

Frederick Guest Tomlinson
352 Strand Publisher

The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW, MERCANTILE JOURNAL,
AND

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

VOL. IX. No. 440.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1858.

PRICE {UNSTAMPED...SIXPENCE.
{Stamped.....Sevenpence.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Tours to the Lakes of Killarney, North Wales, Cork, &c. **TICKETS**, available for one month, from the principal stations. Fares from Euston station, 130s. first, and 105s. second class.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Tours to the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland. **TICKETS** to WINDERMERE, available for 23 days, or to Ulverstone, Furness Abbey, or Coniston. Fares from Euston station, 70s. first, and 50s. second class.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Tours in North Wales. **TICKETS**, available for 23 days from the principal stations. Fares from the Euston station to Rhyl or Abergel, 65s. first, and 45s. second class; to Conway, 65s. and 45s.; and to Bangor, Carnarvon, or Holyhead, 70s. and 50s.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Sea-side Trips. **TICKETS** to the ISLE of MAN, available for 23 days, from the principal stations. Fares from Euston station, 70s. first, and 50s. second class.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Sea-side Trips. **TICKETS** to the LANCASHIRE WATERING-PLACES: Lytham, Blackpool, Fleetwood, or Southport, available for 23 days, from the principal stations. Fares from Euston station, 60s. first, and 45s. second class.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Sea-side Trips. **TICKETS** to SCARBOROUGH, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, or Harrogate, available for 23 days, from the principal stations. Fares from Euston station to Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, or Bridlington, 51s. first, and 35s. second class; to Harrogate, 43s. first, and 32s. 6d. second class.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN and MIDLAND RAILWAYS.

TRAINS leave the Euston station DAILY for the MIDLAND, and thence to the NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICTS, at 6.15 A.M., 6.30 A.M., 9.15 A.M., 11.45 A.M., 2.45 P.M., 5.15 P.M., and 8.45 P.M. Ordinary first and second class fares by all trains. For particulars see Time Bills.

By order.

General Manager's office, Euston Station, August 16, 1858.

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 27,088£.

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.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT PERSONAL LIABILITY.

NATIONAL MERCANTILE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Poultry, Mansion-house, London.

Annual Income, 70,000£.

Accumulated assets, 269,330£.

BONUSES—The reductions in the premiums last year varied from 15 to 32½ per cent., with the option of equivalent reversionary additions, which, on an average, have amounted to 2 per cent. per annum on the sum assured.

VOYAGES by SEA and **RESIDENCE** in FOREIGN CLIMATES free of extra charge after the expiration of five years.

NON-FORFEITURE of POLICY.—After the expiration of five years the non-payment of premium only will, under any circumstances, vitiate the policy.

JENKIN JONES, Actuary and Secretary.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED A.D. 1720. FOR LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill.

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This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Thirty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds, or 66 per cent. of the entire profits are given to the Assured.

Policies may be opened under any of the following plans, viz.:

At a low rate of premium, without participation in profits, or at a somewhat higher rate, entitling the Assured, either, after the first five years, to an annual abatement of premium for the remainder of life, or, after payment of the first premium, to a participation in the ensuing Quinquennial Bonus.

The abatement for the year 1858, on the Annual Premiums of persons who have been assured under Series "1831" for five years or longer, is upwards of 34 per cent.

The high character which this ancient Corporation has maintained during nearly a Century and a Half, secures to the public a full and faithful declaration of profits.

The Corporation bears the whole EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT, thus giving to the Assured, conjoined with the protection afforded by its Corporate Fund, advantages equal to those of any system of Mutual Assurance.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Half-yearly, or Quarterly.

All Policies are issued free from stamp duty, or from charge of any description whatever, beyond the Premium.

The attention of the Public is especially called to the great advantages offered to Life Assurers by the Legislature in its recent enactments, by which it will be found that to a defined extent Life Premiums are not subject to Income Tax.

The fees of Medical Referees are paid by the Corporation.

Annuities are granted by the Corporation, payable Half-Yearly.

Every facility will be given for the transfer or exchange of Policies, or any other suitable arrangement will be made for the convenience of the Assured.

Prospectuses and all other information may be obtained by either a written or personal application to the Actuary, or to the Superintendent of the West End Office.

JOHN LAURENCE, Secretary.

MARINE BRANCH.

PHOENIX

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.

Established 1845.

By the advice of several Merchants and Insurance Brokers, this Company have OPENED a BRANCH of GENERAL MARINE ASSURANCE. They offer every advantage now existing in similar Companies. Their rates are regulated by those long established, and their whole attention is paid to creating a safe and reciprocally advantageous Marine Insurance.

MAURICE EVANS, 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.

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

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

Any sum not exceeding 15,000£. 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.

ST. GEORGE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Capital 100,000£. in Shares of 5£. 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 Referees 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.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

VICTORIA and LEGAL and COMMERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18, King William-street, City.

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

The assets of the Company exceed 200,000£.

And its income is over 60,000£. a year.

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

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

MONEY TO LEND.—THE CONTINENTAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, money, repayable by instalments, upon security, 97, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

NEWSPAPER

ARGENTINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

39, Throgmorton-street, Bank.
CHAIRMAN—THOMAS FARNCOMB, Esq., Alderman.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—WILLIAM LEAF, Esq.
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PHYSICIAN—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury-square.
SURGEON—W. Coulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

ACTUARY—George Clark, Esq.
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 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.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Instituted 1820.

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Henry Davidson, Esq. William R. Robinson, Esq.

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

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

BONUS.—The additions to Policies have been from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 63*l.* 18*s.* per cent. on the original sums insured.

CLAIMS.—Upwards of 1,250,000*l.* has been paid to claimants under policies.

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

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

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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.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, 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.

DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid half-yearly.

The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

Offices, 6, Cannon-street, West, E.C.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, Established A.D. 1844.

8, 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.

TO CAPITALISTS, desirous of engaging in a mercantile pursuit, or parents wishing to place their sons in a first-rate position as merchants. The advertiser (established) could employ from Two to Five Thousand Pounds without risk in a business in which he has been engaged for upwards of twenty-two years.—Letters, prepaid, to R.A., care of H. B. Quick, Esq., 27, Ely-place, Hatter-garden.

CAUTION to Householders, Bankers, Merchants, and Public Offices. The Patent NATIONAL and DEFENCE LOCKS can be had only of F. PUCK. RIDGE, 52, Strand, near Charing-cross. These Locks are important for their security against burglars and thieves, as evidenced in the fraudulent attempt to pick it at the Crystal Palace, in August, 1854, by John Goater, foreman to Messrs. Chubb, for the REWARD of 200 Guineas. See Pamphlet and Description, to be had gratis. Fire and Thief proof Iron Safes, Plate and Jewel Chests, Deed, Cash, and Despatch Boxes, Embossing Dies, &c. Warranted Street-Door Latches, 17*s.* 6*d.* each.

MAPPIN'S DRESSING CASES AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the Consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, London-bridge, contain by far the largest STOCK of DRESSING CASES, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's TRAVELLING BAGS in the World, each Article being manufactured under their own superintendence.

MAPPIN'S Guinea DRESSING CASE, for Gentlemen.

MAPPIN'S Two Guinea DRESSING CASE, in solid Leather.

Ladies' TRAVELLING and DRESSING BAGS, from 2*l.* 12*s.* to 100*l.* each.

Gentlemen's do. do., from 3*l.* 12*s.* to 80*l.*

Messrs. MAPPIN invite inspection of their extensive Stock, which is complete with every Variety of Style and Price.

A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, forwarded by post on receipt of 12 Stamps.

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where, warranted good, by the Makers, MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield, and 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London, where the largest stock of Cutlery in the world is kept.

MAPPIN'S SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES

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

Table. Kns. Dst. Kns. Carvers.

per Doz. per Doz. per Pair.

Ivory 3*1*/₂ in. Handle, balanced... 20*s.* 16*s.* 6*s.*

Do. 4 in. do. 25*s.* 18*s.* 9*s.*

MAPPIN'S SILVER-PLATED DESSERT

KNIVES and FORKS, in Mahogany Cases.

12 Pairs Knives and Forks, Ivory Handles, in Case... 80*s.*

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12 Do. Silver-Plated Handles, do. 85*s.*

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Fiddle Double King's

Pattern. Thread. Pattern.

12 Table Forks, best quality... £1 16 0 £2 14 0 £3 0 0

12 Table Spoons, best quality... 1 16 0 2 14 0 3 0 0

12 Dessert Forks, best quality... 1 7 0 2 0 0 2 4 0

12 Dessert Spoons, best quality... 1 7 0 2 0 0 2 4 0

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Messrs. Mappin Brothers respectfully invite buyers to inspect their unprecedented display, which, for beauty of design, exquisite workmanship, and novelty, stands unrivalled. Their illustrated Catalogue, which is continually receiving addition of New Designs, free on application—MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, London Bridge; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

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26, Soho-square, London.—Established 20 years.—The Proprietor begs to call the attention of the public to the following very reduced List of Prices for LOOKING-GLASSES, of superior quality, fitted in carefully manufactured carved and gilt frames:—

Size of Glass. Outside Measure of Frame. Price.

40 by 30 in. 51 in. wide by 39 in. high from 3*l.* 10*s.* each.

46 by 36 in. 57 in. wide by 45 in. high from 5*l.* 0*s.* each.

50 by 40 in. 61 in. wide by 49 in. high from 6*l.* 0*s.* each.

53 by 43 in. 64 in. wide by 52 in. high from 7*l.* 7*s.* each.

56 by 46 in. 67 in. wide by 55 in. high from 8*l.* 8*s.* each.

60 by 50 in. 71 in. wide by 59 in. high from 10*l.* 9*s.* each.

66 by 56 in. 77 in. wide by 65 in. high from 12*l.* 0*s.* each.

70 by 60 in. 81 in. wide by 69 in. high from 14*l.* 0*s.* each.

Mahogany dressing and cheval glasses, gilt cornices, girandoles, picture frames, &c., at equally moderate prices.

Merchants and shippers supplied by special contract.

HANDSOME BRASS AND IRON BED-STEADS.

HEAL and SON'S Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and elegantly japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wood Bedstead that is manufactured, in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut Tree woods, Polished Deal and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bedroom Furniture.

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containing Designs and Prices of 100 Bedsteads, as well as of 150 different articles of Bedroom Furniture, sent free by Post.—Heal and Son, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 190, Tottenham-court-road, W.

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BEST ARTICLES.—THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST IN THE END.—DEANE and Co.'s Priced Furnishing List may be had gratuitously on application, or forwarded by post, free. This list embraces the leading articles from all the various departments of their establishment, and is arranged to facilitate purchasers in the selection of their goods. It comprises Table Cutlery—Electro-plate—Lamps—Baths—Fenders and Fire Irons—Iron Bedsteads, and Bedding—Britania Metal, Copper, Tin, and Brass Goods—Culinary Utensils—Turnery—Brushes—Mats, &c.—Deane and Co. (opening to the Monument), London Bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

SYDENHAM ALPACA OVERCOATS for

Summer Wear. Admirably adapted for the Parks, Day Festivals, Race-Courses, Country Rambles, Daily Town Wear, or the Sea-Side, and equally convenient for travelling in hot dry weather from the protection which they afford against dust, without the encumbrance of weight, or the restraint of transpiration. These goods are made with a degree of care hitherto unprecedented. Sydenham Trousers of fine light cloth, 17*s.* 6*d.*; Waistcoat to match, 8*s.* 6*d.*; Business or Park Coat, 17*s.* 6*d.*; Sydenham Summer Overcoats of Melton Cloth, 21*s.*; Complete Suits for Boys, 2*s.*; Gentlemen's complete Evening Dress or Opera Suit, 63*s.* The Sydenham construction as is now well known is effectually directed to secure the most perfect retentive and easy fit in all positions of the body. Made only by the Inventors, SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill.

THE SUITS at 47*s.*, 50*s.*, 55*s.*, 58*s.*, 60*s.*, and

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

EPPS'S COCOA.—Epps, homœopathic chemist,

London.—11*b.* and 4*b.* packets, 1*s.* 6*d.* and 9*d.*—This excellent production, originally prepared for the special use of homœopathic patients, having been adopted by the general public, can now be had of the principal grocers. Each packet is labelled James Epps, homœopathic chemist, London.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

PORT, SHERRY, MARSALA, MADEIRA, &c. TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN, imported by us from the Cape of Good Hope, and only charged half the usual duty by her Majesty's Customs.

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

"H. LETHBRIDGE, M.D., London Hospital."

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

Brandy, Pale or Brown, 15*s.* per gallon.

WELLER and HUGHES, wholesale Wine and Spirit Importers, 27, Crutched Friars, Mark-lane.

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junction. The admirers of this celebrated Fish Sauce are particularly requested to observe that none is genuine but that which bears the back label with the name of WILLIAM Lazenby, as well as the front label signed "Elizabeth Lazenby," and that for further security, on the neck of every bottle of the Genuine Sauce will henceforward appear an additional label, printed in green and red, as follows:—"This notice will be affixed to Lazenby's Harvey's Sauce, prepared at the original warehouse, in addition to the well known labels, which are protected against imitation by a perpetual injunction in Chancery of 9th July, 1853."

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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESSES to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

100,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.

—SAUNDERS BROTHERS' STATIONERY is the BEST and CHEAPEST to be obtained.

s. d.

Cream-laid note... 2 0 per rm.

Thick do. 4 0 "

Bordered note 4 0 "

Straw paper 2 6 "

Blue commercial 2 6 "

note 3 0 "

Ditto, letter size 6 0 "

Sermon paper 4 6 "

s. d.

