord, permitting Baron ROTHSCHILD, in accordance with the act just passed, to omit the words "on the true faith of a Christian." The chief opponents of this were Mr. WARREN and Mr. WALPOLE; but the latter complimented the Baron on his conduct throughout the controversy.—The motion was carried by 69 to 37; and Baron ROTHSCHILD, having taken the oaths, took his seat below the gangway on the Opposition side of the House, amidst much cheering.

## CORRUPT PRACTICES PREVENTION BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Mr. HENRY BERKELEY moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day six months.—On a division, the motion was negatived by 93 to 60.—Another division, with a similar issue, was taken on the question that the bill should pass. The measure was then passed.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

In the evening, replying to Mr. SEYMOUR, General PEEL stated that a warrant increasing the pay of medical officers in the army is now before the Treasury.

Mr. KINNAIRD having inquired whether any special mark of favour was to be bestowed on Sir John Lawrence, in recognition of his distinguished services, Lord STANLEY said that it was intended to augment his salary from 7500*l.* to 10,000*l.* per annum, and further recognitions of his performances were under consideration by the Government.

## BILLS WITHDRAWN.

Mr. WALPOLE withdrew the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION BILL.—THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS LAW AMENDMENT BILL, and the LAW OF PROPERTY AMENDMENT BILL, were also withdrawn.

## LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

On the consideration of the Lords' amendments of the UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) BILL, Mr. DUNLOP moved that the House disagree with the most important of them; and this motion, after a short debate, was agreed to without any division.

The Lords' amendments of the STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES, &c., BILL, the TITLES TO LAND (SCOTLAND) BILL, and the SALE AND TRANSFER OF LAND (IRELAND) BILL, were considered and agreed to.

## THIRD READINGS.

THE JUDGMENTS (IRELAND) ACT AMENDMENT BILL, the DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT AMENDMENT BILL, and the PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL, were read a third time, and passed.

## HARBOURS OF REFUGE.

Mr. WILSON called attention to the report of the select committee upon the harbours of refuge, and moved an address for the appointment of a Royal Commission, in order to undertake the inquiry in the terms recommended in that report.—Sir JOHN PAKINGTON remarked that he had already intimated the consent of Government to issue a Royal Commission of inquiry on the subject.—In the course of a miscellaneous discussion, Mr. McCANN moved an addition to the resolution, extending the inquiry to the harbour of Skerries, in the county of Dublin, as regards its capabilities and circumstances as a site for a harbour of refuge.—Ultimately, this amendment was withdrawn, and the original resolution was agreed to.

The House adjourned at a quarter to ten o'clock.

Tuesday, July 27th.

## THE CASE OF MR. JEMMETT.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY presented petitions from the Law Association and Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, complaining that Mr. Jemmett, the local Commissioner of Bankrupts, has contracted numerous debts, and has been in the custody of the Sheriff of Lancaster; and the noble Lord asked the Lord Chancellor if any steps have been taken to institute an inquiry into the matter.—The Lord CHANCELLOR said he had been on intimate terms with Mr. Jemmett in early life, and had heard with regret the statements respecting him. In reply to the question of the noble Lord, he could only say that he had no power, as Lord Chancellor, to interfere in the matter.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

This bill was read a third time. On the question that it do pass, Lord REDSDALE drew attention to clause 44, with respect to the prevention of smoke, subject to the qualification that it should not extend to various processes enumerated—among others, the making or burning of bricks, earthenware, quarries, tiles, or pipes, &c. Experience had proved that the potteries on the south side of the river had no ground for exemption. He moved that the whole of the qualifications should be omitted from the clause.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE suggested that it would be prudent not to pass the bill then; and, with the consent of the Earl of DERBY, the passing was postponed to the following day.

THE JOINT-STOCK BANKING COMPANIES BILL, the COUNTY PROPERTY CONVEYANCE BILL, the LEGITIMACY DECLARATION BILL, the CHELSEA BRIDGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL, the RETURNS TO SECRETARY OF STATE BILL, the DETACHED PARTS OF COUNTIES BILL, and the LUNATICS (SCOTLAND) ACT AMENDMENT BILL, were severally read a third time, and passed.

In committee on the GOVERNMENT OF NEW CALI-

DONIA BILL, a clause was introduced, changing the name of the colony to British Columbia.

Several other bills having been advanced a stage, their Lordships adjourned at half-past nine o'clock.

## PRIVATE BUSINESS.

At the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Colonel WILSON PATEN brought up a report from the committee on standing orders, containing recommendations for facilitating the performance of private business. He adverted to the duties of the committee, and suggested the adoption of rules for rendering the performance of their duties more permanent, effective, and less onerous. It was advisable to get five chairmen to preside over railway committees, and three gentlemen of experience had promised to discharge the duties next session. He moved that the report should be received.—This was agreed to, after discussion.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

The Lords' amendments on this bill were brought up for consideration.—Colonel SYKES, in moving that these amendments should be considered that day three months, entered into a vindication of the administration of the East India Company, and complained of the hard measure which had been dealt out to the Company by the bill, which put an end to their political existence.—The amendment was seconded by Mr. BAGSHAW; but, after some discussion, Colonel SYKES withdrew his motion.—Some of the Peers' amendments were then considered and allowed; with others the Commons determined to disagree, and a third series was reserved for further consideration.

In the evening, the discussion being resumed, a division was taken on a motion for disagreeing with the amendment by which competitive examination for appointments in the scientific services in India was made optional. The Lords' amendment on this clause was negatived by a majority of 73 to 60.—The remaining amendments having been considered, a committee was appointed to draw up the reasons on which the Commons had disagreed with certain of the alterations introduced in the Upper House.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS IN COMMITTEE BILL was read a third time, and passed.

## FEES TO THE LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

Mr. SCHNEIDER asked the Attorney-General whether he had ever received a fee for drawing up a bill which he had afterwards supported.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied that he had received fees for two bills, and so had the Solicitor-General; and to these bills they had given their support. The bills referred to Crown property; and there was nothing unusual in the course taken by himself and the Solicitor-General.

## CHURCH RATES.

Among the various notices of motion for next session was one by Sir ARTHUR HALLAM ELTON to the effect that church rates should be abolished; that bequests and other funds should be chiefly relied on to keep ecclesiastical buildings in repair; and that Nonconformists should have no legal right to take part in matters referring to church services.

## THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY called the attention of the House to the competition relative to the monument to the late Duke of Wellington, and moved, "that, by the terms of the competition under which the models for the monument proposed to be erected to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral were lately exhibited in Westminster Hall, the artists competing were not entitled to expect that any of their works would be executed at the expense of the nation unless on the ground of their intrinsic merit; and whereas the judges have not recommended for execution any of the works so exhibited, and a new and wholly different site has since been determined upon for this great national monument, it is therefore expedient that a limited number of distinguished artists should be further employed by her Majesty's Government to furnish models with special reference to the new site and altered circumstances, and that those artists should be remunerated for their labour, and their models purchased for the country."—The motion was seconded by Mr. COX.—Mr. HOPE opposed the proposition for opening another competition for the execution of the monument.—Mr. CONINGHAM, without altogether disapproving the resolution, recommended its withdrawal.—Lord JOHN MANNERS deprecated the motion, as removing the question from the responsible hands in which it is at present vested.—The motion was supported by Mr. COWPER and Lord ELOHO, and opposed by Mr. STIRLING and Sir BENJAMIN HALL, the latter of whom thought the responsibility ought to be left with Government.—Mr. MONCKTON MILNES suggested that it would be desirable to have a limited competition next year.—On a division, the motion was lost by 44 against 26.

## SUBALTERN OFFICERS.

Colonel FREESTON moved an address to the Crown, praying that the unfavourable position of the subaltern officers in the army might be taken into consideration, with a view to affording them relief.—Mr. PETER O'BRIEN seconded the motion; but, after a brief discussion, it was withdrawn.

Mr. MACKINNON obtained leave to bring in a bill for the establishment of equitable councils of conciliation.



The House adjourned, at twenty minutes to one o'clock, till Thursday.

Wednesday, July 28th.

#### MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The HOUSE OF LORDS met at half-past four o'clock. Various bills passed through committee, and the following bills were read a third time, and passed:—The LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL; the RAILWAY CHEAP TRAINS BILL; the CORNWALL SUBMARINE MINES BILL; and the CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion of Lord DERBY, it was resolved that the Commons' reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments in the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL should be printed and taken into consideration on the following day.

In answer to the Bishop of OXFORD, the Earl of DERBY said that, during the recess, the attention of Government would be directed towards the revision of the law affecting the sale of beer.

Their Lordships adjourned at six o'clock.

Thursday, July 29th.

The LORDS determined on not insisting on their amendments to the UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) BILL, which the Lower House had rejected.

The FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL, the GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BILL, the ART UNIONS ACT AMENDMENT (OR INDEMNITY) BILL, the REFORMATORY SCHOOLS (IRELAND) BILL, the DRAFTS ON BANKERS LAW AMENDMENT BILL, and the NEW WRITS BILL, were severally read a third time, and passed.

Several bills passed through committee.

#### CORRUPT PRACTICES PREVENTION ACT CONTINUANCE BILL.

In committee on this bill, on the motion that the report be received, Lord Ebury moved the omission of the first clause, which enacts that a candidate may provide vehicles for the conveyance of electors to the poll, but shall not give them money to pay for their conveyance.—Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY also entertained insuperable objections to the clause. If passed, the bill ought to be called a measure for the "promotion," not the "prevention," of corrupt practices.—The Earl of HARDWICKE and the Earl of WICKLOW supported the clause.—Lord CAMPBELL complained that so important a measure had been brought before their Lordships at so late a period of the session. No evil could result from postponement, and he entreated their Lordships not to agree to the clause.—Earl GRANVILLE supported the motion. Lord Lyndhurst thought the bill in its present shape so objectionable, that he had authorised him (Earl Granville) to obtain a pair for him against the clause if their Lordships should divide upon it.—Their Lordships then divided:—

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Non-contents	...	...	...	23

Majority for the clause ... 20

The report was then received.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

On the order of the day for the consideration of the Commons' reasons for disagreeing with the amendments made by the Lords in the Government of India Bill, the various amendments were discussed at some length. Their Lordships resolved not to insist on their amendments on clauses 27, 28, 29, 30, and 32; but to insist on their amendment on clause 34, relating to the admission to the scientific branches.

#### PASSING TOLLS AND LOCAL DUES.

Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY presented a petition from the shipowners of South Shields, relating to passing tolls and local dues upon shipping, and asked her Majesty's Government whether they are prepared to consider the subject, with a view to introducing some measure for their relief in the ensuing session of Parliament.—The Earl of DONOUGHMORE, without pledging himself on the subject, hoped to be able to introduce a measure in the ensuing session of Parliament.

The House adjourned at a quarter past nine o'clock.

The HOUSE OF COMMONS met at four o'clock; but for a long time nothing was done, members being kept waiting to know the determination of the Lords with respect to the Commons' amendments on several bills.

#### THE KING OF OUDE AND HIS SONS.

Colonel FRENCH presented petitions from the two surviving sons of the King of Oude. One prayed that before what was called the trial of the King took place all the proceedings might be brought before the Royal Commissioners of the Supreme Court in India, and that the King might have the assistance of counsel to defend him. The second petition prayed the House to investigate the circumstances under which the seizure of the dominions of the King of Oude took place, that an opportunity might be given to the petitioner to bring forward evidence in defence of his own rights, as well as those of his father; and that a committee be appointed to examine into the treaties between the King of Oude and the East India Company.

#### FERNANDO PO.

Mr. STAPLETON inquired whether the Government had

any information to the effect that a Spanish Governor of Fernando Po had issued a proclamation forbidding schools, and prohibiting persons from going to any church or chapel except a Roman Catholic one; and further, whether Fernando Po, which was an English military station from 1827 to 1834, is now recognised by England as part of the dominions of the Crown of Spain.—Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD stated that the district in question had been recognised as a Spanish settlement; but the proclamation alluded to is under consideration by the Government.

The Lords' amendments to the PUBLIC HEALTH BILL (after an ineffectual attempt on the part of Mr. DONCOMBE to stop the further progress of the measure) were considered, and, with one exception, agreed to.—The amendments of the Upper House on several other bills were also agreed to.

The order for the second reading of the TRUSTEES, MORTGAGES, &c., BILL, was discharged, and the bill was withdrawn.

#### EDUCATION.

Mr. COWPER, in moving an address for a copy of correspondence between the Committee of the Privy Council on Education and the Managers of Schools and her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, relating to the distribution, publication, and preparation of the annual reports of the inspectors, said he trusted that the rumoured discontinuance of the circulation of the printed tabulated reports would not take place.—Mr. ADDERLEY, while not opposing the motion, took the opportunity of stating that it was not the intention of Government to discontinue the circulation of the papers alluded to. With regard to the motion of the hon. gentleman, the memorials were already very voluminous, and the correspondence had not closed; but he would not object to the motion, if the words "or extracts" were inserted after the word "copy."—Mr. COWPER consented to the addition, and the motion, so amended, was agreed to.

The House adjourned at a quarter to ten o'clock.

#### THE GALE ON SUNDAY.

DURING the greater part of Sunday, and the whole of the previous night, an unusually strong gale of wind swept over London, and was particularly felt in the Surrey suburbs. A tent in which a troupe of Indians perform in the Royal Surrey Gardens was torn to pieces and carried away. About two o'clock in the morning, the wind blew down the recently established fire-escape at the corner of Arthur-street, Camberwell-gate, smashing the upper portion of it. The police-constable here on duty had a very narrow escape, for, as he rushed to the assistance of the conductor, the escape fell within a few feet of him. In the Walworth-road, a large number of the tradesmen's blinds were rent into ribbons. A police-constable on duty in that road states that at one period of the night he was obliged to cling to iron railings in front of a house to retain his footing. The roofs of nearly every house in this road suffered more or less, stacks of chimneys were blown down, and a portion of the ruins at the late extensive fire opposite Cross-street was demolished. The gale made itself felt with great severity in the neighbourhood of Sydenham, Peckham, Dulwich, and Camberwell. At Sydenham and the neighbourhood, trees were uprooted, and an immense number of valuable plants in the pleasure-grounds of the various mansions were destroyed. In Camberwell, many more serious accidents took place. At the premises of Mr. Jones, postmaster and omnibus proprietor, of Denmark-hill, a noble tree, measuring nearly twelve feet round the base of the trunk, was split completely in two, and in falling smashed in a row of outhouses, partially destroyed a brick wall, and was finally hurled at the back of a building which was formerly used as the Camberwell County Court. Many other trees were blown down, a vast number of branches were torn off, and the roadways were strewn with the leafy wrecks. In the Wandsworth and Brixton-roads, great damage was done to the roofs of the houses, and in the latter locality a gentleman was knocked down and received some very severe cuts and contusions on his face. Considerable injury was done in Battersea Park and the gentlemen's grounds in the vicinity, by the destruction of trees and valuable plants. The gale also made itself felt in the New and Old Kent-roads, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe; but the accidents were chiefly the blowing down of stacks of chimneys, damage to the roofs of the houses, and other minor occurrences. In the northern districts of the metropolis, the wind likewise did great damage, and a part of the clock tower of the Metropolitan Cattle-market, Copenhagen-fields, was forced in. The storm appears to have been least felt along the northern bank of the Thames; though some tents at Cremorne Gardens shared the fate of their counterpart in the Surrey Gardens, and the new covered entrance from the King's-road was blown down.

The gale was very heavy on the coasts; several small vessels were wrecked, and some lives were lost.

A fatal accident occurred during the height of the gale at Norwich. Two servants were on their way to church in the afternoon, when they were struck by an arm of a tree which had been torn from the trunk by the wind. Both were much hurt, and one of them died from the effects of the injuries on Tuesday morning.

#### THE INDIAN REVOLT.

THE news from India, to some extent, brightens. The capture of Gwalior is confirmed, and the fugitives are said to be hemmed in on all sides by our troops. Unfortunately, we have heard that statement so often before that some hesitation with respect to its reliability is excusable; indeed, it appears to be contradicted by later accounts. But there can be no doubt that the insurgents have received a heavy blow. They lost twenty-seven guns at the capture of Gwalior, besides elephants and treasure, and several of their men must have fallen in the struggle. Sir Hugh Rose reached the city on the 16th of June from the south-west; Brigadier Smith approached it from the south-east. Early on the following morning, a series of severe conflicts occurred on both sides of the town, and on the 19th the enemy were beaten and dispersed in all directions, and the town fell into our hands. The Maharajah (Scindia) was conducted in state to his palace on the same day, and the fort was found to be abandoned on the 20th. Four of our officers fell during the conflict. On the 21st, the fugitives were overtaken on the old Bombay-road, and again defeated by Brigadier Napier, with the loss of twenty-five guns and many of their number.

Another body of rebels was utterly defeated on the 13th of June by General Sir Hope Grant, at Nawabgunge, near Lucknow; on which occasion, a great many guns were captured, and the enemy were driven across the Gogra. A few days previously, the Moulvie, for whom a reward of 5000*l.* had been offered, was killed. Oude, however, is still very much disturbed. The Governor-General, on receiving Lord Ellenborough's despatch, issued (on the 9th of June) a proclamation, giving amnesty to all but murderers; but the effect of this measure we have yet to learn. The mutineers are said to be assembling at Jeypore; but a large force under General Roberts left Nussereabad on the 29th of June for that locality.

A telegram from F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, and its supplement, both dated June 24th, were received at the India House on Thursday. These documents (which, as usual, we combine, for the sake of greater clearness) contain some further details of news already received, and some additional facts. They are as follow:—

"OUDE.—Sir Hope Grant, on the 13th of June, attacked a large body of the rebels at Nawabgunge, on the Tusabad (Fyzabad) road, and, after a hard fight, dispersed them, killing six hundred men, and capturing six guns, the Rajah of Airoowlee, one of their leaders, being among the slain. Rajah Khan Singh is being attacked in his fort at Shahgunge, but the rebels have as yet made no impression upon it. The Rajah has applied to Government for ammunition and funds, which will be supplied to him.

"NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES: BENARES DIVISION.—The districts of Azimghur and Ghazepore have been again disorganised, owing to the presence of bands of rebels from Jugdespore. The main body, under Ummer Singh, on the approach of Brigadier Douglas, abandoned Ghumer, and fled southwards, but several large parties recrossed the Ganges, and made for Oude, burning most of the Government towns (?), and fustrels (?), and plundering many large towns on their way. The rest of the Benares Division is quiet.

"GORUCKPORE DISTRICT.—The column under Major Cox, which relieved the Rajah Wu Bansee, joined by the followers of that chief, pursued the rebels under Mehume Dassain across the frontier into Oude, and on their return attacked and drove the rebels out of the west at Amoralh.

"ALLAHABAD DIVISION.—This division is quite quiet, with the exception of the frontier pergunnahs of the Allahabad district, which have been somewhat disturbed. A large marauding party was attacked and dispersed near Soram by a small force sent out by Brigadier Richar; (?) thirty-one men were killed and eleven taken prisoners in a charge made by the 6th Madras Light Cavalry. The Banda district is settling down quietly.

"AGRA DIVISION.—Some excitement prevailed on the southern frontier of the Agra, Mynpoorie, and Atawah (Etawah) districts, caused by the state of affairs in Gwalior; but the rapid movement of troops on Gwalior from all sides, and the vigorous measures adopted by Sir Hugh Rose, issuing in the recapture of the town and fort of Gwalior on the 10th inst., have restored confidence and tranquillity. Fewing, the rebel Rajah of Dypnoorie (Mynpoorie), has surrendered himself to the magistrate of Etawas (qy. Etawah?) on a guarantee of his life. The Deerut (Meerut) division is quite peaceful.

"ROHILCUND DIVISION.—The districts of Bodahow, Bijnoor, and Moradabad are quiet. A band of rebels has been routed near Buheree, in the Bareilly district, by a small column of the Rohilcund force and Kuttoee police levies, under Captain Costomart; seventy rebels were killed. The notorious Moulvie, Ahmedoola Fakhan, of Fyzabad and Lucknow, has been killed in the Shah-jehanpore district, at Pawean, which place he had attacked with five thousand men.

"BENGAL.—The rebels, under Ummer Singh, who were driven out of the Jugdespore jungles by Sir Edward Lugard, and had at first made for the Gwalpore district, have retraced their steps, and are spreading over the eastern side of Bengal, plundering and burning all villages the inhabitants of which they supposed to be well affected [to the English Government]. The station of Gyabas has been reinforced by three hundred Madras Rifles. Her Majesty's 77th Regiment, five hundred and ninety-nine strong, has arrived from Australia, and will be immediately moved up to Dinapore. A wing of the 2nd battalion 60th Rifles has been sent to Dacca.

"Gwalior.—On the 16th of June, the Central India Field Force from the east, and the Seepree Brigade from the south, were concentrated around Gwalior. On the 17th, four guns were taken by the Seepree Brigade. On the 18th, the Ranees of Jhansi was killed. On the 19th, the town and palace of Gwalior were taken by Sir Hugh Rose, after an action which lasted five hours and a half. The fort was successfully stormed next day by a detachment of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry. Their brave leader, Lieutenant Rose, was killed. A column of horse artillery and cavalry, under Brigadier-General Napier, was sent in pursuit of the rebels; and Colonel Riddell's column from Dholepore was directed by Sir Hugh Rose to cross the Chumbul and pursue the fugitives. Brigadier-General Napier overtook them on the 21st near Goura-Alipore, on the old Bombay road, defeated them, captured twenty-five guns, and cut up a considerable number. Brigadier Napier has continued the pursuit towards Jubbulpore. On the 20th of June, Sir Hugh Rose and Sir Robert Hamilton conducted the Maharajah of Gwalior to his palace. The streets through which they passed were lined by immense crowds, who received the Maharajah with every appearance of attachment. The Baiza Bae, with the family of Scindia, returned under the escort of the Seepree Brigade, and are now in the palace with the Maharajah. The rebels from Gwalior, with Tantia Topce, arrived at Sincemon on the 24th of June. On the 26th, their numbers, with camp followers, were estimated at 15,000. They still retain a few small guns, mounted on elephants. They appear undecided as to whether they shall attack Jeypore or Churpore.

"JEYPORE.—A flying column, under General Roberts, from Nusseerabad, advanced towards Jeypore on the 27th of June. The first intelligence of the movements of the rebels caused great excitement at Jeypore, which has since greatly subsided. Brigadier Showers marched for Futtehpore Sikri on the night of the 26th. He was to be reinforced by a detachment returning from Batpore to Agra.

"MHOW.—A flying column is in progress of organisation at Mhow, for service wherever it may be required.

"BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—No event of importance has transpired within the limits of this Presidency since the departure of the last mail.

"NAGPORE.—Yenkut Rao, the rebel Zemindar of Arpeglee, in the Chanda district, has been captured by the followers of the Zemindar Ahirae.

"PATNA DIVISION.—Colonel Atwng (?) and Captain Sotseby, R.N., detached with a small force by Brigadier Rowcroft, attacked Mohamed Hoosein, five miles west of Captaingunge, on the 26th of June, and completely defeated him, taking all his camp equipage. The rebels have entered the Shabah district, their path being marked by rapine and murder; all those well affected to the British are sufferers."

#### OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE FALL OF BAREILLY.

A supplement to the *Gazette*, published on Wednesday night, gives many despatches relative to the operations against the rebels, with which the public are already familiar. Among them is one from the Commander-in-Chief, dated Bareilly, May, 8, and reporting operations in Rohilkund. Sir Colin says:—

"On the 5th inst., a movement was made on Bareilly. The information which had been furnished me from various quarters was most conflicting, and to place reliance on it was utterly impossible. In short, in spite of the assumed friendship of the Hindoo portion of the population, I have not found it easier to obtain information in Rohilkund on which trust could be put, than has been the case in dealing with the insurrection in other parts of the empire.

"Very early on the morning of the 5th, the advance having been made from Furreedpore, the force was formed in line of battle about six o'clock A.M. The first line consisted of the Highland Brigade, supported by the 4th Sikhs and Belooch Battalion, with a heavy field battery in the centre, with horse artillery and cavalry on both flanks, under the respective brigadiers and commandants.

"The second line was wholly employed for the protection of the baggage and siege train, this precaution appearing to be necessary, owing to the very numerous rebel cavalry. The enemy who had come out from the city with much boldness, and taken position on the left bank of the Nuttea Nuddee, having that stream in his rear, fired his first guns about seven o'clock A.M.

"His guns were well placed, advantage having been taken of the road along which we were advancing, and of certain sand hills. The horse artillery and cavalry advanced at the trot from both flanks, while the heavy

field battery, with infantry in line, pressed up along the centre.

"In a short time, the enemy was driven from his guns, the left part of our line taking position on the river, while the right crossed the bridge, and advanced about three-quarters of a mile towards the town. The heavy guns were rapidly passed over in succession, and placed in a position from which they raked the centre of the enemy's second line, which he had taken up in the suburbs. A considerable distance had now been traversed by the troops, and it became necessary to check the advance, to allow time for the siege train and baggage to close up.

"About eleven A.M., great activity was observed in the enemy's ranks; and, while the attention of my right was occupied by a considerable body in the suburbs, the most determined effort that I have seen made in this war, to turn and break through the left, was executed at this time by the enemy.

"Some old cavalry lines had been occupied by a Sikh regiment. Such was the vigour with which this regiment, a most distinguished one (Major Wilde's), under command of Lieutenant M'Queen, was attacked by a large body of fanatical Ghazees, that they gave way for a few minutes. The Ghazees, pursuing their advantage, rushed like madmen on the 42nd Highlanders, who had been formed in line in rear of the village, to support the Sikhs, as soon as the hostile movement was described. These men were all killed in the very ranks of the 42nd Highlanders in a most desperate hand-to-hand encounter.

"The 42nd, supported by the 4th Sikhs and a party of the 79th Highlanders, then advanced, sweeping through the various lines for about a mile and a half, into the cantonments, where they were placed in position for the day.

"Whilst the Ghazee attack had been going on to the left of the first line, a very large body of the enemy's cavalry, some six hundred or seven hundred in number, coming round our extreme left, attacked the baggage. They were quickly encountered by Lieutenant-Colonel Tombs's Horse Artillery troop, which, after the first advance across the river, had been left to meet such a contingency, by her Majesty's Carabineers (6th Dragoon Guards), the Moultee Horse and infantry of the rear guard; their instant dispersion took place.

"This was the last effort made by the enemy. A short time afterwards, the 79th and 93rd were directed to seize all the suburbs in their front, and the troops were put under shade as far as possible, the action having lasted for about six hours, and the troops having been under arms from two A.M.

"Early on the next morning, the 6th inst., the whole force advanced into the cantonment. At the same time, I had the pleasure to hear Brigadier-General Jones's guns on the Moradabad side of Bareilly. This officer had obeyed his instructions with great judgment and spirit, defeated a portion of the enemy on the 5th inst., taking three guns, and, finding himself resisted in his approach to the town on the 6th, took three more which were in position against him, entered the town, and took three advanced positions without delay.

"On the morning of the 7th, the town was finally reduced, and the Mussulman portion of it, where there were still detached bodies of Ghazees remaining with the intention to sell their lives as dearly as possible, was cleared."

#### THE GENERAL SITUATION.

In its summary of recent events, the *Madras Athenaeum* of June 25th says:—

"The news from Oude is very unsatisfactory. In Northern Oude, the Fyzabad Moulvies with, it is said, eighteen thousand men and twenty-five guns, are still undefeated. Also in the same districts are the Begum's forces; and to the north-west are located the Moulvie's forces. In addition to these bands of rebels there are some thousands under different leaders to the south of Lucknow. In Lucknow itself, although an attack from the rebels is not anticipated, preparations to repel one, if made, are going on. The stone bridge over the Goomtee has been blown up, so that now there is only the iron bridge to defend. To contend against these numerous rebel hosts we have the garrison in Lucknow, and Sir Hope Grant's column. According to the last accounts, this column was at Bunnee; but, as we have no official news of its movements, and as the letters in the newspapers are not very clear, we do not know what has been done. On the whole, it would seem that we are acting on the defensive.

"In Behar, the rebels are still at their old work. They have looted and destroyed the factories at Buxar, and Messrs. Barn and Co.'s railway works have shared the same fate. General Lugard has proceeded to Buxar. The jungle, to which we alluded in our last as giving shelter to the Jugdespore rebels, is as yet undestroyed; but the work is going on, although slowly. Nishun Singh, the Commander-in-Chief of the late Kooser Singh's army, was blown away from a gun at Sassaram on the 7th instant."

A very lucid statement is made in the *Calcutta Englishman*, which says:—

"Our present position will be best understood when we state that, whilst the British hold every fortress and place of importance throughout the disaffected provinces,

the country itself may be said to be in possession of the rebels. Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Calpee, Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Allahabad are protected by European troops; but our authority scarcely extends beyond the reach of our guns, and the intervening districts are overrun by rebels and budmashes, who move about as they please, marking their course by plunder and destruction of property, and setting at defiance every attempt to restore order and tranquillity. Indigo factories, public and private bungalows, and railway depôts, have been burned, and we are thankful that these deeds have not been accompanied by the murder of Europeans, though, doubtless, not for want of inclination on the part of the rebels, but want of opportunities. It will be seen that our troops have again been engaged on several occasions with the enemy, and, although in each instance perfectly successful, yet the majority of the rebels have, as usual, managed to escape. This, however, can hardly be wondered at; for, in the absence of adequate cavalry and with the dreadful heat of the season, pursuit of the fugitives would have been useless, and in all probability only added to the frightful mortality of our brave men, who fall daily victims to the sun. We are not overstating the fact by mentioning that sun-stroke and heat (apoplexy) are regularly decimating the several corps engaged in the suppression of the rebellion—an apprehension which we have frequently expressed, and which, unhappily, is fully realised."

#### THE ACTION AT NAWABGUNGE.

The *Times* publishes the annexed letter from Lucknow (dated June 15th), describing the fight at Nawabgunge:—

"Since I wrote to you on Sunday, General Grant has made a good example of a large body of the rebels at Nawabgunge (Boree Bunkee). Of the fact you will have heard by telegraph, but some of the details may interest you, which I briefly give you. Our force—the two brigades of Rifles, 90th, 5th Punjab, 18 guns, and some 1500 cavalry—left Churhut at eleven at night, came to the bridge across the nullah before daylight, and here the action commenced. The enemy defended the bridge with two guns. Our fire soon silenced them, and the rifle skirmishers did the rest. The enemy fled precipitately towards the jungle on this side, and when they had secured their retreat, turned and sent in an ill-directed fire of grape and round shot. Our guns replied, and they retreated altogether, leaving one gun. This party did not lose many men. In the mean time, their guns opened on the right, and all the mobs who were in the topos round Nawabgunge advanced and attacked in front, our right, and rear, all at once. Some of these did not fight at all, but others showed great pluck, and stood to their guns obstinately. One body for an hour and a half stood their ground, in perfectly open ground, within four hundred yards of our guns, which were firing grape and round shot. The rebel loss here was very great; all their gunners were killed. A party of infantry stood in the open against two companies of the Rifles, and received their charge without running; they were all either bayoneted or killed with clubbed muskets. Some forty footmen received a charge of the 7th Hussars, who rolled them all over; all but one man got up again, but the Hussars came back and killed the whole of them. I mention these instances to show you with what determination some part of the rebels fought. Their loss has been consequently heavy, and is estimated at six hundred, and six excellent guns. The fight lasted from half-past four to half-past seven A.M. The rebels were utterly routed, and have fled across the Gogra, at Bairam Ghaut. Our loss was six killed and thirty wounded, I believe; but, alas! the sun afterwards, I hear, knocked over a number of men. There seems to have been some mistake in keeping the Hussars exposed, for they lost a number of men. There was no long pursuit, and General Grant was most careful of his men; but these new men—some of them—do not know what it is even to get into a tope of trees. The engagement was most creditable to our troops, for they were actually surrounded by twenty thousand of the enemy, who evidently relied on their numbers. Some chiefs are killed and wounded. This engagement will have a good effect, I hope."

#### THE CAPTURE OF THE PEIHO FORTS.

A SUPPLEMENT to Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains the following despatch from Admiral Seymour, detailing the fight with the Chinese at the mouth of the Peiho river, in the Gulf of Pecheli:—

"I lost no time in consulting with Rear-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, and making the necessary arrangements, and we proceeded with all the English gunboats across the bar to the mouth of the river, where the gun-vessels and French gunboats had been previously stationed, to give weight to the negotiations. The Slaney, Firm, Staunch, and Bustard, conveyed our landing parties, and the Leven and Opossum those of the French.

"From the arrival of the ambassadors on the 14th April, the Chinese have used every exertion to strengthen the forts at the entrance of the Peiho; earthworks, sand-bag batteries, and parapets for the heavy gungalls, have been erected on both sides, for a distance of nearly a



mile in length, upon which eighty-seven guns in position were visible, and the whole shore had been piled to oppose a landing. As the channel is only about two hundred yards wide, and runs within four hundred yards of the shore, these defences presented a formidable appearance. Two strong mud batteries, mounting respectively thirty-three and sixteen guns, had been also constructed about one thousand yards up the river, in a position to command our advance. In the rear, several entrenched camps were visible, defended by flanking bastions, and it was known that large bodies of troops had arrived from Pekin. All the forts and the camp were covered with the various coloured flags under which the 'troops of the eight banners,' as the Tartar soldiers are styled, range themselves.

"At eight a.m. yesterday (20th May), the notification to the Imperial Commissioner Tan, and the summons to deliver up the forts within two hours, were delivered by Captain Hall, my flag captain, and Capitaine Reynaud, flag captain of the French admiral, and accompanied by my gallant colleague, and attended by our respective secretaries and flag lieutenants, we embarked in the *Slaney*, to direct the movements of the squadron.

"No answer having been returned to the summons by ten o'clock, the signal agreed upon was made, and the gunboats advanced in the prescribed order, led by the *Cormorant*. The Chinese opened fire immediately, and the signal to engage was made a few minutes afterwards from the *Slaney*. By the time all the vessels had anchored in their respective stations, the effects of our well-directed fire had become very apparent. The first fort was entirely dismantled and abandoned, and the second partially so, whilst those on the north side had been completely subdued by the *Cormorant* and two French gunboats. At the short range within which we engaged, every shot told, and many of the massive embrasures of mud were levelled by shells. At the end of an hour and a quarter the enemy's fire ceased. The landing parties were then pushed on shore, the one for the north forts, under the orders of Captain Sir F. Nicholson, and Captain Lévéque, and that for the south forts under Captains Hall and Reynaud, flag captains, the Royal Marines on each side being commanded by Major Robert Boyle and First Lieutenant McCullum.

"Owing to the destructive fire from the gunboats, but little opposition was made to our landing, and the Chinese troops were observed moving off in masses, whilst our people were in the boats. The flags of the Allied Powers soon replaced those of the Chinese. On the south side two hundred large gongalls were found in position near the landing-place on an embankment.

"Having obtained possession, the dismantling of the works commenced, and the field-pieces landed for the protection of the forces against the possible attacks of the Chinese. Shortly after the landing, our gallant allies sustained a melancholy and heavy loss of men, killed and wounded, by the accidental explosion of a magazine.

"When all the vessels had taken up their position, a bold attempt was made to send down upon them a long array of junks, filled with straw in flames, and drawn across the river, but they fortunately grounded, and though the people, guiding them down the river with ropes, made great efforts to get them off, a few shells from the *Bustard* drove them away, and the vessels burnt out without doing any damage.

"Much skill and labour had been expended in the construction of these forts. The guns were much better cast, and not so unwieldy as those in the Canton River, and were better equipped in every respect. They had good canister shot, and the hollow 8-inch shot appeared imitations from our own. There were several English guns in the batteries.

"Directions were now sent to Captain Sir F. Nicholson and Capitaine Lévéque to advance and capture the two forts up the river, which had kept up a smart fire. This movement was successfully executed, under the supporting fire from the *Bustard*, *Staunch*, and *Opossum*. Several entrenched camps were also destroyed. The Chinese stood well to their guns, notwithstanding shot, shell, and rockets were flying thickly around them. Most of the gunboats were hulled, some several times, whilst boats, spars, and rigging were cut by round shot, grape, and gongall balls.

"The necessary arrangements at the entrance of the river having been completed, a further advance was made to the village of Takoo, where we found a barrier of junks filled with combustible matter, moored by chains right across the river, whilst seven similar obstructions to our progress were observed within a mile higher up. Captain Hall, with my flag lieutenant and a party of men, landed, and took possession of eighteen field pieces in front of an abandoned encampment at Takoo. Whilst on shore, the residence of the High Commissioner Tan was visited, and found deserted, though a significant proof of his recent presence was found in a beheaded Chinaman near his gate. It was ascertained here that the main body of the Chinese troops had retired with Tan to a position about eight miles up the river. The barrier at Takoo offering good security to our vessels below, it was made our advanced position for the night, in charge of Sir F. Nicholson and Capitaine Thoyon."

#### THE MASSACRE AT JEDDAH.

THE *Moniteur* publishes the subjoined highly interesting account of the recent massacre at Jeddah, from the pen of M. Emerat, the dragoman and Chancellor of the French Consulate, whose gallant behaviour has earned him the cross of the Legion of Honour:—

"Alexandria, July 9.

"Monsieur le Ministre,—On the evening of the 15th of June, the town of Jeddah was the theatre of terrible scenes of slaughter; twenty-three victims were murdered by an infuriated populace, and among them, I am grieved to say, are the Consuls of France and of England, and Madame Eveillard. Having escaped, by the mercy of Providence, the blows of the assassins, I lose no time in giving your Excellency the details of this sanguinary drama.

"For some time past, the revival of fanaticism was visible at Jeddah, but no one suspected that so fearful a deed was contemplated against the Christians who have inhabited that city for many years. Nevertheless, the plan was secretly hatched. A pretext was found to put it into execution.

"One Abdallah Joher had to give an account to the British Consulate of the employment of the property of two Indian orphans of whom he was guardian. He asked to be placed under Turkish protection, and to change the flag of a vessel of which he was the owner. Namik Pacha consented, and ordered the Turkish flag to be hoisted, and that of England to be hauled down. This was done amid the exultation of the fanatics.

"The English Consular agent was absent at the time. On his return, having protested in vain to Namik Pacha, he invoked, according to custom, a Consular tribunal, which decided that the Turkish flag should be hauled down. Consequently, on the 15th of June, a detachment of marines from the *Cyclops*, which was in the roads, seized upon the Indian vessel, hauled down the Ottoman colours, and hoisted the English flag. The news of this event created great excitement in Jeddah. It was declared to be an insult against the dignity of Islamism. But this was only a pretext; the real object of the agitators was to take advantage of the circumstance to murder the Christians, whose presence, in their eyes, defiled the sacred soil of the Hedjaz, and to seize upon their property.

"About six o'clock in the evening, when the population were aware that the boat's crew had returned on board the frigate, and that no help could be given the Christian residents, a mob of fanatics attacked the English Consulate. On their approach, the Cawass took to their heels. Mr. Page, surprised in his bed, and unable to defend himself, was wounded seriously, and was then pitched from his balcony and cut to pieces at the foot of the flagstaff; his dragoman and clerk shared his fate. The house was pillaged. A considerable sum of money must have been found in Mr. Page's strong-box, as he was a merchant as well as Vice-Consul.

"Cries of 'Death to the Christians!' now arose on all sides, and the mob, thirsting for more blood, hastened towards the French Consulate. At about half-past six M. Eveillard and myself were just returning from our usual evening stroll. We had scarcely entered the drawing-room, where the Consul's wife and daughter were sitting, when the Consulate was surrounded. The Cawass closed the door, and kept outside to repel the attack. The Cawass Ahmet alone offered resistance, was wounded in his head, and thrown back into the street, where he remained for some time insensible.

"As soon as the Consulate was attacked, I went down stairs to defend the entrance by the staircase. Supported only by my servant, an Algerian, Hadji Mehemet, formerly a soldier in the native Rifles, whose devotion on this occasion was most praiseworthy, I was aware that it would be impossible to make a long resistance; but my object was to gain time, in hope that a detachment of troops might be sent to our aid. My only weapon was a cane with a hammer to it, and Hadji Mehemet had a club. With the courage of despair, we attacked the assailants, who faced us in bodies of never less than thirty or forty. After knocking down the foremost, we were obliged to dodge behind the stairs to avoid the shots fired at us. A hand-to-hand struggle ensued, and three times the assassins reached the first story and were driven back. At this moment, cries of 'The Kaimakan is coming' were raised, and the mob for a moment remained quiet in the court below.

"I did not think that any one of the assailants had reached the second story. I went up to make sure. I found Madame Eveillard lying dead on the floor, the Consul wounded, and his young and courageous daughter wounded in the cheek by a sabre-cut received while defending her father. The second story had been reached by the balcony of a neighbouring house, and having cut down the Consul, his wife, and daughter, the assassins retreated.

"On leaving the saloon, I heard Hadji Mehemet crying out, 'The flag is attacked; let us defend it!' I ran up the ladder, but was hurled down. Hadji Mehemet then ran up it, and succeeded in throwing down two of the assailants. We could not ascertain whether they were killed or not.

"This unequal struggle had now lasted nearly a quarter of an hour, and we expected to succumb every

moment. A man armed with a dagger came forward and asked me if the Kaimakan had arrived; I thought he was a Cawass in authority, when I heard Mdlle. Eveillard cry out, 'Take care! that man is going to stab you!' I rushed upon him to disarm him, but I received at the same moment a gash across my left hand from a sabre, a blow which broke the thumb of my left hand, and a dagger-stab through my right arm. I should inevitably have fallen without the assistance of Mdlle. Eveillard, who displayed the most extraordinary courage and presence of mind. I finally succeeded in disarming my assailant, and killed him.

"Seeing that the Kaimakan did not come, the assassins, whom we had thrice repulsed, made another bold attempt to get up the stairs, urged on by the yells of some fifty women who accompanied them. I stood on the lowest step, armed with my dagger. I ran through and killed the first man that advanced, and I stabbed two or three others. At this moment, the Kaimakan arrived, followed by two Cawass, and informed me that Colonel Hassan, who commanded the artillery, had refused to come to our aid, under the pretext that he had no orders, and could only receive them from the Governor-General.

"The Kaimakan and myself had only the two Cawass and my servant to support us; it was becoming impossible to hold out much longer. I therefore requested that official to endeavour to calm the mob; but it only made them the more violent. 'We want to have the Consul and his Chancellor,' they shouted; 'hand them over to us that we may put them to death; if you don't, we will kill you!' The Kaimakan began to falter, and was only prevented from complying by my threats. The mob continued to swell; the attacks of the assailants became more fierce; the Kaimakan was knocked down by a blow from a club. While I was picking him up, I received a sabre cut and a blow from a club on the head, which stunned me, and I fell. The assassins then rushed into the saloon, and put M. Eveillard, already wounded, to death.

"My faithful Algerine had never left my side, watching his moment either to carry off my body, if I was killed, or to take me to some place of safety, if only wounded. At the moment I received the last two wounds the servants of the Kaimakan were carrying off their master. Hadji Mehemet raised me up, concealed my face under the Kaimakan's robes, and we were taken to the house of the Colonel, who had refused us his aid. I was immediately sent to the military hospital, where I did not recover my senses till after I had been there above a quarter of an hour, and where I received every attention.

"At the moment M. Eveillard was being murdered and his house pillaged, the wife of a military official called Mehemet Effendi, to whom some days previously Madame and Mademoiselle Eveillard had shown great kindness, sent one of her slaves to save them. Mademoiselle Eveillard was carried off by the slave to the house of his mistress, and thence to the Kaimakan's harem, where she received every attention. I must also return my thanks for the care taken of myself at the Artillery Hospital."

On the 16th, sentence of death was pronounced by the Cadi against M. Emerat for having killed two Mahometans in the fray, and for days crowds assembled in front of the Artillery Hospital, asking whether he had found refuge there; but they were told that he had been taken on board the English frigate.

"We remained thus five days in suspense when, on the night of the 19th, the Pacha arrived from Mecca with a detachment of Chasseurs, and Namik Pacha took up his quarters at a barrack outside the town. On the next morning, the Governor-General sent his son-in-law to make inquiries after me, and asked me to visit him. I complied. Namik Pacha promised me to do everything in his power to inflict upon the assassins the chastisement which they deserved, and told me he was ready to give me such satisfaction as I might require. I replied that all that remained for me to do was to proceed and render a statement of the facts to the Governor-General of the Emperor. On leaving Jeddah, I wrote in that sense to Namik Pacha.

"Before I arrived at the Governor-General's, Captain Pullen had written to him to demand that the Christians who had escaped the massacre should be given up to him. Namik Pacha requested an interview. Captain Pullen proceeded to the palace, where I was also present. After the interview, Mademoiselle Eveillard, her servant, and myself, embarked on board the boats of the frigate, and the Christians who had escaped the massacre on board a native boat, under the command of the captain of the port.

"Captain Pullen wrote the same day to the Governor-General, demanding that the boats of the *Cyclops* should be allowed to come to the landing-stairs with armed crews; that the flags of France and England should be saluted by the artillery of the forts; that the flags should then be carried through the streets under an armed escort from the frigate; and that a procession should then go to the cemetery to read the burial service and pay military honours to the victims. The ceremony took place the following day."

A long account of the massacre, based on the lot-

ters of an English officer on board the Cyclops, has also been published. We here read, with respect to the immediate cause of the outrage, as follows:—

"Mr. Vice-Consul Page having called on the Cyclops to interfere in the matter of a British merchant ship which had illegally assumed a Turkish character, the 15th of June was appointed for hearing the case. The captain proceeded to the Consulate, where he found two merchants, the complainant, and the Consul. The ship had two owners, both British subjects. The wrongdoer would not appear until brought by the Janissary; and, the complaint having been read to him, he refused any answer, or to entertain the subject, stating that he would only do so at Calcutta, where the ship was registered. After waiting some time without eliciting any replies, he was ordered under arrest by Mr. Page, and, giving every circumstance consideration, the Court came to the decision that the ship was British, her owners British subjects, and that her assumption of a foreign character without referring to the Consul was contrary to law; this change of character had been arranged with the authorities of the place. The ship was accordingly seized, and a sufficient force placed on board to retain her. A letter was sent off immediately to the Pacha, then at Mecca, stating what had been done, also to the Lieutenant-Governor in the town. A reply was received, protesting against the seizure. However, the pretended owner, who was the cause of the disturbance, came, begged most humbly that the decision should be altered, and confessed that he was wrong in his proceedings; but, as he had before given much trouble to his Consul, and the letter had been despatched to the Pacha, and as it was also the opinion of the merchants (Indian) that an example should be made, no attention was paid to him, but he was released from arrest. He then departed, saying he should get his ship again at Calcutta. About half-past five o'clock, the captain of the Cyclops, with several of the officers, left to go on board, and reached the ship safely. That night some Greeks came off, in a state almost of nudity, stating that the people of the town had risen, pulled down the flagstaffs of the English and French Consulates, and were hunting up the Christians. As all this was by imperfect interpretation, and the Greeks are not famed for telling truth, the Cyclops kept quiet: the Greeks considered that the flags would protect the Consuls, besides which the local Government would, it was said, afford protection to all who sought it."

The letter then proceeds to relate those events with which the public are already familiar.

#### THE ORIENT.

##### EGYPT.

The Christians have been threatened and insulted in Alexandria, but the offenders were immediately arrested. A garrison of eight thousand men, and the energetic measures which have been adopted, prevent all apprehension of danger. M. de Lesseps has left for Constantinople.

##### COCHIN CHINA.

According to accounts from Manilla in the Madrid *Novedades*, the French Admiral in the Chinese waters, M. Rigault de Genouilly, had sent a message to the Governor to the effect that, at the beginning of June, he would go with his fleet to the Philippine Islands to take on board the Spanish troops destined to assist in chastising the Cochinese. The accounts add that it was believed that the intention of the French and Spaniards was to take the town of Tucoso, and then dictate their conditions to the sovereign of Cochin China. They add, that in the event of his refusing redress they intend to march on his capital, Huelo (or Hué), though it is strongly fortified.

##### IRELAND.

**THE HARVEST.**—Very favourable accounts of the harvest are received from all parts of the country. The weather has been extremely fine, and the reports of the potato disease have completely died out.

**PAPAL INTOLERANCE.**—The Marquis of Sligo, a Protestant, has been married, according to the rites of the English Church, to Miss Nugent, a Roman Catholic. The bride and bridegroom are distant relations, and within the grounds of affinity proscribed by Rome. The Pope, however, whenever he likes, grants special permission to persons so circumstanced to marry; and such permission was sought in the present instance, in order that the lady might have the satisfaction of a second marriage according to the ceremonies of her own faith. This was refused, though the Pope granted permission in the case of the sister of Lady Sligo, notwithstanding that the degree of relationship to her betrothed was nearer. But in that case the bridegroom was a Papist as well as the bride; while in the other instance he is a Protestant.

**THE LORD LIEUTENANT.**—A grand banquet has been given to the Lord Lieutenant at Galway. All the speakers congratulated the country on the progress it has made during the last few years.

**THE TIFTERY BANK.**—A notification from the official manager of this unfortunate bank informs the victims of Mr. Sadleir's swindling that a further dividend

of 1s. 6d. in the pound would be paid on and after the 30th.

**GALWAY AND AMERICA.**—A second start has been made from Galway to New York, with every prospect of the new line of vessels at length succeeding.

**LORD RODEN** was on Monday sworn in a member of the Irish Privy Council at Dublin. His name will be recollected as that of a vehement Protestant, who some years ago got into disgrace with the then Government in connexion with the Orange Lodges.

#### AMERICA.

The recent troubles with respect to the right of search have led to some friendly negotiations between the English and American Governments having reference to suspected vessels. In reply to the invitation of the former, that the latter should suggest some plan for an arrangement to determine the character of suspected vessels at sea, the Washington Administration has answered that it cannot see any plan not subject to grave objections, and calculated to produce greater evils than those sought to be prevented; but that it will consider any proposal that may be made by her Majesty's Government.

The Post-office is said to have been much embarrassed in the ocean mail arrangements by the inability to hear from Mr. Collins what he proposes relative to the fulfilment of his contract.

The conditions agreed upon at the conference between Governor Cumming, the Peace Commissioners, and the heads of the Mormon Church, are said to be that the troops shall enter the city without opposition; that the civil officers shall be permitted to perform their duties without interruption; and that unconditional obedience shall be paid to the laws of the land; while, on the other hand, past offences are to be forgiven, as was stated in the President's proclamation. All the houses in the city have been closed against both civil officers and strangers, except one, which was occupied by the Governor and his family. Everybody else was obliged to sleep in the waggons or on the ground.

Toronto, Canada, has been the scene of some political excitement. A boisterous meeting has been held, at the call of the Mayor, for the purpose, it was alleged, of securing the overthrow of the Government and putting the Opposition in power. The police interfered, and great confusion prevailed. The *Toronto Leader* says that threats were made to burn down the Parliament buildings, and that, as a matter of precaution, the military were in readiness.—The Montreal Parliament continues in session, and most of the estimates have been voted. The Inspector-General has introduced a proposition for a revision of the tariff, proposing an increase. Articles of luxury, such as silks, are taxed twenty per cent.; while a correspondingly light tax is put on articles of prime necessity. The tariff is also made incidentally protective. The proposed change has excited little criticism out of doors, but is expected to meet with opposition in Parliament. The weather has been favourable for the growing crops; but business was dull.

From Fraser River it is stated that one American vessel has entered the river in spite of the blockade. The Hudson's Bay Company's officials have appointed Customs officers, and chosen magistrates from among the immigrants. A good feeling exists between the company's people and the miners. After July, the license fee is to be strictly exacted. Miners are allowed to carry full supplies for themselves, but none for trade; and all passengers by steamers must be provided with a passport. An American's property has been confiscated because he traded without a license. A fatal collision has occurred at Fort Hope, in which an Indian and a white man were killed. The Hudson's Bay officials prevented further consequences.

The business part of Mariposa, in California, has been destroyed by fire. At San Andreas, a destructive conflagration has occurred.

The brig C. Perkins, of New York, has been sunk in the harbour of Havannah. It was known that she had landed a cargo of Africans, and her papers were detained at the United States Consulate. An unsuccessful attempt was made to bribe the Acting Consul-General to give them up.

Despatches had been sent to Mr. Forsyth in Mexico, approving his suspension of diplomatic relations with that country, and directing the withdrawal of the Legation, and its return to the United States. The Constitutional forces have been defeated in the vicinity of Guadalajara by Zuluaga's troops. General Ossollo is dead.

Six persons have been killed, and a large number of persons seriously injured, by an accident on the New York and Erie Railroad.

#### CONTINENTAL NOTES.

##### FRANCE.

**COUNT CAVOUR** has arrived at Plombières, and been received by the Emperor. On the same evening, he dined with his Majesty, and accompanied him after dinner to view the new park which is being laid out. On their return, they conferred together till a late hour.

Madlle. Eveillard, daughter of the French Consul murdered at Jeddah, arrived at Marseilles from Alex-

andria (says a letter from the former city) on the 22nd inst. She was accompanied by M. Emerat, Chancellor of the Consul. When the arrival of the steam-packet Jourdain was telegraphed, the Prefect went to the Joliette to receive Madlle. Eveillard, and took her to the Prefecture. She bears on her face the mark of a deep wound, extending from the ear to the mouth. M. Emerat, who is of small stature, is covered with wounds. He received a cut across the head from a yataghan, and two sabre cuts on his arms. His left hand is severely wounded, and still enveloped in a bandage; his right hand is slightly wounded, and he received a ball in the leg. The Prefect shook hands with him, and announced that the Emperor had conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honour on him. M. Emerat is twenty-five years of age.

The Count de Chambord, who has been visiting Belgium, has been received by the King with marked attention. He has even called on him—an honour only paid to crowned heads.

A curious case (says a contemporary) has been submitted to the Civil Tribunal of Chaumont (Haute Marne). A respectable young man prayed that his marriage with a young woman might be annulled, on the ground that a few weeks after its celebration he had discovered that the woman was *enceinte*; he also claimed damages for the wrong she had done him. It was proved that the woman was in the situation mentioned, and that she had never said a word about it to the man; also, that when he discovered it she threw herself on her knees and implored his pardon. It was argued that for a woman to keep silence on such a matter was not a sufficient legal reason for annulling a marriage; but the tribunal, in a judgment of great length, declared the union to be void, and ordered the woman to pay the man 500fr. damages.

The town and neighbourhood of Montbrison (Drôme) has been visited by a thunderstorm of unusual violence. Two or three persons were killed by the lightning, and several buildings were struck and injured. At Verjus (Saône-et-Loire), a house was set on fire by the lightning, and, before the flames could be extinguished, twenty dwelling-houses and barns, with all which they contained, were destroyed. In one district, the wind was so violent as to do a great deal of damage.

"The Government of Algeria," writes the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, "will be divided into two great departments—civil and military. Of the former, the present Prefect of Constantine, M. Leper, will be the head; the person who is to superintend the other is not definitively fixed on, but it is still said that the Military Governor-Generalship will be suppressed, and the military element be gradually deprived of its predominance. Notwithstanding all that has been said about the flourishing condition of the dependency, the emigration is little or nothing, and to promote it other measures are to be tried than those which have hitherto prevailed. A new division will also be created in the Ministerial Department of Algeria and the Colonies for railways, and it is stated that Prince Napoleon is resolved to pay great attention to the construction of public works."

Fuad Pacha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs at Paris, has paid a visit of ceremony to Mademoiselle Eveillard.

The Court of Appeal has reversed the sentence of imprisonment pronounced by the Tribunal of Correctional Police on M. Monceaux, the well-known money-changer of the Palais Royal, for having (as alleged) understated to a client the price at which he had sold some railway shares. M. Monceaux appears to be entirely innocent, and the prosecutor has been ordered to pay the expenses of both trials.

The Emperor left Plombières for Paris on Tuesday morning, and arrived at the capital in the evening.

There have been vague rumours of a conspiracy at St. Etienne; but it is difficult to ascertain whether or not they have any basis in truth.

The Minister of Marine has received a despatch announcing that M. Chassiron, son-in-law of Prince Murat, who has been charged with a mission to China, has arrived at Hong-Kong.

Queen Victoria, it is said, will not alight at Cherbourg, but will be entertained by the Emperor on board the flagship *La Bretagne*.

A lively account of the newly-completed harbour of Cherbourg has been communicated to the *Daily Telegraph* by its special correspondent, who writes:—"At the foot of the mountain, a little to the left, as you look towards the centre of the breakwater, clusters the town with its large stone houses of antiquated aspect, and running in a straight line from the railway station, are the port and inner basin for the use of merchant vessels. The latter, which is four hundred and six metres long and one hundred and twenty-seven metres broad, was not completely finished until 1835, but the former was finished in 1775. They are capable of containing a large number of vessels, and there is now a complete fleet of gun-boats crowded into the depths of the inner basin, having been found inconvenient for the time in the military port. The arsenal and docks, from the platform of the barracks, seem nothing but a mass of buildings without form; but the finest possible view can be obtained of the Roads enclosed by the breakwater. They occupy a bay three thousand metres deep, and seven thousand



metres broad, which is itself only the bottom of a great bay, bounded on the east by Cape Levi, and on the west by Cape La Hague. The dyke stretches like a vast wall of solid masonry, broken by tremendous-looking round forts, for a distance of nearly two miles and a half. There are forty-one islands and promontories further to defend the entrances; but the place has not quite the tremendous look, seen from the land, as Cronstadt or Sebastopol. The twelve forts, however, mount 593 guns; and if to these we add the vessels of all sizes which would be within in case of attack, it is easy to understand what a powerful force would be necessary to repeat the exploit of last century. At present, although the Mediterranean fleet has not arrived, and there are many other vessels expected from Brest, Lorient, and Rochefort, eight line-of-battle ships, one of first-class, are riding at anchor, besides frigates and such small fry. Our 'squadron of honour' will look very insignificant, I am afraid, on the great occasion."

## BELGIUM.

A debate on the Antwerp fortifications has been going on in the Belgian Legislature; but it has not yet terminated.

## MONTENEGRO.

A letter from the frontiers of Montenegro states, on what it represents to be good authority, that Prince Danilo has had communicated to him, through the Russian Consulate at Ragusa, a letter from the Russian department of Foreign Affairs, recommending him, in the name of the Emperor Alexander, to grant a complete amnesty to the Montenegrin refugees at Zara, and to replace them in the offices which they had held. The letter adds that this recommendation has been supported by the French Consul, and that Prince Danilo has promised to take the matter into consideration, but that his brother opposes it, because he is hostile to exiled persons.

On the 24th of July, the Turks attacked the Montenegrins at Leechauzka. The latter lost forty-eight men killed and wounded, and retreated to the mountains. Prince Danilo is sending reinforcements.

## SPAIN.

A naval division of Spain has taken possession, in the Queen's name, of some islands, which have been called Santa Isabella, in the Gulf of Guinea, and the commander of the division had made himself Governor of them. The Queen and King left on the 23rd for the Asturias, and reached Valladolid on the evening of the same day.

The *Madrid Gazette* of July 22nd contains Royal decrees appointing Señor Rios Rosas to the ambassadorship at Rome, and Señor Mon to that at Paris.

## ITALY.

The Salerno trials have at length been brought to a close. The sentences were delivered at ten o'clock on the night of the 19th ult. They are as follow:—Death: Nicolera (Neapolitan), Santandrea (Romagnano), Gagliani (Milanese), Giordano, Valletta, Martino, and La Sala (Neapolitans). Twenty-five years in irons: G. Poggi, F. Poggi, Rotta, and other foreigners. Sentenced to the Ergastolo: Nine. Several others are set at liberty, and the punishment of death has been suspended.

A quarantine of ten days was recently put upon all vessels coming from Malta and Marseilles, in consequence of the existence of the plague at Tunis. It is now practically taken off.

## TURKEY.

The Minister of Police, Mehmet Pacha, has been sent to Candia on a special mission by his Government. He is provided with fresh instructions. Tranquillity is far from being restored at Candia. Ten thousand Christians are said to be under arms in the island, and they show no disposition to surrender; but they have returned to their homes, in order to prepare for the elections. The Turks refuse to evacuate the fortresses, and at Retimo they have been guilty of great excesses. The Christian camp were about to avenge themselves, when Sami Pacha yielded.

The *Presse d'Orient* gives an account of three Frenchmen having swum across the Bosphorus, from the landing place of Stenia to the Asiatic coast, near Kandlidja—a feat which took them about fifty minutes to perform.

In the fresh petition which the Christians in Candia have addressed to the consuls, they say:—"We again protest against the sanguinary and infamous treatment to which we are constantly exposed on the part of the native Turks. We have hitherto suffered in silence. We now make our sufferings known to you, begging that they may be laid as soon as possible before the Sublime Porte through your legations at Constantinople, so that an end may be put to them." Then follows a statement of grievances, and the petitioners conclude:—"We can no longer bear such treatment on the part of the native Turks of our island. We beseech you, therefore, in our despair, to make known our sufferings to the Porte, in order that our august Sovereign may take pity on us."

The disturbances among the mountain tribes of Syria continue.

A Turk has insulted the Prussian consular flag at Belgrade.

## SWEDEN.

An extraordinary condemnation is recorded in the Stockholm journals. A tradesman of Gothenburg took a quantity of peas to a regiment in garrison, in execution of a contract; a lieutenant, not thinking them of good quality, refused them; an altercation ensued, and the tradesman, in a rage, struck the officer several blows. For this he was tried and condemned to be beheaded!

## SWITZERLAND.

The special committee of the Council of the Swiss States has unanimously recommended the rejection of the protest made by Geneva against fixing the residence of the Italian refugees.

M. Staempfli has been elected President of the Federal Council.

The people of Neuchâtel have rejected the new constitution of the canton by 5084 votes against 3841. The Constituent Assembly has therefore decided on modifying three of the articles, and resubmitting the constitution to the vote of the people on the 8th of August.

## DENMARK.

The Ministry for the common affairs of Denmark and the Duchies has been suppressed.

## A SIMPLE GERMAN.

THERE would appear to be some tutelary saint of swindlers, who constantly provides them with soft-headed fools for victims. The said fools are caught by the most obvious, the most often-repeated, and the poorest of tricks; and no amount of publicity in the newspapers appears to open their eyes to the devices of the sharpers, who, consequently, do not find themselves under any necessity of varying their contrivances. Scotchmen and North of England men, notwithstanding their shrewdness, are the most frequent victims; but this week a German name is added to the modern Book of Martyrology. A bearded and showily-dressed individual, named Richard Ralph, alias Norman, was charged at Worship-street, a few days ago, with fraudulently obtaining 43*l.* from Wilhelm Brockhen, a watchmaker of Hamburg, at present staying in London. We find the case thus reported in the daily papers:—

"The prosecutor, on the 9th inst., came over to this country, which he had frequently before visited for business purposes, and, while sauntering along Fish-street-hill a few days after his arrival, was abruptly accosted, in an uncouth, drawling accent, by the prisoner, who inquired the name of the lofty tower on the opposite side of the street. On telling him that it was the Monument, the man thanked him for the information, and intimated that he was a native of New York, from which place he had expressly travelled for the purpose of seeing the lions of London, and that he was anxious, above all things, to get a view of the Tower, if he only knew the way to it. Having some spare time on his hands, Brockhen proceeded with his Transatlantic acquaintance to the Tower, after surveying which and the adjoining docks, the courteous stranger insisted upon his taking some refreshment in return for his civility. They accordingly repaired to an adjoining tavern, in the parlour of which they found a gentleman seated in a state of exuberant hilarity, which, he explained to them, had been occasioned by the unexpected death of a wealthy uncle, who had left 30,000*l.* to be equally divided between himself and his sister. On the strength of this legacy, he insisted upon treating them with champagne, which they were jovially discussing, when he informed them that he was no other than the well-known Mr. Jackson, of Northampton, and that he had put up at the Crown Hotel, Bayswater, from which he had journeyed to that low neighbourhood in the hope of meeting a lady by appointment, but that she appeared to have jilted him, as he had waited in vain for her more than two hours. He then turned the conversation to the subject of gymnastics, in which he professed himself to be so proficient that he could vault over eighteen yards of ground at three leaps. The American received this boastful announcement with a rude roar of laughter, at which their wealthy companion expressed extreme disgust, and challenged them to accompany him into the yard, where he would perform the feat at once. They accordingly went there with him; but, finding that there was not sufficient space for the exhibition, they all repaired in a cab to two other houses in succession, with the like result; and, while expressing their disappointment in the parlour of the last house, a sedate elderly gentleman looked at them over his paper, and observed that, as he was himself an ardent admirer of athletic exercises, he would gladly take them to a place where they would find the required accommodation. Under the conduct of their fresh acquaintance, they thereupon proceeded to a public-house in Virginia-row, Bethnal-green, where they at length found a sufficiently spacious yard; but it was unfortunately intersected by a cross beam, with hooks attached to it, on examining which, the sprightly gentleman observed that he would probably be caught under the chin by one of the hooks in the course of his leaps, and, without intending a pun, he would be hanged if he did it there. A proposal was then made to amuse themselves in the skittle-ground, and a game was commenced be-

tween Mr. Jackson and his Yankee acquaintance, the latter of whom played so unskilfully that Brockhen, who was persuaded to bet in his favour, speedily lost all the money he had, amounting to about 8*l.* Mr. Jackson then offered to bet Brockhen that he was unable to knock down the pins in nine throws, to which he replied that he had no more money, although he felt confident that he could easily do it. Having been urged to repair to his lodgings and replenish his purse, he went there in a cab, accompanied by the old gentleman, and obtained 35*l.* from his landlord, with which he returned to the ground, where he found the other parties still playing, and having staked the whole amount upon the pending game, he almost instantaneously lost it. He was then asked to make another bet, but, having ruefully replied that he was again without a farthing, a pen and ink was placed before him, with a slip of paper, at the bottom of which he was requested to subscribe his name and address, which he had no sooner done than one of the men carefully folded it up and transferred it to his waistcoat pocket. At this stage of the proceedings, the elderly gentleman beckoned him out at the side door, and, on reaching the street, confidentially told him that he was afraid he had got among a set of rogues, who had swindled him out of his cash and a probable promissory note to any amount; but that he would certainly see him righted, and compel the thieves to disgorge their booty if he only waited there a few minutes. After patiently remaining about half an hour without seeing any more of his sympathising protector, he returned into the skittle-ground, and found the place deserted. He saw no more of either of the parties until the preceding afternoon, when he accidentally encountered Ralph, alias Norman, in the street. The sharper started off as soon as he caught sight of his victim; but the latter overtook him, after a sharp chase, and held him fast until the arrival of a policeman."

This ingenious gentleman, who is known to the police as a skilful and experienced hand at his vocation, was remanded.

Another case in which sharpers were concerned has come before the Bow-street magistrate. This time, the victim was not a simple German, but a simple Englishwoman. She was a servant out of place, and, becoming acquainted with one Mary Ann Livermore, went with her to a public-house in Hungerford-market, where a bet was made that her watch was not gold. The gamblers were a person who professed to be a detective officer, but who is really a betting man, and a "perfect gentleman." Ultimately, the foolish girl allowed the supposed detective to take her watch away, to ascertain its value. He returned with a pawnbroker's duplicate, showing that the watch had been pledged for 2*l.* 2*s.*; but, after a time, the girl gave him into custody, and he was charged at Bow-street, together with Mary Ann Livermore, on Monday. The woman, however, was discharged, as it appeared she really believed in the police functions of the betting man, who was remanded.

## THE SECRETS OF THE PRISON-HOUSE.

A COMMISSION *de lunatico inquirendo* was opened at York Castle, at the close of last week, to ascertain the state of mind of Mrs. Mary Jane Turner, wife of Charles Turner, Esq., official assignee in the Liverpool Court of Bankruptcy. Mrs. Turner was a person of humble birth, and for some time was the mistress of a man of high rank. She was then married to Mr. Turner, who gave her a good education (in which she had been sadly deficient), and with whom she lived happily for some few years. But one day a letter, directed to a Mr. Turner (though not, it would seem, intended for her husband), fell into her hands, and awakened the most furious jealousy. It was from a servant girl in Wales, and made an appointment for a meeting. Mrs. Turner went to the place named, saw the woman, and conceived that she had obtained further evidence of her husband's infidelity. From that time she conducted herself towards him in a very perplexing manner. She was jealous on the most frivolous pretences; believed that Mr. Turner was constantly intriguing with servant maids; and several times assaulted him very violently—on one occasion to the extent of fracturing his skull with a poker. For that offence she was put in Birkenhead gaol; but the husband refused to prosecute. It would seem, however, that Mr. Turner sometimes gave her cause for jealousy in remaining away for some days together; and he admitted in cross-examination that "he lost his temper at times when his wife was very violent, and had called her a strumpet." Once, she leaped out of window, and broke one of her legs. At length, the husband and wife separated, and, after a time, the latter accused two or three persons of attempting to poison her; but, on one occasion, she went to the shop of a chemist, and requested to be supplied with an emetic—apparently, to assist the appearance of poisoning. At the close of last year, her husband caused her to be conveyed to the private asylum, called Accomb House, near York, from which she twice escaped, but was brought back. Mr. J. W. Metcalfe, surgeon, the proprietor of this establishment, made some admissions in his cross-examination which greatly told against him. He had once called the lady by an opprobrious epithet, and, he added, "she had undressed before him; he would

not swear that he had not said to her, 'You have stripped before many men before now.' After her escape, he found her at a house in Blake-street, York, and used force to compel her to return to Acomb. She complained of her comb having been broken into her head. She screamed out, not in pain, but she screamed out. He had never beaten her physically. When he found her in Blake-street, she was in bed. He broke open the door. His authority for doing so was the fact that, when he had persons under his treatment, he considered it his duty to take every care of them. He might have called his groom to his assistance in carrying her to the cab. She told him he had torn the sleeve of her chemise off. She complained of his treading on her foot, and that she was thrust against the bedstead." It further appeared that she was denied the use of pen, ink, and paper, and was treated with great harshness.

Mr. Edwin James, who appeared for the wife, strongly denounced the cruelty to which she had been subjected by Mr. Metcalfe, and said that that gentleman "might rest assured that he would meet with the punishment he so richly deserved." Mr. Turner's counsel, in reply, said that, whatever the result of the inquiry, the husband would not allow his wife to return to Acomb House after the cruel treatment she had experienced there. The jury gave a verdict in favour of Mrs. Turner's sanity, and appended some remarks calling the attention of the Lunacy Commissioners to the management of Acomb House. The Commissioners have already signified their intention of holding an inquiry, which was to commence yesterday.

#### POISON CASES.

EDWARD MORRIS, a French polisher, living in Wilde-street, Liverpool, has lately died in a very sudden and mysterious manner. One day in the early part of the present month, he fell from a step-ladder and sprained his foot. He was placed under medical care, and appeared to be going on favourably until about ten days ago, when he complained of a burning sensation in his stomach. Another medical gentleman was then sent for; but, on his arrival, the man was in a dying state, being in great agony, and scarcely able to speak. An anodyne and stimulant were administered to him, but without effect, as he died very shortly afterwards. He was in two burial clubs, and his wife was to receive 20*l.* at his death. One of the doctors who attended him in his last illness found some antimony mixed with a cough syrup which he had given him a few weeks before. A post-mortem examination of the body was made, and a very small quantity of antimony—scarcely amounting to a grain—was discovered in the stomach and intestines. This, it was supposed, must have been administered a few hours before he died. The medical gentleman whose services were last called in believed that the accident which the man had met with was quite sufficient to have caused his death. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that he "Died from the effects of antimony; but how, or by whom administered, there is no evidence to prove."

Another case of poisoning, of a much more extensive and alarming kind, but happily without the same fatal termination, occurred about a week ago at Dublin. Between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, a number of women were seen rushing along the streets in a distracted state, carrying several apparently half-dead children in their arms. It afterwards transpired that upwards of sixty boys and girls had eaten a quantity of poisonous berries or nuts which had been thrown into the street from the stores of Mr. Maghew, a wholesale corn-dealer on Crampton-quay. The constables at the nearest police-station being informed of the occurrence, most of the sufferers were conveyed in cars, by their direction, to two of the adjacent hospitals. All the children were attacked with spasms in the stomach, and retched considerably. For some time it was thought that the effects of the poisoned berries would prove fatal; but the bad symptoms gradually subsided, and, at a late hour in the night, all cause for alarm had ceased, except in the case of a girl in one of the hospitals. A corn-porter employed by Mr. Maghew has been charged at the College-street police-station by a foreign optician, named Castello, with throwing the berries into the public highway. The man admitted the act, but said he did not suppose the berries would do harm to anybody. They had come to Ireland in a cargo of foreign wheat, and had been for some time lying in his master's stores; and he states that he threw them away to get rid of them. He was detained in custody preparatory to being brought before the College-street magistrate for examination.

#### ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

Two weeks ago, we related the case of a lady who was burnt to death in the gardens of the Crystal Palace, owing to her dress having caught fire from a fusee, the lighted end of which was lying on the ground. We called attention to the dangerous habit which some gentlemen have of scattering these perilous things about in public places; and this week we have to mention two other cases of accident to ladies from the same cause. In the first case—which was at Vauxhall—some one threw down a piece of lighted paper, with which he had pro-

bably been lighting a cigar; and immediately afterwards a lady stepped backwards on to it. Her muslin dress was at once in flames; but they were speedily subdued, and she was taken to Westminster Hospital.—In the second case, the lady in question was walking in the streets, when she set her foot on a fusee, and was soon enveloped in fire. As soon as the flames were stifled, she was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where she lies in a dangerous state.

By the neglect of the pointsman at the Willesden junction, the train leaving Euston-square at four o'clock p.m., on Monday, was turned off the main line on to the North and South-Western branch line, and came into collision with some coal trucks. The engine-driver was killed, and several of the carriages were thrown off the rails; but the passengers, with one exception, escaped without injury.