Cream-laid adhesive envelopes... 3 0 pr 1000

Large commercial envelopes... 4 0 "

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Foolscap paper... 7 0 pr rm.

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A SAMPLE PACKET of STATIONERY (Sixty descriptions, priced and numbered) sent free, together with a price list, on receipt of four stamps. NO CHARGE made for stamping arms, crests, initials, &c., on either paper or envelopes. CARRIAGE PAID on all orders over 2*s.*—SAUNDERS BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 95 and 104, London-wall, London, E.C.

ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHY, PRINT-

ING, &c.—Every description of work executed in a very superior style, at the same prices often charged for inferior work. Wedding orders promptly completed. Steel Dies, Seals, Door, Window, and Stencil Plates, &c. Electro-Silver Plates for Marking Linen, Books, or other articles. Plates, Cards, Estimates, &c., sent free. Orders executed for the trade.—T. J. WHITEMAN, 10, Little Queen-street, Holborn, W.C.

SPECTACLES.—Sight and Hearing.

Deafness.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the SOUND MAGNIFIER, Organic Vibrator, and invisible Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. Messrs. SOLOMONS have invented spectacle lenses of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is, that vision becomes preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation, can see with those lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance.—30, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel.

Review of the Week.

THE Count de Persigny has well set forth, in his speech at the opening of the Council-General of the department of the Loire, the mutual interest of France and England in the maintenance of the alliance. The two countries have reached that point at which a closer union is an absolute necessity. "So great has become the community of interests," as the Count truly said, "that, if to-morrow London or Paris were burnt down, we should reciprocally have to support enormous commercial losses; and, while a catastrophe occurring to Berlin, Vienna, or St. Petersburg, would excite but our sentiments of commiseration, in London, on the contrary, French interests would suffer almost as severely as in Paris itself." The two capitals are, indeed, as closely bound to one another as the Corsican brothers in Dumas's story: wound Paris, and London bleeds. But there is a stronger argument still in favour of peace and union between the two nations. As the results of the last great war with France, England gained the great object of her interest and ambition—maritime and colonial supremacy. In a war with France we could have nothing further to seek, and the most successful issue could only leave us in possession of that which we already possess. The direct interest of France in the maintenance of the English alliance is well defined by the Count de Persigny. With England, he says, the French are masters of the seas, and have nothing to fear for their frontiers. No coalition against France is possible; general peace is assured. The good common sense which has dictated these conclusions to the Count de Persigny, makes up for the famous answer to the Mansion House address; it balances, too, the bellicose nonsense which has been flung backwards and forwards across the Channel since the completion of Cherbourg.

A constitution has at last been shaped for the Danubian Principalities, and although we are not yet officially informed of the details, enough has become known to enable us to form some sort of general notion of the scheme of government determined upon by the Paris Commission. On the face of it, nothing can be much more liberal and popular than the new constitution. There are to be two Elective Assemblies, elected by popular suffrage, regulated by a fixed property qualification, not excessive in amount. These Chambers are each to elect a Hospodar. The Hospodars, assisted by the Elective Assembly, will have the entire control of all domestic legislation, the supreme authority of the Porte being exercised only on questions of peace or war. No act of the Hospodars will be valid unless it is countersigned by the Minister, and the Ministers will be accountable to the Elective Assemblies. There is also to be a Federal Council, acting for the Principalities; but the intended action of this part of the scheme requires explanation. The impression which the scheme will most naturally make is that of surprise at the very small part which Turkey is to take in the affairs of these important parts of her empire, and at the facility which has been given to the two Principalities for effecting the federal union of which, beyond doubt, they are both desirous, and which has been so stoutly resisted in all the discussions which have preceded the "Conferences."

The Moldo-Wallachians brought into at least a promising state of harmony with the Porte, it is time that something should be done to put an end to the barbarous struggle which is going on between Turkey and Montenegro. It is scandalous that in any part of Europe such scenes should be enacted as those related in the *Journal de Constantinople* of the 10th instant. According to that paper, the Montenegrins, in contempt of solemn promises, have, for the third time, broken a truce and descended into the Turkish territory with fire and

sword. Their ferocity is described as something fiercer and more horrible than that of Caffres. They descended into the small town of Kalachim, which was quite defenceless, and pitilessly slaughtered and despoiled its wretched inhabitants. All the women, says the account, who escaped the first massacre were carried off; the handsomest were retained as booty, the others were murdered in cold blood. Even Prince Danilo, the implacable foe of Turkey, is represented to have been scandalised by these monstrous doings, and to have issued a proclamation making it death to leaders, equally with subordinates, to attack the Turks, unless attacked first. But is it not the business of Europe to put an end to a state of things under which such atrocities are possible between states?

We are opening up China to the influence of Western civilisation, and we are urged on by the temptation of a high material reward, but are we not bound to see that the duties of civilisation are properly performed nearer home, even if the reward be not so direct and tangible? At the present moment, however, there is certainly no comparison between the interest we naturally take in China and in Montenegro. Admitted into China, it is hardly possible to conceive the importance of the new career that opens for our commerce. As yet we know nothing more than the bare fact that a treaty has been entered into between the Emperor of China and the representatives of France and England, by which the ports of China are all to be thrown open to European commerce, the practice of the Christian religion is to be freely allowed, and foreign consuls and diplomatic agents admitted into Peking. An indemnity—stated at 30,000,000 of francs—is also to be paid to England and France. A remarkable fact in connexion with these results of our operations on the Peiho is, that the intelligence has reached England through the French Minister at St. Petersburg, the Russian Government having, to the surprise of Europe, a regularly organised overland route from Peking, by which it is enabled to forestall us of intelligence from the Celestial capital by at least a month. We have referred to this important fact in another part of the paper.

The view which we last week took of the state of parties in Canada appears to be pretty nearly the same as that which is taken by the new Premier, Mr. Cartier. In his "explanation" in the Assembly, he said, that the expediency of a Federal Union of all the Provinces of British North America will be anxiously considered, and communication with the Home Government and the Lower Province entered into forthwith. For the present, the question of the site of the proposed new capital is to be left open, the Government not taking any steps without first consulting the Assembly.

Before its dissolution, the East India Company has performed a graceful and generous act in granting a pension of 2000*l.* a year to Sir John Lawrence, to commence whenever he retires from the service. There is but one voice and one opinion as to the merits of Sir John Lawrence; there is no man, military or civilian, who has done so much for India since the outbreak of the mutiny; and every one will rejoice to know that his services are not only recognised but rewarded. In fortune, he is now in a position to maintain any honour that may hereafter be bestowed upon him; and it will be a disappointment and mortification to the country if a title is not added to the rewards which as yet fall short of his deserts.

Day by day we have the pleasing intelligence that the Atlantic Telegraph works beautifully. Her Majesty and the President of the United States have exchanged congratulations along the mysterious wire, each expressing fervent hopes that the union of the two halves of the great Anglo-Saxon family may be strengthened by this wonderful new tie. America is in a jubilant state at the success of the third attempt to lay the cable, and the most

sanguine hopes of good results to come from the freer intercourse with "Old England" are indulged by all classes; it would, indeed, seem like a profanation to think of anything but good resulting from the use of such a power.

Let us hope that among the good results of freer intercourse between the peoples of the world by the help of the electric telegraph will be the rapid development of a more liberal Christianity than has yet obtained in the Old World. We shall then not be shocked by such occurrences as the Maidenhead confessional dispute. The subject has been opened out still further during the week by the publication, first of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Gresley, Vicar of Boyne-hill, denying the statements made by the accusers of his curate, Mr. West; and next from Mrs. Ellen, of Maidenhead, who reaffirms the correctness of the statement first published in the *Windsor and Eton Express*, and publishes a report of a long conversation between herself, the Rev. Mr. Gresley, and Mr. West, in which it is made to appear that there is no room to doubt that the original statement was correct in spirit if not accurate to the letter. The fact, at all events, is made quite plain that at Boyne-hill the practice of auricular confession is persisted in, in conformity with the views of S. Oxon., the shepherd in chief of the spiritual flocks in that district.

The Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the causes of accidents on railways appears opportunely—the frightful consequences of the "accident" on the Oxford and Worcester line having roused the attention of the whole country to the subject of railway accidents. The recommendation of the committee is simple, and in a vast number of cases where there is danger at present, would be sufficient to give security to the public: it is for the Board of Trade to get power from Parliament to investigate and report upon any accident, and to give the public the means of enforcing penalties against the railways for non-punctuality in the departure of their trains, a fruitful source of "accident" arising out of the endeavour to make up for lost time. In the case of the Round Oak catastrophe, the cause of the disaster appears to have been of a kind to have been averted by the most ordinary care or forethought. An excursion train, consisting of twenty-nine carriages, closely packed with Sunday scholars and their parents, is being drawn up a steep incline, when some of the irons by which the carriages are attached snap, and thirteen out of the twenty-nine carriages fly down the descent and crash into a train which has been following it; fifteen persons are killed, and upwards of seventy maimed and wounded. It is premature to pass judgment on the case; but we have no hesitation in saying that, if it is not proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that every care was taken in the adjustment of the coupling-irons and in their adaption to the heavy work they were specially employed upon, the jury should inflict a heavy decand upon the railway company, and in every case of action brought for compensation the highest damages should be given.

A most important decision has been come to in the case of the Liverpool Borough Bank. The case was simply this: On the strength of the report issued by the directors of that bank, two gentlemen were induced to purchase ten shares in the bank; in a few weeks the bank stopped payment, and the present action was brought to compel one of the directors by whom the false report had been issued to refund the value of the shares. The case was tried before Mr. Baron Martin, and decided for the plaintiffs, and establishes a most important precedent as to the legal as well as moral responsibility of those who are, by any means over which they have control, the cause of loss to others who put trust in the good faith of their representations.

Several other cases of a remarkable kind have been heard in the Law Courts, one of the most remarkable being that of *Krog versus Franklin*, in which the plaintiff has got 375*l.* damages from the defendant, the captain of a merchant vessel, who had put him in irons and confined him for ten days, for the offence of telling him that his ship was "a floating hotel and he the landlord!"

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

THIS great international undertaking, as far as we can judge from the accounts received this week, is satisfactorily advancing towards a perfect working. The principal daily journals have received despatches by its means, though only to a limited extent. Time is of course required to effect the arrangements necessary to bring it into the full use of its powers.

The enthusiasm displayed throughout the United States at the success of the project is something extraordinary. Meetings, illuminations, and banquets, to celebrate its completion, are the order of the day in all the principal cities. There appears also to be a feeling in this country that some public notice should be taken of the event, and it has even been proposed to have a general holiday in its honour.

The following are the messages of her Majesty to the President of the United States, and Mr. Buchanan's reply:—

"The Queen desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest."

"The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the electric cable which now connects Great Britain with the United States will prove an additional link between the two nations, whose friendship is founded upon their common interests and reciprocal esteem."

"The Queen has much pleasure in thus directly communicating with the President, and in renewing to him her best wishes for the prosperity of the United States."

"Washington City."

"TO HER MAJESTY VICTORIA, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN."

"The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of her Majesty the Queen on the success of the great international enterprise accomplished by the science, skill, and indomitable energy of the two countries."

"It is a triumph more glorious, because far more useful to mankind, than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle. May the Atlantic telegraph, under the blessing of Heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilisation, liberty, and law throughout the world."

"In this view will not all the nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be for ever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to the places of their destination, even in the midst of hostilities?"

(Signed) "JAMES BUCHANAN."

An interchange of courtesies between the city dignitaries of New York and London was yesterday commenced by the receipt of the following message, which was promptly responded to by the Lord Mayor of London, whose mayoralty will be long remembered as the date of the completion of so magnificent an enterprise:—

"TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR WALTER CARDEN, LORD MAYOR, LONDON."

"New York, August 21st, 1858."

"I congratulate your Lordship on the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, uniting the continents of Europe and America; the cities of London and New York; Great Britain and the United States."

"It is a triumph of science and energy over time and space, uniting more closely the bonds of peace and commercial prosperity; introducing an era in the world's history, pregnant with results beyond the conception of a finite mind. To God be the praise."

(Signed) "DANIEL G. TIEMAN, Mayor."

The Lord Mayor, immediately upon receiving the message, sent the following reply:—

"TO THE HONOURABLE DANIEL G. TIEMAN, MAYOR OF NEW YORK."

"The Lord Mayor of London most cordially reciprocates the congratulations of the Mayor of New York upon the success of so important an undertaking as the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. It is, indeed, one of the most glorious triumphs of the age, and reflects the highest credit upon the energy, skill, and perseverance of all parties entrusted with so difficult a duty; and the Lord Mayor sincerely trusts that, by the blessing of Almighty God, it may be the means of cementing those kindly feelings which now exist between the two countries."

"23rd August, 1858."

The three steamers comprising the American portion of the telegraph squadron—the Porcupine, Gorgon, and Niagara—have arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, where a grand reception awaited them. The civic authorities of St. John's invited the officers of the squadron to a grand banquet, to be given in honour of the event.

The report of the engineer in chief of the Telegraph Company, Mr. C. T. Bright, in reference to the paying out of the cable from the Agamemnon is published, but is of more interest to the scientific than the general public.