Some few days ago, a number of platelayers were at work on the North-Eastern Railway between Newcastle and York, when a special train came up. On the driver seeing the men in advance, he sounded his whistle; but the wind blew the sound in the opposite direction, and the noise made by the men in their operations contributed to prevent their hearing the shrill summons to clear the line. Accordingly, they were not aware of the advance of the train until it was close upon them. They then became confused, and one of them was hurled against the train with such violence as to cause instant death.

A lamentable accident occurred on Saturday, the 17th inst., by the falling in of a portion of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's coal stores at the Pietà, Malta. At a quarter to eleven in the morning, when the coalmen were employed in loading a lighter with coals from No. 8 store, the wall dividing it from the adjoining store, No. 7, being unequal to the pressure of the large quantity of coals contained in it, suddenly gave way, and a number of the workmen who had not time to escape were crushed to death by the falling mass of stones, coals, and rubbish.

#### CRIMINAL RECORD.

EMBEZZLEMENT AND SUPPOSED MURDER.—A seaman named William Thistle, belonging to the Tyne, is in the custody of the Newcastle-on-Tyne police on a charge of embezzling nearly 1000*l.* belonging to Messrs. Stevenson and Scott, shipowners, of that town. The circumstances of the charge made against him are peculiar. Messrs. Stevenson and Scott were the owners of a vessel which, during 1857, sailed from Bombay. A mutiny occurred among the crew at a place called Mangalore, and several of the men were given in charge and found guilty. A day or two afterwards, the vessel took fire, and the master was burnt, or came to his death by some violent means. Thistle, who was the chief mate, then took the command, sold the ship and stores, and appears to have put the money in his own pocket. He also drew bills in the names of the owners of the ship. On Saturday evening, he was arrested in London, and has been remanded.

ALLEGED MURDER AT GUERNSEY.—Nicholas Brouard, a man of sixty-five, has been found guilty at Guernsey, of murder, and sentenced to transportation for life; but there appears to be a probability of his innocence.

#### GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

THE certificate meeting of James Beagle, upholsterer, of Bridge-road, Lambeth, took place in the Court of Bankruptcy on Monday. The bankrupt (who was represented by Mr. Lawrance) had been in business twenty-five years, and had been in the habit of fitting up houses with furniture, keeping them seemingly occupied, and in some instances placing wine in the cellars, and then selling the furniture by auction, as if some gentleman had been residing at the houses. The Commissioner: "What course of business must this be called?" Mr. Lawrance: "The bankrupt for some time derived considerable profit from it." The Commissioner: "But latterly it has resulted in a loss." Mr. Gammon admitted that the assignees, for whom he appeared, and who were creditors for a considerable amount, were quite aware of the course of business pursued by the bankrupt. Mr. Commissioner Goulburn said that the bankrupt might take a second class certificate, after three months from the 14th of May.

A nice point of law, in connexion with the revocation of a will, was decided by Sir Cresswell Cresswell, in the Court of Probate, on Monday. The testator, Lieutenant Jacob, made a will, which was duly executed; but, one day, designing to annul it, he tore the several sheets of paper (which were then folded together) very nearly through. He would probably have completed the severance, but that he was reminded that, if the will were destroyed, and he died intestate, a lady in whom he was interested would receive nothing. He therefore checked himself; and the question now was, whether the will was annulled by being partially torn. The Judge decided in the negative, and pronounced for the validity of the document.

James Finch, a youth seventeen years of age, who was recently in the service of Mr. Towler, a cowkeeper and dairyman in Robert-street, Brixton, was charged at the

Lambeth police-office, last Saturday, with wilfully setting fire to a cow-shed belonging to his late employer, and causing the death of seven milch cows, of the value of 150*l.* His motive was revenge, because Mr. Towler had sent him away with only a week's notice. He was remanded.

Mr. F. W. Stevens, a sharebroker, residing at the Royal Exchange, was charged at the Mansion-house, on Monday, with appropriating to his own uses money with which he had been entrusted. A gentleman of property, named Rooke, gave Mr. Stevens the sum of 6000*l.*, with instructions to purchase London and Brighton Railway shares; and it would seem that Mr. Stevens only spent a small proportion of this amount, and that he has appropriated the rest. In the course of the examination, Mr. Stevens offered to hand over the balance to the prosecutor; but the latter refused to accede to the proposal. After a remand, and further examination, the accused was committed for trial. Some other charges of fraud were mentioned, but have not been gone into at present.

A ruffian, named Edward Brown, has made a most savage attack on Elizabeth Somers, a middle-aged widow, at a public-house in Shoreditch. He was intoxicated, and began by taking indecent liberties with the woman. When reproved for this, he beat her until she fell senseless on the floor. He also kicked and severely injured the policeman who apprehended him; and for these two assaults he has been sentenced by the Worship-street magistrate to seven months' hard labour. On being led away, he thanked the magistrate—probably in bravado.

Thomas Smith, the schoolmaster charged with stealing books from the Rev. Henry Stewart Byrth, superintendent of an academy at Bow, has been sentenced by the Thames magistrate to four months' hard labour. The penalty would have been heavier had he not been recommended to mercy by the prosecutor. In palliation of his offence, the accused said that he had only the small salary of 30*l.* a year, out of which he had to buy clothes, support his wife and two children, and maintain an aged father and a niece.

Mr. Combe, the Southwark magistrate, was imposed upon on Wednesday by a tale of distress told by one John Lawton, a discharged soldier, who was brought up accused of having broken a street lamp. He was dismissed and told to attend again the following day; but he afterwards obtained from the chief clerk means to take him down to Hull. On Thursday, an officer from the Mansion House attended, and said that the man was an impostor, and that he had victimised nearly all the police-courts in the metropolis.

A tall, powerful fellow, named Isaac Russell, has been examined at the Westminster police-office on a charge of violently assaulting, and attempting to rob, a labouring man near Cremorne Gardens, between two and three o'clock in the morning. When taken in charge by a policeman, he violently resisted. He was committed for trial.

Judgment was delivered on Thursday, in the Divorce Court, by Sir Cresswell Cresswell, on the suit for a judicial separation instituted by the wife of Dr. Cargill, late of Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the ground of wilful desertion without cause, for upwards of two years. The separation was granted.

#### THE ASSIZES.

JAMES SEALE has been tried at the Dorchester Assizes for the wilful murder of Sarah Ann Guppy, at Stoke Abbott, on the 30th of April. The girl was a cripple, and lived with her mother in a lonely cottage on the border of the fields. While she was sitting alone there on the day in question, Seale (who had been previously forbidden the house) went there, and, during his stay, a scream was heard coming from the house. Seale shortly afterwards left, and was seen by an old woman with his hands and clothes bloody. The woman questioned him, and he replied evasively; and ultimately the body of the girl was found in the garden with her throat cut. The cottage at that time was on fire. Seale's motive does not appear; but he has been found guilty, and sentenced to death. He is only twenty years of age, but is a widower.

The new trial of the Swinfen case, to which we referred in our last issue, commenced on Friday week at the Stafford Assizes, and, after extending over that day, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, Mrs. Swinfen. The announcement was received with loud applause, which the lady heard with great self-possession, though with marked signs of pleasure, and immediately left the hall, amidst the warm congratulations of her friends both inside and outside the building. The case turned on the validity of a will and the state of mind of the testator; but, as the story is told in our leading columns, we need not here repeat it.

The celebrated case of Leopold Redpath came before the notice of Judge and jury at the Chelmsford Assizes, a few days ago, in connexion with the case of Mowatt v. the Great Northern Railway Company. The plaintiff, who was formerly secretary to the Great Northern Railway Company, sought to recover damages for having been wrongfully dismissed from his office. The defendants put a great variety of pleas upon the record, the



principal of which were that the plaintiff had not performed the duties of the office of secretary in a proper manner, and that, owing to his neglect, Leopold Redpath had been enabled to commit frauds to a large amount upon the company; and they also alleged that, through the negligent manner in which the plaintiff had performed the office of secretary, they had sustained losses to the amount of 100,000*l*. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 200*l*; and at the same time said they were of opinion that there was no justification of his dismissal.

An action has been brought at York by a Mrs. Hardcastle to recover damages from the South Yorkshire Railway and River Dun Company, for the death of her husband, a gentleman well known in Sheffield in connexion with the press of that town. From the reports which have appeared in the daily papers we learn that, on the evening of the 13th of last May, Mr. Hardcastle had travelled to Rotherham to see his son, Mr. John Hardcastle, who resided there as a newspaper reporter. After they had transacted some business together, they walked to the station at Masbro', Mr. Hardcastle the elder intending to return to Sheffield by the mail train. They were too late, however, and the deceased consequently determined, contrary to the advice of his son and of two policemen, whom they met near the station, to walk back to Sheffield by what is called the Field-road. This Field-road is a public footway, which passes for some distance between a canal and an "overflow" channel belonging to the defendants, to a point within five yards of a large and deep reservoir of water, also belonging to the company. At this latter point, the path was turned by the defendants some twenty-four years ago, and carried at a right angle by a bridge over the channel; but at the turn no railing or other protection had been erected, nor had anything been done to warn persons using the footway by night of the dangerous nature of the neighbourhood. What considerably increased the danger was the proximity of a large blast furnace, which, upon the night of the 13th of last May, was blazing up from time to time, and throwing a momentary and uncertain light on all the surrounding objects, thus rendering the prevailing darkness of the night all the more perplexing. Mr. Hardcastle walked safely along the path leading between the canal and the "overflow" channel, until he arrived at the point at which the path had been turned by the defendants, where, instead of turning off by the bridge, he seems to have walked straight on into the reservoir, and so to have been drowned. It was proved that in 1840 another gentleman met with his death at the same place, under somewhat similar circumstances. The Coroner's jury had in that case sent a warning to the defendants of the dangerous nature of the locality; but the company had neglected to provide any additional protection for foot passengers. A verdict was now found for the plaintiff; damages, 20*l*. 2*s*.

An action to recover 2*l*. 10*s*. was brought at the Chelmsford Assizes last Saturday by a Mr. Parry, a farmer, of Debden, Essex, against a certain Dr. Watters, of Spring-gardens, London. The doctor professes to cure deafness (from which Mr. Parry is a sufferer) by a peculiar process discovered by him in China; and some time ago the plaintiff called at his house, and made inquiries as to the mode of cure. He saw some one who represented himself as Dr. Watters, and who agreed to send him an apparatus for 2*l*. 10*s*., relying on his honour for the payment of another 2*l*. 10*s*. at a subsequent period. Mr. Parry alleges that he directed that the apparatus should be sent to the cloak-room of the Eastern Counties Railway; but it was not so sent, and he therefore wrote to the doctor, and, after a delay of some days, received some medicine and a lotion, which were of no use to him. Being unable to get any satisfaction, he brought this action. The defence was that the person seen at the house of Dr. Watters was not the doctor himself, but one of his assistants, named Allen, and that Mr. Parry directed that the apparatus should be sent to the cloak-room, not of the Eastern Counties Railway, but of the South-Western, which was done. This was emphatically denied by the plaintiff, in whose favour the jury found their verdict.

Van Popler, the Dutch burglar whose story we related at full last week, was on Saturday found guilty at the Chelmsford Assizes, and was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

Luke Riley, a deaf and dumb man, has been tried at Stafford on a charge of assaulting Thomas Wheeldon, and robbing him of a watch, on the high road, after they had been drinking together at a public-house. The interpreter was also deaf and dumb, and seemed to have a system of signs different from those understood by the prisoner; so that some difficulty was experienced in making him understand. Ultimately, he was found guilty, and sentenced to four months' hard labour.

Ebenezer Cherrington was found guilty on Wednesday, at Ipswich, of the murder of Mrs. Studd, the wife of a baker, with whom he had formerly lived. Cherrington and the woman had for some time carried on an illicit intercourse; but at last there was a quarrel between them, and Mrs. Studd forbade the young man the house. On the 29th of April he remained in her room all night, threatening her and her daughter, and in the morning he fractured her skull with a poker. He was

now sentenced to death. Lord Campbell, who tried him, had the utmost difficulty in pronouncing sentence, so strong was his emotion; but the prisoner, who all along anticipated a conviction, learnt his fate with apparent insensibility.

Judgment of death has been recorded at Exeter on John Bickle, for a murderous assault on a girl against whom he had conceived some offence. The real punishment will probably be transportation for life.

George Hanmer, a convict at Chatham, has pleaded guilty at Maidstone to a charge of murderously assaulting a warder with an iron belt. He assured the Judge that he only regretted not having succeeded in killing his victim (which he was not far off doing), and he was sentenced to penal servitude for life, with an intimation that, if he committed such an act again he would be hanged.

Thomas M'Carthy has been found guilty at Maidstone of an assault, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, on James Gornell. The prisoner was a sergeant of the North Cork Rifle Militia Regiment, and Gornell was a private in the West York Militia. Between these two regiments there was some feud, and, one night, without any provocation, M'Carthy and four of his comrades attacked Gornell and one of his comrades at a beer-shop. The prosecutor was so seriously wounded by a bayonet that it was found necessary to amputate one of his legs, and for a long time his life was despaired of. M'Carthy was sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

James Morris, a young man of twenty, was on Wednesday found guilty at the same Assizes of the manslaughter of Philip Redwood. The case arose out of a prize fight in the Essex marshes on the 26th of last May. Morris was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

The miseries of convict life have been illustrated in a case tried at Maidstone. A convict, named Haynes, was indicted for escaping from the hulks at Deptford. He said that the horrors of Pentonville model prison had had such an effect on his mind that, when removed to Deptford, he in some degree lost his reason from the sheer sense of relief, and that he then ran away. Baron Bramwell thought the act but natural, and merely added to the original term of the man's punishment the few months he had subtracted from it by his escape.

#### OBITUARY.

THE LATE DR. DUNHAM.—The papers announce the death, on the 17th, of S. Asley Dunham, LL.D., with whose name the public are familiar, and whose works will long survive. Dr. Southey, we know, spoke of his knowledge as marvellous, and that, too, in a department where Southey himself was considered especially informed—the history of the middle ages. His *History of Spain and Portugal* won the admiration of distinguished Spanish scholars; and we have heard learned Spaniards speak with amazement of the great original research by which it was distinguished—not to be surpassed even by their own standard historians.—*Athenæum*.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

COLONEL C. P. AINSLIE, 14th Light Dragoons, commanding at Kirkee, has been ordered to proceed immediately to Gwalior, to assume command of the Second Brigade of the Central India Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose, in consequence of the retirement of Colonel Charles Stuart, of the same corps, from ill-health. The latter officer is now on his way to Calcutta from Calpee, on the way to England, on medical certificate.

THE INCOME-TAX AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—For some weeks past, a large proportion of the men's wages in the Royal Gun Factory Department of Woolwich Arsenal has been withheld for income-tax stated to be due on over-work, &c., during the past three years. The men, whose weekly pay amounted to 3*s*. and 2*s*., were accordingly allowed but 8*s*. and 7*s*. for nine consecutive weeks, which has caused considerable inconvenience, and in some cases severe distress. A statement of the circumstances having been laid before General Sir William Codrington, one of the members of the borough, by Mr. Graham and some other members of the local board of health, a notice has been posted in the Royal Arsenal stating the amount of money received from that department in liquidation of the claim, amounting in some cases to 13*l*. per man. The notice concludes by informing the men that, pending instructions from the War-office, no further sum will be deducted on that head, and if it should be proved that any overplus had been received it will be refunded.—*Times*.

CHEATING AT PORTSMOUTH.—The contractor for meat to the troops in Portsmouth garrison, who had already been convicted twice of cheating the soldiers in their weight, has again been sentenced to a fine for the like offence, and for using unstamped weights.

ADMIRAL LORD LYONS, G.C.B., &c., accompanied by Mr. Algernon Lyons, his flag lieutenant, returned to Portsmouth on Tuesday, but not to his flagship. His Lordship has engaged a suite of rooms at the Portland Hotel, Southsea, where he will sojourn for the present. Marshal the Duke of Malakoff has visited his Lordship

ARMY KITCHENS.—M. Soyer, on Wednesday, opened his model kitchen for the army, one of which is built at the Wellington-barracks, in the presence of General Lord Rokeby and numerous other military authorities. Experiments were made with the rations of the troops, with a highly satisfactory result, as M. Soyer produced, out of the usual amount of rations, the following bill of fare, viz.:—semi-stewed mutton and soup, pea-soup, stewed beef and pudding, salt pork with cabbage, salt beef, stewed beef with dumplings, roast mutton, roast beef, fried potatoes, sauté beef, sauté mutton, sauté liver, rice pudding, and plain boiled rice. M. Soyer has been directed to cook a dinner for a battalion of Guards on his improved system.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The visit of the Queen and Prince Albert to their daughter at Potsdam is now announced in the *Court Circular*, which states that "her Majesty and his Royal Highness will leave England upon the 10th of August, and cross to Antwerp, whence they will proceed by railway to Potsdam, sleeping one night on the journey. On account of the state of the health of the King of Prussia this visit will be entirely of a private and domestic character, and no festivities or Royal visits will take place." The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Alice, Princess Louisa, and Count Mensdorff, embarked on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert on Monday afternoon, and cruised to Spithead.—The Queen will arrive at Leeds on the 6th of September, and open the new Town Hall on the 7th.

LADY MORGAN.—The *Athenæum* states that this distinguished authoress is not only out of danger, but actually well.

MADAGASCAR.—The crew of the French vessel, the *Marie Caroline*, of Nantes, have been massacred at Madagascar, at the instance of the King. The vessel was afterwards pillaged and burnt. Only three of the crew escaped.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAINSHIP.—Robert Scott, Esq., was last Saturday elected to the office of Chamberlain of the City of London, in the room of the late Sir John Key, Bart. There was no other candidate, Mr. Scott's opponents having withdrawn.—At a Court of Common Council held on the previous day, the various changes proposed in the office of City Chamberlain, including the reduction of the salary from 2500*l*. to 1500*l*. a year, were unanimously agreed to. It was also decided that the Chamberlain should not be allowed to engage in any other business.

THE SERPENTINE.—A deputation of medical men and others waited upon Lord John Manners on Tuesday, to complain of the impure state of the Serpentine, which was described as extremely injurious to both bathers and pedestrians. Lord John Manners gave some hope that measures would be adopted to abate the nuisance.

THE GOODWOOD RACES have taken place during the week. Thursday was "the Cup Day," when the grand prize—consisting of two massive silver tankards—was won by Mr. J. Merry's Saunterer.

MR. G. P. R. JAMES, the novelist, who has been for several years her Majesty's Consul at Richmond, Virginia, has been appointed Consul at Venice; and Mr. Barbar, whose conduct as Acting Vice-Consul at Naples during the cessation of diplomatic intercourse with the court of the Two Sicilies has been so frequently approved, will succeed Mr. James as Consul at Richmond. The appointment is worth about 700*l*. a year.—*Idem*.

GREAT MEETING OF ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE NORTH.—During the past week, there has been a great gathering of Roman Catholic ecclesiastics and influential laymen at Ushaw College, about five miles from Durham.

ST. PAUL'S.—The Bishop of London has received an intimation from the Queen that her Majesty will contribute 100*l*. to the improvements in St. Paul's for the services.

THE HERRING FISHING.—A couple of British gunboats are cruising off the Northumberland coast, protecting the English fishermen engaged in the herring fishing. Le Corse, French war steamer, is also looking after the French fishermen who are following the same employment.

AN EXTRAORDINARY TRAVELLER.—A few days since, a young lady, with a foreign accent and rather eccentric manners, dressed all in white, with yellow boots, alighted at the Peterborough Railway-station. Her luggage was addressed as follows:—"Her Divine Majesty, The Zion Holy Ghost, Empress of the Universe, Beloved Bride of Heaven, passenger to Silverdale, near Lancaster." She stated that she was an angel from Heaven, and presented one of the clerks with a tract, written partly in Latin, partly in French, and partly in English.

FIRE.—The premises of Mr. Saunders, carver and gilder, Foley-street, Great Portland-street, Marylebone, were burnt down late on Monday night, and one of the inmates has been killed. Mr. Saunders, jun., was aroused by a strong smell of fire, and on opening his bedroom door was met by such a dense body of smoke that it drove him back into the room. He then opened his bedroom window, on the third floor back, got on the

tiles. He thus broke through the roof of the room where his mother and father slept, but was unable to reach them for the smoke. The fire-escape from Portland-place was shortly on the spot, and the conductor placed it against the burning building, when the ladders took fire, and he was compelled to retreat. Engines, however, speedily arrived, and the flames were speedily subdued. The firemen then went in search of Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, and the body of the latter was discovered, bearing signs of suffocation. Mr. Saunders, senior, was also found nearly suffocated, and was removed to the Middlesex Hospital, where he lies in a precarious state. Mr. Saunders, junior, is much cut with the glass, and the remainder of the inmates only escaped with considerable difficulty.—An alarming fire broke out in the convict establishment at Portland, Dorset (where there are upwards of one thousand four hundred prisoners), between twelve and one o'clock on Sunday morning. It originated in the baking-house, which is situated in the centre of the prison building; and, as there was a strong wind at the time, a serious conflagration appeared inevitable. A body of the North Lincoln Militia, under Captain Taylor, from the Veme barracks, quickly arrived with the engine, with which, and the prison engines, they succeeded in extinguishing the flames before three o'clock. The bakehouse, however, was destroyed.—One of the largest conflagrations which have occurred for a long time broke out on Sunday, during the gale, on Acorn Wharf, Rotherhithe. A vast number of stacks of timber were consumed; nearly two acres of ground were cleared of the buildings and the piles of wood on them. The flames even extended to vessels on the river; and the whole neighbourhood for a time was threatened. It was some hours before the fire was subdued.

**LAUNCH OF A TURKISH GUNBOAT.**—A boat, built expressly for the conveyance of Turkish troops up the shallow river which leads to the Montenegrin district, was launched last Saturday from the yard of Mr. Thompson, of Rotherhithe. When fully armed and equipped, it will only draw three feet of water. It is called "the Boyana," that being the name of the river for which it is designed.

**THE TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD ACCIDENT.**—The report of Mr. Marsh Nelson, architect, to the deputy-coroner for Middlesex, on the subject of the accident in Tottenham-court-road last May twelvemonth, when two houses fell down, and several persons were killed, was published last Saturday, in obedience to the order of the House of Commons. The report, dated the 3rd of June, is very adverse to the Metropolitan Building Act, as one which "legalises bad building, which has made London as inferior to many continental cities as it was formerly superior, and which, by its conflicting and contradictory rules, defeats the only object which such an act should have in view—viz. the substantial construction of all houses and buildings whatsoever, the prevention of the spread of fire, and the protection of the inhabitants from accident." Mr. Marsh Nelson considers that the immediate cause of the accident was the cutting of the front hole in the party-wall between the houses of Mr. Hunter and Mr. Maples. The primary cause is to be sought in the evidence of the district surveyor, who stated that no "detail survey" was made before permission was given for the alterations, whereas nothing short of rebuilding should have been allowed.

**FLOODS IN NORTHUMBERLAND.**—A deluge of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, fell in the neighbourhood of Newcastle on Tyne on the night of last Saturday and early on Sunday morning. The consequence was that the country was flooded, and that a great many walls were thrown down and roads damaged; but we do not hear of any loss of life, though a railway bridge was carried away, and several houses were partially ruined by the pressure of the water.

**BLINKERS, OR NO BLINKERS?**—Mr. Rarey has written a letter to the *Times*, strongly advocating the disuse of "blinkers" in connexion with carriage horses. He says, from personal experience, that horses go much better without than with them; soon get accustomed to all the objects of street and road; and are less likely to be frightened when they have the use of their sight than when they hear noises which they cannot account for. They would also, he adds, often avoid collisions with other vehicles and with foot passengers if they could see freely. Blinkers have almost been given up in America; and Mr. Rarey is sure that, if the cabmen of London would do without them for a year, they would not again resort to them. He publishes a letter from a London cab-proprietor to the same effect.

**A FEARFUL PREDICAMENT.**—One day last week, while four little boys were diverting themselves by leaping in and out of an old corn-chest that stood in the stable of a farm in the Carse of Gowrie, the whole of them got into it at one time, and drew down the lid, which being furnished in the common way for a padlock, the holder caught the staple, and made them prisoners at once beyond the possibility of extricating themselves. Fortunately, however, the horses had to be suppered; but the ploughman whose duty it was to do so had performed his task, and was leaving for the night, when he thought he heard some movement in the chest. Aware there was no corn in it, he was convinced he was deceived; but, curiosity prompting him, he lifted the lid

and found the now missed and anxiously sought for prisoners still alive, but quite unconscious, or unable to make the least effort for their deliverance. Had a movement on the part of one of them not drawn the attention of the ploughman at the last moment, the whole four would doubtless have been dead before morning.—*Perthshire Advertiser.*

**LONDON REFORMATORY FOR ADULT MALE CRIMINALS.**—The committee of this institution, which was established nine years ago for the reformation of adult male criminals, finding themselves to be considerably in debt, summoned a meeting of many leading friends of the reformatory movement, which was held at the institution, No. 9, Great Smith-street, Westminster, on the 22nd inst. The Earl of Shaftesbury was in the chair, and, in the course of his observations, said that Mr. Hanbury, M.P., had promised to give 50*l.* if another 450*l.* could be raised, and that, if the necessary funds could not be raised, the committee would have no alternative but to close the doors and turn the forty-one inmates on the institution into the streets. A conversation ensued between the members of the committee, Lord Haddo, and others present; and, before the meeting rose, 150*l.* of the 450*l.* was promised.

**TALLOW MELTING IN THE CITY: STREET DANGERS.**—A report from Dr. Letheby, with reference to the nuisance created in hot weather by tallow melting establishments in the city, was read at a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday. The doctor suggested certain sanitary arrangements for preventing or lessening the nuisance. Mr. Ross moved that the tallow melters referred to should be required to adopt these recommendations; which was at once agreed to.—Attention was called, at the same meeting, to the danger to street passengers resulting from the falling of flower pots from windows during gales such as that of Sunday; and from the large and ponderous cornices which have been affixed to the top of many new buildings, "and which seem," said Mr. De Jersey, "to overhang the streets like an avalanche." The same gentleman referred specially to one with respect to which he had been informed that, had it not been cramped together by tons of iron, it would have fallen, and some professional men still consider it unsafe. Mr. Ross said that a cornice had fallen from the top of a house in Wood-street, and had killed a man. For some little time after that, the cornices had been made smaller, but they had again got large. No formal steps were taken on the subject at the meeting on Tuesday, but the matter will be further inquired into.

**THE INDIA BILL.**—The following protest was entered by the Earl of Albemarle against the Government of India Bill:—"Dissentient.—1. Because the bill establishes a Home Administration for India at once inefficient, unconstitutional, and expensive. 2. Because the Council it gives to the Secretary of State is too numerous for either deliberation or action, while the parties composing it consist mainly of the very individuals who were engaged in conducting that form of government which the bill itself condemns and supersedes. 3. Because the measure provides that a moiety of the Council shall be chosen on the vicious and long-condemned principle of self-election. 4. Because the members for Council are virtually appointed for life, and, besides being endowed with large salaries and ample pensions, are, moreover, paid by a great patronage, for the dispensation of which they are wholly irresponsible. 5. Because the government provided by this bill, partaking largely of the character and composition of its condemned predecessor, holds out little hope that the misgovernment which has driven the people of India into rebellion will be abandoned. 6. Because the members constituting the Council of India, while drawing large salaries and enjoying extensive patronage, are, contrary to Parliamentary precedent and sound principle, not prohibited from holding other offices of emolument or engaging in commercial transactions, thus interfering with their efficiency as public servants and exposing them to the suspicion of jobbing and corruption. 7. Because the Council constituted by the bill, cumbersome, expensive, and inefficient, can have no other effect than either to thwart the Secretary of State or to screen him from Parliamentary responsibility, while efficient and experienced Under-Secretaries would have afforded more effectual and constitutional advice and assistance in the discharge of his duties."

**SEA FISH.**—A few days ago, M. Coste, the eminent pisciculturist, communicated a paper to the Academy of Sciences, in which he stated that, with the aid of the Minister of Public Works, he had been able to create a kind of marine observatory at Concarneau (Finistère) for the purpose of studying the habits and instinct of various sea fish. A terrace has been formed on the top of a house on the quay, with reservoirs arranged like a flight of steps. The sea water is pumped up to the topmost reservoir, and thence flows down slowly, after the manner of a rivulet, fifty centimetres in breadth, along all the other reservoirs, which together form a length of about eighty metres. This length is divided into ninety-five cells by wire-net partitions, which, allowing free passage to the water, yet prevent the different species of fish from mingling together. By this ingenious contrivance, each kind lives separate, enjoying its peculiar food and habits unconscious of its state of captivity.

## Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, July 31st.

## LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### AMENDMENT OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

LORD CAMPBELL gave notice of his intention to introduce next session two bills to amend the criminal law.

#### THE VACANT SPACE NEAR ST. PAUL'S.

In reply to the Earl of HARRINGTON, the Earl of DERRY said that the Corporation of London intended to build only on one half of the vacant space near St. Paul's Cathedral.

The House adjourned at nine o'clock to Monday.

### COMMONS.

#### THE CASE OF SERJEANT BRODIE.

Mr. CONINGHAM brought forward the case of Serjeant Brodie who, having been dismissed the service for an alleged breach of discipline, had been appointed foreman in the Saddlery department at Weeden, and dismissed without any gratuity for his services.—General PEEL said that Serjeant Brodie had accepted a gratuity offered to him. An alteration in the Saddlery proposed by him had not been adopted.

#### TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

In answer to Mr. WILSON, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that concessions had been granted by the Turkish Government which would enable a telegraphic communication with India to be opened, which he hoped would be in operation in the present autumn.

#### THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.

In answer to Lord ELCHO, LORD JOHN MANNERS said there was no intention of allowing other artists besides Mr. Stephens to erect a full-sized model of a Wellington Monument in St. Paul's.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.—OUR FORCES IN INDIA.

On the question that the Lords' Amendments to the India Bill be considered, LORD STANLEY, in answer to Mr. VERNON SMITH, said it was impossible to form an opinion of the number of mutineers in India. The European force of the Queen's amounted to 78,416; but from that must be deducted 7430 reported sick. There were 11,059 drafts on their way out. Deducting for casualties, he considered that the total of both branches amounted to between 70,000 or 80,000 men. The responsibility with respect to the reconstruction of the Indian army must ultimately rest on the Government. With regard to the financial part of the question, four and a half millions had been borrowed out of the eight millions granted by the India Loan Act of this session. The transfer of the authority of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Queen would be made known in the most public manner, and the religion of the natives would be respected by the authorities in that country.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

After a long discussion on the Lords' amendments to the Government of India Bill, a division was taken on the amendment which rejected the application of competitive examination in the scientific branches of the Indian army; and the Lords' amendment was agreed to by 53 to 45.

A number of subjects were brought forward, and the question of the adjournment till Monday, which was brought on last; and ultimately the House adjourned at half-past eleven.

### THE CONTINENT.

It is reported that the Queen and King of Spain have been invited by the French Emperor to be present at the fêtes at Cherbourg.

"The Secretary of the United States Legation at Constantinople," says a letter from Beyrout, in the *Vienna Gazette*, "arrived here on the 8th, having in his custody five Bedouins, who had been given up to him to be punished as murderers of an American family at Jaffa."

"The French steamer yesterday," says a letter from Athens, of the 17th, in the *Austrian Gazette* of Vienna, "brought the news that the Austrian consul at Retimo, in Candia, who also conducted the French consulate, had, after hauling down the Austrian flag, left the place in consequence of acts of violence committed against the consulate by the Turks."

In connexion with the Cherbourg fêtes, the Prefect of the Manche and the Sub-prefect of Cherbourg have been sent for to Paris, to receive orders from the Minister of the Interior relative to a surveillance of the Channel Islands, where there are a great many French refugees.

Some Sardinian war vessels, which were about to proceed to Cherbourg, have received counter orders directing them to cruise in the neighbourhood of Candia, in order to protect the Christians, who are threatened with death by the Mussulmans.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 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.

### WHAT IS SIR COLIN CAMPBELL ABOUT?

THE question that heads this article is beginning to be asked even in the highest quarters in India. The question we ask is, Have we got the "right man in the right place?" or have we a commander-in-chief who finds the embarrassments of his situation beyond the scope of his genius—the novel character of the resistance he is called upon to overcome too menacing for the means at his command—the active pursuit of armed banditti too much or fulness of years, and too perplexing in its character and pertinacity to be dealt with efficiently by his whole stock of military resources and experience? Why does every telegram but repeat the story of rebels routed, strongholds stormed, rebels reunited, strongholds again recaptured, rebels driven from one locality reappearing in half a dozen, disaffection exhibiting itself in districts hitherto tranquil and loyal, utterings of discontent everywhere at the retroacted, the expensive, the resultless operations taking place for the re-establishment of peace in our Indian possessions? The truth must not be disguised. There is a growing impression that Sir Colin Campbell is not equal to the emergency which he has to deal with; that he is resorting to a wrong system of military tactics; that he is making the grievous mistake of dealing with scattered, flying parties of armed brigands by employing regular troops in heavy marching order, with all the pomp and encumbrances of regular warfare, in the vain hope of coming up with and annihilating the agile fugitives. We know that our men are being decimated at a fearful rate, not by the foe—mistakes and fool-hardy actions have had their full share in thinning the ranks of our seasoned veterans—but by the severity of the labours exacted from them, by the noonday marches, by the never-ending pursuit, by the fatal sunstroke, and by the harassing duties our gallant troops are called upon to perform.

Shall India prove to England what Russia proved to France. If this consummation is to be avoided, it will not be by the genius of the present Commander-in-Chief, nor by the exercise of the military policy he is pursuing. If we are to hold India at all, unless the system of dealing with the rebels is wholly changed, we shall have to pour into the country four or five times the military strength now there, or that would be needed in the hands of a more decided, less dilatory, and wider-in-grasp-of-mind commander-in-chief. What is wanted is not regular troops and scientific warfare, but light guerillas to hunt down the rebels, prevent them from reuniting in force, and to cut them up wherever found. If some such system be not speedily adopted, we shall find the difficulty increase in intensity, and speedily make its gravity apprehended by the most obtuse intellect in the Cabinet or the country, in spite of the flowery and untrustworthy revelations—untrustworthy, because understood to be direct inspirations from Sir Colin Campbell himself—of the "Special Correspondent" of the Times.

In strong contrast to Sir Colin Campbell stand Generals Rose and Lugard; they are doing all that military men ought or can do, and were either in the post of the present Commander-in-Chief, the be-

lief is that the utter destruction of the rebels would be very soon accomplished, and that the final pacification of the disturbed districts would speedily be announced.

We have not penned these remarks in any spirit of detraction towards Sir Colin Campbell, or upon any insufficient foundation. We know we but echo sentiments prevalent in the highest quarters in India, and we feel assured that the spirit of our present notice will be substantially corroborated by what we shall very soon hear from official sources.

### JEWISH EMANCIPATION.

BARON ROTHSCHILD is now a *bona fide* member of the House of Commons. He has taken his seat in a somewhat roundabout way, but no matter—he is now, in his character of one of the representatives of the City of London, as constitutionally competent as Messrs. Spooner, Newdegate, and Co., to vote upon all questions affecting the political, commercial, and religious welfare of this very Christian nation. We have done our part to accomplish the adoption of the great principle embodied in the case of Baron Rothschild; we desire to indulge in no unbecoming triumph at the victory that has been gained, nor do we wish to insult or exult over our opponents who have fought unflinchingly in the ranks of anti-Liberalism, and who have only succumbed because beaten by the irresistible will of the people at large, expressed through their representatives.

We do not agree with those of our contemporaries who have indulged in unseemly vituperation of those gentlemen who took a different view of the question, and regarded the principle at issue in a different light from ourselves. We think that Messrs. Spooner and Newdegate have done no more than their duty to themselves and their country, according to the best of their mental light and special bias, and that their unrelenting opposition is entitled to respectful consideration, because founded on conscientious but mistaken motives. As English gentlemen, and as members of the Legislature, now that the contest is over, they will, without doubt, be disposed to bow to the will of the nation, and to work cordially with those Jewish representatives who have found, and who may hereafter find, their way into the British Legislature.

But let not the difficulties or the nature of the struggle and victory be misconceived or undervalued. Baron Rothschild, as an individual, is to be placed wholly out of the question. It was not because we, and those who laboured with us, specially desired to see Baron Rothschild, or any other educated and enlightened member of the Jewish faith, sit for London that we threw ourselves into the sparse and scattered ranks of those who planned the assault on prejudice, and who, by the bold and startling doctrine they enunciated, showed that they had made a long step in advance of even the advanced Liberalism of the age. It required a strong exhibition of moral courage to announce in the face of the world "that religious tenets shall not be a disqualification for civil privileges," and to give that proposition a practical direction by demanding the admission of Jews to the Legislature. It was not only a bold effort, but it was a work surrounded with all but insuperable difficulties. We had first to overcome the transmitted rooted personal prejudices to Jews entertained by all classes—prejudices not altogether unjustifiable, when the not overcleanly habits, the loose morals, and the questionable principles of honesty of the mass of the Jews resident in the localities of Petticoat-lane and Houndsditch were taken into account. Next, we had to conquer the strong religious aversion which unquestionably existed even in the most tolerant Christian mind against fraternising cordially with a race against whom the ban of the Almighty was believed to be still in force. On the other hand, there was the known reluctance of a portion of the Jewish race to accept the proffered boon. This section of the Jews still stands immovably aloof from its own liberal brethren, and from all other peoples—still conceives that its destiny is towards the East—still believes itself to be the only chosen and elect of God—still regards the Christian as holding an inferior rank in the policy of creation, and would disdain to stoop to ask or to receive a favour from Christian hands.

We say it required no insignificant share of moral courage on the part of those who undertook the great work of vindicating the principles of true Liberalism, to battle with all these difficulties, to face

the obloquy unsparingly cast upon those engaged in the struggle, and to persevere year after year until the question was brought to a triumphant issue. And in proportion to the difficulties which have been surmounted, and the labours which have been undertaken unselfishly, so ought to be the gratitude of the Jewish people. It is more than doubtful, if the positions were reversed, whether the Jews would be induced, under any circumstances, to extend the same favour to Christians. The way that Jews can best show that they appreciate the concessions that have been made is by getting rid of their own prejudices, by educating themselves up to that standard which shall enable them to cast aside inconvenient and unsocial traditions and ceremonies, and to copy those examples, which have done so much to propitiate the English nation in their favour, set by a Rothschild and a Salomons.

### SOME OF THE CAUSES OF THE REBELLION.

THE elder Quarterlies of the blue and yellow colours, though less influential than heretofore, are still read as party organs, and may be trusted as the indicators, where they have ceased to be the guides, of future party policy and action. Party also in the present day is often seen at a loss for a policy, and on such occasions our heavy contemporaries reveal at least the views of the more active and leading minds. There is an article on British India in our Derbyite contemporary which, weighed on these grounds, is of unusual interest at the present time; and as it is too recent to have been very generally read, we think a notice of it will be acceptable.

Our contemporary attaches a very secondary importance to the constitution of the home government of India, being probably not very well satisfied with the new bill. The important question is, "How is India to be governed?" by that ambiguous word "how" meaning, on what principles? This question naturally brings under consideration the manner in which India has been governed, and only one conclusion forces itself on the mind from a review of the past, namely, that almost every part of the existing system requires to be changed in principle, or reformed in detail. Who would have expected to have heard from our great Conservative contemporary that the grievances of the people of India are the cause of the Sepoy rebellion? Yet such is his opinion. "The Sepoy army was a part of the people. Its grievances were those of the population from which it had been drawn, and with which it still maintained the most intimate social ties," and hence the rebellion. This is the first and only intelligible explanation which has been given of the origin of the rebellion, its early features, and its ultimate spread; and of the repeated evidence which every mail brings of its having the sympathy and support of a part of the population in that part of the country where it prevails.

The proofs which our contemporary gives in support of this opinion appear to us not all equally sound and convincing, and he has omitted some of, in our opinion, paramount influence. For instance, he refers to the petitions of the Protestant missionaries of all denominations in Bengal, as to the deplorable condition, the sufferings, the demoralisation, and discontent of the people; and he refers to Mr. Halliday's minute upon the state of the police. But the missionaries and Mr. Halliday spoke only of Lower Bengal, where the population has taken no part in, and shown no sympathy with, the rebellion. Again, our contemporary has not dwelt on the religious alarm of both Hindoos and Mahometans with anything like the degree in which this has had an influence as a cause of the rebellion. Such causes, however, as he does advert to are very important, and ought to be generally known. We will endeavour, within our limits, to explain them.

India, it should never be forgotten, has a peculiar civilisation of its own—the most ancient civilisation known—and it is altogether different from our own. It is based on institutions which are the bonds of order, and have moulded the peculiar character of the people. These institutions rest on the solid basis of law and religion, of which, indeed, they may be said to be a part, so closely are they intertwined. The institution of property is one. Wherever the British power has been established and has carried out its rule, it has reconstituted this institution. The latest of these operations on a great scale, and on the footing of permanence, was in the North-Western

Provinces, the principal theatre of the rebellion. We found the institution; we resolved it into its elements; in our judgment some were useless (the *Thalookdaree* rights, for instance), others were essential, and we dealt with these elements according to our own ideas of what was just and expedient. In doing this, however defensible the course which we took was, according to our own moral principles and economical science, we *changed* everything; we superseded *custom*; in short, we made a *revolution*. This is an epitome of the history of the first years of our rule, in every successive extension of that rule. It was not everywhere the same kind of change. We established one system in Lower Bengal—the *Zemindaree* system; another in Madras—the *Ryot-waree* system; another in the North-Western Provinces—a new-fangled combination of the *Talookdaree* and village system; and so on. The reviewer explains in a very intelligible manner our different revenue systems.

Here, then, we have one set of causes of the rebellion. True it was a *military* rebellion, and it would appear to be difficult to connect it with causes so purely civil as those mentioned. But the Sepoy army is not, like our own, raised in great part from the refuse of the population, but it is raised from (to use a short analogy) the yeomanry of the country who still kept up their connexion with the cultivators and landed chiefs whom they left only for a time; and Oude was the great recruiting ground. In short, then, it was the introduction of our revenue settlement, and the apprehension of its further extension in Oude, which inflamed the Sepoy army, and was the chief cause of the rebellion.

Our readers will at once perceive that this is no mere abstract discussion. It shows wherein our chief error has been: a want of proper respect for what was established and legal; and the precipitate introduction of new systems; and the obvious lesson of instruction to be derived from the rebellion is, that we must, in our future policy and in our new governmental scheme, make no violent changes in the laws, customs, and habits of the people. We shall return to this subject on an early occasion.

#### ARMY CONTRACTS.

THE Committee of the House of Commons "to inquire into the principle adopted for making contracts for public departments, and the effect which the present system has upon the expenditure of public money," was originally, we believe, appointed in 1856, and continued in 1857, at the instance of Mr. J. Lewis Ricardo, member for Stoke-upon-Trent, who had taken precautions to satisfy himself that charges of bribery and gross malversation could be substantiated before he would consent to lend parliamentary assistance. An ample volume, consisting of evidence and appendical matter, taken and collected during the session of 1858, is now before us, and although it is a matter of regret that upon the assurance of Sir Benjamin Hawes that everything should be made pleasant they have omitted to present a report, the public is nevertheless indebted to several of the members for the acumen and diligence they have exercised in unravelling a tissue of improprieties—to use the mildest term—detrimental to the fair trader, the taxpayer, and the neglected army itself. Mr. Ricardo has been too great an invalid to assist the committee; but the more prominent members during the present session have been Colonel Boldero, Lord Claude Hamilton, Sir Charles Napier, all energetic against red tape, routine, and secrecy. Mr. T. G. Baring, an old Whig official; Viscount Duncan, an old Lord of the Treasury; and Sir John Ramsden, an Under-Secretary of the Ordnance—a department much involved in the results of the inquiry, and already in no fair odour—all no doubt inclined to stifle inquiry and hush up evil doings.

It appears that the quality of clothing and accoutrements issued to her Majesty's army prior to 1854, although in many respects too low to be economical, was nevertheless fair at the price. The "clothing colonel" system had been pursued from time immemorial. The allowance for each outfit was fixed by the Government, and the colonels were at liberty to purchase of whom they pleased. The contractor was bound by sealed patterns, and was only paid upon the certificate of the purchasing colonel and a "clothing board" of regimental officers to assist him, after the articles had been subjected not merely to inspection but to the test of a lengthened period of wear and tear. There was, it is true, an avowed and discreditable fiction connected

with this system. A sum in excess of the known actual cost of his regiment's outfit was regularly placed by the departments at the credit of the clothing colonel, who was allowed to retain it in addition to his regimental pay. Farther he could not go, unless by forfeiting his character as an officer and a gentleman, throwing overboard entirely that *esprit de corps* which has led officers on some occasions to expend, upon the comfort and decoration of troops entrusted to them, not only their entire quota of the estimates proper, plus the off-reckonings, which while the system obtained they might fairly look upon as lawful gain, but also considerable sums from their private resources. The colonel, again, as the actual dealer in the articles, was more accessible to the complaints of men and of good officers, and a regiment whose pay had been stopped for articles of clothing had some chance of redress in the event of those articles proving defective, through the mere sense of shame which might be brought home to its commander by the reports of its officers, and through its discreditable appearance upon inspection.

On the 6th of June, 1854, public attention having been very repeatedly turned to the miserable quality and hygienic unfitness of our military uniforms, and having been led on to the abuse of clothing colonels by way of a false scent, a royal warrant suppressed the practice, put an end to the profit of those officers, gave them compensation, and continued the rest of the system. But when Lord Panmure, in February, 1855, succeeded Mr. Herbert, under whom the last-mentioned alteration had taken place, it was arranged, in order that right men should be in right places—for that was the slang of the day—that Mr. Thomas Howell, an army packer and merchant of Mark-lane, who was the more eligible, perhaps, from being in partnership with a near relative of the then Treasury whipper-in, and Mr. George Dalhousie Ramsay, a cadet of the Fox Maule family, should reign, instead of the colonels of the army, over the whole military clothing contract system. In the same year the Weedon establishment was mounted on a vast footing as a contract store depôt; Mr. James Sutton Elliott (since levanted to the United States under the travelling name of Brook) was appointed to be principal military storekeeper. Active preparations were then set on foot, if we can trust at all to the inferential fabric we have in our own minds constructed upon the mass of evidence before us, for a misappropriation of the most magnificent calibre. A nice man was Mr. Elliott, and a persuasive. He was called as a witness before this committee, and how soft and balmy was his sweet reply to an interjectional query of Mr. Roebuck's, "whether, under certain circumstances, he would admit dishonesty or incompetency at Weedon?" "I would not say dishonesty," he answered; "there might be incompetency, or there might be error. Human nature is not perfect." But the bland Mr. Elliott, who thus threw oil upon the troubled waters of Mr. Roebuck, is by this time out of all harm's way, beyond the scope of the extradition treaty, enriched at the public expense—there is too good foundation in the Blue Book for the inference—by highly favoured contractors, and bearing with him, it is to be feared—for his accounts are of course in inextricable confusion—the key of the many official and non-official persons who must have been privy to the organisation of which he was the head and front.

We have no space at our immediate disposal to enable us to savour this announcement of progress with some of the piquancies we could gather from the pages of the Blue Book. Many of them were given to the public in anticipation of the report by a contemporary; and the story of the rejected and resold boots, as related in the House of Commons, and there questioned by the administrative Tories, has made the grand tour of the press. Suffice it, however, for the present to say, that on the 28th of June, Colonel Boldero moved in formal terms, we presume as mouthpiece of the reticent committee, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she would issue a commission of inquiry into the Weedon establishment. The gallant gentleman observed, that the accounts of the depôt were more than thirty-clerk power in arrear; the grossest irregularities had prevailed there; the facts which had transpired had been elicited from unwilling witnesses; grave suspicion was entertained of malpractices with reference to clothing and accoutrement contracts; and that the inquiry should by rights be extended to other places. General Peel, who had committed himself in the earlier part of

the evening to an official warning that "the less the Horse Guards were interfered with by Parliament the better they would perform their duties," while promising the royal commission, assured the House that evidence would be forthcoming at the proper time to rebut much of that already given. That commission is now sitting, and we watch its progress with anxiety. In reply to the gallant Secretary-at-War, we are glad to be able to state that if the forms of the tribunal are not so arranged as to exclude them, there is an array of rods in pickle for officialism more than equivalent to the defence it has spared no pains to organise.

Unluckily, some of the "unwilling witnesses" before the committee will not be again forthcoming. We have already hinted at the "abest" of the Weedon "Lieutenant-Colonel," Mr. Elliott. We fully anticipate more than one "ægrotat." One subordinate who could have given useful evidence has melted away to one part of the world, one to another. A person connected with another store depôt has painfully disposed of himself. Sergeant Brodie, who, after being court-martialed and persecuted for his interference in the affair of the Baumgarten duel at Canterbury, was provided for, under pressure of public opinion, by a kind of transportation to the Weedon *inferno*, is now a shaky witness. Some curious revelations are in our possession. We believe the gentleman sent down to make up—not to cook, oh no—the accounts has returned, and has declared the thing impossible. The public will very likely not know how much it has been robbed of. The struggle of the Bureaux concerned, if not to gain, at least to save some character and prestige, is natural enough; but her Majesty's Government would be ill advised indeed to throw their weight into the scale against Parliament and the public.

#### NOVELETTES OF LAW AND THEIR MORAL.

THE many stories that have come out through our law-courts this week give so many proofs how thoroughly true is the boast of the Englishman, that the meanest in the land can attain to justice. There are many anomalies in our social state, as there are in our opinions, and therefore in our laws; but, taking those broad principles in which all of us are agreed, referring those wider laws which are meant for the average run of men, it is literally true that there is no land compared to that of England for the facility with which the meanest can invoke the law, and the perfect certainty that in the end justice will be rendered. It is true that, in civil cases, justice is sometimes expensive, and so far unjust; but that is an anomaly less of law than of taxation. We shall, perhaps, some day find out the economy of rendering law absolutely free and uncharged; the difficulty, meanwhile, being how to discover the proper check upon a wanton and useless appeal to the interference of the law. The tales with which our law reports constantly supply us are interesting, not only as proof of the general equity which we have described, but also as evidence that the law itself is not complete. The basis of these anomalies, we have said, lies in the anomalies of our own opinions, the mixture of conviction upon ascertained facts with experimental problems and dogmata, subjected neither to experiment nor reason. We have not yet determined amongst ourselves what are exactly the bases of morals; the consequence is that our law is shifting, and in the meanwhile society, not quite certain what to do, wanders into the troubles which bring its inner life to be anatomised before judge and jury, before the most merciless and not always the most delicate of anatomists—the counsel, who differ from their medical brethren in applying the reckless knife to the living creature. From this point of view the stories of our law courts are interesting as studies of society, and are practically useful for the student of social philosophy and of legislature.

Take the case of Mrs. Turner, which was gone into before one of the Commissioners in Lunacy and a jury the other day at York Castle. The lady is the wife of one of the official assignees of the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court. Almost from the outset of her marriage she has been violently jealous of her husband, and has constantly persecuted him with accusations of infidelity. To such a degree was her mind affected upon this subject, that, at home, at hotels, in fact wherever she happened to be with her husband, she accused him of impro-



riety with every woman in the house. In her arxysms of jealous rage she several times seriously assaulted her husband, once to the extent of fracturing his skull; and, on another occasion, he threw herself out of a window and broke her leg. In consequence of these occurrences a separation took place; but, separated from her husband, she became impressed with the notion that he desired to poison her, and the upshot of this part of the miserable story is that she was placed in a private lunatic asylum, called "Acomb House," kept by a surgeon named Metcalfe. Here, according to her account, she was subjected to ill-treatment of the grossest kind. She appears to have been violent, and he admitted that he had called her by the most opprobrious name that can be applied to a woman. He never made her strip naked before him, he said, but she was "undressed before him." He would not swear that he had not said to her, "Come, you have tripped before many men, you shall do it before me." Mrs. Turner's whole treatment, indeed, was early barbarous. But justice was ready to be invoked to her aid. Thirteen out of twenty of the jury who tried her case have declared that she is of sound mind, competent to take care of herself, and that the conduct of Metcalfe has been disgraceful. The attention of the Commissioners is drawn to his establishment, and the prospect is that he will not venture to enact such scenes with other unfortunates who may come under his charge. But looking at the case in its broader bearings, it is to society that we must look for a rectification of the moral aberration of which poor Mrs. Turner was the victim: in a higher state of morals such jealousy as that which has possessed her will be barbarous if not impossible. Meanwhile the readiness and efficacy of our law for the defence even of those who may appear beyond its pale are manifest.

Take, as another example, the case of *Shaw v. Redpath*, tried at Durham on Tuesday last. Mrs. Shaw is a widow, aged forty-two, who has a grown-up daughter. Mr. Redpath is a widower, aged forty-four, and he has several children. He paid his court to Mrs. Shaw, and won her consent to marry him; but his mother-in-law, with whom he is living, and from whom he has "expectations," objected to the match, and he broke it off. An action for breach of promise of marriage was commenced, and in the trial Mr. Redpath's counsel said many smart things about the sharpness of widows; but Baron Martin set the pure equity of the case before the jury. What business, he said, had a man of forty-four years of age to engage himself to a woman, and then say he could not marry her because of his mother-in-law? The jury gave a verdict for the widow, with twenty-five pounds damages; and again the readiness of law to do justice even to outraged feelings—and that in a case where, perhaps, no strong sympathy with the aggrieved party could be looked for—is manifest. A man must not knowingly incur and throw off at his pleasure obligations which affect the interests, or even the feelings, of another.

The third case is in many respects more instructive than either of these; it is almost like a fairy tale in the "happy ending" and the "reward of virtue." It exhibits, on the one hand, a family divided against itself, but agreeing to some extent in the oppression of a woman; and on the other hand, that woman pursuing her own steady path against her persistent antagonists, and triumphing at last. Of the heroine we only know that her Christian name is Patience, her origin is so little remarkable that her family name has not been mentioned. Early in life her attractions and her merits engaged the affection of Henry Swinfen, of a family well known in Staffordshire, and notwithstanding the opposition of his family, he married her. It was the crowning proof of his wildness, and his father, who had already frowned upon his excesses, discarded him. Patience, therefore, wedded that unprofitable encumbrance—a discarded son—probably with the habits of higher life, but without the resources. Her affection and her clear sense, however, appear very soon to have effected one excellent reform. The wild young man became steady. How often is this experience to be repeated? "A virtuous wife is a crown to her husband," will be repeated by the same well-educated men who consider the virtuous wife valueless unless she have so many thousands a year, and will, indeed, pay much more attention to ascertain the thousands than the virtues. Henry's father, Samuel, however, was not a man familiar with domestic concord, perhaps he inherited some eccentricities from his own father,

John, who had married two wives, and whose two families were disunited, Samuel himself living in a state of chronic quarrel with his half-brothers and sisters. Eventually, however, he permitted his discarded son to return home, then consented to receive his wife. And now the moral power of Patience began to be exercised upon the wayward Samuel. By degrees he succumbed to it, and it appears always to have been exerted for good. It made the son steady, it made the father humane; and if it did not succeed in bringing back to the family mansion, Swinfen Hall, the repudiated second family, it did persuade the master of the house to receive some of the members of that section. Henry died before his father; but Mrs. Henry had by this time become so essentially a part of the family that Samuel looked up to her, and, besides appointing her as executrix, he left to her the family estates.

The devise was not unattended by troubles. It aroused the hostility of the family whom Samuel had repudiated, and whom Patience had benefited. The heir-at-law, Frederic Hay Swinfen, claimed the estates, of which, however, Mrs. Swinfen still retained possession. The modes of attack became far more formidable than is customary in such cases. Captain Swinfen found men able to assist him, and not always very scrupulous. In this respect he had every advantage over Mrs. Swinfen. His attorney, Mr. Bartle Frere, was clever and not very fastidious; various plans of annoyance were resorted to. Captain Swinfen gave people permission to shoot over the estates, and when Mrs. Swinfen's keepers turned them off and took away their guns, Mr. Frere wrote her a note, threatening that her deviation from rectitude would expose her to a cessation of courtesy and forbearance, that his client would claim rent for the mansion and damages for trespassing in pursuit of game; and that he would indemnify himself for his expenses out of her own money, her jointure. Her own counsel practically assisted the other side; when the trial came before the court of law he consented to compromise the case, agreeing to surrender the estates on condition that, in addition to Mrs. Swinfen's jointure of 300*l.* a year, she should be allowed an annuity of 700*l.* a year: a thousand a year—a thing not worth a quarter of estates yielding 1700*l.* per annum and held in fee simple. When Mrs. Swinfen protested and disclaimed the act of her counsel, he insisted upon his right of exercising his own discretion; but although the man that did this was Sir Frederick Thesiger, now Lord Chancellor of Chelmsford, the Court of Common Pleas refused the authority for specific performance of the contract, and so did the Court of Chancery. Patience persevered; her sound common sense and rectitude enabled her to perceive her rights more distinctly than some of the lawyers had done; she procured the aid of men willing, perhaps, to bestow more labour and pains in scrutinising every detail of the case; she succeeded in procuring a second trial. Mr. Justice Byles and a Staffordshire jury heard all that could be said on both sides, examined every witness, listened to the stories of Samuel Swinfen's imbecility at the time that he was making his will, scrutinised every word that fell from doctors, lawyers, and nurses on both sides, discarded servants, and servants not discarded, and listened to Patience herself while she told her own unvarnished tale. The Judge recapitulated the evidence with a scrupulous precision and impartiality; and the result was, that after a brief consideration, the jury came to the conclusion that Samuel Swinfen perfectly knew what he was about when he made Patience the executrix of his will, and at the same time made her a gift of his estates; and they therefore proclaimed her to be the owner of the property. The cheers in court showed how completely this appeal to the precision and equity of English law found a response in public sympathy.

#### MISCELLANEA.

"'Tis a mad world, my masters."

CONSEQUENT upon a decrease of crime—at least of detected crime—in the metropolis, the police are beginning to find their time hang heavily upon their hands, and they are going in to earn the character of social reformers. They have long exercised an undisputed authority in the regulation of the number and position of street fruit-stalls, and by their judgment and knowledge of the fruit-consumptive powers of the public, have raised the price of God's gifts in the market about fifty per

cent. Turning their attention from trade to occupations, they have discovered the exact number of shoe-blacks necessary to keep the boots of the public clean, the exact shade of theological opinion required to make a competent shoe-black, and the exact price at which a pair of boots can be properly polished. The result is that you must go either to a scarlet-youth of sound low church principles, or a blue-youth of Roman Catholic parents, and pay one penny for the execution of a task, that cannot of course be done by the hungry, ragged boy, who stands looking on, willing, it may be, to try his hand at something like half the price. And so, my masters, the hungry, ragged boy, not wearing a scarlet uniform, or a blue uniform, not being sound upon baptismal regeneration, or the infallibility of the Pope, turns into the populous thoroughfare, and tries his hand at pocket-picking. Elated by their success in the regulation of that class whose function it is to make the muddy boot a spotless boot, they have turned their spare time and attention to the regulation of another class, whose function it is to keep the spotless boot a spotless boot. I mean the crossing-sweepers. This extension of police authority has not at present spread very far; it is only the thin end of the wedge of interference we are watching; but any longer in the neighbourhood of Regent-street may, if he will take a little trouble before he leaves town, see a young man standing upright by the side of a broom, supported by a painted board declaring him to be the only regular authorised crossing-sweeper, by virtue of this diploma from Scotland-yard, the grace of God, and Sir Richard Mayne. "What next—and next?"

Piety *al fresco* is on the increase, and the influence of the rush-bottomed chair at the Blackfriars-road obelisk has extended to the steps of the Royal Exchange. Sermons have been preached on Sunday evenings "by the permission of the incumbent, the sanction of the bishop, and with the approval of the Lord Mayor of London." Whether the text has been appropriate to the place, the "report" does not inform us, but there is a splendid opportunity afforded in these eccentric clerical outbursts for throwing off the old common-places that have been hallowed by the usage of a century, and bursting forth into sermons that shall be illustrated by the background of the preaching-place, as an entertainment is illustrated by the moving panorama that glides slowly onward at the back of the entertainer. There is no rule to guide the converters as to the peculiar tastes of the persons to be converted. A man who may be deaf to a call that comes to him from the familiar pulpit inside a corner of St. Paul's Cathedral, may be much more readily influenced by the same words shouted to him through a speaking-trumpet from the outside of the portico gallery. There are men scattered about uncared for in the wilderness of London infidelity, who would be moved by a discourse coming from a preacher standing upon his head, and, more especially, if his head was upon a pole in the midst of a shower of fireworks. Where is Mr. Spurgeon? My masters, where is Mr. Spurgeon?

If I was an army contractor, I should be sadly afraid of those warlike preparations at Cherbourg. If I was a general contractor, I should be in the same lamentable state of mind. If I was a Government shipbuilder, I should think this Cherbourg business a very serious affair. If I was a shareholder in the Leviathan, I should have my suspicions about this great activity at Cherbourg. Yes, my masters, if I was in any way connected with that great masterpiece of Mr. Brunel's skill as a practical engineer, working with a view to a reliable commercial profit, I should willingly give up, for the benefit of my country, all those great schemes for uniting continent with continent, for cementing the bonds of union between England and her worthy descendant America, for the abolition of sea-sickness, for the cultivation of village emigration, for a hundred projects as to the advancement of peace and plenty, and see, without a pang, my great, unfinished hulk of progress towed off by the proper authorities to be turned into an engine of destruction for restoring the balance of warlike power through the whole warlike world. For every French vessel collected at Cherbourg, every piece of masonry added to its fortifications, every piece of artillery added to the stock of the French army, and the expenses of the French nation, I would put into the hold of the Leviathan—once my Leviathan, but now the country's Leviathan—half a ton of stink-pots and half a ton of broken glass, sharp iron cuttings, powder, and whatever is proper to form an effective, troublesome, and deadly compound, and send forth the noble vessel, duly advertised as to her destructive capabilities, a sight to make all nations tremble—perhaps the one that made her amongst the number. How pleasant it would be to see her plunging about in the ocean—a force in European politics never dreamed of before!—to see her very approach towards the seaboard of a turbulent state productive of instant tranquillity, instant reasonableness, instant brotherly love! How pleasant to find that what seemed, at first sight, an engine most calculated

for war, turned out to be oil upon the foaming waters—the gigantic rod that once shown, without being used, is found to quiet the unruly child—a vessel that a Peace Society might be justly proud of—a vessel, too, that would return me some portion of the Brunel-expanded capital, if it did not hold out much hope of anything in the shape of a dividend. But as I am not, my masters, either an army or a general contractor, a Government shipbuilder, or a shareholder in the Great Leviathan, I do not feel much alarm at the approaching Cherbourg festivities.

#### ENLARGEMENT OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM. (From a Correspondent.)

MANY of our readers will doubtless learn with surprise that the "new" British Museum is by several degrees too small for the objects of scientific interest which it contains. The want of space has long been felt, but the collection has lately so rapidly increased as to transform a question of convenience into a matter of necessity. Mr. Hawkins, the curator of the Antiquities, considers that, to display them properly, double the present space would be required; and Mr. Panizzi adds his opinion, that if that department alone were arranged and classified as it ought to be, the entire building (exclusive of the new reading-room) would be insufficient to contain it. To make the ethnological collection of a corresponding character, the whole of the space now occupied by the antiquities on the upper floor would be required. The deficiencies in the zoological department, solely from want of room, are striking and numerous; not one-tenth part of the specimens of fish which the Museum actually possesses can be exhibited. The fine collection of calciferous and other insects are kept in drawers, of which only one in two hundred are available to the general public. The fossil shells have been removed from the cases in which they were shown in order to make room for newer specimens, and when the famous collection of Mr. Cuming is again offered to the trustees, want of space will prevent its purchase, and thus an opportunity be lost of making the one in the Museum the most perfect in Europe. Nor are the professors and their assistants better accommodated. Professor Owen, on his appointment two years since, was assigned a study far too limited in extent for the numerous papers and books of reference necessary for the proper management of his department. On his complaining of its deficient size, the only additional room which Mr. Panizzi could place at his disposal was a sort of underground cellar, in which two-thirds of the business connected with the natural history department is at present transacted. The other professors and their assistants are located in offices temporarily erected in the galleries, where they are still likely to continue, as an application made to the Treasury for 1900*l.* for the purpose of providing better accommodation will not be entertained until the whole question of enlargement has been subjected to Parliamentary discussion. From these facts it is evident that either a large portion of the present collection must be removed to afford space for the remainder, or the present building must be sufficiently enlarged to contain the whole. To the former of these courses the principal librarian and the professors seem to be opposed, inasmuch as they consider that the great advantage of the Museum consists in the opportunity it should afford to the public of studying under one roof the progressive development of the different objects of natural science there placed for exhibition, and that the removal of any portion would materially interfere with its chief value as an educational institution. The trustees, therefore, regard with more favour the last of these alternatives, and have invited their architect, Mr. S. Smirke, to report upon the facilities for enlargement contained within their present grounds, and to furnish estimates of the cost of purchasing certain adjacent sites and erecting new buildings thereon.

It appears that the only spaces of unoccupied ground at the disposal of the trustees are those between the south side of the Lycian-room and the residence of Mr. Carpenter, the keeper of prints and drawings; and second, that between the north end of the second Elgin-room, and the south end of the print-room, but it is doubtful whether these could be used for building purposes without interfering with the light of several rooms adjacent. Mr. Smirke, therefore, suggests the erection of a new north wing on the site of the sixteen houses on the south side of Montague-place, and he estimates the price of their purchase at 60,000*l.*, and states that a plain but suitable building could be erected in four years at a cost of 110,000*l.* This he calculates would place an additional 55,000 superficial feet at the disposal of the trustees, or by only undertaking a portion of this plan and purchasing four of the houses, and building on their site, 15,000 superficial feet would be gained at a cost of about 40,000*l.*

Another plan is to secure a small portion of the gardens in the rear of five houses in Bedford-square; this site, with the building, would cost 36,000*l.*, and yield 14,000 superficial feet.

But Mr. Panizzi, the chief librarian, considers that a much larger increase of room than is provided by Mr.

Smirke's suggestions is absolutely necessary, and states his belief that the whole of those parts of Great Russell-street, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, and Montague-place contiguous to the Museum, would have to be purchased and built upon, at an expenditure of between 700,000*l.* and 800,000*l.*

If an enlargement should be sanctioned by Parliament, the trustees must remember that though the English will give ungrudgingly the necessary funds to support the character of their National Museum they will hold the trustees responsible for the economical application of the money, and that they will more readily endorse a comprehensive plan which will at once satisfy all the requirements of space for many years to come, than constantly grant small sums for temporary purposes.

[Such are the statements and views of the trustees and officials of the British Museum, and we think they have much justice and reason in them; but the state of the times and the prospects of political affairs are not very favourable to the outlay of anything like millions on artistic and literary improvements.]

#### INTEROCEANIC COMMUNICATION.

##### THE JUNCTION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS.

THE question of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the great problem which Columbus, Cortes, Verrizano, and Hudson sought in vain to solve, and which, with the discovery of gold in California, became of momentous and practical import, has derived new, and to the English mind, peculiar interest from the discovery of auriferous deposits in the bars and sands of the rivers which flow into the Pacific, from the bleak and inhospitable shores of the British possessions in North America. The restless energy, the zeal and enterprise which have founded a powerful state in California, and which have made Australia a rich and almost independent empire, are now directed to the regions hitherto sacred to the beaver-hunter and the Red Indian, to the northward of the Columbia river, on the shores of Vancouver and the banks of Frazer's river. Under the uncouth name of "New Caledonia," after a three months' gestation, a new colony of this prolific insular mother has sprung into full-grown existence on the Pacific coast of America; the first and only colony which Great Britain possesses, on a line of shore extending from Cape Horn to the Straits of Behring!

And as the discovery of gold in California made the question of interoceanic communication one of paramount importance to American minds, so the discovery of gold in Vancouver brings up the question, with new and tangible interest, to the reflection of the Englishman, who sees involved in it also, new and closer relations with the whole fast-developing western sea-board of America, and a speedier and safer, if not a shorter, communication with New Zealand and Australia! How to reach Vancouver, tap the trade of Chili, Peru, and Central America, communicate with Australia, the Sandwich Islands, China, and Japan, with greatest ease and speed,—this, certainly, is a problem deserving of a first consideration, equally by the British Government and the English people.

That this communication must be made somewhere across the Central American isthmus is undeniable. The want is pressing: the results consequent on supplying it great. *How* shall it be made? By canal or railway, or by both? And *where* shall it be made?

Now we propose to lay down a few principles, which all must admit on reflection, and which must greatly affect the decision of all these questions:—

1. Any communication, to be adequate or permanent, must have good ports, of ample capacity, at both extremities.

2. It must pass through a country which is salubrious and possessed of adequate supplies of materials for repairs, as well as of provisions for passengers in transit, and for vessels leaving its extremities.

3. It must be free from exactions of passports and customs dues, a neutral ground for all nations, and under no more rigorous restraints than are sanctioned by the world's opinion in this, the last half of the nineteenth century.

These necessary prerequisites will be at once conceded, and the next question is as to the *mode* of communication. In the sixteenth century, when steam and its applications were unknown, all thoughts were naturally and inevitably directed to canals as the only artificial modes of communication, except roads for wheel carriages, by means of which the wants of trade and travel could be met,

And thus we find, as early as 1526, that an open-cut canal across the Isthmus of Central America was proposed, as the only adequate means of communication between the seas. And this idea has been perpetuated ever since, notwithstanding the discovery of new and improved means of locomotion; and there are still found persons who follow the traditions of the subject, without reflecting that passengers, the public mails, treasure, and light freight will never follow the relatively tedious course of water transport, when the ready rail, with its high velocities and diversified excitements, can be used instead. Canals can never compete with railways, except in carrying articles of great weight or bulk, and of low value; and such articles are always kept *in stock* in all the great commercial centres of the world; and so that stock be kept up, it matters little whether the supply reaches its depot within six weeks or six months from its shipment.

Not less than six points have been suggested for passing the isthmus of Central America, by canal or railway, as follow, commencing with the most southern:—

I. *By Canal*, from some point on the Atrato river, in New Granada, in South America, to the Pacific. A vague tradition once existed of the feasibility of a canal (which derived its principal importance from having been mentioned by the great Humboldt), by way of the head waters of the Atrato river and Rio San Juan, to the Pacific Ocean, 450 miles to the southward of Panama. This notion was exploded by Colonel J. C. Trautwine, who made a survey of the line in 1852. He found it utterly impracticable. Another project, *via* the Atrato river, to the so-called port of Cupica, on the Pacific, also disappeared before the test of a survey. Still another, proposed by a Mr. Kelly, of New York, in 1856, and which, as our French neighbours would say, was largely "ventilated" in that year in England, was also brought to the *experimentum crucis* of a survey by the American Government in 1857. This proposition was to connect the Atrato river with the Pacific by means of immense cuts and tunnels for ships (one of the latter three miles long), turning the waters of the Atrato, by way of the reversed Truando, from the Atlantic into the Pacific Ocean. Lieutenant Craven, U.S.N., was deputed in November, 1857, to survey the line. The following passages from his report to the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, dated May 17, 1858, probably dispose of this project for ever. Lieutenant Craven concludes (we quote verbatim) that the project implies:—

"1. A cut through some five miles of submerged mud at the mouth of the river, with the prospective certainty of constant dredging to keep it open.

"2. The herculean labour and incalculable expense of cutting through the lagoons of the Truando and the embedded logs of the Palos Caidos, where the whole country is inundated during at least nine months of the year, and where the flood of a day may destroy the work of a week.

"3. The vast expense attending the removal of basaltic rock in a country where labour and provisions must all be imported at most extravagant rates.

"4. The want of an anchorage on the Pacific coast.

"5. The fatal effects of the climate, which, it may be safely estimated, will at all times disable one-third of any force that may be sent there.

"You will not be surprised, sir, that, with the preceding arguments, I am of the opinion that the proposed canal is impracticable, as involving an expenditure of treasure not easily estimated, and a sacrifice of life from which the stoutest heart may shrink. Human ingenuity and perseverance may, it is true, overcome the obstacles enumerated; but at least two generations must pass away ere the world could realise the completion of a much less extensive work than that contemplated."

II. *An Open-cut Canal* across the isthmus of Darien, from Caledonia Bay on the Atlantic to the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific. This project, brought forward by a Dr. Cullen, partially confirmed by Mr. Gisbourne, was completely put at rest by Lieutenant Strain, of the United States Navy, and Commander Prevost, R.N., who, in 1854, brought it to the test of experiment. Both lost a number of their men in vain attempts to follow a line which Dr. Cullen declared he had traced alone, and both escaped to pronounce the scheme impossible. A few persons, from what motive it is difficult to conceive, still persist in vague assertions of its practicability; but these fall unheeded upon the public's incredulous ear. But even if practicable, the work could not be commenced without the assent of the Directors of the Panama Railway, who, under their charter, have the exclusive right of opening an interoceanic communication



across the isthmus of Darien and Panama. It is little probable that they would permit a rival to themselves to spring up, when they have the legal power to prevent a result so damaging to their interests.

III.—*A Railway across the Isthmus of Panama.* After three centuries of speculation, and after a number of imperfect surveys of this isthmus had been made, the celebrated traveller Stephens, Minister, at one time, of the United States in Central America, obtained for himself and his associates, from the Government of New Granada, the right of constructing a railway across this, the narrowest isthmus of America. The annexation of California came just in time to give *éclat* and a practical value to the concession. A railway was commenced in 1849, at the height of the "gold fever," and prosecuted with wonderful daring and energy to a completion in 1855. No engineering audacity in Europe approaches to that exhibited in this work, which was carried for 23 miles over marshes, in parts of which three 60-foot piles were driven atop of each other, before a solid way could be formed for the road! And this herculean work was carried on while labour ranged from 15s. to 40s. a day on the isthmus, and when supplies of all kinds, timber, and every article of use and construction, had to be brought 3000 miles by sea! This road, from Colon or Navy Bay to Panama, is 49 miles long, and has cost 1,500,000*l.*—"five times as much," says its first chief engineer, "as it would have cost in the United States."