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer *Hermes*, Captain Gordon, which was despatched from Simon's Bay some time ago to accompany the Livingstone expedition to the mouth of the Zambesi River, has returned. She arrived in Algoa Bay on the 8th inst., and has brought intelligence from Dr. Livingstone and the members of his exploring expedition. Dr. Livingstone, in a private letter, dated Zambesi River the 26th of June, 1858, addressed to Sir George Grey, states that the expedition had safely reached the Zambesi, and, having parted company with the *Pearl*, were about to proceed to Tete in the small steam launch *Ma Robert*. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining an entrance for the *Pearl* into the main stream of the Zambesi. Dr. Livingstone says:—

"We first attempted the branch which was described by Lieutenant Hoskins as the most southern and most navigable branch, and, though it did not lead us into the Zambesi, we found some sixty or seventy miles of navigable river. . . . After searching for some time at the bar of Luabo—which Mr. Skead sounded in the *Hermes* cutter—we failed to find a passage; but trying, by the advice of Captain Gordon, the river Kongone, the bar of which, also, Mr. Skead sounded, we entered, and soon reached the main stream. . . . We then let the *Pearl* go on her voyage to Ceylon, and trust to getting up to Tete by the *Ma Robert*. We have had no fever yet. Captain Bedingfield has had hard work of it, but he, too, continues well, and we all look forward with interest to meeting with my Makololo, who are still at Tete, though several have died during their stay by small-pox. We shall leave our heavy baggage at Senna."

A member of the expedition, writing from the Zambesi on the 2nd of July, gives the following additional particulars:—

"The weather has been delightful; no sign of fever; in fact, nothing can be more delusive than the belief that this is the region of death. We found ourselves off the Great Zambesi, in the *Pearl*, on May 14th, but, the river being rough and the wind fresh, we did not attempt to land until the next day, when the *Hermes* hove in sight; and, as it had been decided by the expeditionists that the great river would be more easily reached by the West Luabo and less risk run than by entering the Zambesi at once, where the bar is shallow and the surf heavy, we decided for West Luabo, accompanied by the *Hermes*. It was low water when we reached the mouth of the river, with the sea in a state of fury right across its mouth; so we waited till 3 P.M., when, the water having risen six feet, we made a run for it in the *Pearl* (her captain showing much pluck), and got over the bar (which just broke), 2½ fathoms being the least water we found. Upon entering the points of the river, a fine sheet of water opened out, the shores of which are densely clad with mangrove and other tropical trees, but the river's banks were quite level, and elevated only two or three feet above the spring tide level. This feature is universal throughout the delta. We anchored for the night, and at day-dawn on Sunday, the 16th, the operation of hoisting out the steam-launch was commenced. I started off with two Kroomen and three of the members of the expedition to survey the estuary, and get astronomical observations, Captain Bedingfield and myself acting as leadsmen. We did our work by 5 P.M., and returned to the *Pearl* just as the centre and heaviest part of the launch, weighing five or six tons, was going out. All went well, and at sunset we gave three cheers, and joined the fore part of the launch to the middle, and so ended the first day. We found a group of eight hippopotami living in a creek just at our observation spot, and they by no means approved of our intrusion. We fired at them, heard the bullets strike their heads, but they only grunted, sank down and rose again, again to receive another leaden salute with the like indifference. I measured the footprints of these animals on the stiff clayey bank of the river, and found them 15 to 16 inches and 12 inches. Dr. Livingstone declares their flesh to be delicious, and very similar in flavour and delicacy to sucking-pig. I have made arrangements for an hippopotamus ham. Having got all ready for forward work, such as trying the launch, testing the compasses, &c., we left our first anchorage on the 20th of May, with the launch ahead, to lead the way. We soon got aground about seven miles up the river, but did not remain long there, and by 6 P.M. had advanced a good many miles from the sea, where we anchored in six fathoms for the night. We found the river more than anticipated had pictured it to be—broad, deep, and flowing with riverly strength, which raised our hopes far beyond what they had formerly been for success with ease and rapidity. Vain hopes, too soon to be confronted with reality, in the shape of reeds and bullrushes right across the river! The mosquitoes began to be very troublesome. I saw and closely examined six different species, all venomous and brutally ferocious; but we found that by keeping in the middle of the river our sufferings were somewhat alleviated."

"Very few natives were seen, and they were shy, not daring to approach us, as far as we have yet been."

"Next day, May 21, we started at daylight, and ran aground at 8. At 10 got afloat and went on, passing a wide branch of the river, several miles from the sea. We continued to proceed, the river getting narrower,

until 5 P.M. On the 22nd of May we reached a short, sharp turn in the river, and in trying to turn, by putting her bows against the river's bank, she stuck fast, and at 9 P.M. she was dry as far aft as the foremast, her stern being in four fathoms water and not 20 yards from the other bank. . . . No fever, nor anything that I know of, can be worse than the mosquitoes that night. The spot is called the Mosquito Bend, and the beasts, as if conscious that our onward progress was at an end, feasted with savage prey upon us—curtains, clothing, boots even, proving unavailing against their savage onslaughts."

"On the 23rd of May at day-dawn I left the *Pearl* in the launch with Captain Bedingfield, to feel for the expected channel to the Zambesi, the fog from the river barely allowing us to see our way, and the river fast became narrower and shallower, the middle not exceeding twenty yards. At 8.45 we got aground (the launch floats in two feet), and then we left in a gig to try if a passage at north-west to the Zambesi existed for the launch. The tide being out we did not get far, and as there was not water enough for the gig to turn we backed out and returned to the launch, having floated. At noon we returned for the *Pearl*, reaching her at 2 P.M."

"May 24th.—Again left in launch to try for some channel to the Zambesi. We again got aground, when I left in a gig with the geologist and ten Kroomen, and after pulling, sculling, and poling the boat many miles from the sea, we were fairly stopped by reeds and bullrushes in two feet water in every direction. All hope this way was then at an end, and we turned our thoughts to the other branch of the river, from No Whither Island, and our prow towards the launch."—*Cape Argus*.

ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST MR. W. S. LANDOR.

An action for libel was tried before Baron Channell at Bristol on Monday, possessing unusual interest, from the defendant being the aged poet Walter Savage Landor. The plaintiff, a clergyman named Yescombe, has for some time, like Mr. Landor, resided at Bath, and has been upon terms of intimacy with him for upwards of twenty years. A quarrel arose between Mr. Landor and the wife of the plaintiff regarding a young lady residing with Mrs. Yescombe, the particulars of which were not specified. Mrs. Yescombe considered it necessary to send the young lady away, and immediately after her removal from Bath the defendant commenced a series of most libellous attacks upon Mrs. Yescombe, in a book entitled *Dry Sticks Fagoted*, and also in a pamphlet, *Mr. Landor and the Hon. Mrs. Yescombe*. In these he charged her with perjury, with purloining small sums of money, and various acts of dishonesty, including an fraud upon himself of 100*l*. The husband of the insulted lady having put the affair into the hands of his lawyer a temperate letter of remonstrance was sent to Mr. Landor, which only produced further printed slander. No redress being obtainable by the means adopted, nothing remained but to proceed to trial in a court of law, but shortly before the assizes at Wells, Mr. Forster (formerly of the *Examiner*) kindly came down to Bath to endeavour to arrange the affair. An apology was agreed upon by him and plaintiff's solicitor, which would clear the lady from the imputations cast on her character, and which at the same time was couched in terms so moderate as to render it easy of digestion by the defendant. Mr. Landor signed the apology and also a promise upon his honour not to repeat the offence; proceedings were then dropped. Hardly was the ink dry with which the promise was signed than a series of anonymous letters of the most disgusting and disgraceful character, and which were clearly proved to be in Mr. Landor's writing, were sent to Mr. and Mrs. Yescombe. They would not, however, have noticed these had not the defendant followed up this fresh outrage by the publication of his *Dry Sticks*, containing the most direct and abominable attacks upon the lady. The daily journals have reprinted a quantity of this ribaldry; we select the least offensive specimen:—

"TO CAINA."

"At the cart's tail, some years ago,
The female thief was dragged on slow,
And the stern Beadle's eager whip
Followed the naked haunch to clip.
If no such custom now prevails,
Is it that carts have lost their tails?
Rejoice O Caina! raise thy voice,
Not where it should be, but rejoice."

After hearing these facts given in evidence, the judge interposed, saying that something ought to be done to prevent the case going on, as there was no plea of justification. The defendant's counsel replied that he had in vain sought for authority from his client to take the course suggested by his lordship, he had therefore no alternative but to proceed with the defence. Mr. Slade, for the prosecution, after regretting that a man so highly gifted by God with such great and mighty talent should have so debased and degraded himself, asked for such damages as would protect Mrs. Yescombe's character from future calumny, and teach Mr. Landor that he was not to degrade that great talent.

Mr. Phinn, for the defence, admitted that the libel could not be justified, nor indeed could some passages in

them be excused. He asked the jury, however, not to judge Mr. Landor as they would judge a writer in the vigour of his manhood, but to estimate him as a gentleman who was educated in the manners of the past age, when free licence was accorded to satire, and literature had not been purified, and who, with the virtues, had imbibed some of the vices of the earlier poets.

The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 1000*l*.

The defendant's conduct has been unsparingly castigated by the press generally. The *Daily News* concludes a most trenchant article thus:—"The jury have very properly expressed their sense of the atrocity of his offence by a verdict for 1000*l*. damages. But this is the least part of his punishment. It is right that he should be told, and told plainly, that he has disgraced the literature of his country, and that henceforth his faded laurels can only half hide the stamp of malignant and lecherous slanderer, ineffaceably self-branded on his brow."

AMERICA.

THE latest intelligence informs us that the Canadian Ministry had been constituted, under the Presidency of Mr. James Ross, and Parliament was about to be prorogued. The Governor-General had given his sanction to the new tariff bill.

From New York, the news is principally respecting the Atlantic telegraph, the ultimate success of which was still doubted by many. The corporation of New York had, nevertheless, decided that the celebration of its success should take place at New York and London on the same day. Captain Hudson and Mr. Field were to have a public reception on their arrival. The receipt of her Majesty's message was to be announced by a salute of 100 guns.

The Fraser River excitement in San Francisco had slightly abated, but the emigration, nevertheless, continued large. The accounts from the new diggings were still very encouraging. It was estimated that as many as 30,000 persons had emigrated to the new gold fields.

In Oregon the Legislature have chosen Joseph Lane and Delazon Smith United States Senators, in anticipation of the admission of the territory into the Union by the last Congress. The Indians had been tolerably quiet. General Clarke was organising an active campaign against the savages.

From New Granada we have news dated at Panama on the 3rd of August. The most important portion of it is the passage of the Cass-Herran Convention, with the alterations made in it by the Government at Bogota. There were no United States war ships, and but one British, at Panama.

IRELAND.

THE POTATO.—The general belief is that the great bulk of the crop is perfectly safe, and that for cheapness and quality it will have no parallel since the year 1844. At the same time, it is the popular idea in Ireland that the fatal blight has taken its stand as a chronic disease in the country, and that it would be hopeless to expect that the crop will ever again wholly escape the visitation.

STATE OF KILKENNY.—Perfect order and tranquillity appear to be everywhere restored in the county. Reaping machines and corn mowing are in operation in every direction, without disturbance of any kind.

CARDINAL WISEMAN.—On Tuesday this dignitary arrived at Ballinasloe from Dublin. He was received in a warm, but not in so grand, a style as had been expected. The Cardinal appeared in full costume—red hat and robes, and was followed by his secretary in a violet gown. The event he has chosen to honour with his presence is the consecration of a new chapel. Preparations for religious skirmishing are being made by the Protestants. The Society for Irish Church Missions has despatched to the town a battalion of clergymen and scripture readers. The Rev. J. C. Walker, rector of the parish, has forwarded a challenge to his eminence to discuss the points at issue between their respective sects; the cardinal declines this opportunity of distinguishing himself. In anticipation of a disturbance ensuing from the fervour of religious zeal a large force (upwards of 300) of the constabulary have been marched into the town.

THE LATE MR. HARLEY.

MR. JOHN PRITT HARLEY for more than forty years has been a principal comedian at the chief London theatres, and consequently many a playgoer who considers himself a veteran, can recollect "Harley" as one of the mirthful phenomena of his childhood. He was a link between the past and present generations, through the circumstance that he was the successor of the famous "Jack Bannister," and had even been initiated by that celebrated actor into the business of his most noted parts. His decease, too, so far differs from that of the other heroes of the old school who have lately put off the "mortal coil," that he dies in the midst of his professional labours, and, notwithstanding his great age, in the plenitude of his vigour. Harley has been an ever-

present figure for forty years, and during his last days, while he gained the respect due to a veteran, he required no concessions to the weakness of old age. Indeed, of late years, compared with those immediately preceding, he rather rose than declined in importance, for his position at the Princess's Theatre enabled him to appear in his true character of a Shakspearean comedian; whereas, at other houses, devoted to the lighter class of drama, he had previously been forced into the regions of farce and burlesque, which were less congenial, and in which he had many formidable competitors.

To younger critics Mr. Harley's frequent propensity to extravagance, both in gesture and in facial expression, appeared as a defect, for they were unable to find in nature a prototype for the multifarious grimaces provided for their diversion. The peculiarity, however, belonged, not to the individual, but the school in which he was trained. That naturalness which is so much extolled at the present day, was not the aim of the comedian of forty years ago; and, be it remembered, that Mr. Harley never failed to obtain a laugh. If some were of opinion that his manner was too artificial, none questioned the fact of its drollery, and his appearance on the stage was at once the signal for joyous recognition. He was a thorough master of all the conventionalities of "fun," and hence, in those characters which only exist by tradition, his value could not be overestimated. By moving him from the atmosphere of farce and burlesque to that of the Shakspearean drama, Mr. Charles Kean secured for Mr. Harley a second enjoyment of his ancient rank, which had almost been forgotten during his less legitimate engagements.