This road is now in active operation, and is the main channel of communication between the two oceans. Over it pours the American and British mails, and the passengers and treasure from the western coasts of America to the eastern shores of the United States, and to Europe. It has paid 12 per cent. per annum on its capital stock since its opening, besides devoting a large portion of its earnings to improvements. During the past year (1857), notwithstanding the financial convulsions of the period, it carried 31,277 passengers, 12,780,000*l.* of treasure, and 66,132 tons of freight, besides the English and American mails. Its earnings, for the same period, were 417,824*l.*, or 27 per cent. *gross*, and 18 per cent. *net*, on its entire capital. Its 6 per cent. semi-annual dividend was earned in the first three months of the present year, for which it is estimated the aggregate profits will be not less than 35 per cent.!

Yet the Panama Railway is destitute of adequate ports. That of Colon is so bad that, in one instance at least, every vessel in it was wrecked, and the steamers lying there only escaped destruction by getting up steam and standing out to sea. The Bay of Panama is not a harbour, in any sense of the term. The tides rise and fall from 18 to 22 feet, and steamers have to lie from four to six miles from shore, with which communication can be had only at half-tide, and in bad weather not at all! Delay, risk, and dangerous exposure, both to life and property, are the consequences of these adverse conditions.

Furthermore, the isthmus is under the zone of constant precipitation, and consequently insalubrious to the last degree, has but a limited population, and is totally without supplies. It furthermore lies in a very low latitude, so that the voyages from New York to San Francisco are prolonged to an average of 24 days and 9 hours! That is to say, a traveller from New York may reach Aden, at the outlet of the Red Sea, or Teheran in Persia, as soon as he can pass from the first commercial city of the United States on the Atlantic, to its first seaport on the Pacific! The same waste of time is incurred in going from England to Vancouver; the same detour is imposed on all Europe in communicating with the western coast of Mexico, with Oregon, Vancouver, the Sandwich Islands, Japan, and China. And, however sound the reasons for adopting the transit across Panama when steam was unknown, and mules alone were used, they no longer exist, and commerce and travel seek for a shorter, speedier, and safer means of reaching the great centres in the Pacific to which they must for ever tend.

IV.—*A Canal, viâ the river San Juan and the lakes of Nicaragua, through the Republic (so-called) of the same name.* Not less than eight different charters have been conceded, first and last, for a canal at this, the most obvious, and probably only feasible point, for a canal between the seas. None of these, however, have resulted in even that first prime requisite—a survey, except that granted to an American company, called the "Atlantic and Pacific

Ship-Canal Company," in 1849. This company actually surveyed the line, and demonstrated its feasibility, in a mere engineering sense; but on presentation of the scheme to the capitalists of England, in 1852, it was rejected, on the irrefragable ground that it could not "pay." The curious reader will find the details of the survey, and the premises on which the scheme was abandoned, presented in a succinct form in the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article "Nicaragua."

After the abandonment of the canal scheme, a new project was started for a transit through Nicaragua by means of small steamers up the river San Juan and through Lake Nicaragua, and by mules over the Isthmus between the lake and the Pacific. This transit went into operation, and notwithstanding its frequent transshipments, and its great and almost deadly exposures and privations, it nearly equally divided the number of passengers, between the seas, with the Panama Railway. The cause of this diversion was the gain, in time, in the voyage between New York and San Francisco; for, while the average of voyages between these two points were, *viâ* Panama, 24 days and 9 hours, they were, *viâ* Nicaragua, but 22 days 22 hours—that is to say, one day eleven hours in favour of Nicaragua. This route began also to divide the transport of treasure, and would inevitably have obtained the mails, had not the apparition of the filibuster Walker brought its operations to a sudden end. Since that time it has been the prey of rival pretenders, alternately claimed by Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and granted, with every changing moon, to a new set of irresponsible adventurers, until finally, it is said, it has passed into the control of a *feuilletoniste* of the *Pays* newspaper of Paris, and is to be "protected" by French vessels of war at both extremities! Unfortunately for this bit of Gallic moonshine, Yankee vessels of war are already at the aforesaid extremities, and they will greatly belie, alike their paternity and past history, if they tolerate the tricolor within a round "maritime league" of the shore, or, in fact, anywhere within reach of "Paxians" and "Long Toms."

A railway at Nicaragua is impracticable physically; as, after crossing innumerable lagoons in the delta of the San Juan river, it must ascend the dank, uninhabited valley of that stream 128 miles, and then turn the lower extremity of that lake, through an unexplored wilderness, 200 miles, to reach the Pacific. A canal, although feasible, demonstrably cannot pay; for only heavy freights would pass through it, while light freights, mails, treasure, and passengers would shoot over an iron truck, far to the northward, and make their destination almost as soon as the heavy vessel would be able to accomplish its tedious up and down lockage from one sea to the other.

V.—*A Railway 600 miles to the northward of Nicaragua, through the Republic of Honduras, from Port Cortes (late Caballos) on the Bay of Honduras, to the magnificent Bay of Fonseca on the Pacific.* Although indicated as early as 1540, and in 1556 determined by cedula of the Spanish crown, on recommendation of the famous Council of the Indies, as the safest and best route of transit between the oceans, yet subsequently neglected, owing to the wars with the English and Dutch, and finally owing to the inroads of the buccaneers, it was forgotten, to be revived in 1853 by Mr. Squier, successor of Mr. Stephens as representative of the United States in Central America. A preliminary survey of this line was made in 1854, and a final and detailed survey has just been completed, which has been verified by a detachment of Royal Engineers, sent out for the purpose by the British Government, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stanton, R.E. These surveys have demonstrated the eminent feasibility of the proposed railway, which will be 210 miles in length, from four fathoms of water in Port Cortes, to four fathoms in the Bay of Fonseca; and 150 miles long from the head of navigation in the river Ulua to the Pacific.

The great and primary requisite, without which, in the language of Admiral FitzRoy, "permanent success is impossible, viz. good ports," is a great and characteristic feature of this Honduras route. Cortes himself, who discovered the port which now bears his name, pronounced it the best then known in America; and it certainly is the best on the Atlantic coast between Norfolk and Rio de Janeiro. And as regards the Bay of Fonseca, the headquarters of Drake during his operations in the South Sea, it is not a port alone, but a "constellation of ports," without a rival in the Pacific Ocean on either continent, whether as regards extent, beauty, abundance

of supplies, or adaptability for the terminus of a great work like that proposed. In both these ports the largest ships may enter with ease and lie in safety; and in both the Leviathan itself may not only enter, but anchor so near the shore that a biscuit may be tossed from its deck to the land.

The line, furthermore, passes through a salubrious country, of unbounded resources, adapted to European colonization; and where, in the language of Dr. Scherzer, of the Imperial Academy of Vienna, who travelled there, "the climate justifies the belief that the world may enjoy the different products of the tropics, so essential to civilisation, such as cotton, coffee, and sugar, without the necessity of having recourse to the abominable institution of slavery; and that all these products may be cultivated by free labour, through the medium of European colonies, which may be established here, without the least danger to health or risk to life."

But apart from these favourable natural conditions, as regards position, ports, climate, and resources, the work is advanced under political auspices of the greatest liberality. The Government of Honduras has thrown open the route on equal terms to all nations; constituted the ports at both extremities free ports; abolished passports and transit dues, and so far as legislation goes—in marked contrast with the narrow policy adopted by New Granada at Panama, and by Mexico at Tehuantepec—done all in its power to make the proposed road the great highway of the world, between the oceans. By the terms of separate treaties with England, France, and the United States, the neutrality and freedom of the line is "guaranteed against all interruptions, from whatsoever quarter the same may proceed"—that is to say, equally against filibuster forays and local disturbances.

The Honduras route is further distinguished, so far as the organisation for its construction goes, by being chiefly in English hands, although both the United States and France have a voice in its direction. Its seat is in London, and from this centre its operations will be principally conducted.

VI.—*A Carriage-road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in Mexico.* A canal was proposed here in the first instance, found impossible, and abandoned. A railway was next proposed, for which a partial survey was made by Major Barnard in 1851, resulting in the disclosure of the fact that the line is absolutely without ports; an open river, the Goasacoalcos, with a bar at its mouth, carrying but 11 feet of water and swept by the "Northers," and a bad and unprotected roadstead, bearing the ominous name of "La Ventosa," being its only apologies for harbours on the respective oceans. And although a company, of no insignificant pretensions, was then in existence, having the opening of a railway here as its object, yet under the discouragements of this partial survey, and those resulting from the political convulsions of Mexico, it permitted the scheme to fall through, and the charter was declared void. A new grant, nevertheless, was made to a Mr. Sloo, under loud announcements of an immediate opening of the line. But this grant was contested by the holders of the old grant, and a bitter and unseemly contest was carried on by the rivals, until the Sloo grant was in turn declared forfeit, and a third concession made to a new organization, having its seat in the city of New Orleans. This grant has been in existence but a few months, but its holders have had sufficient influence at Washington to secure a contingent contract for conveying the United States mails. It seems, however, that they no longer propose to open a railway, but only a waggon-road, looking to mail transport as their principal source of revenue. Judging from the past, and regarding the instability of affairs in Mexico, it may be doubted if even this imperfect means of communication will be established at Tehuantepec. At best, however, it can never meet any of the great purposes for which a route between the oceans is required; and lying behind the peninsula of Yucatan, approachable only by a long detour through a dangerous navigation, without ports, and under a government which is strong enough to disturb without being able to protect, it is not probable that this route will ever command the favour of the Atlantic states of America nor of Europe, to neither of which does it afford advantages equal to those elsewhere presented.

Such is a brief outline of the subject of inter-oceanic communication as it now stands. The proposed canals by way of the Atrato river and across

the isthmus of Darien are exploded schemes. The railway across Panama is an accomplished fact, but defective in position, deficient in ports, deadly in climate, and without the necessary conditions to an adequate and permanent transit. A canal at Nicaragua is practicable in an engineering sense, but impracticable in a financial one. A transit there is, at best, but a temporary expedient, endurable only until commerce and travel can find a suitable accommodation elsewhere. The proposed railway at Honduras has the prime requisites of good harbours and a salubrious climate, has been proved to be entirely feasible, is under effective political guarantees, and is in the hands of probably the most powerful commercial organisation ever brought together for a similar purpose. The waggon-road at Tehuantepec is an enterprise of local interest, available only for the city of New Orleans and its vicinity, and debarred by disadvantage of position and absence of ports from ever becoming of general utility, as it is prevented by unhappy political complications from ever becoming a point of investment for prudent capital.

Looking to the simple question of position as regards these various routes, we have the following comparative results:—

From Liverpool to San Francisco (and the differences are the same as regards Vancouver), touching at Jamaica:—

Via Panama.....	7980 miles.
" Nicaragua.....	7720 "
" Tehuantepec.....	7740 "
" Honduras.....	7320 "

From New York to San Francisco:—

Via Panama.....	5224 miles.
" Nicaragua.....	4700 "
" Tehuantepec.....	4200 "
" Honduras.....	4121 "

The positive saving, in distance, which the Honduras line would afford over Panama, in the voyage from Great Britain to California and Vancouver, would be, therefore, 660 miles; over Nicaragua, 400 miles; over Tehuantepec, 420 miles. As regards New York and the Atlantic States of the Union, the gain over Panama would be 1100 miles; and over Nicaragua, 580 miles.

#### PARLIAMENTARY PEMMICAN.

On Friday, the Lords threw out the bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. That the measure should ever have reached the Upper Chamber is a proof of what can be done in this country by well organised machinery, backed by plenty of money. The Marriage Law "Amendment" Society will, probably, continue their efforts, until they rouse society from its apathy, and then will come an expression of public feeling which will put a stop to the agitation for one generation, at least. The India Bill was read a third time after some interesting talk about the religious part of the question. Lord Derby explained the principle upon which the Government intended to act, which may be stated in a few words to be "a clear stage and no favour" for all religions, Christian and Pagan, as long as none of them offend against decency and morality. His Lordship further stated that no officer of the Government would be permitted, by any act of his, to countenance any superstitious observance of the natives. Non-interference, in every respect, was to be the rule. Lord Derby's announcement, strange to say, carried unqualified gratification into the most opposite quarters. The lion and the lamb lay down together. Lords Ellenborough and Shaftesbury were equally delighted, and so were high and low church, as represented by the Bishops of Oxford and London. Recollecting what has passed, it is worth mentioning that Lord Shaftesbury uttered a strong denunciation of the cruel and insolent treatment of the natives by Europeans.

On Monday, as was anticipated, Baron Rothschild took his seat in the House of Commons, amidst the cheers of the assembled members. The resolution proposed by Lord J. Russell, authorising members of the Jewish persuasion to omit the objectionable words from the oath, was not agreed to, however, without a division. This is a pity. We hoped that the minority would have been satisfied with what they had already done; but one must not decide dogmatically on acts which spring from conscientious scruples on religious matters. After all, has not the whole question turned upon a conscientious scruple on the part of Baron Rothschild? Thank Heaven, the contest is over; but it may be doubted whether the Newdegate party view the settlement of the question with as much regret as the Whig political traders on the opposite benches.

On Monday, Lord Lyndhurst, in asking for the production of the correspondence relative to the right-of visit and search, delivered one of those lucid and convincing orations which can be heard only in the assembly which he adorns. By invincible logic, backed by citations from the highest authorities on international law, the

noble Lord demonstrated that no such thing as the right of visit and search existed—that a vessel on the seas was part of the nation whose flag she lawfully bore, and that to visit her, against her will, was equivalent to an invasion of her country's territory. In a case of grave suspicion that a vessel of one nation wrongfully assumed the flag of another, a naval commander might visit her; but he must do so at his own risk, just as a policeman may arrest a person whom he suspects of being a malefactor. If the naval commander's suspicions should prove to be well founded, then his act would be justified; but if otherwise, he, or his Government, must make ample apology and compensation. Lord Lyndhurst characterised the conduct of the British Government in abandoning a claim which could not be wisely enforced, as "wise, prudent, and just."

Thus far all was correct; but there occurred one of those remarkable scenes in which even the gravest of our public men sometimes play a part so equivocal, and represent facts with which every one supposed himself acquainted in a manner so exactly contrary to the received notion, as almost to induce the belief that the world has been in a trance for the last quarter of a century. Up jumped my Lord Aberdeen, and expressed the "utmost astonishment" that the Government can be supposed to have given up a right which never existed. The law, he said, had been accurately stated by Lord Lyndhurst; he settled that point, exactly twenty years ago, in certain despatches, which he then wrote. Of course, Lord Granville was not going to let the Derby Government have the credit of having acted "wisely, prudently, and justly," and, therefore, he too declared that "he had never heard the state of the law as laid down by Lord Lyndhurst questioned." We are, doubtless, expected to accept these statements; but then what must we think of the morality of the Governments to which these two Lords belonged, in encouraging our naval officers, under instructions issued from home, to violate the law systematically. The thing is avowed. "I am afraid," says Lord Aberdeen, "the zeal of our cruisers has converted into a rule that which was intended only to be an exception." And pray what difference did it make to the Americans whether they were insulted according to the exception? Did the British Government, ever before the present time, when the Americans have complained of the "zeal" of our cruisers in the exercise of what Lord Palmerston called the "pretended right" of visit—(whose *pretence* was it—not the Americans?)—declare, unequivocally, that it was abandoned? Lords Aberdeen and Granville knew that this question cannot be answered affirmatively. The evidence of the suffering party ought to determine the point. Let us hear, then, what America says, speaking through her representative at the British Court. Mr. Dallas, addressing his countrymen upon a recent occasion, spoke thus:—

"While I am able to announce to you this gratifying fact, I think it should be accompanied also by the assurance that the termination of that for which we have struggled for nearly half a century has been brought about with a degree of honourable candour and fair dealing on the part of the British Government deserving of every acknowledgment on our part."

Can we suppose that the 'cute Americans have been struggling for half a century to obtain what was conceded to them twenty years ago? Struggling, too! There could have been no struggle without resistance on our part; and so Lords Aberdeen and Granville must even tell their story to the marines—the sailors won't believe it.

The Corrupt Practices Prevention Continuance Bill was read a third time, and passed, in the Commons on Monday. The measure experienced considerable opposition during its progress, chiefly owing to a clause, introduced by Mr. Ayrton, to legalise the payment of the carriage of voters to the poll—not to the voters themselves, but to persons carrying them. Hitherto, the decisions of election committees on this point have been conflicting; some being for and some against the payment of voters' travelling expenses. Something may be said on both sides of the question. In the first place, it is urged that if you do not allow voters to be carried to the poll, many who live at a distance and cannot afford to pay for their own conveyance, would be, virtually, disfranchised. In this respect, however, they would be only in the same position as the great body of the richer electors in populous boroughs, who, virtually, disfranchise themselves by abstaining from voting even when the polling-booths are close to their doors. Then it is contended that the carrying of voters to the poll would operate as a bribe; but it is not likely that a man would make his vote conditional on his being treated to a ride in a cab or an omnibus; and if he should do so, could the bargain, fairly, come under the category of bribery? Suppose a voter should insist on having a song from a candidate as the condition of voting for him—would that be bribery? Yet the favour would be much greater in the one case than in the other. It is, however, suggested that persons whose conveyances are hired may, in promotion of their own interests, bribe electors to vote for the candidates who employ them. This, certainly, is possible.

It was stated by some one during the discussion that, at the last election, a candidate for one of the metropolitan districts hired a number of cabmen who were to

be paid a guinea a head for every voter they brought up to poll for their employer. We may be sure that the utmost cabby would give to the voter would be half of what he himself received, but the probability is that it would not exceed a fourth part. Well, it may be said that this is a shocking state of affairs, and that it is necessary to take precautions against its recurrence. But the question which immediately occurs to a person of plain common sense—but to which no one will give utterance in the House of Commons—is, why should men who sell votes for five or ten shillings have votes to sell? Bernal Osborne appeared to some advantage in the discussions on the bill, and one of his sentences is worth recording:—"Some persons describe the franchise as a trust, and others as a privilege; but, as at present exercised, it would be more correct to designate it as a *perquisite*."

On Tuesday the Lords' amendments to the India Bill came under consideration, and one amendment with respect to competitive examinations was rejected. As the bill went up to the Lords, it provided that Indian appointments should be given to successful competitors, by virtue of that special enactment. In the Lords it was thought that the enactment in question trenchanted somewhat on the prerogative of the Crown, and an amendment was made by which the appointment of successful competitors for the Indian service would have been dependent, as is the case with respect to competitions for English appointments, upon an order in council instead of the statutory provision. It is this amendment to which the Commons have refused their assent. Lord Derby's noble declaration on this subject has sunk deep into the hearts of the people. It delights one to see a man, even more illustrious by his intellectual gifts than by his ancient lineage, repeating, in the presence of his peers, the sentiment which the Ayrshire ploughman has immortalised in his lines,

"The rank is but the guinea stamp;

The man's the gowd for a' that."

"A man's origin," said Lord Derby, "is nothing; the question to be asked is, 'What are his qualifications for a scientific appointment, and what is his moral character?' If you show me a man who is superior in both of these respects to his competitors, I care not what may be his birth—that man is the best entitled to the appointment to which he aspires."

These words will be remembered by many a voter at the next election.

A memorable session will close on Monday. A Government apparently strong, from the supposed number of its supporters, has given place to a Government which has become really strong from the hold it has obtained on sound public opinion. From the highest to the lowest, the administrative offices are filled by able men, and the country has been no less surprised than pleased at witnessing the earnest and business-like spirit in which they have set to work and executed their work. Short as has been their tenure of office, and unprepared as they were to enter upon it, the present Ministers have passed several useful measures; and two, the Scotch Universities Bill, and the Sale and Transfer of Land Bill, of sufficient importance to establish the character of any Government. In short, it may be truly averred that Ministers "have won golden opinions from all sorts of people," and Mr. Bernal Osborne only gave expression to the prevailing sentiment when he said the other day "he had begun by opposing the present Government, and he ended by giving them a cordial support. He gave credit to the right honourable gentleman the leader of the House (Mr. Disraeli) for the able and judicious manner in which he had conducted the business, and the very important reforms he had originated."

But the future?—They may be defeated—as any Government might—on their Reform Bill; but, looking to all circumstances, we think the chances are in favour of it being accepted by Parliament.

METROPOLITAN MAIN DRAINAGE.—A copy of the report presented to the Metropolitan Board of Works by Messrs. Hawksley, Bidder, and Bazalgette, last April, was published on Tuesday. The report of the Government referees, from which these gentlemen dissent has already been noticed. The latter conclude, after a long review of the circumstances of the question, that the causes of the apparent impurity of the river Thames have been greatly exaggerated and much misunderstood; that the sewage entering the river is soon decomposed and rendered innocuous by the oxygen contained in the water; that the mud deposited on the banks putrefies, and is the great source of the offensiveness attributed to the Thames; and that the proper remedies would be—1. The interception of the greater part of the sewage of the metropolis above the present outlets, and its removal to, and discharge at, parts of the river below London where its presence will be harmless; and, 2, the construction of terrace embankments on both sides of the Thames, to confine the tidal channel, accelerate the velocity of the stream, and prevent the exposure of the bed and banks of the river." The scheme of the Government referees is denounced by the reporters as "needlessly large, excessively costly, and, as a work of construction, all but impracticable."

THE MINISTERIAL WHITEBAIT DINNER took place at the Ship Tavern, Greenwich. The whole of the Ministers were present.



## 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 GERMAN CLASSICS.

*The German Classics, from the Fourth to the Nineteenth Century.* A German Reading-Book, arranged chronologically. By Max Müller. Longman and Co.  
*History of German Literature.* Based on the German work of Vilmar. By Rev. Frederick Metcalfe.

THERE have been many selections of German literature for the use of English students, but few of systematic treatment. The Reading-Book of Professor Müller will supply a decided want. As he points out in the preface to his volume, the attention of Englishmen has been confined almost exclusively to the literature of the last fifty years. Of the etymology and growth of the German language they are almost totally ignorant. It is time that this neglect should be atoned for. It is not sufficient that English students should have a conversational acquaintance with German; they should at least possess some information on the origin and progress of the literature.

The history of Mr. Metcalfe forms a companion volume to the Reading-Book of the Professor. Whilst the labours of the latter are confined to a most judicious selection of extracts, which are chosen not simply for their literary excellence, but as a running commentary on the political and intellectual history of Germany, the work of Mr. Metcalfe supplies a connected account of the growth of the language and literature from the Gothic of Ulflas down to the latest times. The basis of the work is the German treatise of Vilmar; but Mr. Metcalfe, instead of giving a mere translation of that treatise, which would be most unpalatable to English tastes, has rearranged the topics, and harmonised the style in accordance with English requirements. We shall endeavour to give some account of the more interesting subjects which he treats in his volume.

Vilmar divides the whole history into three periods: the oldest period, from the middle of the fourth century to the year 1150; the old period, from 1150 to 1624; and the new period, from 1624 to the death of Goethe. There are various subdivisions of these periods, which we need not, however, notice here.

The oldest monuments of German literature now in existence are some fragments of a translation of the Bible into Gothic, by Bishop Ulflas, who died in 388. The parts preserved comprise the Gospels, the Epistles of St. Paul, and some lines only of the Old Testament. This translation was highly prized by the Visigoths, and was in use as late as the ninth century, but was then lost. The Gospels were subsequently discovered in the sixteenth century in the abbey of Werden, and the Epistles in 1818, in the monastery of Bobbio, in Lombardy. These manuscripts have been of most essential service in the study of the German language. From the death of Ulflas to the commencement of the eighth century, there is a perfect void. Yet we know that the Germans were in possession of national songs. Julian the Apostate had himself heard them on the banks of the Rhine; and Tacitus had previously noted the strains in honour of Tuiseo and Mannus, and the song which commemorated the victory of Arminius over Varus. To the earlier part of this period may be referred the Heroic-Saga of Sigfried the Dragon-slayer, and the Animal-Saga of Reynard the Fox, both of which, after passing from mouth to mouth through many generations, have been worked into form by later poets. With the migration of the nations other heroes appear upon the scene—Dietrich of Berne; Hildebrand and Hadubrand, the Burgundian kings; Gunther, Gieselher, and Gernot, with their sister Kriemhild; Attila, king of the Huns, who appears under the name of Etzel; Hettel, king of the Frisians, and his daughter Gudrun; and many others. The lays which celebrated these heroes were sung in the halls of kings, and many were committed to writing by the monks; but in the course of time they were irrevocably lost. There are three other poems, belonging to the oldest period, of which one alone is in old high German, the second being preserved in Latin, and the third in Anglo-Saxon. The first relates how Hildebrand, the companion of Dietrich, returns from the great contest with the Huns, and finds

the son, whom he had left an infant on his departure, grown up to man's estate.

Hildebrand recognises his son, and seeks to deter him from the attack; but in vain. "Dead is Hildebrand, my sire, the son of Heriband," replies the youth; "sailors have told me so who came over the Wendelsee." Hildebrand unwinds his golden armlets, the fairest and most coveted ornaments of a German warrior, and offers them to his son. But the stripling answers, defiantly, "With the lance must thy gifts be received: sword-point to sword-point. Thou art a sly old Hun, who seekest to entrap me to my ruin." "Alas! great God," cries Hildebrand, "woe is me! Sixty summers and winters have I been a wanderer from home, and now shall my dear son hew me with his sword, or else I be his murderer. Yet craven were he, most craven of the men of Ostland, who should withhold thee from the strife thou so latestest for." Hereupon father and son first hurled their lances of ash, fixing them deeply the one into the other's shield. Then the shield-splitters rush on each other, hewing so fiercely with their brands that the linden-wood shields grow smaller and smaller at each stroke.

The story is, unfortunately, only a fragment, and here breaks off abruptly. The second poem, to which we referred as existing in a Latin translation, relates the history of Walthar of Aquitaine, and his deadly contest with the King of the Burgundians in the passes of the Vosges. The remaining poem, in Anglo-Saxon, describes the heroic deeds of Beowulf, King of the Jutes. All these poems were regulated by rhythm, and not by quantity. Their distinguishing characteristic was the alliterative system. It would not be easy to form an opinion of this from the original of the "Hildebrandslied," but some idea may be derived from the following verses of Fouqué's "Thiodolf," which is constructed on the same model:—

Weit im Weinberg,  
Wohnen zwei Schwestern,  
Kühn zwei Klingen  
Zwischen Klippen starren.  
Wenn die Schwestern wohnen  
Wirtlich an einem Heerd,  
Wenn die Klingen klirren  
Kräftig in einer Hand, &c.

As Christianity was disseminated amongst the Germans, the old songs which celebrated heathen divinities fell under the censure of the ecclesiastical authorities. Gradually the spirit of the old poetry died away, and was replaced by a degenerate poetry on sacred subjects. Amongst the most remarkable products of the new inspiration was the "Wessobrunner Gebet," which begins in this fashion:—"This have I found to be the greatest human wisdom: when the earth was not, nor the heavens above; neither hills nor trees; when the sun shone not, and the moon gave no light; when there was no ocean, no end nor boundary, then was there an Almighty God." Another poem was the "Muspilli," in which, according to Mr. Metcalfe, the sublimity of description stands second only to Holy Writ. There were also two poems constructed from the materials contained in the Gospels, one of which was the "Heliand," or Saviour, and the other a Harmony, composed by Otfrid, a Benedictine monk, of Weissenburg, in Alsace.

The second period of German literature took its rise with the Crusades. "It was the manifestation of the old Western heroic character, blended with, and sanctified by, the spirit of Christianity." For five centuries the Germans had lived apart, retired within themselves. But with the Crusades a new life began. The French passing in glittering cavalades along the high roads of Germany revealed to them a new world. "Sweet love of home and irresistible desire to roam, bitter regret at parting, and joyous wish to travel, such were the emotions that rent the youth of Germany, and which all the poems of the day do not fail to dwell upon." The poetry of this epoch may be divided into two classes—the national and the art poetry. The former was principally manifested in an epic form. Its chief species was one in which there was no hero towering above the others. The cause of this was probably due to the manner in which the epic was constructed. It was a composition of various detached fragments in honour of different heroes. A second species was the epic which celebrated the exploits of a single hero, such as "Ecken Ausfart," "Dietrich's Flucht zu der Hunnen," "Rabenschlacht," and others. A third species comprised those poems which were supplementary to the genuine heroic songs. The various Sagason which the national heroic poetry was based may be divided into distinct groups. 1. The Lower Rhenish, or Frankish, of which Sigfried is the hero. 2. The Burgundian, in which the principal characters are

Gunther, Gernot, and Gieselher, with their sister Kriemhild, and Gunter's wife, Brunhild. 3. The East Gothic, where the hero is Dietrich. 4. The Hungarian, which celebrates Attila or Etzel. 5. The North German, or the Frisian-Danish-Norman, which describes the maritime life of northern Germany. Finally, the Lombardic group, whose heroes are Rother, Otnit, Hugdietrich, and Woldietrich. The first four groups of Sagas were combined into the great national epic of the Niebelungenlied, which is too well known to English readers to require a lengthened description in this place. But amongst the North Sea Sagas one of the most remarkable is the poem of Gudrun, which is comparatively little known, and of which we may give a sketch. Hagen, King of Ireland, had a daughter, Hilde. She was wooed and won by Hettel, a Frisian king. The offspring of the marriage were two children, Ortwin and Gudrun. Two rivals, Hartmut, son of a Norman king, and Herwig, King of Seeland, are suitors for the hand of the daughter. But Hartmut, by surprise, carries off Gudrun, and is pursued by her friends. In the battle which ensues, the Normans are victorious, and escape with their prize, whilst one generation of Frisians perishes in the terrible conflict. When the next generation has risen to manhood, they undertake a fresh expedition to liberate Gudrun. This time they are successful, and a general reconciliation takes place, in which the long feud between the Normans and Frisians is healed for ever.

The Art-epic may be divided into different cycles in a similar manner. One cycle will comprise the French Sagas of Charlemagne. Another the legends in connexion with the "Heilige Graal." A third, the Celtic traditions in relation to King Arthur. A fourth, stories of antiquarian interest, such as the Trojan war, and Alexander the Great. Lastly, should be mentioned the various legends of saints.

It will be impossible to give a detailed description of the various forms of poetry which characterise this second period. But we must give a few words to the Minnesingers. Minne is a word which signifies "the silent longing thought on the beloved one, sweet reminiscences of her whose name the lover does not venture to pronounce." The songs of the Minnesingers contrast strongly with those of the Troubadours. In the former, "the tenderness and purity of woman's mind are touchingly painted." Woman, too, is "hopeful and unalterably true." But in the poetry of the Troubadours, jealousy, inconstancy, doubt, all the passions which can agitate the breast, form favourite topics of song. The one has been described to be essentially a feminine, the other a masculine style of poetry.

With the fall of the House of Hohenstauffen, literature again begins to decline. The Volkslied, or national song, still exists; but the expression of thought is principally confined to prose. By-and-bye comes the age of the Reformers, the pregnant wit of Hans Sachs, of Brandt, of Hütten, and, above all, Luther's translation of the Bible, which effected a transformation of the German language. When the next epoch commences, we are on the threshold of a literature which is already familiar to Englishmen, and which we need not here attempt to discuss.

## THE DOCTRINE OF SACRIFICE.

*Strictures on Maurice's Doctrine of Sacrifice.* By Thomas Barker, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, late Tutor of Codrington College, Barbadoes.

J. H. and J. Parker.

THE publication before us consists of a series of "Strictures" upon some recent sermons of the Rev. F. D. Maurice, on the true scriptural doctrine of sacrifice. Of the sermons, nineteen in number, eighteen are examined in detail, and the statements contained in them compared, or rather contrasted, with the recorded events which they profess to explain and illustrate.

It is not the first time that Mr. Maurice has been brought to book. Our readers may recollect the controversy that passed between him and Mr. Jelf on the scriptural meaning of the word "eternal," in which the manner of argument, on both sides, was very similar to that now employed. Mr. Maurice's sermons profess to deduce from the Bible a number of moral lessons. These, though very true, perhaps, and very beautiful, might, for any connexion they may have with the original, have been as well founded upon the Vedas or the Koran; and the author has been met, and fairly knocked down, by

texts of Scripture launched against him by antagonists, whose moral feelings do not appear to have been acute enough to interfere with the exercise of their critical faculty, or to make them regard as other than legitimate deductions what might sometimes be considered as a *reductio ad absurdum* of their own arguments.

In these contests between genius, eloquence, and wide human sympathy on the one side, and, on the other, strict dogmatic orthodoxy, the partisans of the latter have been, we admit, on both occasions, victorious; but it is open to doubt whether the true interests of religion would not have been more advanced by their failure than by the maintenance of their position.

The supposed Scripture doctrine of sacrifice has long been a stumbling-block to theologians professing to derive their notions of right, justice, and common sense from other than exclusively biblical sources. The difficulties which surround it have been urged continually by the various enemies of Christianity, and have variously affected the different minds into which they have entered. They are so evidently felt and acknowledged by Mr. Maurice, that, if he still clings, as he professes, to the literal inspiration of the Bible, his only remaining course is to ignore or explain away many passages unfavourable to his views.

The amount of success with which he has attempted this may be gathered from a perusal of Mr. Barker's "Strictures." These are not unfair to Mr. Maurice, where, not diverging into malevolent imputations and impertinent criticism of his motives and character, they deal only with his statements; nor, except where they wander off into the regions of philosophy, are they more absurd than the very nature of the task demanded.

We will take the offering up of Isaac as an example of the different methods of these rival commentators. Mr. Maurice has resolved the transaction into a spontaneous wish on the part of the patriarch to prove his excessive thankfulness for Divine mercies. He treats it as the irresistible outpouring of a grateful spirit—an act of devotion and gratitude, but not at all of obedience.

The champion of orthodoxy, Mr. Barker, sees no difficulty in the reception of the literal story, and enters into a comparison of it in all its details, with the garbled version propounded by his adversary. He admits no metaphor in the case, no figurative representation of what was passing in Abraham's mind; and we are compelled, on reference, to acknowledge that this position appears the stronger one, although it may still remain a matter of doubt how far it was worth while to establish it.

It is Mr. Maurice's own fault that he exposes himself to defeat from such antagonists. If he were contented to be simply a moral teacher, and to apply his wide experience about men and things to the elucidation of other than biblical history, his friends would reverence him no less than at present, and the orthodox party, perchance not understanding him, might let him alone. But as long as he persists in taking the Bible for his sole text-book, and in wresting from it, *per fas atque nefas*, a hidden interpretation for every tale, and a moral mystery in every precept, he must expect to find the religious world in arms against him, and prepared to dispute his novel method of gathering figs from thistles.

The task of refutation, however, is really not a difficult one. Despite of Mr. Maurice's surpassing genius, any charity boy might be competent, intellectually, to break a lance upon these points with him; and our impression is that very few of a much higher order of intellect would be anxious to undertake an office so ungracious and so useless.

#### THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

*The Edinburgh Review*, No. 219. Longman and Co. The Northern Quarterly, once so potent in the field of politics and literature, comes before us shorn of much of its old glory. More advanced, if not abler, rivals have taken the wind out of its sails, and the politics of no important party of the present day square exactly with the Whiggism still rampant in our Scotch quarterly. The Whigs, as a party, indeed are nowhere—they are principally recognised by their tenacious appetite for Government appointments, by their family adhesiveness, and by their desire to assume the cloak of Liberalism, hoping to strengthen their ranks with the aid of the Liberal party, in which hope, however, they see "looming in the future" unexpected disappointment—their rivals the Tories, biding, by a master-stroke of political generalship, hid higher, given up

more, and promised greater concessions than pure Whiggism can bring itself at present to stomach. It is on its literary power that the reputation and influence of the *Edinburgh Review* must mainly rest; but even here formidable opposition everywhere meets it, and if this quarterly cannot put forth more original literary might than the present number displays, we fear that it must come down from its "pride of place," drop into the water of younger rivals, and be content with only that share of popular favour which its intrinsic merits entitle it to demand.