The very last words which Mr. Harley uttered seemed to mark his identity with the old Shakspearean drolls. On Friday night, he said to Mr. Ellis, "I have an exposition of sleep come over me," the words used by Bottom in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, and from that moment he remained speechless to the end. Never did the stroke of death occur with more awful suddenness. He had acted the character of *Lancelot Gobbo* with more than wonted vivacity on Friday week, but the roar occasioned by his exit had scarcely subsided when he lay paralysed behind the scenes, deprived of the power of distinct articulation, and terrified those who took his hand by the iciness of his grasp.

Mr. Harley was born in London about 1790, and in 1807 adopted the stage as a vocation. His provincial life lasted till 1815, when he came out at the Lyceum. In the September of the same year he appeared at Drury Lane, and at once took the position he has since maintained. His character as a man of respectability and integrity always stood exceedingly high, and his tenure of the office of treasurer to the Drury Lane Fund rendered him almost as celebrated in theatrical circles as his drolleries made him familiar to the large public.—*Times*.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A VERY frightful accident has occurred on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line. A "cheap Sunday-School Excursion train" was announced on Monday last to run from Wolverhampton to Worcester and back again. The low rate of fares attracted a vast crowd of passengers, and before it reached Worcester the train consisted of forty-five carriages containing some two thousand people. The train was to leave Worcester on its return journey at a quarter-past six. The officials at the Worcester station determined on dividing it into two parts. This was accordingly done, and instead of a single monster train of forty-five carriages, drawn by two engines, two trains, one of twenty-nine and another of sixteen carriages, were despatched from Worcester—the heavier of the two a quarter of an hour only in advance of the other. When the advanced train reached the Round Oak station, at which it seems there is a steep incline, from some cause as yet unexplained a set of coupling irons broke loose, and about a dozen of the hindmost carriages began to run back down the incline. Loaded as they were, the velocity of their descent rapidly increased, and had attained a fearful rate, when, about mid-way down the incline, they were observed bearing down upon the second train, which, being lighter than the first, had naturally gained upon it, and was advancing on the same line of rails in the opposite direction. The driver of the second train, who saw the first thus fearfully rushing down upon him, had almost succeeded in bringing his carriages to a stand-still, when the crash came. Its consequences were fearful. The guard's van and the two carriages next to it are described as having been "split into match-wood." The fate of the passengers was horrible. Eleven lifeless forms were discovered among the rubbish, in addition to many frightfully mangled and disfigured. Four others have since died, making fifteen deaths. Upwards of ninety others are said to have been more or less seriously hurt; and it is probable that among the survivors many deaths will have yet to be enumerated as arising out of this tragedy. Those who escaped from disabling wounds were rushing about distracted amid crushed carriages, mutilated forms, and shrieks of agony, enshrouded in the dust and darkness, which were the immediate results of the tremendous collision. It does not appear to what the rupture of the coupling

chains is to be attributed. An inquest was held on the 25th inst., but was adjourned for a week. The *Times* remarks, "Such was the result of a day's pleasuring to Worcester. It is generally to excursion trains that accidents do happen, and for the obvious reason that the despatch of an excursion train implies a derangement of the ordinary regulations of the line."

A considerable land-slip took place on the line of the Gloucester and Hereford Railway, between Ross and Fawley, on Monday afternoon, intercepting the train from Paddington, and causing a delay of three hours, but happily unattended with injury to any person.

Four boys were brought at the end of last week to St. Mary's Hospital, with symptoms which the surgeon rightly conjectured to arise from some narcotic poison. One was but slightly affected, and was not taken in, but the other three were severely ill, and two were saved only by the readiness with which extreme remedies (such as electricity) are made available in a large hospital. When sufficiently recovered, the lads confessed to having eaten, in Kensington Gardens, some fruit which they found thrown away under a heap of timber. It turned out that they had eaten a quantity of thorn-apples (*Datura stramonium*), a very active poison. It is a very common ornament to gardens, and being out of flower at this season, is cleared away and thrown on waste heaps.

Four gentlemen were drowned by the capsizing of a pleasure-smack on Saturday last, at Emsworth, in Hampshire. The party, consisting of six gentlemen with the master of the boat, left that place in the afternoon with a strong wind blowing. A heavy squall took the boat, and before the master could get hold of the tiller (one of the gentlemen steering), the ill-fated boat capsized, and the Rev. H. Morse, Mr. Smith (solicitor), Mr. Moorhead, and Mr. Shean were drowned. The persons saved were Mr. Philip Tyne, the Rev. Henry Shean, and James Cribb, master. Mr. Morse swam ashore, but in his anxiety to save life he put back again to the wreck, by which he lost his own life; it is supposed he was seized with cramp. The other three lost are single men; but Mr. Morse was married and had four children, and his wife is hourly expecting to be delivered of another. The bodies have all been picked up.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—On Saturday the body of a girl, not more than twelve years of age, was found in the Grand Surrey Canal, under circumstances which led to the inference that she had been cast into the water and drowned. She was a weekly servant, and went home at night to sleep. A little before seven on Saturday morning she left home for the purpose of going to her situation, but nothing more is known. An inquest was held on Monday, but the evidence does not lead to the conclusion that she had met with foul usage.

MURDER, AND CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER.—William Burgess, employed at the Swansea Docks, was on Thursday apprehended on a charge of murdering his daughter, aged six years. About a month ago the father fetched the child from her foster-mother, stating that he was going to take her to Parlock to live. Since that time the child has not been seen alive, and suspicion being excited, led to the discovery of some portions of the child's dress burnt almost to ashes, and near to a place where the father had been at work were found traces of blood. The father, on leaving with his child, went across the Channel to Swansea, where he was apprehended, and before the officer had time to tell him the charge against him, he admitted the crime.

THE CORMACKS.—Two brothers, named Cormack, were, it will be remembered, executed at Nenagh some months since, having been convicted of the murder of Mr. Ellis, in the county of Tipperary. The men died solemnly protesting their innocence, and that in presence of their priest. They were convicted on the evidence of approvers, and circumstances are alleged since to have come to light which show that the approvers perjured themselves, and subsequently admitted it.

EXECUTION.—Bucknell, the young man who was convicted at the late assizes of the double murder of his grandfather and grandmother at Creech, near Taunton, has been hanged in front of the county gaol. The condemned denied to the last moment that he had committed any murder.

MURDER OF A SON.—A woman, named Ann Coulter, who had an illegitimate child, an idiot boy eight years old, was anxious to be married. The boy was an obstacle. To get rid of it she cut her son's throat, having first nerved herself to the horrid deed by drink. This occurred on Sunday in Cheshire. The murderer confessed, and has been committed.

HUSBAND-KILLING.—A woman named Webster is in custody at Dudley, charged with killing her husband in a brutal manner. They had been quarrelling, and she struck him violently on the head with a poker, and kicked him when he fell. He died soon after.

MURDER NEAR PERTH.—At the Brig of Earn, on Saturday, a woman named Campbell was murdered by her nephew of the same name, a sailor. When drunk he demanded money, which being refused, he attacked his victim with a knife and killed her in a few minutes. He was apprehended and brought into Perth, by the time he reached which, something like a consciousness of the crime he had committed seemed to possess him,

and as he passed through the streets he had a woeful, wretched appearance. He is a young man.

POACHING AFFRAY.—On Sunday morning, about five o'clock, several game watchers were on the alert after poachers on the estate of Mr. Walker, of Babworth, near Retford, when they saw two men trespassing in pursuit of game in a field near. John Scott, who was watching, came up with a poacher, named Samuel Golland, of West Retford, who immediately ran off. Scott followed in pursuit and overtook him. Golland stopped, and after some words, pointed his gun and shot Scott in the breast. Anderson, another watcher, succeeded in capturing Golland, and took him prisoner to Mr. Walker's house. In the evening poor Scott was lying in a most precarious state. His deposition has been taken.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

On Saturday James Hisley and Joseph Houghton were indicted for highway robbery, with violence, upon Edwin Brown on the 28th July in Shoreditch. He was dragged into a court, and brutally treated. They were both found guilty. Hisley was a notorious thief, and had undergone twelve months' imprisonment. Hisley was sentenced to six, and Houghton to four years' penal servitude.

The convict Borromeo was brought to the bar and told that information had been received from Paris that nothing was known there of the persons whom he wished to have been called as witnesses in his favour.

The court adjourned till the 20th of September.

GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

MARY NEWELL, the young woman charged with the murder of her child, by tying a bag of stones to its neck and throwing it into the Thames, and who, it will be recollected, was detected by means of photographic likenesses of the deceased child being circulated about, was brought up for final examination at the public office, Reading, on Friday last. The prisoner now made a statement, which she signed, to the effect that she had been seduced by a young man at Reading, named Francis, and had given birth to the child about four months since; she had been in Henley Workhouse, which she left to go to Reading to see the man Francis; that she saw him, and asked him for some money for the support of the child, but that he refused her, saying he did not care for the child or her either. The prisoner was committed for trial at the next assizes.

THE Count of St. Albans (described as Alexander Mauduit, alias Alexander de Saint Albans d'Orleans, otherwise Count Saint Albans), of York, teacher of languages, was charged with having, on the 29th ult., in a railway carriage belonging to the North Eastern Company, assaulted Mr. Joseph Swale, of Boston Spa. It appeared that Mr. Swale, at Thorp Arch station, attempted to enter a third-class carriage for York, in which was the Count, who said there was no room. Mr. Swale got in and found there was abundance of room. Mr. Swale very properly told the foreigner that had been in his own country he would have been given into the custody of the gendarmes for his conduct. A quarrel ensued, in the course of which the foreigner drew out a dagger and used it menacingly, saying, "Me kill you." A complaint was made at the first station, the foreigner repeated his intemperate and threatening conduct with his umbrella, and the result was that when taken before the magistrates they said they found it quite necessary, for the sake of justice and for the safety of the public, to fine the defendant the full penalty allowed by law for the first assault, viz., 5*l.*, including costs, or in default of payment to be committed to the House of Correction for two months. As to the second assault, it showed them that the defendant was excessively irritable, and that it was necessary to require him to be bound over in his own recognisance of 50*l.* not to offend in like manner for a period of twelve months.

The Mormons at Stepney have become objects of the popular indignation, and on Friday last a discourse was delivered in the street, outside their conventicle, by a Mr. Hepburn, which had the effect of inciting the mob to an attack upon the elders and their followers, who were at the time engaged in the mysteries of their worship. The affair became serious, and the Mormons would have fared badly but for the protection of the police, who had great difficulty in escorting them to a place of safety. The anti-Mormonite agitator and his lieutenant have been bound over to keep the peace.

Mrs. Planter, landlady of a public-house at Ratcliffe, charges her husband with assaulting and beating her. She said he was formerly a sailor, and married her, a widow, about three years ago. He had spent her money, pawned her plate, beaten her, and she had found him in company with prostitutes. His inhumanity had been very great, and he had been committed to prison for one month for a savage assault upon her. Being cross-examined, she admitted that she had been married to four husbands, and did not know what had become of two of them. One of them, named Jack Harris, was in Australia. She had indicted him for bigamy at the Central Criminal Court, and he was acquitted. She might have lived with one only a fortnight. Would not swear she

had not lived with other men. The husband, Planter, said he had been inveigled into an unfortunate marriage with this infamous woman, and was once convicted, on perjured evidence, of an assault. This was an attempt on the part of the woman and her servant to get him back to the house. The gaoler of the court knew that Mrs. Harris, he meant Planter, had had nine husbands (sensation), but could not say that she was married to all of them. She had been accused of defrauding sailors, and because he related her true character, she had threatened him, and was held to bail. The magistrate said that no good could result in the defendant living with his wife. He held him to bail in his own recognisance, and advised him to go to sea again as soon as possible.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, upon hearing a trade debtor's summons against the estate of Messrs. Felix Calvert and Co., the Commissioner decided that it having been proved a demand had been legally made by the creditor, the Messrs. Calvert must either pay the money claimed (1000*l.*) or give a bond for that amount against an action which has been brought by the creditor.

The "nursing system" adopted by the General Omnibus Company to drive their rivals off the road, has resulted in a collision between one of their own omnibuses and one belonging to another company. Mr. Henry, who heard the case, ordered it to stand over for a month, that they might have the opportunity of altering their time, so as to prevent what was becoming a dangerous nuisance. He said there were great improvements in omnibus accommodation since the establishment of the companies, but if the "nursing" were continued, he would direct the police to interfere.

It will be recollected that a little girl, six years of age, was left at the house of a gentleman named Masters, at Dalston, during the absence of the family. Mr. Masters took the child to the Shoreditch Union. She was afterwards brought to the court by the relieving-officer of the parish, who stated that Mr. Masters had denied any knowledge of the child or the circumstances under which it had been left in so extraordinary a manner with his servant. Elizabeth Barham, a young woman residing at Birmingham, was found to have been the person who left the child, so she was taken into custody and brought to London; when she stated that Mr. Masters was the father of the little girl, that his mother was well aware of this fact, and advised her to take the child to his house. Mr. Masters had paid towards the keep of his daughter until nine months ago, when she had married, and then he discontinued the allowance. She would not, however, have parted with the child, had not her husband required her to do so. When she went to his house she told the servant it was Masters's child, and wrote the following note,—"As you have left off paying for the child, and I cannot see it starve, I have brought her for you." On the other hand Mr. Masters indignantly denied the paternity. The magistrate said that the only matter before him was the alleged desertion, which had not been proved; she must therefore be discharged. Before the poor woman left the police-court she handed in a written statement of the circumstances of her seduction by Mr. Masters. She was pitied, and relieved from the poor-box with two sovereigns. She returned to Birmingham with the child.

ALLEGED LUNACY OF A GENTLEMAN OF FORTUNE.

MR. LAWRENCE RUCK, a gentleman of property, of Sittingbourne, in Kent, and Montgomeryshire, has been confined in a private lunatic asylum for some time. It is alleged on one hand that he is insane, and on the other that he is not. The question is now submitted to a jury, at a commission presided over by Mr. Winslow, in St. Clement's Inn Hall. The petitioner is Mrs. Ruck. The evidence given is to the effect that Mr. Ruck has behaved for the last two years like a madman, doing the most eccentric and foolish things, and accusing his wife of infidelity without the least foundation. The inquiry was adjourned; and on the second day further evidence was given on the part of the petitioner. Mrs. Ruck's evidence is the most interesting. It is evident that the question of sanity or insanity turns upon this point—whether the convictions of Mr. Ruck with respect to his wife's infidelity were delusions or were well founded. The evidence seems to show that they were pure delusions. Mr. Ruck has himself been called to give evidence, and his answers appeared altogether to be like those of a sane individual recovered from a debauch. He admitted that he had laboured under excitement and delusion arising from intemperate habits. He denied having any recollection of much that was attributed to him when under the influence of drink, and imputed lies to some of the witnesses. Dr. Stillwell, in whose custody Mr. Ruck was placed, was also examined, and the public will, we think, come to the conclusion that the law applicable to the arrest of alleged lunatics must undergo great change. On the fourth day of the inquiry, some of Mr. Ruck's private friends were examined, for the purpose of proving that his excitement was not insanity but arose from hard drinking. Their testimony would go to show that this unfortunate gentleman's enemy is the bottle, and he is all right when

it is kept from him. Should this be the true state of the case, there was the law against drunkards which might have been put in force against him. Dr. Stillwell, his keeper, had entered upon his books that the insanity of Mr. Ruck arose from hereditary predisposition as well as from drink. But his progenitors never were mad, and the doctor, on being asked where he got this information, was very puzzled to tell. He first said he got it from the certificate; but the certificate was produced, and nothing of hereditary insanity was written in that document. The inquiry, which has lasted five days, was brought to a close yesterday. The jury, after a consultation of only a quarter of an hour, pronounced Mr. Ruck to be of sound mind, and quite capable of managing his own affairs.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

SHAM FIGHT AT DUBLIN.—On Thursday the troops of this garrison, to the amount of 4000 men, had a grand field-day, and mock engagement under the inspection of General Lord Seaton. The troops consisted of a detachment of the Guards, the 76th and other line regiments, and the Forfarshire Militia, with a strong body of cavalry and artillery. The various manoeuvres were admirably performed, the scene of action being the domain of Colonel White, of Woodlands. The general expressed his entire satisfaction at the smartness and appearance of the troops.

DEATHS.—Intelligence has been received of the death of Brigadier General Campbell in India after a short illness, brought on by over-exertion and anxiety.—Lieut. Colonel Yerbury, late of the 3rd Light Dragoons, died a few days since at Belcomb, near Bradford, Wilts, in his 55th year. The gallant deceased had seen much active service in India.—Colonel Thomas E. Kelly, the inspecting field officer of the London recruiting district, was found dead in his bed, on Saturday last, at his lodgings in St. Alban's-place, Haymarket, from disease of the heart.

COMMODORE ON THE EAST INDIA STATION.—Captain Harry E. Edgell, late of the Tribune, hoists his broad pennant on board the Chesapeake, as Commodore of the second class, on the East India station, vice Commodore Watson, who comes home invalided.

COURT MARTIAL.—A court-martial has been held on board the Victory, in Portsmouth Harbour, to try James Balsam, carpenter, belonging to the Ajax, 60, screw block-ship, for drunkenness. The charge having been fully proved, he was sentenced to be reduced one grade and dismissed his ship.—The court reopened to try Mr. Richard N. Tarraway, second master of the Oberon, for drunkenness. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and threw himself on the mercy of the court. He was sentenced to be dismissed her Majesty's service.

DECORATION FOR INDIA.—We (*United Service Gazette*) have heard that the Maharajah Scindiah proposes, of course with the sanction of her Majesty, to confer a decoration on the army, as a reward for the gallantry displayed by the troops at the capture of Gwalior.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN.—The Banshee Admiralty steam-vessel was to leave Woolwich yesterday for Antwerp, to form part of the royal squadron on the return of her Majesty and the Prince from Prussia.

THE MILITARY LUNATIC ASYLUM, FORT PITT.—The asylum is built within the fortifications, the site being well chosen. At the present time it is filled with patients, nearly the whole of whom have been sent home insane from India and the colonies. On Monday and Tuesday it was inspected by a Commissioner in Lunacy. The Commissioner spent several hours in the asylum, and instituted a rigid inspection of every part of the establishment. Several of the arrangements connected with the asylum appear to be faulty. The building itself is not large enough to contain the number of soldiers who at present occupy it. The exercise-grounds were found to be confined, the patients having but a comparatively limited space in which to take exercise. The Commissioner made several suggestions to the authorities, having for their object the comfort of the patients. There are scarcely any amusements provided, and directions were given that various games should be allowed—as billiards, bowls, and other things—to excite attention and stimulate activity. The entire establishment was found to be in very good order.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The Queen has been pleased to confer this decoration on the under-mentioned officer and non-commissioned officers, who have been recommended for that decoration on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India. 66th (Ghorka) Bengal Native Infantry—Lieutenant John Adam Tytler; date of act of bravery, 10th Feb. 1858. 37th Bengal Native Infantry—Sergeant-Major M. Rosamond; date of act of bravery, 4th June, 1857. 42nd Regiment—Colour-Sergeant William Gardner; date of act of bravery, 5th May, 1858. Loodiana Regiment—Sergeant-Major Peter Gill; date of act of bravery, 4th June, 1857.

A RUSSIAN SQUADRON AT PORTSMOUTH.—A small Russian squadron, consisting of two 14-gun screw corvettes, Rindu and Griden, and the screw despatch gun-vessel, of 6 guns, Oprichnem, under the command of Commodore Popoff, arrived at Spithead yesterday morning, from the Baltic—last from Copenhagen, on route to the Pacific.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

With regard to what the Congress has done for the Principalities we are told in the *Constitutionnel*, that although "the fundamental principle of the union, as understood by France, has not prevailed," yet that the two provinces are to have political institutions completely identical. There is to be a permanent Council of State common to both, a High Court of Law, and a Legislative Assembly, the members of which will elect the Hospodars. Equality before the law is established, with personal liberty and just taxation. Property is to be respected, and the privileges of caste are to prevail no more. The Porte will simply have the right of investing the Hospodars after they have been chosen. The suffrage will be limited, but under what conditions is not explained. The Congress would seem to have been desirous of establishing another Belgium on the shores of the Black Sea. Let us hope that its wishes will be realised. The labours of the Congress, we are assured by the *Moniteur*, may be considered as accomplished, though a commission charged with regulating the question of the Danube has not yet terminated its proceedings. Five weeks are to elapse before the convention signed by the Plenipotentiaries is actually published.

The French Government intends immediately to construct a fort to command the only pass in the Jura from which an army could enter France from Switzerland. Three millions of francs have been granted for this purpose by the Emperor.

It is said that a vessel is about to be built at Cherbourg to be called *Vaisseau-bâté*, a sort of man-of-war, of which the first idea belongs to the Emperor, and which is intended to act by its mass and its speed; the introduction of this new element into naval warfare, it is thought, will completely change its character.

Reports are prevalent that M. Thouvenel is conducting himself towards the Porte, to which he is ambassador, in such a manner as to remind the Turks of the behaviour of Prince Menschikoff before the Crimean war.

The *Presse*, formerly a warm advocate of the English alliance, is indignant at having been accused by certain London papers of having changed its views upon that subject. It denies that it is inimical to England, and professes its admiration of the British nation's strong and many qualities, of its power of labour, the boldness of its conceptions, its vigorous initiative, and of the liberty of its institutions. It desires the sincere and effective alliance of France and England, on condition that it should be on a footing of equality and of reciprocal concessions.

There is a rumour of a project of marriage between Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde, eldest daughter of the King of Sardinia. The young lady was born on the 2nd of March, 1843, and is, consequently, in her 16th year.

Lord Palmerston was honoured with an audience by the Emperor Napoleon on Wednesday morning, at the Palace of St. Cloud.

ITALY.

The sentence pronounced by the Criminal Tribunal against the Marquis Campana has at last been published. It was officially intimated to him on the 9th instant, and he is consequently now liable at any moment to be sent to the galleys, should the Pope not commute the sentence of twenty years' imprisonment and hard labour into that of perpetual exile, as he is said to have promised. It appears that in December, 1855, the Government was fully aware of the Marquis's having appropriated to his own use from the funds of the Monte di Pietà no less than 100,000*l.*, as security for which he had left two chests of gems and other precious articles. A more formal recognisance of this debt was immediately exacted from the Marquis by the Minister of Finance; injunctions were laid upon him to prevent a repetition of similar appropriations, and steps were taken to obtain from Messrs. Rothschild the funds necessary to replace the sum thus abstracted from the Monte. In the negotiation of a previous loan with Messrs. Profumo, of Turin, which strangely enough was still left in the power of the Marquis, he is stated to have abstracted about 350,000 scudi during the years 1856 and 1857, bringing his liabilities up to more than 900,000 scudi.

AUSTRIA.

The Empress of Austria gave birth to a son on the 21st instant. Both are doing well.

SPAIN.

The Queen has been checked in her progresses by the breaking out of the yellow fever near Corunna, which city she was about to visit.

The works on the Cadiz and Seville Railroad are expected to be finished on the 1st of May, and this line, bringing forward the produce of one of the richest and most fertile districts of Spain, cannot fail to be very beneficial to the country, and is likely to be a most successful undertaking.

Petitions have been presented to the Spanish Government by planters and traders in Cuba for authorisation to import 60,000 Chinese workmen into that island, labourers being very scarce there.

It is again asserted that Espartero will very shortly publish a manifesto, but the Ministerial journals declare

that his political prestige has fallen so low that it will produce no effect on the country.

RUSSIA.

"The Emperor," says a letter from Warsaw, "will leave St. Petersburg on the 3rd September, and arrive on the 6th at Moscow, will remain there until the 12th, and arrive in this city by Smolensk, Vilno, and Kovno, on the 22nd. He will remain here until the 29th, and then return to St. Petersburg."

A letter from Berlin, in the *Gazette d'Elberfeld*, states that the Emperor Alexander has addressed a letter to the Prince of Prussia, inviting him in the most affectionate terms to the grand manoeuvres which commence near Warsaw on the 26th. It is added that if state affairs allow, the Prince will accept the invitation. Another rumour is that the Emperor Alexander and the Emperor of Austria will meet during the visit of the former to Poland. This is the more credited, as the diplomatic relations of the two Courts are on a much more cordial footing than they have been for some years.

The Russian Government is about to lay a telegraphic cable across Behring's Straits, and the task is to be entrusted to one of the existing telegraph companies in this country. A telegraphic communication across Siberia must likewise be accomplished before the Old and New World can thus be connected on the eastward.

PORTUGAL.

A telegraphic message from Lisbon, published in the *Indépendance Belge*, announces that by a royal decree, dated the 16th inst., the session of the Portuguese Cortes is suspended until the 11th of October.

PRUSSIA.

Letters from Berlin testify to the uncertain state of affairs produced by the illness of the King. One of these says that the Ultra-Conservative party is employing all its efforts to induce the Prince of Prussia to consent to a prolongation of the existing delegation. They even represent to him that the King can choose any member of the royal family as his delegate, and that he is not bound to select the heir presumptive. Another letter adds that, not only does the King labour under illusions with regard to his malady, indulging in hopes of recovery which every one else has discarded, but he also considers governing the country in the light of a duty which he must fulfil to the last. It may, therefore, readily be conceived that it is not an easy matter to modify the King's opinion on these points.

An interesting account is given in the Berlin journals of a festival held on the completion of the one-thousandth locomotive constructed by the firm of Borsig and Co., which employs four thousand men. It appears from this that there are continental engineers who rival the productions of our own great workshops.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople state that a modification has taken place in the Turkish ministry. Reschid Pasha, who was Minister of War during the Crimean war, has taken office without a portfolio. Riza Pasha, Minister of War, has also assumed the direction of the Ordnance-office. Other changes were spoken of, including that of Grand Vizier. The Ministers are said to have disclosed the state of the finances to the Sultan, who bitterly reproached them with having concealed it from him so long; hence, probably, these impending changes.

A statement is in circulation to the effect that the Porte has complained to our representative of the bombardment of Jeddah, and has sought an explanation in the face of the fact that it took place after it was arranged that Ismael Pasha was to go and punish the guilty.

SWITZERLAND.

A telegraphic congress, in which France, Belgium, Holland, Sardinia, Portugal, Baden, Wurtemberg, and Switzerland are represented, has just been opened at Berne, under the presidency of M. Naef, Federal Councillor.

CHINA.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday announces that a treaty has been concluded with China. The following are the exact terms of the despatch announcing the making of the treaty. It is dated 20th August, from St. Petersburg, and addressed to the French Minister at Paris:—"A despatch from Tien-Tsin, dated June 27, states that a treaty has been concluded between China and Russia, identical in the general bases with treaties which have also been concluded between China and the other Powers. The ports are open; liberty granted to the Christian religion; consular establishments admitted, and diplomatic agents to be established at Peking. France and England have obtained a considerable indemnity." The Russian courier travelled overland and has outstripped the electric telegraph. This shows how complete the system of communication is between St. Petersburg and the most distant part of the empire.

By the treaty concluded between Russia and China, the river Amoor will henceforth form the frontier between the two empires.

The indemnity to be paid by the Chinese Government to England and France, as stipulated in the treaty of Tien-sing, is said to be 30,000,000 francs.