The first article is on the writings of Hugh Miller. We do think the subject hardly possesses sufficient importance to entitle it to the foremost place in the Review. Miller was a clever, self-educated genius—and a respectable addition to the list of Scottish worthies. But his writings will leave no mark upon the age in which he lived—neither will his geological conjectures nor his theological speculations be received as proved truths by the more scientific geologist and the higher order of theological mind of the present day. The paper on "The Progress and Spirit of Physical Science" will be acceptable to lovers of scientific statistics, and is full of sound information. The review of M. Thiers's *Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire* is to our mind one of the best contributions to this number. The reviewer, with courteous but unsparing severity, has pointed out the grave objections that can honestly be urged to accuracy and fairness on the part of M. Thiers—qualities without which historical works are but impositions on the credulity of the world, and rank properly far below the historical romance. When we find a writer with abundant sources of reliable information, documentary, official, and personal, at hand, almost always embodying fallacious statistics in his work, reasoning on these statistics, and drawing conclusions either in favour of his particular hero or people and against all other nations, then it is that we are compelled to entertain the belief that the writer has wilfully falsified figures and facts at his command, and that he has done so for purposes and motives wholly unworthy of the historian. The most conspicuous quality in the English character is the love of truth, and Englishmen insist on truth even though that truth should be humiliating to us as a nation. This is a quality that M. Thiers appears imperfectly to apprehend the value of, and it is the want of this quality that will ever detract seriously from the value of his great national work as a truthful record of events which took place during one of the most important and stirring periods of French history. The literary execution of M. Thiers's work is of the highest order; pity that its truthfulness and impartiality in so many instances can be justly impugned. The article on "Canning's Literary Remains" is not very first-rate. The bias of the reviewer may be collected from one paragraph:—"Nature had intended Canning for a Whig." This, we think, will be amusing news for the worshippers of this brilliant man. "The Health of the Army," "The Celts and the Germans," "The Chronicles of the Teutonic Knights," will no doubt interest some few miscellaneous readers. The elaborate review of Froude's "History of England," Vols. I. to IV., in which the author's estimate of the character of Henry VIII. undergoes a severe criticism, is exhaustive of the subject. Froude is not our "model historian." In fact, the "model historian"—the writer of history who shall satisfy everybody—has not yet made his appearance. Macaulay will always have his admirers, and so will Froude, but neither will be accepted as the authority from which there is no appeal; and unluckily for Mr. Froude's reputation, recent researches in public records have incontestably proved the inaccuracy of some of his authorities on which he relies for the vindication of Henry VIII. The "Hindu Drama" might have been made much more readable. "Earl Grey on Parliamentary Government" winds up the series of articles. The publication of "Parliamentary Government, considered with reference to a Reform in Parliament," will not add materially to the reputation of the noble author. The same hard, unyielding tone is perceptible throughout the work, as is conspicuously visible in Lord Grey's parliamentary speeches and his official administration. Lord Grey is essentially a theorist—not a thoroughly practical statesman. He manufactures clever constitutions in his library; he finds, however, to his amazement, that they will not work, and simply because, though he understands great principles and great truths, and has great adminis-

trative vigour and experience, he knows very little of men, and cannot take into account any other than a state of society in which he finds himself an aristocratic member of cultivated mind and honest purposes. This production, we think, was intended to have an effect on the question of Parliamentary Reform, the nice little piece of legislation which will set politicians and the world—of Great Britain at least—by the ears next session.

#### TRAITS AND STORIES OF ANGLO-INDIAN LIFE.

*Traits and Stories of Anglo-Indian Life*. By Lieutenant-Colonel Addison, Author of "Diary of a Judge," "Belgium as She Is," &c. Smith, Elder, and Co.

We have all of us so often breakfasted, dined, and supped on Indian horrors, that even the reader, who may only sip at will the cup that reviewers must drain, will appreciate our satisfaction when we found that the pleasant little volume before us had no connexion with the great Eastern revolt. The gallant author, who besides his own recollections has incorporated those of several other shrewd and humorous observers, some of them of very old Indian standing, has admirably hit off, not the salient peculiarities alone, but the finer shades of Anglo-Indian society and native character. Had all observers apt as himself, whom the Indian services may number, devoted themselves during the last half-century, with half his assiduity, to the study of the latter as to the amenities of the former, it is hard to say what a world of sorrow might not have been saved. But the prophets—and prophets there were—who foretold that the British raj was preparing its own Nemesis, were too few and too isolated to attract the attention of the thoughtless and the self-sufficient among the men in office, and the evil is upon us. But this moan of ours, evoked from hearts yet bleeding by every mention of the fatal word Hindostan, can be little to the purpose of our reader for the moment. So, to return to Colonel Addison and his little book: let us say in brief that this is just such a slight and trippingly written collection of Anglo-Indian experiences as the cadet in expectancy may marvel at and profit by; its glad some pages, brimming with old associations, will provoke the smile of the sere and yellow idlers at Cheltenham and Maida Vale, and to all the uninitiated, who directly or indirectly feel interested or curious about Anglo-Indian manners and customs, its photographic touches will be welcome. For those who fancy tales of hair-breadth 'scapes, of tiger-hunts—what Indian book was ever complete without a tiger-hunt?—pig-sticking, snake-charming, centipedes, and soothsayers, the author has made liberal provision; and so felicitously invests many a simple tale familiar as a household word to those who have resided in the East, with graces of romantic and dramatic diction, that while to ourselves they are acceptable as old friends with new faces, they must be pleasant as fresh acquaintances to the novice. The stories of "The Black Prophet," "The Scoffer's Fate," "A Tale of Writer's Buildings," "A Fifth at Whist," either of which we should like to extract at length, were it fair to our space or the gallant author, exhibit considerable serious power, while "Jerry Langstave, the Griffin," and "Table Talk," may be instanced among the many lighter delineations to be found in this very agreeable volume.

#### PURIFICATION OF THE THAMES.

*Purification of the Thames: a Letter by F. O. Ward, Esq., addressed to William Coningham, Esq., M.P.* (Privately printed.)

We presume that this is the pamphlet from which the honourable member read the copious and unreported extracts in his place in the House on Thursday evening. But all the lucubrations of Mr. F. O. Ward, and all the entreaties of Mr. Coningham in favour of deliberation, could not obtain an instant's arrest of the hot haste with which the Government are bent upon cantering the Local Management Act Amendment Bill through Parliament. Still, though the voice of the legislator—so familiar to his audience upon far more elegant topics than the disposition of sewage—falls upon dull ears when he described his *métier*, and though, again, we are by no means competent to speak upon engineering, the possibility of the plans here advocated, we are bound, for the sake of one proposition laid down in the brochure, to call the attention of the reader to it. "The whole of the rainfall," says Mr. Ward, "is due to the river; the whole of the sewage to the soil." This, he contends, is as essen-



tial for the perfect purification of the Thames as it is for the economical utilisation of the sewage. Each of these things spoils the other—sewage rainfall by pollution, rainfall sewage by dilution. The mixed mass is too vast and variable for economical distribution over fields; too foul and fetid for advantageous delivery down streams. The sewage proper should be carefully diverted from the Thames; and just so, on the other hand, should the rainfall be carefully directed to the Thames, to aid its scour, which suffers from every drop withdrawn.

The author says, therefore, "that the battle of interception is to be fought, not on the banks of the river, but in the basements of the houses; not with monstrous tunnels, but with modest tubes; not by the diversion of variable rain brooks, alternately dry and torrential, but by the diversion of uniform cistern supplies, always moderate and manageable."

Mr. F. O. Ward has already much contributed to the public information upon drainage matters, and nearly as a matter of course has somehow or other been jostled out of all thanks or profit, if he ever sought them. Although we may not adopt his crotchet, and the Metropolis Board very probably will not, he yet deserves some thanks for his strenuous labours in a disagreeable field, and is welcome to the share due from such the very trifling fraction of the public we as individuals represent. That he will have the chance of another hearing before the great public is by no means out of the question; for in our opinion, as in his, these monster tunnels and this Metropolitan Board of Works even yet may chance to be put down as blunders by indignant ratepayers. It must, after all, be a ratepayers' question, and if the eyes of the small householders rated at from 20% to 35% be but once opened to the peculiar unfitness of their representatives and the very severe taxation in store for them, they would probably, in the panic which would seize upon them, tear to pieces all the plans of their representatives and engineers, and commit the whole subject to more proper hands.

## The Arts.

**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.**—On Saturday evening was again presented the opera of *Norma*, with Madame Grisi as the heroine, Signor Tamberlik as *Pollione*, and Tagliafico as *Oroveso*. The impersonation of the Druidess by the still unapproached queen of lyric song was, we can only say, magnificent. The intensity of passion and utter self-oblivion with which she withers that unpopular hero *Pollione*, and devotes the Roman legions to destruction from her country's altar, can, if equalled, surely never be surpassed. Madlle. Marai, the *Adalgisa*, was in exceeding good voice, and zealously seconded the prima donna's exertions; and the long and grand finale to the opera was admirably given by the whole company. A new ballet divertissement of the flimsiest construction, entitled *L'Amour d'une Rose*, was produced after the opera for the first time. But the new dancer, Madlle. Zina Richard, an acquisition from Italy, bids fair, we have little hesitation in reporting, to take a high place in her profession. Her style is firm and agile, and was perfectly free on Saturday from the ungraceful and meretricious embellishments which have, to our thinking, often vulgarised the ballet since the reimportation of that Spanish school of dancing, which, popular as it may have been of late, was a dead failure, as some of our readers may remember, when first attempted some years ago. The incident in *L'Amour d'une Rose* represented, as far as we could make it out, the extempore provision by an enamoured landscape-gardener of a floral fête for the gratification of a rather *blasée* damsel in search of a new sensation. The ample stage was almost magically encumbered at a given signal with garlands, wreaths, nay more, entire beds of flowers. Parterre behind parterre, with box-edgings and all appurtenances, rose bristling on the boards, and Madlle. Zina as the delighted maiden, at whose wish they were forthcoming, bounded with graceful ecstasy amidst them with her bevy of attendants, and executed several pleasing figures and intricate dances with M. Desplaces. The charming music, expressly composed for the divertissement by Mr. Alfred Mellon, was, of course, faultlessly performed by the admirable band under his direction, and the disappearance of the magic garden by the same agency which had evoked it quite realised at the close the idea of "fairy gifts fading away." Some years ago there was an opera buffa produced here entitled *Lei Tre Nozze*, the music composed by Signor Alary, which has now taken, we understand, a permanent position upon the shelf. The talented composer has been selected by the management of the Royal

Opera to hack, gash, cut, carve, and otherwise arrange and alter the *Don Giovanni* of Mozart, so as to admit, among other changes in the cast, of the substitution of a tenor for a barytone voice in the part of the *Don*. That he has effected the requisite adaptation with marvellous success, considering the violent unorthodoxy, or as it must be termed by many *fanatici*, the heresy of the task, cannot be denied. Had he had any other than first-class voices and orchestra to deal with he would have fallen like Lucifer; but all but the most bigoted may well understand that with Mario as the *Don*, Ronconi as *Leporello*, Tagliafico as the *Commendatore*, Grisi as *Donna Anna*, Marai as *Elvira*, Bosio as *Zerlina*, Tamberlik as *Ottavio*, Polonini as *Masetto*, a *flasco* was out of the question.

Among the new excisions of old favourite airs may be mentioned the "Ho capito" and "Fuggi il traditor." But so much was left that was beautiful, and the artists whose special qualifications for their various parts are sufficiently familiar to the world, so admirably illustrated the composer's flood of beautiful ideas, that we passed a mental vote of confidence on Signor Alary's heretical version, in spite of some very critical old opera-goers of our acquaintance who venerate even the faults and failings of antiquity, more than the excellencies of the moderns. We are more disposed than otherwise to thank the management for affording the public the opportunity of trying their old favourite, Mario, in what is a new part to him, at all events in London. We are well content to acquiesce in the substitutions and elisions in consideration of being permitted to hear, in even a castrated form, the *chef-d'œuvre* of Wolfgang Amadeus. We cannot serve our readers by announcing the bill of fare of a week that is passed, but when we mention that to-night promises a repetition of *Don Giovanni*, and next week the same work, with Herold's *Zampa*, on a day not yet fixed, we may, perhaps, be of some slight service.

At HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, reduced prices and final performances still prevail, and are announced for all next week. Last evening, *Il Barbiere* was performed for the last time, with Alboni as *Rosina*, Belletti as *Figaro*, and Signor Belart as *Conte Almaviva*. This evening, *Il Don Giovanni* is announced for the last time, when we shall be enabled to institute comparisons between Mozart "as imported" and Mozart "Alarified." On Monday we are to have the *Lucresia*, on Tuesday, *Il Trovatore*, on Wednesday, *Don Pasquale*, and on Thursday, Balfe's *La Zingara* (*Bohemian Girl*). Mademoiselle Titien will leave London for Vienna on Wednesday next, Tuesday being her last appearance. The theatre finally closes on Saturday, the 7th instant, with *La Traviata*; Mademoiselle Piccolomini and Signor Giuglini leaving London on the Monday following for Dublin, where they have been announced to appear in a series of representations.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**—It has been made the subject of judicious animadversion by one of the most enlightened of modern theatrical critics, whose excellent language we are on this occasion well pleased to adopt, that the originally mistaken policy should yet prevail among those concerned in catering for public amusement, of making Mr. Ira Aldridge's complexion the qualification and chief attraction of his performance. "For," our contemporary observes, "that it at all added to the merit of the actor, in certain characters, that he was really black instead of painted, is a vulgar piece of showmanship, worthy of a Barnum or a Gingell, but certainly not at all compatible with the consideration of stage acting as an art. The only parallel to the absurdity was the parading Stephen Kemble as a great *Falstaff*, because he had individually the fat person in which it has pleased the dramatist to encase that witty, shrewd, and humorous character." We had little anticipated the enjoyment which was in store for us. The name of the Black Roscius has been, it is true, for a few years familiar—not to playgoers who habitually patronise the same class of theatres as ourselves—but to such as read, as they may run, the placards and shop-window announcements of the minor and suburban houses. But no real notion of the title of the actor to a reputation which in course of time will perhaps be far more widely spread, had reached us before witnessing Mr. Aldridge's performance of *Othello* on Saturday last at the Lyceum Theatre. Mr. Aldridge, versatile as the great Kean, has taken the Germans by storm as *Othello*, *Macbeth*, and a nigger melodist; and in the former of these characters we are prepared in the strongest terms to endorse the verdict of the Berlin and Coburg critics, among whom he numbers no less distinguished personages than the King of Prussia, and his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. He is as successful in the more delicate touches of the character as in its deep and passionate shades. His loving tenderness to *Desdemona* is as successful as is his terrible declamation of the third act. In his dissembling examination of *Desdemona* in the second scene of the fourth act, he was the true *Othello* of the dramatist—a lover softened by the beauty of that most unhappy lady, but, the current of his life being poisoned

beyond all help, at the same time a ferocious maniac. Miss Annie Ness, seemingly artless and unpractised as the pure *Desdemona*, was happily very successful in her representation of the character. In the present comparative dearth of really effective tragedians, in the broad sense of the term, a visit to the Lyceum may not but recal agreeable associations to such as can appreciatively remember the tragedy of the elder Kean; and we can only regret that the peculiarity of the artist's complexion precludes the probability of our witnessing his performance in such an extensive range of character as we could wish.

**ST. MARTIN'S HALL.**—On Tuesday evening it was our fortune or our fate to assist at a mnemonic séance at St. Martin's Hall upon the invitation of Mr. Abel Matthews. The "entertainment" was courteously supposed to consist of the recital by heart, by this gentleman, of ten thousand five hundred lines from Milton's *Paradise Lost*, and it must be confessed that we are more inclined to ridicule the want of thought that had drawn us into so false a position than complain of our entertainer, when, after listening for a reasonable period to his very unimpassioned and apparently correct delivery, it occurred to us that the performance, if ever brought to a conclusion, might possibly detain us where we were until noon on Wednesday. "Ten thousand lines in about ten hours at that pace," we said to ourselves; "allow two hours for rest, under proper inspection, for no 'cribs' could be allowed, and we shall get well into to-morrow." Then it flashed upon us that the invocation which had called sixty fools into a circle was possibly the result of a wager. We were quite prepared for the announcement (so familiar to the ear of those who have watched the sale of golden sovereigns at one halfpenny each) that "it is to decide a wager of one thousand guineas made between two well-known sporting noblemen," &c., but not even that ray of comicality came in to pierce the solid dulness of the *soirée*. Mr. Matthews, an extremely gentlemanlike man, with a not unpleasing voice, commenced the *Paradise Lost* without a word of preface, and proceeded calmly and deliberately through the eight hundred lines of the first book. He unrolled them before an audience of about sixty souls, men, women, and children, as deliberately as a novice at the counter would so many yards of ribbon. The company were spell-bound, partly from a courteous desire not to vex the mnemonic enthusiast, partly from a very proper consciousness that we were the authors of our own misery. After a few minutes' rest, for we remained although four-and-twenty of the society took that opportunity of effecting their escape, the reciter started into Book II., which is somewhat longer than the first. The next half hour was a trying one. One or two elders went to sleep. Men of business who had strayed into the place fixed their eyes upon the roof and let their souls wander into the City. The children were a little restless, but considering all things, very good. Ourselves, ditto, ditto. The remembrancer held up bravely, though he seemed entirely without backers. He was courageous, for there he stood alone, before only five-and-twenty people, in the ample hall which his wondrous memory must have told him had been often crammed to suffocation by and for the benefit of other artists. Nothing did he falter, and as his silvery tones went roofward in unbroken thread we could not miss to think of that Horatian rill that

Labetur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.

There were some determined-looking seniors who came there to see the business out, and perhaps write to the *Times* in case of a failure. One had with him the works of John Milton in small octavo, and worked zealously as public checker. He was prepared to call a halt, we felt sure, on the very first break-down. He looked like a man with a mission; so, as he opened not his mouth, we have great pleasure in announcing that during the period of our stay the reciter's feat was eminently successful. We left Mr. Matthews far less exhausted than ourselves before the end of the second book, and for all we personally know he may by this time have gone through *Paradise Regained* and be well into *Samson Agonistes*. We have heard, however, that the evening's amusement, on which the reader has before him our matutinal reflections, came to an abrupt end, without the slightest break down, at the termination of the second book and the 1863rd line. The "entertainer" then closed the performance somewhat abruptly by politely thanking the limited number of his guests for their countenance, and threw the curtain over the most impenetrable piece of public amusement it has ever been our fate to record. That Mr. Abel Matthews, supposing him capable, which we take it is not yet proven, of reciting ten thousand five hundred lines by heart, may find some more profitable use for his memory than the unaccented, unemphasised, undramatic, and in every way unattractive delivery of an epic, we sincerely hope for his own sake. What his evening's practice inflicted upon us we are content, now that we have unbosomed ourselves, heartily to forgive and to forget.

## Mercantile and Commercial.

### TRADE OF SIX MONTHS.

#### TABLES.

We present our readers almost *in extenso*—and we trust in an intelligible form—with the account furnished by the Board of Trade of the external commerce of the country for the first six months of the year. In repeating month after month these tables, which embrace two years, we shall enable our readers, by comparing the returns for each month with those of the preceding month, to trace the progress of the national trade from month to month, as well as from year to year. The Board publishes accounts of the quantities of duty-paying articles which are taken into consumption, which—as these tell us nothing of the consumption of articles which pay no duty, whether imported or produced at home, and are therefore very incomplete, and partial revenue accounts, not accounts of trade at all—our readers will lose nothing by their being excluded from our pages. We exclude also as much too minute for any important purpose the different countries from which we bring or to which we send commodities. This information is extremely interesting after the lapse of a certain time, but the imports or the exports may vary to each country so much from temporary causes from month to month, that it leads to inaccuracy to attend much to returns for short periods, though we shall not fail to direct the attention of our readers to the course trade generally follows, and to any remarkable changes which occur in it even temporarily. The first of our tables states the total imports in the first six months of 1857 and 1858. The second states only the quantities of the principal articles of foreign merchandise exported, such as coffee, cotton, wool, &c., which must be deducted from the imports of these articles to ascertain the quantities of them retained for home consumption. The third table gives the declared value of all the products of native industry exported. The fourth and fifth state the tonnage and number of vessels which come into and go out of all the ports of the empire. And the sixth, these three being all extremely brief, records the value of the gold and silver imported and exported in the six months, which ought always to be added to the other exports and imports, to ascertain the total value of the trade of the empire. From this brief introduction to our compilation, we pass to consider the chief facts in our six months' trade, which these tables bring to light. And first of our

**IMPORTS.**—In the first six months of 1858, as compared to the first six months of 1857, the imports have declined principally as follows: Animals about 29 per cent., bristles to one-third, flax 40 per cent., goat's-hair to less than one-third, wet hides 34 per cent., tanned hides 57 per cent., raw silk 48 per cent., thrown silk 46 per cent., brandy to less than one-fifth, tallow 22 per cent., tar to less than one-third, timber 26 per cent., and wool 10 per cent. Of the following important articles, however, the imports have increased in 1858. Coffee 50 per cent., wheat 80 per cent., flour 130 per cent., cotton 5 per cent., guano 200 per cent., hemp 44 per cent., dry hides 14 per cent., copper 12 per cent., oil 22 per cent., potatoes fivefold, rice 85 per cent., sugar 9 per cent. The differences in the other articles are too small, or the articles themselves are too trivial, to be worth enumerating. On the whole, considering the great extension of our trade in the early part of 1857 and the convulsion which ensued towards the end of the year, the effects of which were particularly felt in the first months of the present year, the falling off in our imports is not so great as might have been expected. This tends to confirm the statement that the con-

vulsion of 1857 was rather an adjustment of accounts between speculating lenders and borrowers than a serious interruption to the actual and necessary business of the world. It was a derangement in the machinery for carrying on trade, not a diminution in trade itself. The machinery is still deranged. Its main spring, credit or confidence, is still extremely weak, but the real work to be done is not much lessened; in fact, this is entirely founded on the wants of mankind, which are perpetually increasing. On this real work the improper conduct of a few banks and discount houses, which so exclusively engaged the attention of the Bank Acts Committee, can have little influence, and an increasing quantity is always to be done by the merchants and bankers who have the sagacity to find out the means of doing it.

The comparatively little deterioration of our trade is worthy of further illustration. In 1856 the country was very prosperous, and the value of the imports in the first five months of the year was 42,313,527*l.* Now the value of the imports in the first five months of the present year, for which only we yet possess the return, is 44,486,621*l.*, actually 2,173,094*l.* more than in 1856. It is, however, 8,639,181*l.* less than the value of the imports in the first five months of 1857; but this falling off results more from a decline in the prices than in the quantities of the imports. Thus, in the first week of April, 1858, the price of coffee was 15 per cent., of wheat 30 per cent., of flax 4 per cent., of hemp 12 per cent., of jute 14 per cent., and of silk nearly 30 per cent. lower than in the corresponding week of 1857. The price, too, of cotton, linseed, tea, sugar, hides, &c., has been sensibly and even considerably lower in 1858 than in 1857, so that the reduction in the value of the imports is more the consequence of our giving less for them to the foreigner than of our obtaining only smaller quantities. As a confirmatory fact, it may be noticed that the tonnage of vessels entering inwards with cargoes in the first six months of 1858, which is the best criterion of the total quantities imported, was 243,098 more than in the first six months of 1857. To the present time nearly prices have continued to decline, which may help to explain the continued suspension of speculation, which is never very active when the markets are falling. Now, the bottom seems to be reached; and should this be the case, we may anticipate a more hopeful feeling in the merchants, greater confidence, and increased activity.

Our imports of wool—to notice the raw materials of our manufactures—are considerably less in the present than in the past year. But it will be seen, on consulting our second table—"the exports of foreign merchandise"—that the export of foreign wool is only 10,722,104 lbs. in 1858 against 16,677,335 lbs. in 1857; and on consulting our third table, that the declared value of home-grown wool exported was 362,125*l.* against 466,944*l.* in 1857. The quantities were, 5,259,835 lbs. in 1858 against 6,259,241 lbs. in 1857. Though our imports of wool are less, the quantities we retain for home consumption in 1858 are upwards of 7,000,000 lbs. more than in 1857. Of cotton, our imports are 264,797 cwt. more in 1858 than in 1857, and our exports are 207,574 cwt. less, so that we have this year 472,371 cwt. more of the raw material, equal to nearly 9 per cent. of the total imports than last year. Of silk, the case is somewhat different. Our exports are greater and our imports less. But in 1857 our imports of silk were no less than 12,077,931 lbs., more than double the average of the previous six years, and almost double the largest quantity ever previously imported. We can well spare some of our supplies to our continental neighbours, and yet possess plenty for our own manufacturers. The export of silk is only 31,958 lbs. less in 1858 than in 1857, which, on the total export, 889,098 lbs., is less than 4 per cent. Our neighbours, whose crops of silk have been very short for two years, are not extending very rapidly their manufacture of silk, and the falling off in the cotton and wool exported, required by their manufacturers, is evidence that they continue to suffer even more than we suffer from the convulsion of 1857.

Another subject of this kind on which we must make a remark is leather. Next to our textile fabrics, this is the material of one of our most important industries. In the present year the imports of wet hides and tanned hides have fallen off considerably, as already noticed. But the export of hides has increased from 63,150 cwt. in 1857,

to 101,741 cwt. in 1858. At present, therefore, our supply of the raw material is not great, but as the price of hides is lower than last year, it seems adequate to our wants.

**THE EXPORTS** of the products of our native industry have declined from 60,826,381*l.* declared value in 1857 to 53,467,804*l.* in 1858—a reduction of 12 per cent., which, like the decline in the value of the imports, is also due in part to lower prices. Compared to 1856, the declared value of 1858 is only 500,000*l.* less, with a probability of its being greater at the close of the year. The decline in 1858 has affected chiefly apparel and slops, cordage and cables, earthenware, fish, haberdashery, hardware and cutlery, leather, linen and linen-yarn, most metals, silks, especially thrown silk and twist, spirits (the remarkable export of which to France has now nearly ceased), refined sugar, wool and woollen. Several very important articles, however, are exported to a greater extent than last year. Amongst them are beer, coals, cottons (the value of which exported to China has increased from 486,816*l.* in 1857 to 953,694*l.* in 1858), cotton-yarn, saddlery, machinery of all kinds, seed-oil, &c. The decline in our exports, therefore, is by no means general, and the decline being principally to the United States and Australia, we may expect a comparative increase in the latter months of the year.

It must now be remarked that the declared value of the exports in the month of June, 1858, was only 400,000*l.* less than in June, 1857, and June, 1856; while the average reduction on the previous five months was 1,400,000*l.* per month. The comparative decline, then, which has taken place in the early part of the year has very much diminished, if it has not entirely ceased, and taking into consideration our large supplies of raw materials, comparative abundance of food, and the gradual restoration of confidence abroad as well as at home, we may expect that the value of our exports in the last months of 1858 will exceed the value in the last months of 1857, and that our total exports in 1858 will not at the end of the year fall far short of the vast exports of 1857. A significant sign is to be found in the tonnage of shipping entered outwards with cargoes. In the month of June, 1858, it was 51,808 more than in the corresponding month of 1857, though in the six months the tonnage entered outwards was 212,428 less than in the six months of 1857. Our trade, then, is again reaching the extent of that year, but it rests now on a sounder basis, with a probability of the superstructure rising continually higher.

From the United States, notwithstanding the great depreciation of railway property there as here, the result of "cooking accounts" and similar proceedings, the latest news indicates reviving trade. Since January the falling off there in the imports chiefly of European goods has been fully 50 per cent. as compared to last year, but of late the stocks on hand have been rapidly declining, and a renewed demand, though not so extensive as in 1856-7, will arise. There are additional gold discoveries on the Pacific, and no very important decline in the produce of California and Australia. The harvests are generally good; food promises to be abundant, and money is plentiful and easy. With good security capital can be borrowed on low terms. Remembering our large imports, so different from the United States, and our increasing exports, the prospects of our trade seem extremely good; and Mr. Disraeli has, we think, shown much wisdom by relying in his financial arrangements and in his arguments on the increasing prosperity of the country. His account, indeed, of the improvements in the revenue in the first three weeks of July are quite in accordance with the information we derive from the trade tables, and confirm our belief that increased activity is beginning in trade. We have as yet not had, as in 1848, political convulsions to add to the calamities of commercial distress and delay the revival of prosperity. Differing from the late Secretary of the Treasury, who was less hopeful in a late financial debate than Mr. Disraeli, we think, considering the extent of discredit, that the restoration of confidence has not been slow, and will, ere long, be complete. That it will never again become reckless is too much to hope for; but just in proportion as bankers, discount brokers, and merchants rely on their own watchfulness and sagacity to keep credit within proper bounds, instead of trusting to Acts of Parliament or the interference of the Executive, we may expect that confidence will be well regulated and will not be deceived.



## No. I.—TRADE OF SIX MONTHS.

From the Board of Trade Monthly Returns ended  
30th June, 1858.

## PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

## IMPORTS.

1857. 1858.

ANIMALS—Oxen, Bulls, & Cows..No.	14,493	7,670
Calves .....	9,042	7,489
Sheep and Lambs.....	30,111	20,642
Swine and Hogs .....	505	250
ASHES—Pearl and Pot .....	30,103	27,147
BARK.....	167,379	139,847
BONES.....	24,330	34,285
BRIMSTONE.....	207,723	484,801
BRISTLES.....	965,706	304,096
CAOUTCHOUC.....	8,617	12,088
CLOCKS and WATCHES—		
Clocks.....	132,849	113,001
Watches.....	44,116	44,652
COCOA.....	4,844,932	4,947,142
COFFEE.....Total lbs.	18,567,143	27,473,936
CORN—Wheat.....Total qrs.	1,274,199	2,268,368
Barley.....	1,050,913	789,208
Oats.....	656,515	596,502
Peas.....	92,735	54,532
Beans.....	162,116	206,350
Indian Corn or Maize.....	425,390	740,285
Wheat Flour.....Total cwts.	1,065,648	2,328,724
COTTON, RAW.....Total "	5,094,378	5,358,175
COTTON MANUFACTURES—		
Value £.....	290,782	282,486
CREAM OF TARTAR.....cwts.	11,052	7,810
DYES and DYING STUFFS—		
Cochineal.....	9,728	5,035
Indigo.....	38,501	21,595
Lac dye.....	3,641	6,114
Logwood.....	18,167	10,829
Madder and Madder Root.....	224,807	118,502
Garancine.....	16,535	11,718
Shumac.....	8,931	3,859
Terra Japonica.....	3,438	825
Cutch.....	487	992
Valonia.....	8,918	5,758
ELEPHANTS TEETH.....	2,639	4,793
FLAX.....Total cwts.	436,645	292,767
FRUIT—Currants.....	110,289	85,421
Lemons and Oranges.....bushels.	564,976	677,861
Raisins.....	47,215	34,145
GUANO.....	59,658	174,804
HAIR—Goat's Hair or Wool.....lbs.	900,364	280,601
Manufactures of Hair and		
Goats' Wool.....Value £.	124,980	65,478
HEMP.....Total cwts.	117,425	168,750
Jute.....	257,470	256,152
HIDES—Dry.....Total cwts.	96,588	109,037
Wet.....Total "	222,100	135,075
HIDES—Tanned.....lbs.	2,669,966	1,240,412
HOPS.....	6,299	9,915
LEATHER—Boots, Shoes, and		
Goloshes, of all kinds.....pairs	99,438	70,250
Boot Fronts.....	381,929	289,322
Gloves.....	2,660,827	1,829,828
METALS—Copper Ore.....Total tons	367,763	41,241
Copper.....	15,864	47,260
Iron, in Bars.....	8,842	3,641
Lead.....	4,254	6,816
Spelter.....	7,737	9,717
Tin.....	19,780	13,886
OIL—Train.....tuns	4,447	3,859
Palm.....	254,945	303,636
Cocoa Nut.....	64,777	88,540
Olive.....	8,332	9,701
Seed Oil, of all kinds.....	3,010	3,221
OIL SEED CAKES.....	41,937	33,517
POTATOES.....	319,639	1,226,392
PROVISIONS—Bacon & Hams.....cwts.	318,729	126,766
Beef, Salt.....	57,142	100,219
Pork, Salt.....	43,520	54,522
Butter.....	234,794	201,270
Cheese.....	151,399	148,555
Eggs.....No.	71,642,200	75,759,400
Lard.....	159,448	62,221
QUICKSILVER.....lbs.	8,740	93,074
RICE, not in the Husk.....	1,726,935	1,210,882
SALTPETRE.....	219,084	121,082
Cubic Nitro.....	124,480	259,161
SEEDS—Clover.....	130,954	123,590
Flax and Linseed.....Total qrs.	250,571	253,180
Rape.....	67,695	63,859
SILK—Raw.....Total lbs.	5,612,889	2,901,200
Waste.....	11,207	7,754
Thrown.....Total lbs.	381,782	207,219
Broad Stuffs—Silk or Satin.....lbs.	119,204	160,416
Gauze, Crape, and Velvet.....	11,411	12,702
Ribbons.....	200,800	103,020
Plush for Hats.....	71,071	70,760
Bandanas, Corals, Taffaties, &c.		
pieces.....	240,603	65,093
SPICES—Cassia Lignea.....lbs	131,855	112,198
Cinnamon.....	310,850	307,740
Cloves.....	196,887	1,414,177
Ginger.....	6,848	8,861
Nutmegs.....	174,021	181,742
Pepper.....	1,908,812	3,573,084
Pimento.....	18,045	32,039
SPIRITS—Rum.....proof gallons	3,074,558	3,115,516
Brandy.....	1,793,006	314,959
Geneva.....	101,020	57,008
SUGAR—Unrefined.....total cwts.	3,420,243	3,734,371
Molasses.....	411,184	402,080
TALLOW.....	321,415	249,297
TAR.....lasts	1,437	400
TEA.....lbs.	30,000,982	37,107,246
TIMBER—Deals, &c.....total loads	216,081	160,733
Staves, not exceed. 72 in. long.....	22,379	24,084
Wood not sawn.....total loads	227,401	198,391
TOBACCO—Stemmed.....lbs.	1,589,093	378,782
Unstemmed.....	9,713,464	9,724,503
Manufactured, and Snuff.....	733,738	823,603
TURPENTINE—Common.....cwts.	93,072	90,314
WINE.....total gallons	5,003,140	2,425,117
WOOL—Sheep and Lambs'.....total lbs.	50,059,048	45,780,730
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe.....	1,137,436	590,148
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES—		
Not made up.....Value £	609,876	330,004
Partially made up, Shawls, &c. lbs.	11,001	9,618
YEAST, dried.....cwts.	36,883	80,205

## No. II. Exports of Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.

## PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

1857. 1858.