INVENTIONS.

BRAY'S TRACTION ENGINE.

THE engine known as Bray's Traction Engine seems not unlikely to work a small revolution in haulage power. It was to be expected when locomotive engines on railroads superseded coaches and waggons that science would very soon aim at applying the combined powers of machinery and steam to common roads and to purposes which could not be reached by our railway system. Many attempts have been made, and many failures have been the result; but it appears to us that the traction engine having accomplished so much, and having shown such vast capabilities, with such a wide field of application, is likely to come into established and general use at no very remote period. The traction engine of Mr. Bray, with Barran's patent capsular boiler, as manufactured by Messrs. R. and T. Hughes, at the railway foundry, Brighton Railway station, New Cross, has been applied with great success in various ways, and has succeeded to admiration in all. It has drawn waggons over Folkestone-hill containing a weight of ten tons. It has been applied to ploughing, and has drawn three ploughs abreast, ploughing ten inches deep, in a very perfect manner. It has also been applied to uncleared land, ploughing twenty-four inches deep, and tearing up the roots in the soil. One special application of its powers requires to be particularly pointed out. The engine was tried at Woolwich Arsenal, and was found capable of moving guns with their apparatus over a hilly country with great ease, and far more expeditiously than by the common method of animal power. This is a special circumstance to note, and we trust it will meet from Government that appreciation which its importance in a national point of view entitles it to receive. We have noted a few of the performances of this engine, and we may add that whatever purpose it has been applied to it has successfully achieved, and this has been done without damaging the common roadway in the slightest degree or frightening horses. To this we may add a last but not least recommendation, that it can be worked very economically.

THE ASSIZES.

A most important action was tried and decided on Thursday before Baron Martin at Liverpool. It was brought by two shareholders of the Liverpool Borough Bank, which it will be remembered went to the wall during the monetary crisis of last year. The plaintiffs were Messrs. Scott and Robinson, and the nominal defendant was Mr. Joshua Dixon, who was recently a managing director of the bank. The action was brought to recover the value of certain shares which the plaintiffs had purchased on the faith of a report issued by the directors and which represented the affairs of the bank to be in a solvent condition, when, as was contended by the plaintiffs, the directors actually knew it was over head and ears in debt and irretrievably ruined. On the faith of these reports the plaintiffs purchased the shares, and they now sought to recover on the ground of fraud and deceit. After a lengthy trial the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs, and the judge said he hoped it would serve as a warning.

A case of *Krog v. Franklin*, was tried on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Bristol, before Mr. Baron Watson and a special jury. The plaintiff, Mr. Krog, was a passenger from the Cape in the *Undaunted*, a vessel of which Captain Franklin was commander, and the action was brought to recover damages from the defendant for assaulting and putting the plaintiff in irons. The passengers on board Captain Franklin's vessel included, in addition to Mr. Ignatius Krog, a considerable number of wounded soldiers and officers returning from India. It appears that the captain, so far from attending to the comfort of his passengers, laboured, with much success, to make himself offensive to the officers, threatening one, offering to fight another, and calling a lady by one of the worst epithets in his nautical vocabulary. About twenty days after leaving the Cape, the ill-feeling caused by this conduct of Franklin's culminated in a grand row, which, like most others, arose from a mere trifle. The steward, contrary to the wish of the officers, insisted upon removing one of the lamps from the spot where it had been placed for their convenience whilst playing at whist. Whilst the dispute was going on, Captain Franklin descended from the deck, and the altercation waxed fiercer than ever. At this point, Mr. Krog took part in the wordy warfare that was going on, simply by asking what was the matter. The captain replied by the question, "Who the devil are you?" Mr. Krog informed him that he was a member of the Scotch Bar; and in confirmation of the fact, deemed it proper to enlighten Captain Franklin as to his legal position with regard to his passengers, which, according to the opinion of Mr. Krog, was only that of landlord of a floating hotel. The expression of this opinion cost Mr. Krog his liberty for ten days. No sooner did Captain Franklin hear it than he became furiously angry; he rushed into the cabin, summoned his mates, armed himself with a revolver, and going back to the saloon, charged Mr. Krog and his supporters—with a conspiracy to take possession of the vessel! The officers, treated him with becoming contempt; but the result to Mr. Krog, as we have said, was that he was hurried off to his cabin, and placed

in iron, with liberty, however, to make his peace, by offering an apology. Mr. Krog was too good a lawyer to take this course; instead of apologising, he preferred bringing his action, and the event proved he was right in so doing, since the jury estimated the wrongs and injuries he had sustained at 875*l*.

THE CONDITION OF MEXICO.

Intelligence from Mexico shows the rapid progress of that republic towards extinction. The reactionary government which succeeded the overthrow of Comonfort has already disappeared, and General Zuloaga, who called himself president, has fled. The supreme authority has been seized by Don Juan José Baz, formerly an officer of Comonfort's. It is not known what this personage's political views are or whether he has any at all beyond those entertained by various successful leaders from time to time, namely, to obtain control of the public revenue, and a sufficient recognition from foreign Powers to enable him formally to negotiate the sale of fresh portions of his country to the United States, and divide the plunder with his adherents. The absorption of Mexico into the dominions of America, though only a question of time, is accompanied with difficulties, for, although an extension of territory is always universally welcome, there is the necessity for managing it so as not to increase the bitterness between the Slave states and the Abolitionists, and hence has arisen the question as to a protectorate or annexation. The former might, perhaps, conciliate a majority on both sides, since, unlike annexation, it would not directly imply an augmentation of southern power.

Meanwhile, delay in arriving at a settlement of the affairs of the state is increasing the anarchy and misery which have reduced the republic to the lowest depths. By England the change, supposing it to be effected by the United States with honour and discretion, can be anticipated only with satisfaction. There is no country that offers comparatively a richer field for development, or with which, if it were in American hands, our mercantile transactions would more rapidly increase. Meanwhile, however, it is the duty of our Government not to let these considerations induce them to look listlessly on while large individual interests such as those of the bondholders are being in any way endangered. To see without protest the country being sold bit by bit, unless a corresponding portion of the debt were provided for or discharged, would be tacitly to sanction an act of spoliation more mean than any in history.

With regard to the policy pursued by the United States, it must be acknowledged that for several years that power has shown singular forbearance, which is the more remarkable, looking at the provocation to attack the weak and degraded ever offered to the restless and powerful, and also at the limited means of repression which the Cabinet at Washington can in such cases command. The Americans evidently have had the sense to perceive that it was the miserable destiny of the country, as a fitting termination for her career of corruption and dishonesty, to suffer the last shame of falling to a nation who would win her without blows.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cessation of hostilities between the Boers of the Free State and the Basutos has been effected, and both parties have agreed to leave the matter in the hands of his Excellency Sir George Grey, who will leave on the 7th for the Free State. The Free State is in sad confusion. There are three parties there, one in favour of a union between the State and the Trans-Vaal, under the governorship of Pretorius; a second party is in favour of Boshof and war; and a third, and by far the largest and most intelligent portion of the community, yearn for reannexation with the colony.

Claims have been sent in by English subjects living in Mosheh's territory, for compensation for injuries and spoliation of their property by Free State people, during the war, to the amount of 2800*l*.

Kaffrland is quiet, and there is little complaint now of the Kaffirs in the colony. The Chief Umhala was captured on the 1st.

The ship W. E. Malcolm, Captain Sims, sunk in Simon's Bay on the 1st. She was sold as she lies on the 5th, at public auction, and realised the sum of 500*l*.

The Colonial Civil Engineer, Captain Pilkington, died on the 8th, and was much regretted.

Preparatory works for the new breakwater in Table Bay were in course of progress, but they have been stopped. Nothing more will be done until the arrival of the engineer who has been sent for from England.

Business, during the past month, has been dull, as it usually is at this season of the year. The imports, however, for June, show more than an average amount, and the customs duties received at this port for the month amounted to 18,676*l* 19*s* 9*d*. The Cape of Good Hope Bank and the Union Bank have published their half-yearly statements to the 30th of June. Freight and exchange as last reported.

The Cape of Good Hope Mutual Life Assurance Society held its annual meeting on the 5th. After an existence of only thirteen years, it numbers nearly

one thousand members, and has an accumulated fund, securely invested, of 96,000*l*.

The *Phoebe* came in the day before yesterday with news to July 20.

The elections are to commence on the 1st of September. Those who have received requisitions must inform the Government on or before the 14th of August if they intend to be candidates.

The affairs over the border are *in statu quo*.

Rear-Admiral Sir F. Grey is about to proceed on a cruise of inspection to the Mauritius and East Coast.

A fine arts exhibition, under the patronage of the Governor, and a cattle show, organised by the Agricultural Treaty Society, were to take place at Cape Town in October.

The *Aurifera*, from London, has arrived in Algoa Bay with emigrants, nearly all of whom have been distributed. Both employers and employed are represented as being quite satisfied.

Politics in the colony are very active. Responsible government, religious state grants, education, federation, public works, emigration, and treatment of the aborigines, are among the questions discussed.

The *Hermes* has returned, with news of the Livingstone expedition, the members of which were all well July 2. They had safely reached the Zambesi, which they had ascended about forty miles, and were about to proceed to Zets in the small steam launch. The *Pearl* has gone on her voyage to Ceylon.

COUNT DE PERSIGNY ON THE ENGLISH ALLIANCE.

At the opening meeting on Monday of the Council General of the Loire, of which Count de Persigny is the President, the ex-ambassador to London made a speech which, as coming from one who is probably higher in the confidence of the Emperor of the French than any one else, has great political importance.

After some preliminary observations, in which M. de Persigny reminded his audience that from his schoolboy days he had sought the nephew of the great Emperor in exile, and saluted him as the future Emperor of the French, at a time when, to all appearances, the Napoleon tradition was buried in the tomb of the Duke de Reichstadt, he proceeded to point out the great services to France rendered by the Napoleonic dynasty, and defended its peculiar policy with regard to the liberty of the subject. He then alluded to the perils which this dynasty had undergone, particularly that of political assassination, with a view to its overthrow. He quoted historical instances to show how rarely the murderers of princes had succeeded in gaining their political objects. It was his belief that if the present Emperor were to fall by the assassin's poniard, the loyalty of the people to his family would be rather increased than shaken.

Referring to the English alliance, the Count said that public opinion in this country had been unanimous in stigmatising the crime of Orsini, and that he well knew the English people to be entirely ignorant as well as innocent of the doctrines and the conspiracies which were hatched by the refugees in this country. In illustration of the necessity of preserving peace which is forced upon the two nations by their mutual interests, he said:—

"Such is this solidarity of interests, that if to-morrow London or Paris were burnt, we should each suffer immense commercial losses, and while a catastrophe falling upon Berlin, Vienna, or St. Petersburg, would excite only our sentiments of pity, were it London we should be wounded in our interests almost as seriously as at Paris itself. Now, when two peoples have arrived at this point, they are evidently destined to draw together more closely every day their present union. Let us first consider the interest to France of the English alliance. With England we are masters of the seas, and consequently have nothing to fear upon our frontiers. No coalition against us is possible; general peace is assured. Our country can give itself up to all the developments of its activity without any preoccupation, and complete the work of establishing its institutions without incurring any risk. Elsewhere, we have no material rivalry with England, since she has opened to our commerce as to her own the access to her immense colonies; it is not her fault if, continuing our system of production at high prices, we do not know how to profit by it. As to England, her interest in the French alliance is, perhaps, even more manifest. She succeeded in 1814 and 1815 in conquering the maritime and colonial supremacy which was the object of her desires, and to which she was in some measure destined both by her insular position and the genius of her inhabitants. England enjoys this supremacy beyond all dispute to this day: and she says to herself that if she were again to have a struggle with France—supposing (which God forbid!) that the fate of battles should inflict new disasters upon us—she would gain no other result than the maintenance of what she has already, namely, maritime and colonial supremacy."

The speech produced the profoundest sensation upon the select auditory to whom it was addressed, and was followed by unanimous and prolonged applause, and cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

Foreign Intelligence.

(SPECIAL.)

PARIS, Thursday, 6½ p.m.

THE topic of the day is a curious discussion which has arisen between the *Morning Herald* of London and the *Presse* here, and to those who are behind the scenes the display of virtuous indignation on both sides is extremely diverting. In order that your readers may understand the matter, and enjoy the joke, it may be as well to premise that the *Morning Herald* is presumed to enjoy the favour of the Foreign-office in France. M. Walewski is, of course, *grand seigneur*, since the Czar of all the Russias was graciously pleased to restore his Polish estates—feited for having served as Secretary to the Revolutionary Committee at Warsaw—on account of the generous forgetfulness he evinced to Russia as Foreign Minister of France, to write, or directly inspire, those articles, disguised in homely Saxon, which decorate the columns of your contemporary. Nevertheless, he is reported to condescend to allow some *fidus Achates* of his ministerial labours to transmit his political impressions to the journal in question. Whether this report be true or not I do not pretend to say. I can only bear witness to its currency. The French *Presse* has the reputation of being inspired in a similar manner by the Prince Napoleon, the new Minister of Algeria and the Colonies. It is more than justice to state that there is much less apparent foundation for the last than for the first report. Whatever influence the Prince may exercise is most probably unintentional, and is no more than is due to those liberal opinions which he has enunciated on several occasions. The Prince prefers the society of men of intellect—artists and writers—to that of place-seekers and ministers—*hinc illæ lacrymæ*—and who do not always owe their lofty fortunes to intellect. Under the present régime, Prince Napoleon is the rallying-point of the Liberal party. His ideas respecting political economy are known to be much larger than the notions of ministers or of the governing class—the monopolist manufacturers in the Corps Législatif. He has no horror of a free press, and is inclined to believe it is the safety-valve of constitutional governments, while he looks on censors as the promoters of revolution. He thinks free trade a measure of wisdom, conducive to the happiness of the largest number, and a never-failing source of strength and prosperity to the nation, without wishing, at the same time, to establish it suddenly and without warning. And, lastly, he is not disposed to place implicit reliance on the fidelity of public functionaries who have served half a dozen governments in turn, pledging their oath to each when strong, and betraying each in the hour of danger. If such are the views of the Prince, the reader will not be astonished to learn that his advent to ministerial office should be regarded with something more than dismay by the functionaries before alluded to. All sorts of malicious rumours have been circulated, which, even if true, have nothing to do with public character. Openly his Imperial Highness could not be attacked, and as nothing appears in print without the permission of the Ministers, the columns of the French papers are of necessity closed against the bile of the holders of office. Accordingly, recourse was had to one of the English organs of the French Government, not to attack the Prince directly—for even then the arm that struck the blow would be too easily recognised—but what is presumed to be the representative of the Prince's views in the French press. The English alliance is popular with the intelligent section of the French community. It was, therefore, thought a piece of refined policy, a diplomatic achievement worthy of Machiavelli, to trumpet forth that the Prince Napoleon's journal was inimical to the English alliance, and by inference, that the Prince himself was a rank Anglophobe, capable of carrying out Prince de Joinville's scheme for invading England by night. As before mentioned, what influence may be exercised upon the *Presse* I do not pretend to know, but these two things are not to be forgotten, not at least by Englishmen. Throughout the Russian war the *Presse* was, with the *Journal des Débats* and the *Siccle*, the steadfast partisan of the English alliance, the ungrudging commentator of the valiant deeds of English soldiers and sailors, and that while the French friends of the *Morning Herald*, both in the public journals and in the Ministry, were endeavouring to depreciate England and to exalt the glory and generosity (of which they had good proof subsequently) of Russia. During the Indian rebellion, while these same friends of the *Morning Herald* were rejoicing over the massacre and revolt of our kindred, and prognosticating the destruction of the English empire in the East, and the reduction of England herself to a third-rate power in Europe, the *Presse* defended consistently and eloquently the cause of civilisation and humanity—the cause of English soldiers against Hindoo rebels.

and traitors. These things are not to be forgotten. I do not mean to say that the *Presse* praises England through thick and thin, that it upholds every act of English policy, or that it is disposed to sacrifice thereto what it considers to be the interest of France; but no one who has a remembrance of the tone of the articles in the *Presse* since 1854, or who is independent of French ministerial influence, can say, without departing from truth, that the *Presse* is inimical to the English alliance. It is surprising your contemporary did not bring the same charge against the *Siècle*, for one of the writers, M. Léon Plé, has the reputation—whether deserved or not is another question—of being in the intimacy of the Prince—and of having accompanied him in some of his journeys.

The *Univers* yesterday astonished even those who long since thought this pious Ultramontane journal demented. The reply of Festus, "Too much hath made thee mad," cannot be addressed to the editors of this sanctimonious publication, for it is rather the lack of learning and common information that inspires the raving diatribes of M. Louis Veuillot and his colleagues. In yesterday's impression, the *Univers* regrets that recent improvements should have swept away the narrow, winding, filthy streets of old Paris. It exalts the superior beauty of alleys into which the sun never penetrates, such, probably, as the Rue des Filles-Dieu, and quotes a letter from Sully to Henry IV., 14th August, 1607, in which it is stated that Paris will become dangerous if developed beyond measure. "Your palace would then be in the middle of the ocean, and the popular waters would beat against your throne." The same enlightened publication quotes further a letter from Colbert to Louis XIV., 17th January, 1672:—"Paris extends beyond measure. It inconveniences royalty, and weighs upon France. It inconveniences royalty, because it places it in the centre of a camp which blockades it on all sides; it weighs upon France because it takes away workmen from second-rate towns, and labourers from the country side. To prevent this overflowing, all that is necessary is to render living in Paris dearer and more difficult than elsewhere in all France." Talk of owls in sunlight, they must be infinitely more graceful in their evolutions than the contortions of a Jesuit in print.

As an instance of newspaper amenities, it may be mentioned that the imperialistic and autocratic *Pays*—"not to call things by too fine a name"—makes a great parade of a special communication from the editor of the *Radical Morning Star*, respecting a despatch from Lord Malmesbury relative to the occupation of Perim. The advent of the millennium cannot be so remote as we in our ignorance imagine. When the *Pays* and *Morning Star* interchange little acts of friendship and cordial intimacy, we soon expect to see the wolf lie down with the lamb.

A very great and general improvement has occurred in the Bourse, with every appearance of being maintained. The Three per Cents. rose to-day to 70fr. 30c., and closed at 70fr. 20c. In presence of this improvement, and the enormous accumulation of gold in the Bank, a reduction in the rate of discount is anticipated.

Railway shares are heavy, and have made so slight and partial a movement since I last wrote as not to call for further notice. Nor has there been any variations in the prices of goods in the Paris market.

GERMANY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

August 24.

FREE-TRADE MOVEMENT.—On the 20th of September next and the three following days, a congress will be held at Gotha, for the purpose of forming a central point for the propagation of sounder views in the field of political economy. This is intended to be a loyal and patriotic effort to enlighten the middle and lower classes, and induce the numerous Governments in Germany to unite for the abolition of the absurd corporate monopolies, which prevent the increase of towns in population and wealth, and force thousands upon thousands of industrious labourers and artisans to expatriate themselves year by year; the Elbe and Rhine tolls, which exclude the Germans from the free use of their own fine streams; and, further, the transit duties, in the Zollverein lands, which actually divert trade from German ports, and millions of dollars annually from German railways, to the profit of France, Belgium, and Holland. Every well-wisher to freedom of trade and freedom of movement ought to encourage the congress in their truly conservative endeavours. If they attain their aim, Germany will, perhaps, be rendered superior to an event that must sooner or later occur in a neighbouring country.

THE SCHLAGINTHWELTS.—Alexander Von Humboldt has received a telegram from Mr. A. C. Gumpert, Prussian Consul at Bombay, stating that, by order of Sir John Lawrence, an expedition, under the command of Lord William Hay, has been sent out to search for

Adolph Schlagintweit. The expedition left Simla about the middle of July last.

HANOVER AND THE BRITISH COLOURS.—There is a report abroad, most probably void of foundation, that since the recovery of the Crown jewels by the Hanoverian House, a question has arisen between the Herald's College and the Hanoverians as to the right, on the part of the latter, to fly the English colours on board their merchant vessels, and dress their officials in the Stuart red. It will be known to our readers that the Hanoverian ensign is only distinguishable from the English by a white horse, hardly perceptible in the centre of the Union. The Hanoverian colours proper are white and yellow. There can be no doubt, whether the question has really arisen or not, that, if the English Royal House has no right to the private property of the House of Hanover, the House of Hanover has no right to the private property of the House of Stuart, whose titles and livery were adopted by George the First on his election to the throne of the Stuarts. The present family of Hanover can most assuredly have no right to our colours and national ensign now that they have stamped the separation as complete by demanding the surrender of the Crown jewels. As before said, this is merely a report and subject of conversation; I cannot guarantee the truth of it.

An historical play, entitled *Lord William Russell*, written by Mr. Munch, a Norwegian poet, has been forbidden in Denmark, owing to a fancied resemblance between Charles the Second and Lady Portsmouth, who are prominent characters in the play, and certain high personages in Denmark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The Queen, during her stay at Babelsberg, seems to have enjoyed a sort of semi-privacy, varied occasionally with a few select receptions. On the 18th, the royal party dined early in private, and afterwards embarked on board the *Alexandria*, the steam-yacht of the King, and went to the beautiful island called the Peacock's Island. Here an evening party was assembled to meet her Majesty. The following morning was spent by her Majesty in the midst of her family, and in the evening she received a distinguished circle of visitors. The next day was devoted to the inspection of the museums of Berlin, and to a visit to the Palace of Charlottenburg. The enthusiasm with which the Queen was received by the people was unchecked by the weather, which was miserably wet. On Monday, her Majesty, with the Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Prince Consort, and her Royal daughter and son-in-law, drove through the streets of Berlin, and met everywhere with the most marked demonstrations of welcome and respect. The Baron Alexander Humboldt has been invited by the Queen and Prince Consort of England to breakfast at the palace of Babelsberg, and was received by her Majesty and his Royal Highness in the most flattering manner. Letters from Hamburg state it to be reported there that the Queen will embark at that city on her return to England, and that instructions have been received by Colonel Hodges, the British Chargé d'Affaires at Hamburg, to make the needful arrangements for the due reception of her Majesty and the royal suite.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—The announcement which has appeared in several local and London papers of the resignation of the Vice-Chancellorship of this University by Dr. Williams is not altogether correct. Dr. Williams has not actually resigned, but he has asked permission of Lord Derby to retire from office on the usual day in October, when there is always a new nomination made by the Chancellor of the University.

ACOMB HOUSE ASYLUM.—The Commissioners in Lunacy have closed their inquiry into the treatment of Mrs. Turner, and irrespective of any ulterior proceedings which they may consider to be called for, now directed that Mr. Metcalfe shall be served with the seven days' notice required by the statute, previous to an application to the Lord Chancellor to revoke his license. Mr. Metcalfe has already been served with the necessary notice.

THE WHALE FISHERY.—The *Lady Franklin* and *Sophia* have arrived at Aberdeen from the arctic winter whale fishery with 28 whales and 16 tons of bone; both ships full. The *Traveller*, of Peterhead, was lost by the breaking up of the ice in the spring; crew saved.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY.—"We have the very best authority for stating," says the *Caledonian Mercury*, "that, on the strictest investigation into the circumstances of his death, there is not the slightest evidence to justify the assumption of several of our contemporaries that the noble marquis was cut off by his own premeditated act, or under the influence of excitement caused by losses which he had sustained."

MR. LINDSAY ON CHERBOURG.—This gentleman has written to the *Times* with reference to the continued comments of the French press on his speech at Shields. He says that he sees no reason why "because he was a guest" he should humble himself before the people of France or fawn upon their emperor. He denies having uttered one word of malevolence or envy. As all Europe was invited to witness the naval review he con-

siders it a fair subject for public comment. France with her present navy is competent to cope with any power excepting only England. Seeing then this vast dock and appliances, he arrived at the conclusion that it would not have been constructed, unless there was an intention at some time or other to fill it with ships of war. Supposing the French determined to do so, we can build ships as fast and even faster, our wealth and resources being the greater. The result would be an enormous increase of taxation in both countries. He concludes thus:—"A nation cannot be great in everything, and I speak the words of truth and mature thought when I say that it would be as great folly in England to attempt to rival France in her vast standing armies as it will be on the part of France to attempt to rival England as a maritime power."

CHURCH RATES.—The parish church at Waddingham, Lincolnshire, being out of repair, a meeting of the parishioners was called for the purpose of levying a rate to restore the building. The proposition was rejected by a majority of 22 to 2. On Thursday last a meeting of the parishioners of Marsden, Yorkshire, was held for a similar object. An estimate for the repairs of the church was brought forward, and a resolution moved that a rate of 3d. in the pound be granted. This was met by a direct negative on the part of a churchman (Mr. J. B. Robinson) and the motion was lost by a majority of 100 to 16. This the first time a rate has been refused in Marsden.

MARGARET ROBERTSON.—This "interesting" young Scotch girl made her last appearance in England on Saturday. She came before Mr. Alderman Wire, at the City Police Committee, Guildhall, for the purpose of signing the necessary documents previous to her removal to Scotland. She was a few days since sent to the Westminster Reformatory, where the discipline is very strict. A very short period appears to have sufficed the interesting young creature, as she made a request to be removed to Scotland, stating that she would rather beg from door to door than be subjected to such a course.

MR. AYTON, M.P.—This gentleman met his constituents on Tuesday evening, and gave an account of his conduct in Parliament during the past session. The majority of his views were cheered by his audience, but it received his intimation of forthcoming danger from France with laughter. A vote of thanks and confidence in him was carried, but he was severely lectured about his conduct on the Corrupt Practices Bill.

DIPLOMACY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—The *Hamburg Borsenbulletin*, generally supposed to be an Austrian semi-official organ, says that the immediate recall of Sir Henry Bulwer is imminent, and that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will resume his former post as ambassador. Sir Henry is accused of having supported the policy advocated by M. de Thouvenel, and of thereby endangering English influence.

THE COVENTRY WEAVERS.—The local *Herald* regrets to have to announce that the disputes between both the factory and the outdoor weavers and the manufacturers still continue, and with but slight prospect of a speedy termination.

THE DUKE OF MALAKHOFF.—A Madrid letter of the 19th says that the marriage of the Duke of Malakhoff, French Ambassador in London, with the Señora Sophia Paniega, daughter of the Marquis of Paniega, has been definitively arranged. The señorita is a lovely woman of about twenty-six years of age, surpassingly graceful in her carriage, the very type of an Andalusian gentlewoman. She is related to the Empress of the French.

PRINCE METTERNICH arrived at Frankfurt on Saturday with his family, on his way to his château of Johannisberg. His vigour and the gallantry with which he ran up the staircase of the hotel to greet a lady—herself eighty-two years of age—who was waiting to receive him, were the subject of general remark.