COCOA.....lbs.	1,183,854	1,120,618
COFFEE.....total lbs.	5,525,735	12,244,754
COTTON, RAW—Total.....cwts.	729,942	522,368
COTTON MANUFACTURES } value £	66,448	51,534
not made up.....		
GUANO.....tuns	10,139	13,474
HIDES, Untanned, Dry.....cwts.	52,855	71,364
Wet.....	10,285	29,777
LEATHER—Gloves.....pairs	247,869	236,743
METALS—Copper.....cwts.	10,399	16,078
Tin in Blocks.....	3,339	2,578
OIL—Palm.....cwts.	78,767	50,528
Cocoa Nut.....	49,653	39,843
Olive.....tuns	995	292
QUICKSILVER.....lbs.	1,048,521	272,768
RICE, not in the Husk.....cwts.	927,075	368,708
SALTPETRE.....	36,753	38,885
SEED—Flax and Linseed.....qrs.	9,726	85,946
Rape.....	37,830	57,874
SILK—Raw.....lbs.	857,140	839,098
Thrown.....	139,808	168,134
MANUFACTURES—Ran- } Pieces	166,043	99,424
dannas, Corals, Taffaties, &c. }		
SPICES—Cassia Lignea.....lbs.	664,993	132,843
Cinnamon.....	372,181	319,668
Cloves.....	167,205	681,607
Ginger.....cwts.	3,527	5,464
Nutmegs.....lbs.	158,245	87,994
Pepper.....	2,054,666	994,834
Pimento.....	7,997	13,796
SPIRITS—Rum.....proof gallons	1,159,136	940,610
Brandy.....	432,723	252,678
Geneva.....	70,937	33,793
SUGAR—Unrefined.....cwts.	137,272	111,043
Molasses.....	22,040	42,455
TALLOW.....	12,068	2,210
TEA.....lbs.	3,558,043	2,309,270
TOBACCO—Stemmed.....	48,901	34,108
Unstemmed.....	5,846,557	4,130,847
Manufactured, and Snuff.....	411,355	509,512
WINE.....total gallons	1,003,396	1,932,883
WOOL—Sheep and Lambs'.....total lbs.	16,677,335	10,722,104
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe.....	126,215	29,577
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES, not made up.....value £	9,063	9,862

## No. III. Declared Value of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported.

## DECLARED VALUE.

1857. 1858.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	1857.	1858.
APPAREL and SLOPS.....total	948,394	851,270
BEEF and LAMB.....	871,867	1,093,984
BOOKS, Printed.....	206,238	183,072
BUTTER.....	274,685	220,541
CANDLES, Stearine.....	150,870	69,794
CHEESE.....	59,163	36,222
COALS and CULM.....	1,486,150	1,521,708
CORDAGE and CABLES.....	188,122	92,651
COTTONS—Calicoes, Cambrics, &c.....	14,511,337	14,782,084
Lace.....	224,841	180,599
Stockings.....doz. pairs	175,767	74,032
Counterpanes, small Wares.....	204,685	130,024
Thread.....	256,176	217,758
COTTON YARN.....total	4,004,074	4,477,814
EARTHENWARE.....	776,394	559,197
FISH—Herrings.....	66,347	29,390
Other Sorts.....	32,158	23,540
FURNITURE—		
Cabinet and Upholstery Wares.....	130,791	129,587
GLASS—Flint.....	99,357	88,473
Window.....	24,374	17,884
Common Bottles.....	153,379	141,030
Plate.....	39,813	23,007
HABERDASHERY, Millinery.....total	2,055,187	1,550,988
HARDWARE and CUTLERY.....	1,901,142	1,502,239
LEATHER—Unwrought.....	178,021	143,877
Wrought.....total	823,284	635,024
Saddlery and Harness.....	131,496	152,037
LINENS of all kinds.....	2,182,059	1,781,315
Lace Thread.....	1,502	994
Thread.....	196,423	135,867
Tapes and small wares.....	10,237	3,937
LINEN YARN.....total	836,240	761,478
MACHINERY—Steam Engines.....	534,861	659,970
Other Sorts.....	1,145,070	1,133,912
METALS—Iron, Pig.....	861,189	556,922
Bar.....	3,351,454	2,510,882
Wire.....	98,396	101,020
Cast.....total	403,302	410,524
Wrought, of all Sorts.....	1,992,478	1,540,625
Steel, Unwrought.....	407,500	254,000
Copper, Pigs, &c.....	273,484	247,160
Sheets and Nails.....	844,953	771,475
Wrought, or other Sorts.....	174,411	236,138
Brass.....	62,602	72,246
Lead, Pig, Rolled, &c.....total	303,423	190,004
Ore, Litharge.....	103,388	73,260
Tin, Unwrought.....	140,139	125,478
Plates.....total	804,135	651,432
OIL, Seed.....	340,818	373,955
PAINTERS' COLOURS.....	234,854	170,585
PICKLES and SAUCES.....	154,003	120,100
PLATE, JEWELLERY, WATCHES.....	256,282	218,099
SALT.....total	190,443	142,531
SILK MANUFAC.—Stuffs, &c.....	428,624	208,309
Other articles of Silk only.....	262,757	141,337
Mixed with other materials.....	272,238	169,305
SILK, Thrown.....total	403,617	180,010
Twist and Yarn.....	183,415	80,017
SOAP.....	130,700	97,804
SODA.....	374,045	347,200
SPIRITS.....total	489,565	97,342
STATIONERY.....	358,154	359,704
SUGAR, Refined.....	188,247	127,804
WOOL, Sheep and Lambs'.....total	446,044	302,125
WOOLLENS—Cloth of all kinds.....	1,572,097	1,273,300
Mixed Stuffs, Flannels, &c.....	1,045,818	1,387,915
Entered at value.....	240,078	131,349
Stockings.....	50,105	22,129
Worsted Stuffs.....total	1,722,447	1,333,077
WOOLLEN and Worsted Yarn.....	1,322,825	1,131,820
TOTAL DECLARED VALUE—		
Enumerated Articles.....	50,346,671	49,726,498
Unenumerated Articles.....	4,479,710	3,741,300
All Articles.....	50,826,381	53,467,804

## IV.—SHIPPING ENTERED INWARD.

## COUNTRIES WHENCE ARRIVED.

1857. 1858.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Brit. Poss. North Amer.	252	113,337	251	96,652
East Indies.....	350	255,600	391	304,401
Australia.....	82	64,199	86	62,063
All other Parts.....	1,204	239,398	1,358	267,416
For. Countries—Russia.	581	145,173	590	152,922
Sweden.....	342	55,303	390	58,571
Norway.....	627	109,455	613	109,255
Denmark.....	1,052	94,011	831	74,025
Prussia.....	1,251	239,614	1,234	230,118
Other Germ. States	1,146	231,285	752	183,468
Holland.....	1,022	189,893	841	174,604
Belgium.....	477	99,065	630	103,056
France.....	1,721	243,598	3,286	374,134
Spain.....	363	59,872	398	69,405
Portugal.....	395	59,838	459	61,814
Italian States.....	339	75,886	407	90,259
Turkish Dominions.	129	44,755	178	54,388
Wallachia & Mold.....	84	16,056	129	24,769
Other Europ. States	50	7,893	76	12,812
Egypt.....	153	65,114	238	95,556
United States.....	814	762,793	739	690,331
Mexico, For. W. I., and Cen. America.	301	106,434	334	114,977
Brazil.....	163	51,585	189	63,011
Other States in America, Africa, Asia..	480	194,711	646	308,979
Total.....	13,378	3,524,868	15,046	3,767,956

## COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.

## CLEARED OUTWARDS.

Brit. Poss. North Amer.	631	257,472	501	220,954
East Indies .....	450	307,937	452	322,377
Australia .....	290	235,851	236	188,190
All other Parts ....	1,547	359,340	1,627	383,178
For. Countries—Russia.	902	175,483	1,056	216,207
Sweden.....	414	79,636	365	58,233
Norway.....	380	61,947	309	44,112
Denmark .....	1,639	189,390	1,197	132,299
Prussia.....	1,174	206,503	1,084	191,991
Other Ger. States..	2,137	398,945	2,049	368,364
Holland.....	1,380	253,103	1,410	260,821
Belgium.....	564	103,243	618	113,863
France.....	4,778	680,488	4,808	650,210
Spain.....	855	180,338	861	179,866
Portugal.....	427	83,786	293	53,276
Italian States.....	674	191,049	707	182,452
Turkish Dominions.	237	71,609	309	87,850
Wallachia & Mold..	33	4,942	44	5,937
Other Europ. States	78	17,911	108	26,918
Egypt .....	174	67,462	168	69,768
United States .....	677	653,611	612	580,585
Mexico, For. W. I., and Cen. America	371	129,618	384	145,214
Brazil .....	317	100,530	262	84,939
Other States in Ame- rica, Africa, Asia .	560	191,262	565	191,434
TOTAL.....	20,689	4,971,456	20,025	4,759,083

## INDIA.

## MR. EWART'S COMMITTEE ON THE COLONISATION AND SETTLEMENT OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

We devoted a page last week to an extract from Major-General Tremenhare's evidence, and have since given the whole of the reports a more careful perusal, which has induced us to think a *precis* or summary view would be acceptable. We may premise that there appears to be an important difference between colonisation and settlement, the former being settlement on a large scale of labourers and the employers of labour in mass, and in sufficient number and variety to admit of their proper municipal organisation; while settlement means the mere diffusion of individuals among the general population. The enlightened object of Mr. W. Ewart, the author of the committee (and also its chairman), was to ascertain the possibility of colonising India with Europeans, and to promote both colonisation and settlement.

Three classes of witnesses appear to have been examined: medical and scientific, whose evidence chiefly relates to the climate and its effects on Europeans; the planters, or independent settlers, whose evidence goes largely into the character of the government or administration; and the official witnesses, who appear to have been called to counteract the non-official evidence.

The practicability of "colonisation," as above defined, was very early solved; and the substance of all the evidence upon that question is really contained in the following opinion, which we may be excused repeating from General Tremenhare:—"Colonisation (said the General) cannot proceed in India as it does in Australia or Canada; it must spring from the upper rather than the lower ranks of society, by the settlement of capitalists, that is, from the capitalist rather than the labourer;" or, in the language of the chairman, which the same witness confirmed, "Whereas emigration generally moves from below upwards, in this case it would have to move from above downwards, by the settlement of capitalists in the country who shall employ the labourers, not by that of labourers who work for capitalists." All the rest of the evidence on this part of the subject agrees with the above. Colonisation, therefore, cannot take place for the mere purpose of commercial enterprise. But this still leaves open the question of locating our army on the hills, and establishing sanatoria on plans congenial to the tastes and instincts of Europeans. This is a part of the subject which will have to undergo further examination, either by the Committee or by the Government.

There having been no colonisation, and it not being practicable, the next question obviously is, What progress has been made in the "settlement" of Europeans? The evidence only establishes on this point what was well known. The real state of the case was expressed in such phrases as the following:—"The progress of settlement in India has been very slight beyond the settlement of a few gentlemen engaged in the manufacture of indigo and sugar. This refers, of course, to the interior (the *mofussil*), as contradistinguished from the Presidency towns. And the few settled are chiefly in the plains of Lower Bengal. In Bombay there are no European settlers, and none (to be mentioned) in Upper India or in Madras. At the same time it is admitted that the number of Europeans has increased in connexion with railways, steam enterprise, and other interests of European origin, which could not be carried on without Europeans. Their real number is not known. It was stated in a return from the India House in 1853 at under 500. But that return is questionable from the known purpose with which it was made, of disparaging the importance of the European settlers at that time. One witness (the missionary, Mr. Mullins), endeavoured to give better information, but (as we happen to know) it was derived from a source where Europeans are not distinguished from the Eurasians, or country-born; and the probability is, that the whole of the European settlers of pure blood in the interior, who are employed in developing the resources of the country, or in non-official occupations, are considerably under 1000.

Next came questions about climate and its effects on Europeans. The following is the substance of the opinions of the chief medical witness (Dr. Ronald Martin), a gentleman of great Indian experience and influence. There is a difference of cli-

mate between the *alluvial* plains throughout India, or plains subject to annual inundation, and "the arid plains of Hindostan." In the former, fever, dysentery, liver diseases, and cholera are prevalent; and such is the fatality of the plains generally to Europeans, that the witness had, in his official capacity, submitted to Government the necessity of locating the European army permanently in the hills. And, in answer to a question, he said he regarded it as a "state necessity" that a plan should be formed of having large reliefs always in the hills. This important evidence, which has been several weeks in the hands of members, ought, we think, before the conclusion of the session, to have been brought distinctly to the notice of the Government.

The other points touched on by Dr. Martin are equally interesting. We learn from his evidence that the mountain ranges are chiefly of advantage for the *prevention* of disease, and that for the *cure* a sea voyage is far preferable: the mountain climate is curative in simple fever unaccompanied with organic disease, but not in visceral diseases; for bowel complaints and chest ailments it is unfavourable, owing to the cold and damp of high situations.

With the minuteness which belongs to his profession, Dr. Martin discusses the comparative healthiness of different elevations. He prefers medium elevations to 7000 and 8000 feet, which are high elevations; 2500 feet is a sufficient elevation in some parts of the world (South America and the West Indies) to raise the European soldier out of the fever range, while, unlike the high elevations in India, it is not high enough to have the effect of producing bowel complaint.

Next we may notice the two following very important statements:—"There is hardly a province throughout India where there are not mountain ranges which can be made available for the residence of Europeans, civil and military; the question is only the best elevations; and secondly, that by improved methods of placing the troops, the mortality might be reduced to the level of England."

A number of other points of great interest are touched upon in Dr. Martin's evidence, but our limits preclude our noticing them. And we must conclude, for the present occasion, by strongly stating our opinion of the practical value of this part of the evidence. For our army in India, it is full of instruction of vital importance, and ought to have the very serious attention of the Commander-in-Chief and Government. Next week we hope to continue our summary of the evidence.

## RAILWAYS AND THE GUARANTEE SYSTEM.

WHILE India has been debating on the political economy of railways, Canada and Australia have been acting. What is an experiment in India, with a large population and a cultivated soil, is in our colonies, of scattered population and uncultivated wastes, a recognised institution. The consequence is, Canada, with its two millions of people, has more miles of railway open than India with its two hundred millions of people; and Australia, which has not a million of settlers, has in each province as much railway at work as India has in each presidency. The guarantee system has drawn to the colonies the capital they did not possess, has given them the benefit of the capital expenditure during the period of construction, and the permanent benefit of the working of the railways themselves.

When Sir Macdonald Stephenson undertook to represent the public voice of India, and to become the advocate of a railway system, he appealed to the home public at a period of great commercial buoyancy and speculative tendency in the money-market, the period being that of the great railway mania of 1845. Had he been then supported, as he ought to have been, by the Indian Government, instead of being subjected to a system of tutelage, there was that confidence in the resources of India that the railway capital might have been subscribed without a guarantee. They trifled with the question, and began to consider when it was time to act. Instead of leaving the engineers, who would have been employed to carry out the railway system, they directed Mr. T. W. Simms and other commissioners to devise a system of construction for India, and lay down a plan of railway policy. While Mr. Simms was inquiring and reporting, prosperity ebbed from the money-market, and when the Government wanted railways, capitalists no longer cared about them. The agitation of Sir Macdonald Stephenson and his colleagues, instead of being an agitation for guarantees merely, became an agitation

of guarantees for railways; but again the Government dallied with the matter, and proposed a guarantee of 44 per cent., and lost valuable time in the attempt to place a small amount of capital at this rate. When, at length, 5 per cent. was conceded, railways were still treated as an experiment, and what were called short experimental lines were the only fruits of so many years' agitation and consideration.

Public opinion moving faster than the Indian Government, extensions of the experimental lines were conceded before the experiments were fully accomplished, but still so grudgingly, that when the revolt broke out in 1857 there was no railway open to the scene of war, the nearest being the original main line, stopped short as a colliery line at Burdwan, and which only served, by its partial operation, to show how valuable would have been effective railway communication, and to cause regret that it had been so long delayed. In consequence of this expression of opinion, the Government has conceded a further instalment, and to the three Presidency lines are now added an Eastern Bengal line, the Scinde and Punjab lines, and the Southern Madras. The history of Indian railways has, however, been that of fatal procrastination. While the Government was dallying with these lines, on the eve of the rebellion, there was a favourable state of opinion in monetary circles towards Indian enterprise, and the East Indian Railway interest proposed the Northern Bengal Railway, the Oude Railway, and the Simla Railway as natural and necessary extensions of the Bengal main trunk; other extensions to the indigo and sugar districts of the great Gangetic plain were held in abeyance till public opinion had been expressed on these lines, and the Government policy had been ascertained. The necessity for these lines is not controverted, but the Government, in its paternal care, was fearful of conceding too much at once, and delayed granting the guarantees, though it is understood that, as a matter of course, they must be conferred on these lines. The result is simply this: the Northern Bengal Railway is hung up, although the revolt does not interfere with the district it traverses, and even the survey is suspended, and yet at this moment there are hundreds of wounded and invalid soldiers, hundreds of English women, and nearly a thousand English orphan and other children, pining in Calcutta and Dumdum, whom the Government wish to send up to Darjeeling. Meanwhile they are constructing a road without bridges. Had the guarantee been conceded when asked, the railway would be now in progress. In the case of the Oude line, the Government can nurse itself with the idea that it has done no harm, for the revolt would have prevented the progress of the railway, which is true, but when the revolt is suppressed the surveys and arrangements have still to be made, and the public, when appealed to, may be doubtful whether the guarantee is a compensation for the risk of enterprise in a disaffected district, for capitalists must be taken when in the humour. All that the Government has done for Oude is to guarantee to Mr. Bourne's Steam Navigation Company a subsidy for placing steamers on the Gogra, a measure which, had it been timely pushed, would have materially contributed to the military domination of Oude, and subsequently to its commercial development. Meanwhile, although it is well enough understood the Government means that there shall be an amalgamation and a guarantee, two companies, under the name of Oude Railway Companies, are left before the public with depreciated scrip, when their organisation might be effectually assisted and every preparation made for the commencement of railways as a military measure and as a resource for the population when the pacification of Oude has been effected.

The Indian authorities have treated the guarantee system as an experiment, just as they made experiments for preserving railway sleepers from the white ant, and to find what telegraph posts would bear the weight of carrion birds and baboons, whereas the experiment of guarantees has been effectually tried for them in other parts of the world. The French Government began with the guarantee system, have carried out an effective network of railways, and are now free from the guarantees. The guarantees were found useful as a means of inducing English capitalists to begin French undertakings, and French investors afterwards to take part in them, and in due time sufficiency of capital was obtained; and although the French treasury was burdened for a short time, it has in the long run emancipated itself from all engagements, and greatly augmented its resources. Without adverting to the experience afforded by the United States, we may refer to the example of Canada, where, by the encouragement of guarantees, two great systems of railway have been carried out, which connect the great lakes and the ocean, traverse Canada throughout, enable it to convey its own products into the States, and to ship the produce of the far West. Canada has become a great country in virtue of railways; and while the grand Indian line was postponed for fear of the passage of the Soane, and before the Ganges has been bridged, Canada has boldly prosecuted the Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence. Such is the difference between paternal government and representative government, such the difference between the energy of a few officials and that of an English community.



Australia is a new example, but a successful one. Although the revenues of the provinces a few years ago were so scanty that a guarantee was to be contemplated with fear, the railway system was begun, and Victoria, finding herself in possession of more abundant resources, has made provision for railway accommodation on a large scale.

Spain, Portugal, Brazil, Chili, Russia, Naples, Turkey, and other countries, have successfully applied the guarantee system, and the results are so satisfactory that preparations are everywhere made for extended operations.

The Indian Government, like the Governments of many European countries, whose names will readily suggest themselves, is a paternal Government, and the consequence is, instead of letting enterprise take its course, it is very careful to put it in leading-strings. The Government assumes that if it gives guarantees freely the capitalists will eat each other up, or India will be covered with too many railways, and that the price of rails will rise, or the rate of freights be enhanced, and has many excellent reasons for imposing restrictions. A very strong argument for the Government against granting more guarantees is, that the market is at this moment in such a state that the new railway stocks, now before the public, cannot be placed, and are at a discount. This is a state of affairs which must always take place from time to time, and must, therefore, always be anticipated; but a time of sluggish enterprise, and of marked dulness of speculation, instead of affording the full measure of the extent of operations, only shows the minimum, and the further confirms the necessity of a liberal policy. If the Indian Government were sincerely desirous at this time of issuing railway stock largely, it would find great difficulty in doing so, because it is not the Government which is the master of the market, but the market of the Government. There are fluctuations and vicissitudes in the money-market, as in all other institutions, and a prudent system of finance would so direct its operations as to take advantage of the market when it was free, and there was a full tide of prosperity, so as to place its securities at such a time as was most convenient to capitalists, or most agreeable to their caprices, if caprice influenced the market.

Instead of a liberal grant of guaranteed stocks diminishing the market, or throwing it down, it strengthens and extends the market, and this is very fully shown by a comparison of the market in this period of discount, with many millions of Indian railway stock afloat, and in the former period of discount, when the whole amount of effective stock was little over a million. Railway directors will not press stocks on the market when they are at a discount, but their exertions will be stimulated to find means for placing their securities and carrying out their operations, while a regular body of capitalists has been constituted, whose chief investments are in Indian railway stock, Indian railway stock now constituting one of the sub-divisions of the railway market on the Stock Exchange with its own set of dealers.

As railway enterprise extends, so will the body of capitalists be increased, and there will be a greater power of placing stock. They become canvassers, inducing friends and acquaintances by their example to engage in the like operations, and although the rate of interest is small, Indian railway securities will in time be largely held in India itself, as other Government securities. It is a fallacy to suppose, because local rates of interest are high, Government securities with moderate rates of interest cannot be placed, for the experience of most countries is otherwise on this head, and we have special experience with regard to India. In India, as in France, with the opening of railways, the local population will become more alive to their advantages, and accept them as an eligible investment, and then the pressure on the home market will cease to be a matter for consideration.

With regard to the supposition that the guarantees may press on the Indian Treasury, Mr. Charles Freshfield has effectually shown that under any reasonable system of administration they must confer great benefits on the Treasury, instead of imposing a burden upon it. The development of the traffic of the railways is, however, the chief source to which the Government has to look for relief, not by interference with the details of traffic, as on the East Indian, the Great Indian Peninsular, and the Madras Railways, but by leaving the railway managers to conduct the traffic in the best way they can. How they impede it is, however, well enough shown in a recent parliamentary paper, which records that the Madras Government has refused to allow the railway company to run Sunday excursion trains, as they proposed, or to run extra trains on the occasion of Hindoo and Mahomedan holidays and fairs.

The sooner Indian railway enterprise is allowed free course, the better will it be for the railways and the Government; but the interference of the Indian Government in the construction of railways has been such an impediment as to meet with the censure of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and its interference with the conduct of the traffic has brought down the remonstrances of railway directors and shareholders.

## COTTON CULTIVATION AND THE ASSOCIATION.

THE Indian Administration and the Manchester Association are now face to face on the cotton question. The Indian Government party assert that no legislative or political obstacles any longer exist which can impede the increase of Indian cotton; and they assume that the Manchester men are committing a misdemeanour in demanding the care of the Government for the cotton cultivation.

There is more of obstinacy than of skill in the attitude assumed by the governing party on this subject, as, indeed, is too often the case on Indian subjects. Instead of boldly relying on the favourable results of their efforts for improving this branch of industry, by which they have greatly increased the export of cotton within the last few years, they appeal with more complacency to those points on which they have failed, with the confidence that they have done everything which can be done, and that nothing more can be done, and yet the railways, which they have authorised expressly for the purpose of stimulating the cotton traffic, are not yet in effective operation. Thus they spoil their own case sooner than allow that any one can suggest to them the possibility of improvement.

With equal complacency they appeal to the zemindaree system and the perpetual settlement in Bengal, and to the ryotwaree system and new settlement in Madras, as equally the consummation of perfection, and as affording all the facilities that are required for the acquisition of land and the cultivation of cotton. It is a great argument, too, that the cultivation is now made so free that if the ryot does not grow it with the same readiness as any other crop, it is because, for economical reasons, he finds the growth of other crops more remunerative. Such was the assertion with which Colonel Sykes twitted his brother member, Mr. B. Smith, when, in the progress of his zealous labours, and as the representative of the Manchester Association, he brought before the Society of Arts the present undeveloped state of the Indian cotton market.

Putting aside the land question for the present, it may be worth while to consider the fallacy of Colonel Sykes's report, that the cotton crop is only restricted at this time by the fair and natural operations of the market, and the economic laws governing prices. This would be so if the conditions of the cotton and other crops were the same, but they are not. Take a rice, grain, or pulse crop, for instance; that is a matter of primary necessity for the consumption of the grower, and is further an article of large local consumption. So, too, oil-producing plants, and sugar to a great extent; for though sugar may be exported, it enters largely into local consumption. Cotton, like jute, is an article, to a limited degree, of local consumption, but is a commodity of export, dependent for its consumption on its transmission to some Indian seat of manufacture, to China, or to a European market. The ryot will and must grow grain, pulse, fodder, oleaginous products, and sugar. This is scarcely a matter of choice, but it is a matter of choice, and a question dependent on market considerations of price, whether he shall grow cotton, indigo, or opium. Grain he can sell at his own door, if he has more than is required for his household consumption; but the purchasers of cotton are few, and those purchasers collect for the European agent, who transmits it to the merchant at the port of transit, and he ships it to Europe.

The price of grain in the nearest market may be influenced by the export of rice to a neighbouring collectorate suffering from famine, to China, or to Europe, but what the man himself and his household eat is not measured by price. Out of a cotton crop, however, it is very little the ryot, in most parts of India, wants or gets for his own vestment. The crop must be sold; it is a question of price, and that price, as matters now stand, is dependent on the vicissitudes of the Liverpool market. We have here assumed that there is an English agent in the district, who has organised a trade in cotton, and that there are means for its conveyance to market; but if there be no European market, and if there be no roads, or no good river conveyance, the ryot who grows cotton may leave it to rot on the field, whatever may be the intrinsic value of the cotton he can grow, and the labour he can bestow upon it. There is not, therefore, under such circumstances, a free competition between cotton and other crops, but no competition at all, and no vend for the cotton, and, therefore, the ryot does not grow it. This is the extreme case, but the case which is to be found over a great part of India; but even in the best cotton districts of India there are such unfavourable conditions of market, chiefly dependent on inadequate means of transport, that the cultivator of cotton is greatly discouraged.

It is a favourite assumption of many authorities that roads are not wanted in India, because the country is a plain open to travel for many months of the year. The test of this is a very simple one, for the goodness of the road will be shown by the weight of the load that can be carried, apart from the consideration what animal power is set to convey the load. If pack horses or pack

mules are employed, the means of transit must be imperfect, as they were in the last century in many parts of the south and north of England, where such beasts of burden were employed, long since superseded by effective wheel conveyances, by tramways or by railways. Pack beasts are only used because no better conveyance can be used, not because they are efficient or economical. Wherever a cart can be brought, it beats a horse in England, or a mule in Spain or South America. In India the misfortune is that the transport is confined to bullocks or bullock carts in many of the cotton-growing districts, and in many other districts too; and as nature does not provide bridges for India, as she is said to do roads, the transit is impeded whenever a dry nullah is come to or a watercourse. Delay is the least that can be expected. Sometimes a hackery breaks down; sometimes the cotton gets wetted and rotted in the stream; sometimes a flood comes on, and neither bullocks nor hackeries can get across to the so-called road or road ground on the other side. Besides the assumed plains, which are always available for traffic in the season, but which, in truth, present many natural obstacles, the route to Bombay, for instance, with a cargo of cotton, in many cases leads across large rivers, and across high mountain chains.

Cotton is, therefore, an article which is peculiarly dependent on cheap and efficient transport, and until that is provided India cannot grow cotton as it ought, but can only produce it as a precarious cultivation, and the supply for export must be chiefly obtained, when a demand arises, from the small portions of unconsumed stock, or from some excess which has remained on hand after a former demand had suddenly ceased.

Improved transport is one great essential for the promotion of the cotton cultivation, as a boon to the Indian ryot and the English manufacturer, so that English agency may penetrate the country to supervise the purchase, the packing, and the transport of the article, and see that the transport is effectually conducted. This the Manchester Association will persist in demanding, as well as an improvement in the land tenures, an extension of irrigation, and the protection of English settlers by English law.

## INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE admitted importance of our subject will command our earnest and stated advocacy, not merely of the introduction and extension of the railway system in India, but of the prudent and safe administration of Indian Railway Companies in England.

The value of railroads to British India can scarcely be over-estimated; and the permanent success of undertakings, having for their object the opening up that vast and populous, but long neglected country, to social and commercial intercommunication, must depend, in a great degree, upon the integrity and wisdom with which their affairs are conducted in this country.

Unfortunately, we have in the present disjointed aspect of the "Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company," an apt illustration of the lamentable condition to which mismanagement and discord may reduce the most promising undertaking, and we propose to lay before our readers a brief summary of its position.

In the original constitution of the Directory there was an entire absence of commercial experience—a circumstance which may account for much of the subsequent complexity into which the affairs of the Company have lapsed, until at length we find it in a state of very undesirable confusion. And although, recently, the commercial quality of the governing body had been somewhat improved by the accession of two mercantile directors, this very circumstance would appear to have indirectly conducted to the present crisis. For, in the natural course of things, the details of the administration being more narrowly investigated than they had previously been, it was found that the affairs of the company, instead of being conducted upon sound mercantile principles, were almost wholly in the hands of irresponsible subordinates, whilst the authority of the board was merely nominal. An attempt to correct the manifold evils which had supervened upon this incongruous condition of affairs, gave offence to the parties into whose hands the conduct of the company had fallen, and the late effort of the directors to assert their independence of their officers was met by a combination which, for the moment, seems to be triumphant.

It would appear that one of the original promoters of the company, Colonel Kennedy, was appointed, by the deed of settlement, managing director and chief engineer at a salary of 2500*l.*, with a bonus of 5000*l.*, and expenses for a voyage to India. It further appears that this managing director appointed, or, as he says, "recommended" his brother secretary to the company, and his nephew agent and chief engineer in India. In the train of these family arrangements there followed the nomination or "recommendation" and appointment of solicitor, stockbroker, and a whole staff of clerks and agents

At this point, however, the East India Company came to the rescue, with their guarantee of five per cent. upon the capital, and the appointment of their late able secretary, Sir J. C. Melvill, as the ex-officio director; and, it being his special prerogative and duty to supervise all allowances and expenditure, he forthwith vetoed the anomalous position of the manager and engineer, reduced the salary from 2500*l.* to 1500*l.*, severed the offices, and left the ex-managing director in the position of consulting engineer to the company.

Subsequently, the board displaced their original solicitor, stockbroker, and shipping agent, thus increasing the ranks of the disaffected, and accumulating upon themselves an amount of personal disappointment and antagonism which could only have been withstood and surmounted by the candid support of the general proprietary. It appears, however, that this essential aid has been withheld, and that consequently there rages at this moment a civil war between the directors and a certain portion of the shareholders; that there exists an acrimonious feeling among the more prominent men on either side, and that, as a fitting sequel, we have an administrative interregnum. The old directors have been displaced by the vote of a general meeting of the shareholders, and only hold office by courtesy for fourteen days, that time may be afforded for selecting their successors.

It may seem a strange hypothesis, but we advance it seriously and after mature reflection, that the existing confusion is mainly attributable to the fact of the guaranteed interest upon paid-up capital. We think this certainty of the pecuniary investment being a good one has a direct tendency to induce a considerable amount of indifference, on the part of distant shareholders, to any minor consideration of management or detail; and that this apathy on the part of a decided majority of the proprietary gives free scope and unusual facilities for sinister attempts to vest the administrative authority of the company in the hands of any compact and organized party, who may deem it worth their while so to avail themselves of the immobility of the constituency at large.

This consideration becomes the more cogent when it is seen that the motion by which the old directors have been displaced was proposed at a meeting of only fifty-two of the six hundred and thirty-seven shareholders, by Mr. Kennedy, brother to the engineer and to the secretary, and either father or uncle to the engineer in India. And when it is known that the ex-managing director and the secretary appear in the accounts as claimants upon the company for some thousands of pounds disallowed by Sir James Melvill, there certainly does exist abundant reasons why the shareholders should exercise more than ordinary vigilance in the appointment of directors.

As similar causes will produce like effects, we think it behoves all Indian railway companies, enjoying as they do a guaranteed interest upon their capital, to provide against the possibility of such proceedings as those which have obstructed the progress of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

We shall watch with much anxiety the future proceedings of the shareholders, and recur, if need be, to the subject upon a future occasion.

#### STATISTICS OF INDIAN FACTS AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

Amid the din of revolt and the preparations for war, there is still evidence of attention to the progress of the country.

Telegraph lines are, to a certain extent, part of the machinery of war; but wherever laid for warlike or other governmental purposes, they become in time instruments of commerce. The able director of telegraphs, Sir W. O'Shaughnessy, looking to the necessity of providing for the vicissitudes of war, is urging the formation of coast and other duplicate lines, and more particularly a coast line from Calcutta to Madras. The line from Calcutta to Decca is in active progress, and has become the more essential as it is in the eastern dependencies of the Bengal Presidency. In Assam, Pegu, and Tenasserim, that enterprise is extending. It is much to be regretted that the telegraph was not laid before the late promenade of military revolt in the East.

One of the most curious records, perhaps, in these troublous times is the inauguration of the new hall of the Legislative Council of India. This is fitted up in the French Renaissance style, under the superintendence of a Frenchman—the Director of the Central School of Design—and the decorations carried out by the pupils. The decorations are, as it might be expected, without any reference to England or India, but they are very handsome, and it is to be hoped the English and native Indian residents of the Eastern metropolis will be gratified. The furniture is of a costly character, and the throne for the Governor-General provided with magnificent embroidery. There are seats for the Legislative

Councillors, Government reporter, and the Press. The cost of the alterations is 5000*l.* This does not look as if the "raj" of the English were considered to be doomed, but is rather a happy augury of its long and prosperous continuance.

Another palatial structure now in hand is a subterranean palace for the Maharajah of Burdwan, something novel in architectural annals, but which will be found cool enough in the hot season. It is to be constructed on the base of two tanks.

From the hill regions, the only facts are that the tunnel on the Dugshaie road is to be proceeded with, which will very much improve the access to that station; that the European cantonments at Darjeeling are in progress. Mr. T. Login was at Purneah proceeding with the Calcutta and Darjeeling road, and that the tea crop in the Debra Dhoon is promising. A quantity of tea-seed for local manufacture or export will be produced.

From beyond the mountains accounts are far from satisfactory. The progress of our expanding trade with the interior is constantly in danger from the want of English agents or consuls in the upper states, and Russian and Chinese intrigues are feared in Thibet, Bhootan, and Tartary. The approaching great *Tatoo*, or Seven Years' Fair, is looked forward to not without apprehension, as large bodies of armed horsemen formed part of the gathering.

The drought in Madras has been the more sensibly felt because no adequate measures have been taken to extend irrigation, and the loss to the Government on this year's revenue will, it is expected, be not less than 500,000*l.* The suffering to the population is not to be so measured. Such facts are being continually registered, and yet India is left dependent for works of irrigation on the practical efforts of the general treasury, instead of an extensive system of irrigation works being effected by private enterprise properly encouraged.

The trials on the Scinde coal-field are favourably reported of, the pit is well cleared, and the manager expects to deliver shortly 300 tons in Kurrachee. This will be an important event for that rising port.

The camel train in the Indus provinces, which has worked so well, is to be increased from 1500 camels to 2000. The contractor expects to do the distance from Kurrachee to Moultan in from twenty to twenty-five days. This is great progress, but it is nothing to what will be effected when the Scinde Railway, the Indus Flotilla, and the Punjab Railway are in full operation.

Perhaps a measure as important for India as anything we have recorded is the great increase of the funds of the Manchester Cotton Association, which, within a week, has got together 2000*l.* in large donations, of which 700*l.* was from Miss Burdett Coutts. Although part of this will be applied to African and West Indian purposes, it will afford large funds for keeping up the agitation for Indian cotton.

#### ST. GEORGE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of this company was held on Wednesday, the 28th, at the offices, 118, Pall-mall, the chairman, Henry Pownall, Esq., presiding.

The following are the chief points in the report, which was read by the Secretary, Mr. F. H. Gilbert:—"The directors, in meeting the shareholders of the St. George Assurance Company, have much satisfaction in presenting this their annual report of the proceedings and progress of the company since the last annual meeting. The board deemed it advisable, early in the past year, to institute an inquiry into the management, with a view to curtail the expenses in the agency department, both home and foreign, without, they trust, impairing the efficiency of the agents employed. In England a large number of agents, of great respectability and zeal, are now actively engaged in promoting the prosperity of the company, and from whom much recent advantage has been derived; while in Germany, Messrs. Pausig and Koist, a firm of first-class standing, have been appointed to succeed Mr. Hodges, and who are exerting themselves most beneficially, and, under the circumstances in which they have been placed, most successfully. Since the last annual meeting Mr. Urquhart has resigned the office of Secretary, and the board have unanimously elected as his successor Mr. Gilbert, of whose ability, zeal, and labours on behalf of the company they had abundant evidence. Mr. Gilbert had from the commencement been the chief manager of the Advance Fund Associations, where his exertions have been most unremitting and successful. Notwithstanding the unprecedented monetary derangements and other difficulties the directors have had to contend with during the past year, the following statement must be considered highly satisfactory. Since the last report, the directors have received and considered 392 proposals to assure 115,684*l.*, producing a new income of 8405*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, from which number 198 policies, to the amount of 43,880*l.*, producing a new annual income of 1891*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, have been completed and issued up to the close of the accounts on the 17th current. The remaining proposals have been either declined or had not been carried out at the time these accounts were closed. The quarterly return of new business will illustrate the improving character of the company's operations:—

	No. of Proposals Received.	For Assuring	Annual Premiums.
1st quarter .....	84	£24,824	£714 19 9
2nd " .....	62	19,050	553 3 8
3rd " .....	118	33,200	937 2 11
4th " .....	128	39,210	1200 8 0

Total ..... 392 ... £115,684 ... £3,405 14 4  
Which, after receiving careful consideration, resulted in policies being completed, each quarter, as follows:—

	Policies.	Amount Assured.	Annual Income.
1st quarter .....	45	£7935	£271 7 9
2nd " .....	22	6560	191 13 0
3rd " .....	64	15,245	479 11 8
4th " .....	67	13,640	449 6 5

Total ..... 198 ... £43,380 ... £1391 18 9  
leaving, it will be perceived, a considerable number to be completed, the days allowed for which not having yet expired. In the year just concluded, the sum of 1475*l.* has been paid upon policies which have since become claims, thus proving clearly the advantages of life assurance, and that the public confidence and reliance on the resources of the company have not been misplaced." The directors called attention to the clause of the deed of settlement, relating to the days of grace, which shows that the policies of this company have always been and are still valid, in the event of the assured dying within the days of grace, and before payment of the premium. The policies of this company have always borne an endorsement with this provision, and with a proviso to meet the further cases when the premiums are payable half-yearly or quarterly. As regards the Direction, Mr. Henry Pownall succeeded Lord Ranelagh as chairman, and Mr. Henry Haines had become deputy-chairman. The retiring directors, with the exception of the late chairman, are re-elected. Mr. T. P. Scrivener was appointed auditor, vice Mr. J. L. Panter, deceased. In conclusion, the directors congratulate the share and policy holders on the present position of the company, which is very satisfactory, considering the monetary trial of last year, and the depression of trade, consequent upon the panic, which was general and almost universally felt, and the fact being well known that the past year had not been one of large increase of assurance business generally.

The Chairman said that it was not necessary for him to make any observations upon the report which they had just heard read. From the arrangements they had entered into with their agents both abroad and at home, he thought that they might confidently anticipate a large increase of business. He could not but look upon the company as in a very prosperous condition. In conclusion, he would be happy to answer any questions that might be put to him respecting the conduct and management of the company; and he could assure the shareholders that the board of directors wished to conceal nothing from them. He begged to move the adoption of the report, and Mr. Buckmaster seconded the resolution, which was finally adopted. Some alteration succeeded with the friends of the retiring chairman, but it was satisfactorily proved that the directors had fully examined into the accounts and state of the company, and that the management resulted in a material reduction of expenditure and a considerable increase of business. Votes of thanks were given to the directors and chairman, and to the secretary and various officers, and the meeting terminated.

#### GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

London, Friday Evening.

JUDGING from the improving character of the goods traffics upon the leading railways, the comparatively few cases of want of employment, and the general amount of occupation upon the great manufacturing staples, it is not a rash assertion that the trade of the country is progressively improving. Here and there, in particular branches, the depression caused by the severity of the late crisis has not very materially abated. In this respect Birmingham and the midland districts are rather too prominent; but these cases are exceptional, and though there is ample room for improvement the general aspect of affairs is not discouraging when we remember the trials and difficulties caused by the collapse in the United States. These views are borne out by the character of the Board of Trade returns. These returns, which are for the first six months in the year, certainly show a falling off in the declared value of our exports as compared with those of the corresponding period last year; but it is less than might have been anticipated. On the month, for example, it is only 389,407*l.* less, while in May it was 1,117,556*l.* less, and the falling off in June is much less than in any preceding month.

In Manchester there has been a fair demand for goods from the home trade, and export orders have been somewhat extensive, though for India and China little was doing in the early part of the week. Many manufacturers are well supplied with contracts, and the tendency of the prices of cotton at Liverpool has caused them to decline further orders; but others, less actively engaged, have accepted easier terms. On the whole, the value of goods has been remarkably steady. With regard to



business in yarns, it is quite certain that there has been more activity generally, though particular for counts there has been less demand. The demand from Germany continues. At the markets to-day (Friday) prices were again steady, and producers maintained their quotations firmly. Yarns for continental export were in moderate request, particularly in the middle and lower numbers, and spinners, being still well engaged, did not press sales.

The attendance of London, Glasgow, Dublin, and other country buyers at the Leeds, Huddersfield, Bradford, and Yorkshire markets continues very good; but their purchases are described as being limited. That is, they are limited compared with those made during the unnatural demand prevailing during a part of last year, but they are good compared with the purchases effected in the depth of the late depression. Plain goods, more especially in doeskins, continue to sell steadily, and various descriptions of Cheviot tweeds, for trousersings, are just now in good demand. This class of goods has been recently introduced into these markets, and has succeeded so well that large quantities, in various stripes and mixtures, and at all prices, are being now regularly manufactured to order or for sale in the Cloth-halls and shops. In these goods the wool is left long, so that, in the finer qualities more especially, a soft and silky surface is presented after a few weeks' wear. The patterns are usually striped, but sometimes plaided, and the colours most in favour are black and white, chocolate and white, drab and pink, &c. The demand for beavers, viennas, britannias, and other descriptions of winter coatings, has already set in, and manufacturers engaged in this branch of the woollen trade are unusually busy for the season. A large proportion of the patterns thus far selected are silk mixtures of various colours. The usual prices of goods of this class range from 8s. to 11s. per yard. The heavy goods shown in the Halls at Leeds this week have been distinguished by superior finish and extra quality, and there is reason to expect that these marks of improvement will be permanently maintained. Prices have rather hardened, owing to the value of wools at the London wool sales; but a steady trade is expected for some time. Reliable reports from the outlying districts, confirmed by the returns to the Poor-law Guardians, speak of labour being fully employed in those parts. For the Exhibition of Local Industry, which opens in Leeds in September, and which is under the auspices of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, many clothiers about Morley and Batley are now engaged in preparing samples of goods. Indeed, the Exhibition has already been so warmly taken up by the trade as to warrant us in anticipating for it a decided success during the ensuing busy time in Leeds when the Queen pays her expected visit.

The flannel manufacturers of Rochdale, both of the finer and middle qualities, and of unions, are holding out for an advance of 2s., and many have obtained from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per piece. The advance, however, has checked business. Needy sellers have taken former prices, but large manufacturers are firm.

Accounts from Belfast describe the stocks of handloom light and heavy linens as very small, and the demand good. Prices are consequently firm, and in the former an advance has been established. Diapers and drills are also in improved demand at full rates. Goods for dyeing, also lawns, cambrics, and handkerchiefs, have been selling freely, with a tendency to firmness. Light power-loom linens for bleaching are in demand; roughs are inquired after. Lawns, cambrics, and handkerchiefs, of power-loom manufacture, are in plentiful supply, and are rather lower. The home trade for white linens is good, but foreign buyers are very cautious in giving out orders. In yarns the demand is brisk both from home and foreign manufacturers, and stocks of all descriptions are low.

The linen trade at Dundee is good, but the high price of flax induces complaints that it is not sufficiently remunerative.

The lace and hosiery trades at Leicester and Nottingham present the features usual at this period of the year. The stockings are rather busy for the home market, but lace is dull, though some considerable foreign orders are in hand. Plain goods are in request. On the whole the population are well employed.

The hardware and cutlery trades of Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Sheffield are depressed. The orders from the United States are unusually limited, and as the fall trade is now far advanced little or no increase is expected. The home trade is also dull. Speculation is described as dead. So far, trade is unquestionably healthy, but the absence of orders is telling injuriously upon the amount of employment. The Birmingham brass foundries are by no means fully occupied. The fancy trades are dull, and the same may be said of those connected with the manufacture of domestic articles. The fact is, consumers have not yet had time to recover themselves. Considerable orders have been received from Havannah and Brazil, but the South American trade, both in Birmingham and Wolverhampton, is depressed. Sheffield cutlery is in fair demand from the Continent. In the light trades, table and pocket cutlery, razors, and so on, more is doing than for some months past. The greatest dulness is in heavy steel articles, such as saws, files, and edge tools. On the whole, trade at Sheffield, just as at Birmingham and Wolverhampton, has received a check, but it is hoped it will be only temporary.

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THERE is a firmer tone in both the heavy and light this markets. The public are regaining confidence in this soundest of investments, and guaranteed and preference shares are coming into demand and fetching higher prices. In particular, India shares have sustained a marked rise. It seems to be generally admitted that the transfer of the whole of the power vested in the country directors to the Imperial Government is a settled thing; and that as Government will no doubt assume the responsibilities and the liabilities of the Company, an imperial guarantee is of higher value than the Company's guarantee. We do not agree in this view of the question, but if the public choose to take it and to act upon it, that is their affair. The takes of the railways are still showing a decline compared with the takes of the same period last year, but this must be regarded as only a temporary defalcation. Trade is restricted just now from causes which are patent to all; trade will certainly resume full activity in a very few months, the traffics will improve, shares will reach a higher figure, and dividends will of course be increased.

The shares which have experienced the greatest rise appear to be London and North Western, Midland, Great Northern, and North British. Great Western has gone down. Nearly all the Indian railways have experienced a rise, and East Indian Railway stock rose nearly 1 per cent.

**RAILWAY DIVIDENDS.**—London and South Western officially announced at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, against  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for the corresponding six months of 1857.

Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum. The dividend for the corresponding period of 1857 was at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Great Southern and Western Railway Company of Ireland officially announced at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, the same rate as in 1857.

Some doubts are entertained as to the expediency of the Great Western declaring a dividend this half-year.

**RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.**—It is a remarkable fact that a greatly-increased number of accidents happen on railways every year about the commencement of July. This season they have been even more numerous than usual; and we learn that in almost all, some passengers at least amongst the injured had availed themselves of the advantages of the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company's tickets, and have received that prompt and liberal compensation for which this Company has earned an honourable reputation. It is strange that all who travel by railway, and who must incur the inevitable risks of doing so, should not secure the provision afforded by the Company's insurance tickets, as they can be procured at so trifling a cost at the railway stations when obtaining the railway tickets, or by a small annual payment.—*Standard*.

**EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.**—At a special meeting of the shareholders in Glasgow, on Tuesday, resolutions were passed empowering the directors to issue and create four per cent. guarantee stock to the amount of 480,000*l.*, to be applied under the provisions of the Edinburgh and Glasgow and Stirling and Dunfermline Railway Companies Act, 1858, and to borrow on mortgage 160,000*l.*, to be applied in paying off the debenture bonds granted by the Stirling and Dunfermline Railway Company.

## MINING INTELLIGENCE.

WE have very little of interest to report about mines this week. The subject is one which we always approach with reluctance, because we well know how little is reliable that appears in the public journals respecting alleged transactions in the shares of various mines. The mining-market, as it is termed, is a myth—it really exists nowhere; and there is no other mode of getting at the price—not the value—of mining shares except by resorting to an established mining agent. Of the general body who call themselves mining agents and brokers the public must be cautious; there is hardly a man of capital and character among them. Especially let the investor beware of "advertising agents." They can only escape certain loss by placing themselves in the hands of established brokers of character, if they will venture in a direction that may produce large profits, but which is more likely to engulf their whole substance. We do not find that shares of any particular mine are in demand. Bon Accord has been inquired after, but we are of opinion that the spurt which has lately taken place in these shares is owing to the manoeuvres of jobbers.

There was a meeting of the Mariquita and New Granada Mining Company held on Thursday, at which an attempt was made by some shareholders to inquire into the circumstances connected with the purchase of the Purinea mines at three times their value, as reported; but, of course, the attempt was defeated, and the directors succeeded in getting their report carried.

## COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

### REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

Mincing-lane, Friday Evening.

**SUGAR.**—Prices are fully 6d. and in some cases 1s. per cwt. higher, with a good demand at the advance; but supplies are brought forward less freely, and very generally with still higher limits affixed. Transactions are, in consequence, to some extent checked, but a good business has been concluded, although not equal to that of the preceding week. The statistical position of the market continues healthy, and the clearances for consumption, hitherto large, have a tendency to increase rather than otherwise. The exports show but little improvement. In consequence of the recent heavy arrivals of West India, the stock is again somewhat increased, and is now 58,700 tons, against 51,200 tons at this date last year.

**WEST INDIA.**—The week's transactions are 5449 hogsheads, including the public sales, in which Barbadoes sold at 37s. 6d. to 43s. 6d.; Jamaica brown, 38s. to 39s.; middling to good, 39s. 6d. to 42s.; crystallised Demerara, middling to superior, 43s. to 49s.; and brown, 37s. 6d. to 41s. 6d. per cwt.

**MAURITIUS.**—Low brown qualities are in request for export, with only limited parcels on offer; 5000 bags have sold at 30s. to 32s. for low syrupy brown; and 39s. to 41s. for low to middling yellow.

**BENGAL.**—4314 bags, in auction, were mostly disposed of, very low brown, 26s. 6d. to 29s. Turpattah 34 to 35.

**FOREIGN.**—The principal sales have comprised 10,000 bags Manila, clayed 37s., and unclayed 30s. to 31s.; 600 hogsheads Porto Rico at 36s. to 37s. for brown, and 38s. to 46s. for low to fine grocery; 1600 casks Cuba Muscovadoe brown to good yellow 36s. to 42s. 6d.; 4000 boxes Havannah at 38s. 6d. to 45s. 6d. for low middling to good yellow, and 50s. to 51s. 6d. for florets and white. Three floating cargoes Havannah together, 6500 boxes at 28s. 3d. and 29s. for Nos. 11½ and 13½, and one brown Pernambuco at 21s. 3d. for a near port.

**REFINED.**—A firm market and higher prices paid. Brown lumps 53s. 58s. 6d.

**MOLASSES.**—The demand has improved, and about 2000 casks have sold. Trinidad 13s. 6d. to 14s.; St. Kitts 14s. 6d.; Barbadoes 15s.; Antigua 15s. 6d. to 16s., and Cuba 16s. per cwt.

**RUM.**—The market remains inactive, and prices unaltered.

**COFFEE.**—The Netherlands Trading Company have announced their September sales, to comprise 700,000 bags, which has caused a temporary flatness, and prices are rather lower, but the market shows evident signs of rallying. Of 955 casks, 874 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon, about half sold. Low, middling, and middling 64s. to 69s. 6d.; good middling, 71s. to 71s. 6d.; fine, 76s. 6d. to 78s. 6d. 3100 bags Native Ceylon were nearly all bought in at 44s. to 48s. for common to fine ordinary. 5700 bags Costa Rica sold well at 40s. 6d. to 74s. for fine ordinary to good mid.

**COCOA.**—There is still an absence of demand. A few bags Grenada sold at 44s.

**TEA.**—Since the delivery of the China mails, the market, although not active, has had a better tone. Public sales of 21,000 packages went steadily, and, including 1500 small boxes, 4700 packages were sold in the room. Common Congou quoted 9½d. to 9½d. per lb.

**SPICES.**—Cassia Lignea has advanced; 115s. to 121s. paid for third to first pile. Pimento is taken more freely for export, and is ½d. per lb. dearer; middling to good 3½d. to 3½d. per lb. Pepper barely sustains its value; middling Sumatra sold at 3½d. to 4d. per lb.; Penang taken in small quantity at 3½d. per lb. Jamaica ginger realised 50s. to 70s. for common to middling, and 4½ 5s. to 7½ 7s. for good middling to fine bold; ordinary to fair Cochín, 55s. to 84s.; Bengal held at 17s. 6d. per cwt. Mace, nutmegs, and cloves are unaltered in value. The quarterly sales of 1380 bales Ceylon, and 26 chests 35 barrels Tellecherry cinnamon, passed off without animation at barely former prices: firsts, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d.; seconds, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; thirds and fourths, 11d. to 1s. 3d.; Tellecherry, 11d. to 1s.

Rice is generally 3d. to 6d. cheaper, and but little doing; fully middling white Bengal new rice, sold at 9s. 8d. to 9s. 6d.; good Necranzie at 7s. 3d.; a few lots fine Ballam have made 8s. 3d., which is a full price. The deliveries have shown a decided improvement, reaching 2000 tons for the week.

**SALTPETRE.**—Large parcels have been brought to public sale, and have evidenced a want of demand, the bids falling 1s. to 2s. below current rates, but privately former prices have been paid for small quantities.

**COCHINEAL.**—The market has been more freely supplied, and a moderate business done at about late rates. Honduras silvers low to fine, 8s. 5d. to 4s. 8d.; black, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; Teneriffe silvers, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d.; black, 4s. 1d. to 4s. 6d. per lb.

**INDIGO.**—At the large public sales of Spanish, comprising 2170 snns. Guatemala, and 306 snns. Caraccas, the demand was very animated, and prices, as compared with the May's sales, showed an advance of 6d. to 8d. on good and fine, and 4d. to 6d. on inferior and middling qualities of Guatemala; Flores 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.; Sobras

5s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.; Cortes 2s. to 5s. 6d.: The Caraccas met no demand and were withdrawn at 8s. to 5s. 6d. East India is firm, at the public sale's prices. The crop accounts are somewhat conflicting, but on the whole unfavourable.

SAFFLOWER is more saleable at late rates.

GAMBIER has realised 14s. 9d. per cwt., and cutch 33s. 6d. per cwt.

CAMPOR is lower. 100 cases sold in auction at 62s. 6d. to 63s. per cwt.

HEMP.—Russian steady in price, but inactive. St. Petersburg clean, 28l. 15s. in quantity, and 29l. for small lots. East India dull, common to good roping Manilla sold at 24l. to 29l. Jute active, 2500 barrels sold at 16l. to 19l.

COTTON is firmly held, and rather stiffer prices have been paid. The sales are 2100 bales; Surat, 5d. to 5½d. for very middling to fully fair; Madras, 5½d. to 5¾d. for Western and Northern, and 5¾d. for good fair Tinnevely. The sales at Liverpool 38,000 bales; fair Up-land and Mobile, 1-16th lower. Import, 26,000 bales.

WOOL.—The colonial sales progress with spirit. Good qualities bring quite late rates, but inferior are barely supported. The general advance is now about 1d. per lb.

METALS.—Manufactured iron has been more saleable at former prices. Scotch pig iron advanced to 53s. 6d. to 54s. per ton. Spelter has sold at 23l. 17s. 6d., which is lower. Copper and lead are more inquired after, but inactive; Tin dull of sale; Banca offered at 117s. per cwt.; Tin plates firm.

ONS.—Fish oils are purchasable only at full prices. Sperm, 86l. to 86l. 15s.; Pale Seal, 39l. Seed oil sells slowly: Linseed at 34s. 6d.; Rape at 49s. to 49s. 6d. for refined, and 44s. to 44s. 6d. for inferior brown; Palm dull at 38s. for fine; Cocoa-nut steady, Ceylon, 36s. to 36s. 6d.; Cochin, 38s. to 39s.

TALLOW.—The market has been steady, with a fair demand for consumption and export. The present price in St. Petersburg is at least 1s. 6d. per cwt. above current rates here, and importers are, therefore, not disposed to sell for forward delivery. To-day the market closed firm, at 48s. 3d. on the spot; 43s. 9d. last three months. A telegram from St. Petersburg gives the quotation 158½ ro.; market firmer.

MARKET LETTER.—Town tallow, 50s.; fat by ditto, 2s. 7d.; melted stuff, 34s. 6d.; rough ditto, 20s.; greaves ditto, 17s.; good dregs ditto, 7s.

#### JOSEPH TRAVERS AND SONS' CIRCULAR.

19, St. Swithin's-lane.

TEA.—Since the delivery of the China mail this market has acquired greater solidity, and though we cannot note any change in value, the retrograde action is arrested, and a more confident feeling prevails. Common Congou steady at 9½d., usual terms.

COFFEE.—Plantation Ceylon remains steady at our last quotation, with a fair amount of business doing; Native Ceylon is in good request for export, and worth notice. The sale of the first cargo of Costa Rica went off briskly at good prices; the quantity coming of this description is much below the average. Other sorts are without change.

SUGAR.—RAW.—A very large business has been done this week both by the trade and refiners, and though considerable quantities have been brought forward at private and public sale, the major portion has found ready buyers at an advance of 6d. to 1s. on last week's quotations. West India of the finest class is still difficult to obtain, and realises relatively extreme rates. Refined market opened at the beginning of the week with a very brisk demand, and prices advanced about 1s. per cwt.; yesterday, however, a quieter tone prevailed, and former prices were barely sustained. Pieces continue to be very scarce, and are dear in proportion to other descriptions of sugar. Bastards are in greater request, and at better prices. Molasses, no change.

FRUIT.—We have no alteration to report in this market; accounts from abroad continue of a very favourable nature. There is no doubt that the season is a very forward one as regards the Valencia and Malaga crops. Currants will, we think, be a few days earlier than usual.

SPICES.—The improved demand noticed in our last still continues, and sales are readily effected at full rates. The low price of pimento has attracted attention—exporters now buying freely at a slight advance. Jamaica and Cochin ginger have realised very full prices. Arrowroot is extremely firm—the lower qualities are rather dearer, there being a good demand for export as well as for home consumption.

RICE.—A steady trade doing at last week's prices.

Next week we shall give prices of produce corrected by Messrs. Travers' Weekly Circular.

"GAZETTE" ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Tuesday night's Gazette announces the elevation of General Franks and Colonel Robert Napier to the dignity of K.C.B., and prints the names of other Indian officers who are made C.B.'s. The elevation to a peerage of Sir John Yarde Buller is also announced. His title will be Lord Churston of Churston Ferrars.

## MONEY MARKET AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

City, Friday Evening.

THE firmness of the Bank Directors in refusing to reduce the rate of discount, and thus to smooth the way for the demon of speculation, to rage again throughout the commercial world, cannot be too highly applauded. The commerce of the country, although still suffering from the late collapse of insolvent and speculative firms, is gradually resuming healthy activity. The business that is doing, though the profit may be small, is perfectly sound, and we may, without apprehension, look forward to the future. Our advices from the various centres of the staple manufactures speak hopefully, but all repeat the same story, that no very important increase in business, in the shape of orders at home or from abroad has occurred, or is expected for some time to come. The foresight of the Bank Directors, in the existing emergency, is beyond praise, and their firmness in resisting the many inducements to make use of its large resources, and maintaining the rate for so long a period comparatively speaking at its present figure, is equally laudable. The Lombard-street discount houses and the Joint-Stock Banks have also shown proper discretion in granting commercial facilities, and altogether it may be asserted that a return to a more prosperous state of things is unmistakably perceptible.

The public have been making investments cautiously. Guaranteed and preference stocks and shares have been selected, and the result is that the dealers on the Stock Exchange are not overburdened with marketable securities, nor is there any immediate fear that the market price for any particular stock or share is likely to be beaten down by unsuccessful speculative operations of any magnitude.

We may here notice a circumstance which transpired on the Stock Exchange last week which, we think, throws some light on the loose system of business which, if not openly tolerated, was at least winked at by the Committee of the Stock Exchange. We refer to the notice issued by the Stock Exchange Committee that jobbers shall disclose the names of the stocks and shares in which they are concerned. The object of this is to put some kind of check on that combination among jobbers by which the investing public are considerable sufferers, and the speculative public exposed to certain loss. It is very easy for two or three or half a dozen of jobbers, who constitute what is called the market for any particular kind of stocks or shares, so to "arrange" the market among themselves as to levy black mail on the public for their own profit. The committee have made a slight attempt to check this irregular but established practice; and their notice, although we do not see how it will protect the public, will no doubt afford additional security to brokers. But the whole system of business of the Stock Exchange requires revision.

The plethora of money still continues; the rate of discount is, however, rising. First-class bills are done at 2½ to 2¾, but higher rates are asked for inferior paper.

The fortnightly settlement went off very well, and this, of course, gave a slight additional firmness to the markets.

There is, however, an uneasy feeling with respect to foreign markets, and especially the French Bourse. The vast speculations and liabilities which have been assumed by foreign companies, in imitation of the English speculative mania, but without English experience in resources, are making themselves inconveniently felt, and it would excite no wonder were some of these gigantic operations to fall through. For instance, the Crédit Mobilier, set on foot to assist and foster speculative enterprise, is reported to be in serious difficulties. Indeed, the circumstance of the Bank of France being entrusted with the recent placing of railway securities without any resort to Crédit Mobilier is regarded as symptomatic of something disastrously wrong—an opinion very much strengthened by the constant drooping of the price of its shares. Should a crisis occur in that direction, the effects will be very lamentable, not only on French securities, but on the securities of other countries which have followed in the speculation wake of the Crédit Mobilier.

The exchanges generally appear to be turning in favour of this country.

The last advices from India state that the exchange at Bombay on London has experienced a further important movement in favour of this country, and is now touching a point at which specie remittances from this side will be almost altogether precluded.

Letters from Paris mention that the stock of bullion in the Bank of France, which was stated in the last return at 21,118,000l. has increased to about 21,600,000l.

Only a few thousand pounds of the New Zealand loan have been taken.

The new Brazilian loan is quoted at a small premium.

The foreign share market has been very buoyant.

The latest quotation for consols is 95½, 96 both for money and account.

## JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

THE CITY BANK.—Our notice last week of the half-yearly proceedings at the meeting of the City Bank proprietors was necessarily brief, but the report of the condition of the bank and the extent of business done during the last six months (see our advertising columns) is worth an attentive perusal, and requires from us a few remarks in order to place in their proper light a few of the points most worthy of notice. It will be seen that this bank, although only in the third year of its existence, is enabled to declare a dividend at the rate of six and a half per cent. This, too, it must be remembered, during the most trying period that a commercial undertaking like a joint-stock bank has ever had to pass through. The profits of the bank have also enabled the directors to add to the reserve fund, which now amounts to the respectable sum of 30,000l. But there is another feature worthy of remark. Joint-stock banks in general have usually spread the heavy preliminary expenses over a long period, taking portions of the aggregate sum periodically from the profits; but the City Bank has wiped off this tax on the profits at once. It stands without encumbrance, except the expenses of the building fund, which is provided for in the usual way. Altogether, the progressive and sound condition of this bank is highly creditable to the management.

The directors of the London Discount Company will recommend a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum. A sum of upwards of 3000l. will be carried forward or added to the reserve fund; and the whole of the preliminary expenses—amounting to something like three thousand pounds—will be liquidated.

The half-yearly meeting of the Scottish Australian Investment Company was held yesterday. The report stated that the gross profits for the half-year were 9611l. 13s. 10d. It was proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and take the remainder to the reserve fund. The directors were in negotiation for the sale of the other mines of the company, when the shareholders of this would have the preference in the allotment of shares.

At the Meeting of the Netherlands Land Enclosure Company yesterday, it was stated that an application had been made to the Dutch Government for assistance to enable the company to resume operations in consequence of the destruction of their crops, and the second polder of 1760 acres of land, by the storms in February last, which it was hoped would be successful, when a meeting of shareholders would be called.

At the annual general meeting of proprietors of the Western Bank of London, held on Thursday, the disposable balance was stated at 5502l. After making provision to the extent of 1192l. for rebate on bills not yet due, a sum of 1000l. is left for the reduction of the preliminary expenses; 3010l. is to be carried to a new profit and loss account; and 300l. is set apart on account of depreciation of bank premises and furniture.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued..... 31,021,550	Government debt. 11,015,100
	Other securities ... 3,459,900
	Gold coin and bullion ..... 16,546,550
	Silver bullion ..... 716,250
£31,021,550	£31,021,550

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.  
Dated the 29th day of July, 1858.

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' capital 14,553,000	Government securities (including Dead Weight Annuity) ..... 10,587,470
Reserve ..... 3,304,331	Other Securities 15,440,082
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Commissioners of National Debt, Savings Banks, and Dividend Accounts) .. 3,640,413	Notes ..... 10,612,295
Other deposits ..... 15,053,441	Gold and Silver Coin ..... 716,250
Seven Day & other Bills ..... 804,874	
£37,350,109	£37,350,109

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.  
Dated the 29th day of July, 1858.

JEWISH EMANCIPATION.—A meeting of influential members of the Jewish persuasion was held at the London Tavern on Monday to adopt measures to commemorate the triumph of Jewish emancipation. A resolution was passed, thanking the friends of civil and religious liberty for the efforts which they had so long put forth to liberate their Jewish fellow-countrymen. Another resolution, which was moved by Mr. Alderman Salomons, and carried unanimously, declared that it was desirable the Jewish community should adopt some means of permanently commemorating the event; while the last resolution appointed a committee for that purpose.

—Morning Star.

THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY SERVICES.—The Special Services on Sunday evenings at Westminster Abbey have been discontinued until further notice.



\* Ex. Dividend, or ex. New.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.						JOINT STOCK BANKS.					
No. of Shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per Share.	No. of Shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per Share.
			£	£ s. d.					£	£ s. d.	
22500	20½. per cent.	Australasia .....	40	10 0 0	87	20000	6½. per cent.	National Bank .....	50	25 0 0	..
10000	4½. per cent.	Bank of Egypt .....	25	25 0 0	24	25000	20½. per cent.	New South Wales .....	20	20 0 0	47
4000	5½. per cent.	Bank of London .....	100	50 0 0	50	50400	12½. per cent.	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	25	25 0 0	38
20000	6½. per cent.	British North American .....	50	50 0 0	56	25000	...	Ottoman Bank .....	20	20 0 0	10½
32200	5½. per cent.	Char. of India, Australia, and China .....	20	10 0 0	24	20000	14½. per cent.	Provincial of Ireland .....	100	25 0 0	63
4500	5½. per cent.	City Bank .....	100	50 0 0	62	4000	14½. per cent.	Ditto New .....	10	10 0 0	..
20000	6½. per cent.	Colonial .....	100	25 0 0	30	12000	5½. per cent.	Ionian Bank .....	25	25 0 0	..
25000	6½. per cent.	Commercial of London .....	100	20 0 0	..	12000	12½. per cent.	South Australia .....	25	25 0 0	..
25000	6½. per cent.	Eng. Scot. and Aust. Chartered .....	20	20 0 0	21	4000	...	Ditto New .....	25	12 10 0	..
35000	6½. per cent.	London Chartered Bank of Australia .....	20	20 0 0	20½	32000	10½. per cent.	Union of Australia .....	25	25 0 0	54
20000	12½. per cent.	London and County .....	50	20 0 0	30	8000	20½. per cent.	Ditto Ditto .....	10	10 0 0	40
30000	22½. per cent.	London Joint Stock .....	50	10 0 0	32	100000	...	Union of Hamburg .....	15	3 0 0	..
50000	14½. per cent.	London and Westminster .....	100	20 0 0	47	60000	15½. per cent.	Union of London .....	50	10 0 0	24
10000	16½. per cent.	National Provincial of England .....	100	35 0 0	..	3000	3½. per cent.	Unity Mutual Bank .....	100	50 0 0	..
25000	16½. per cent.	Ditto New .....	20	10 0 0	..	4000	3½. per cent.	Western of London .....	100	50 0 0	10

## BOOKS RECEIVED THIS WEEK.

*The Book of Modern and Popular Songs.* Edited by J. E. Carpenter. Routledge and Co.  
*Mark Wilton, the Merchant's Clerk: a Book for Young Men.* By the Rev C. B. Taylor, M.A. Simkin, Marshall, and Co.  
*Nightshade: a Tale.* By Wm. Johnston, M.A. With Preface by the Rev. G. Gilfillan, M.A. Simkin, Marshall, and Co.  
*Personal Adventures during the Rebellion in Rohilcund, Futtehgur, and Oude.* By Wm. Edwards, Esq., B.C.S. Smith, Elder, and Co.  
*Eight Months' Campaign against the Bengal Sepoy Army during the Mutiny of 1857.* By Colonel George Bourchier, C.B. Smith, Elder, and Co.  
*Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa.* Being a Journal of an Expedition undertaken under the Auspices of H.B.M.'s Government in the Years 1849-1855. By Henry Barth, Ph.D., D.C.L. In 5 vols. Vols. 4 and 5. Longman and Co.  
*Fraser's Magazine.* No. CCCXLIV. J. W. Parker and Son.

**A RAILWAY SUICIDE.**—As the up express train on the Great Western Railway was passing through the cutting at Waltham St. Lawrence, between the Twyford and Maidenhead stations, a few days ago, the driver was surprised on finding a straw hat fly on to the tender of the engine. He immediately stopped the train, and spoke to some men, who proceeded down the line and discovered the body of a young man frightfully lacerated, the head severed from the trunk, and one leg cut off. The deceased, Thomas Hance, had been in the service of several families in the neighbourhood, but had lately been out of employ, and had become very desponding.

## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July 27.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—JOHN WALL, Southport, Lancashire, carpenter and joiner.  
**BANKRUPT.**—THOMAS LONGWORTH, Staveley, Derbyshire, draper and tallow chandler.—CORNELIUS BOWE PALMER, Aberdare, Glamorganshire, innkeeper.—THOMAS STRATFORD, Birmingham, butcher.—EDWARD LYDE and PHILLIP STONE, Bristol, warehousemen.—DAVID WIDDOWSON, Chaucer-street, Nottingham, lace manufacturer.—THOMAS BIRKS, Deighton, near Huddersfield, and Thornhill Lees, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire, iron merchant and manufacturer.—HENRY TATHAM, Charing-cross, gun maker.—PARNELL PEARCE MUDGE, Saint Leonard, Devonshire, and Treake Farm, Whitestone, Devonshire, professor of music, and dealer in musical instruments, music, and fairs.  
**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—HUGH MUNRO, Invergordon, merchant.—ROBERT HUNTER, clothier and outfitter, Glasgow.

Friday, July 30.

**BANKRUPTS.**—HENRY COURTEEN, Park End, Gloucestershire, innkeeper.—HENRY FLETCHER, Painswick, Gloucester, woollen cloth manufacturer.—JAMES NICHOLLS, Redruth, Cornwall, watchmaker.—THOMAS LEAG, Cross Banks, Batley, Yorkshire, extractor.—GEORGE PARKER, Kingston-upon-Hull, copper merchant.—WILLIAM PEARCE and LEWIS PEARCE, Salisbury, coachmakers.—EDOUARD SIMON, Mark-lane, wine merchant.—CHARLES FREDERICK WILLSON, 14, Minster-street, Reading, grocer.—DAVID JOHN, Shrewsbury, grocer.—ROBERT BUSBY, late of Birmingham, builder.—SAMUEL VINCENT, Long Sutton, butcher.—JOHN ROGERS, Newport, ship broker.—CHARLES HALE JESSOP, Obeltenham, seedman.—THOMAS THURWOOD, Farnham, Surrey, innkeeper.—GUSTAV SCHERMAN, Newgate-street, City, music seller.—CHARLES CARTER, Tower-hill, London, sack and coal merchant.—EDWIN CHESTERMAN, Banbury, Oxfordshire, builder.  
**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—JOHN KINNISON, Dundee, grocer.—JOHN KNOX STUART, Glasgow, late builder.—H. and J. DICKIE, Glasgow, heddle manufacturers.—THOMAS GIBB and SON, Edinburgh, commission agents.—JOHN CAMPBELL SWENNEY, Glasgow, portmanteau maker.—JAMES YOUNG, Greenock, ship master.—JOHN MUIR, Edinburgh, commission agent.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

**FINAL PERFORMANCES.—REDUCED PRICES.**  
 Titians, Albani, Piccolomini, Belart, Belletti, Beneventano, Vialletti, Rossi, Aldighieri, and Giuglini.

Monday, August 2, LUCREZIA BORGIA (last time), and last appearance but one of Mlle. Titians.

Tuesday, August 3, IL TROYATORE (last time, and last appearance of Mlle. Titians).

Wednesday, August 4 (last night but three), DON PASQUALE, last scene of LA CENERENTOLA, comprising the Grand Finale—Non più mesta, by Madame Albani.

Thursday, August 5 (last night but two), LA ZINGARA.

Friday, August 6 (last night but one), LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO, and other Entertainments.

Saturday, August 7 (the last night), LA TRAVIATA. On each occasion, a Divertissement, in which Mlle. Boschetti will appear.

Applications to be made at the Box-office.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL.—CHRISTY'S MIN.

**STREETS.**—Two Last Concerts, Monday, August 2. Afternoon at 3. Evening at 8. Stalls and balcony 5s.; area, 3s.; back seats, 2s.; galleries, 1s. Tickets at Mitchell's, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse's, Cheapside; and at the Hall (Piccadilly entrance).

## FATHER THAMES AND HIS PHYSI.

**CIANS.**—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.

## NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER

**MEDICINE.**—DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVELENTA ARABICA FOOD, which is adapted to old and young, rich and poor, and saves fifty times its cost in other remedies in the effectual removal of INDIGESTION (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, flatulency, phlegm, all nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, hysteria, neuralgia, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, headache, debility, dependancy, cramps, spasms, nausea, and sickness (during pregnancy or at sea), sinking fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, also children's complaints. A few of many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids: Cure No. 49,832—Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food. Maria, Joly, Worthing, Ling, near Diss, Norfolk. Cure No. 47,121—Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham Cross, Herts, a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 41,814—Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool, a cure of ten years' dyspepsia, and all the horrors of nervous irritability. Cure No. 18,216—Dr. Andrew Ure, of constipation, dyspepsia, nervous irritability. Cure No. 34,210—Dr. Shorland, of dropsy and debility. Cure No. 36,212—Captain Allan, of epileptic fits. Cure 36,418—Rev. Dr. Minster, of cramps, spasms, and daily vomitings. Cure No. 39,628—Dr. Wurtzer, of consumption. Cure No. 46,270—Mr. J. Roberts, Wood Merchant, of Frimley, of thirty years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

In canisters, 1 lb., 2s. 9d.; 2 lb., 4s. 6d.; 5 lb., 11s.; 12 lb., 22s.; the 12 lb. carriage-free, on receipt of a Post-office order.

BARRY DU BARRY and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 182, Piccadilly; Abbis, 60, Gracechurch-street; 63 and 150, Oxford-street; 330 and 451, Strand.

## 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, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 8s., 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.

## THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

**NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS** are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the

"NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN STOMACH."

NORTON'S PILLS act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient: are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

## BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

**THIS** preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors. See the name of "THOMAS PROUT, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

## 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 99 years.

## TEETH.—Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-estab-

lished 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 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.

## NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

The Committee have the pleasure to announce that J. B. GOUGH will deliver an Oration in EXETER HALL, Next Monday, August 2. SAMUEL BOWLY, Esq., of Gloucester, will preside. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Chair taken at 8 o'clock. Tickets for Central Seats or Platform, 1s.; Body of the Hall, 6d.; to be had at 337, Strand.

## FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—KEARSLEY'S

**ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS** are strongly recommended as a safe and valuable Medicine in effectually removing obstructions, and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct digestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart. Sold by J. SANGER, 150, Oxford-street, London, price 2s. 9d., or by post for Thirty-six Postage-stamps.

For Exportation—The above can be obtained through British merchants, shippers, and Colonial agents.

## BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP, recommended

as the best for producing a clear and healthy skin, being the old yellow soap, made expressly for the purpose, of the best materials, and not scented.—Sold only in One Shilling packets of either four rounded tablets or eight squares, and extra large tablets Sixpence each. BRECKNELL, TURNER, and SONS, Manufacturers of Wax Spermaceti, Stearine, and Tallow Candles to her Majesty; agents to Price's Patent Candle Company, dealers in all other Patent Candles, all kinds of household and toilet Soaps, in Colza, Sperm, Vegetable, and other Lamp Oils &c. Beehive, 31, Haymarket, London.—Please observe that each tablet and square is stamped "Brecknell's Skin Soap."

## 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.

## LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING BANDS,

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