WHITE ANTS.—Men who have resided in tropical climates relate wonderful stories of the doings of white ants. A respectable householder leans against a wooden pillar of his dwelling, and tumbles through it; or he sits down on a solid-looking bench, and finds himself deposited on the floor. He takes down from a shelf some long undisturbed book, and finds nothing left but the cover. The white ants, those industrious workers in the dark, have been mining diligently, leaving the exterior sound and unaltered, but making the interior a mere flimsy skeleton.—*Daily News*.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS AT LIVERPOOL.—Last week Mr. Charles Dickens was reading at Liverpool. His success was enormous. On Friday night the Philharmonic Hall was filled in every corner, upwards of 2300 persons being present.

THE FORESTERS' BENEFIT SOCIETY.—On Tuesday the Foresters Society held their grand fête at the Crystal Palace, when no fewer than 45,788 persons were present, the largest number that has visited the palace since the fête when the band of the French Guides played. The number on that day was 89,191—6547 less than on this occasion.

IN THE WRONG BOX.—A letter from Cairo of the 9th says:—"A curious circumstance occurred a few days ago in this city. A man wearing the costume of a Copte (Arab Christian) went to the shop of an Arab butcher who is noted for his antipathy to the Franks, and ordered some meat. When it was supplied the Copte objected that the weight was not exact, and the

butcher in a rage began abusing him, after which he heaped curses on Christians in general. The Copte told him that he would complain to the zabet (police magistrate) and ordered the butcher to accompany him to the tribunal of that functionary. The butcher, thinking that the zabet would be sure to be on his side, readily consented, but on arriving at the tribunal, he found to his vexation that the zabet was no other than his customer. The butcher immediately received five hundred blows on the soles of his feet, and was then dismissed with a recommendation to be more respectful for the future to Christians."

PHOTOGRAPHS AND LORD CAMPBELL'S ACT.—How far the filthy commerce which Lord Campbell proposed to check has been subverted, we have no means of knowing; but we do know that exhibitions which do not exactly fall within the scope of his bill, but which are, perhaps, better calculated to effect the infamous objects which it attempted to discourage than indecencies of a coarser description, are extremely common, and unless we are much mistaken, have recently increased to an enormous degree. There is hardly a street in London which does not contain shops in which photographs, and especially stereoscopic photographs, are exposed for sale, which are certainly not positively indecent, but which, it is equally clear, are expressly intended for the gratification of that pruriency which Parliament tried to deprive of its coarser stimulants. We cannot, of course, enter into particulars upon such a subject, but if any of our readers will walk down the Strand, he will see numerous shop windows—in other particulars of the most respectable character—which are studded with stereoscopic slides, representing women more or less naked, and generally leering at the spectator with a conscious, or elaborately unconscious, impudence, the ugliness of which is its only redeeming feature. There is a brutal vulgarity and coarseness about some of these pictures which is as surprising as it is disgusting.—*Saturday Review*.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. G. J. HOLYOAKE.—On Monday night the friends of Mr. G. J. Holyoake held a meeting at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, and presented that gentleman with a pecuniary testimonial to the amount of 650*l*. Among the subscribers were one or two clergymen and dissenting ministers.

PRESENCE OF MIND AND PISTOL.—Alderman T. McDonnell, of Limerick, with his family, while driving upon an outside car at Liscannor on Monday, had a narrow escape, the horse having taken fright and run off in the direction of the cliffs. He was within a few yards of reaching the wall, over which he would have leaped, when Major Gavin, who was riding by at the time, and observed the perilous position of the party, drew a revolver from his pocket and shot the horse dead.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

THE COLLIERIES IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—The strike of the colliers approaches its termination. In the course of the week meetings have been held at Oldbury, Wednesbury, Netherton, and some other places. At most of these the form has been gone through of passing resolutions not to go in at the reduced scale; but it has been a form only. It is evident enough that the men have lost heart in the business, and that in a very short time they will return to the pits at the reduced scale.—*Midland Counties Herald*.

AN ELOPEMENT.—A young lady in Yorkshire lately fell in love with her father's man-servant, who was dismissed in consequence. The young lady ordered the discharged one to Scarborough, where he was to wait for better times. On Saturday morning last she got permission to spend a day or two at Scarborough, and on Sunday they both proceeded to London, where they were married.

TOLERANCE.—After a series of hard contests the Liverpool Workhouse Committee have consented to allow Roman Catholic and dissenting clergymen free access to the workhouse, for the purposes of religious instruction and consolation.

THE GALWAY AMERICAN LINE.—Steam from Galway to America appears to be flourishing. The Pacific, which sailed on Tuesday evening, took a great number of passengers; and not only these, but a considerable quantity of merchandise, chiefly linens, the product of the looms in the north of Ireland.

MR. BRIGHT AND EMIGRATION.—Mr. Bright, M.P., has found it necessary to state publicly that he has no connexion with any emigration scheme to Australia, and can render no assistance to persons wishing to emigrate. Since the publication of the letter of a firm of Melbourne railway contractors, the member for Birmingham has been overwhelmed with letters on the subject.

RUSSIA AND PEKIN.—In a letter to the *Times*, Mr. Augustus Petermann says that Russian couriers travel from Pekin to St. Petersburg, and vice versa, not only in fifty days, but in about one-half, in twenty-six or twenty-seven days. For several years back the Russians have established regular and constant communication by courier between Pekin and Kiakhta and Maimachin, the Russo-Chinese frontier towns to the south of Lake Baikal, not far from Irkutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia. This courier post is exclusively used for despatches of the Russian Government, and for no other purpose whatever. The couriers starting in Pekin reach Irkutsk

in eight or nine days. From Irkutsk to Moscow the great road keeps mostly between the latitudes of 35 deg. and 55 deg. north. A friend of mine—a German merchant of intelligence and keen observation—recently travelled that line, and, as it was of importance to him to reach Hamburg before the departure of last February's mail from Southampton to India, he requested the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia to be allowed to accompany the courier to St. Petersburg, which was readily acceded to. Leaving Irkutsk on the 25th of December, 1857, they performed 6000 Russian versts (equal to about 4000 English miles) within 23 days, or between 170 and 180 miles a day, and arrived in Moscow on the 17th of January, thence reaching St. Petersburg in one day by rail. There is nothing to prevent the Russian Government from extending their telegraph lines from Moscow to Kiakhta, which would enable her to obtain in St. Petersburg intelligence from Pekin and the Peiho within eight days.

RESCUE FROM DROWNING.—On Thursday the Royal Engineers were erecting a span bridge near the creek, Chatham, when their attention was called to the cries of a female for help. Several of the men ran to the banks of the creek, and saw a woman drowning. Private J. Castle plunged into the river, and succeeded in grasping hold of her. She, however, clung so tight to him that it was with difficulty he could keep himself above water. Colour Sergeant Barrow swam to their assistance, and, by means of a rope, saved both their lives. The woman said she accidentally fell into the water.

THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.—There will be plenty of sport for crack shots on Wednesday next (says the *Dorset County Chronicle*), the more than ordinarily large coveys of partridges being exceedingly strong on the wing.

TESTIMONIAL TO LADY WILLIAMS WYNN.—We learn from the *Chester Courant* that the shilling subscription for a testimonial to this lady is expected to reach 400*l*.

A NOVEL REMEDY FOR WHOOPING-COUGH.—Great numbers of children labouring under whooping-cough now visit the gas works in Preston for the purpose of breathing the exhalations from the gas lime. It is said that all the little sufferers feel considerably relieved, and many are absolutely cured by this simple remedy.—*Preston Guardian*.

AN INSOLVENT BARONET.—In the list of insolvent debtors is the name of Sir William Magnay, Bart., who was until recently an alderman of the City of London, sheriff of London in 1837, and Lord Mayor in 1843-4. He was created a baronet immediately after the Queen's visit to the City on the opening of the Royal Exchange.

MUSIC BY ELECTRICITY.—An Hungarian, M. Léon Hamar, has, according to the *Emancipation* of Brussels, made a new and curious application of electricity. In a public concert at the National Theatre he played, by means of electric wires, on five different pianos at the same time. The electric battery which worked the wires was in an adjacent room.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—This hall is now undergoing extensive alterations and repairs, not, perhaps, before they were needed, as any place more uncomfortable for the audience could not well be conceived. Mr. Hullah has, however, set to work in right earnest to remedy the defects, and to this end new and commodious entrances are being constructed; new stall-seats to replace the old uncomfortable forms are to be imported; a refreshment room is to be opened, a new orchestra is to be erected, and, last not least, the hall itself is to be decorated in colour.

THE EMPRESS AND THE VIRGIN.—The Empress, says the *Patrie*, in one of her drives in the Bois de Vincennes before 1856, several times remarked a statue of the Virgin fixed in a wall near the site now occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, at the moment she became pregnant, made a vow that if Providence blessed her with a son she would erect a chapel on the spot. This vow has been religiously kept, and on the 15th, the fête of the Assumption, the building was inaugurated with great solemnity.

A NOVEL INSURANCE COMPANY.—MM. Burnichon and Co., managers of the "Blessings of Sleep" (an insurance company formed against insects, in order to secure cleanliness and repose to the occupiers of furnished lodgings), brought an action against the keeper of a lodging-house to obtain from her twenty-two francs for insurance of her house against bugs and fleas. Mme. Marguerettat's answer to the action was, that she had taken the insurance on the promise of the men to keep her house clear of vermin, but that their system had not succeeded at all; she therefore thought herself justified in refusing payment. The tribunal dismissed the action.

THE PAISLEY WEAVERS.—We are told that these artisans are again fully employed, and that in consequence of the introduction of a new style of shawls and other branches of manufacture, the Paisley weavers will now be enabled to earn something like adequate wages. These new shawls have a fabric with two warps; and the shawl, when finished either in wool or a mixture of cotton and wool, shows a different pattern on either side. We learn that these goods are very handsome, and likely to be in great demand for the London market.

JESUITICAL VIEW OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The *Univers* expresses this singular opinion on the successful laying down of the Atlantic submarine telegraph:—"This event, which is very important for England in a financial and commercial point of view, excites but a limited degree of interest in France. We are too exclusive, and we are too much wrapped up in ourselves, to pay much attention to what is going on abroad, and particularly in America, and it is of little consequence to us to be able to receive political news from the United States ten days earlier than we have hitherto done."

BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.—Thursday being the birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the event was celebrated at the Government offices and throughout the metropolis with the usual loyal demonstrations.

INFANTICIDE JUSTIFIED.—A respectable landowner of this place, a Sombunsie, tells me, that the custom of destroying their female infants has prevailed from the time of the first founder of their race; that a rich man has to give food to many Bramhins, to get rid of the stain, on the twelfth or thirteenth day, but that a poor man can get rid of it by presenting a little food in due form to the village priest; that they cannot give daughters in marriage to any Rajpoot families, save the Rhatthores and Chouhans; that the family of their clan who gave a daughter to any other class of Rajpoots would be excluded from caste immediately and for ever; that those who have property have to give all they have with their daughters to the Chouhans and Rhatthores, and reduce themselves to nothing, and can take nothing from them in return; as it is a great stain to take "kuneea dan," or virgin price, from any one; that a Sombunsie may, however, when reduced to great poverty, take the "kuneea dan" from the Chouhans and Rhatthores for a virgin daughter without being excommunicated from the clan; but even he could not give a daughter to any other clan of Rajpoots without being excluded for ever from caste; that it was a misfortune no doubt, but it was one that had descended among them from the remotest antiquity, and could not be got rid of; that mothers wept and screamed a good deal when their first female infants were torn from them, but after two or three times giving birth to female infants, they become quiet and reconciled to the usage, and said, "Do as you like;" that some poor parents of their clan did certainly give their daughters for large sums to wealthy people of lower clans, but lost their caste for ever by so doing; that it was the dread of sinking in substance from the loss of property, and in grade from the loss of caste, that alone led to the murder of female infants; that the dread prevailed more or less in every Rajpoot clan, and led to the same things, but most in the clan that restricted the giving of daughters in marriage to the smallest number of clans.—*Sleeman's Journey through Oude*.

A HIGH-SOULED BEGGAR.—The other day a Yankee gave a beggar-woman a couple of cents. "Two cents!" exclaimed she, "take them back, sir; I asked for charity; I can't do anything with two cents." "My dear madam," said the polite donor, "I beg you'll keep the cents, and give them to some poor person."

PROFESSOR MORSE.—The representatives of the European Powers which had decided on granting an indemnity to Professor Morse for the usage of his electrical apparatus have come to a definite understanding. At the conference held at Paris on the subject, Austria was represented by Baron d'Ottensfels, Belgium by M. Balabine, Sardinia by the Marquis de Villamarina, Rome by the Apostolic Nuncio, Sweden by Count de Piper, Tuscany by the Marquis Tanay de Nerly, and Turkey by Haddar Effendi. M. Noel, sub-director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, acted as secretary to the conference. The sum voted was 400,000 francs, of which France will pay 235,000 francs, Sardinia, 15,000 francs, Rome, 5000 francs, &c. The money is to be paid in four instalments.

THE LOUVRE.—The fourth and last sale of the Assyrian Museum at the Louvre has just been completed. It is on the ground floor, near the Marengo door, and next the Panathenaeic salle. This new salle contains some curious bas-reliefs and cuneiform inscriptions; the former original and the latter moulded. In a few days the new salle will be opened to the public.

FORGED BANK NOTES IN MANCHESTER.—On Wednesday, a notorious Yorkshire criminal, who was sentenced to four years' penal servitude at York, in 1844, for sheep-stealing, and has recently concluded at Portland seven years' penal servitude for passing forged notes, was apprehended by the City police on a charge of passing a forged 5*l*. note in Manchester. When captured he had in his possession three notes, all of which are spurious.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.—The Government emigration ship John and Lucy, 991 tons, sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday, for Melbourne, Victoria, in charge of Surgeon Superintendent Chapman, with 16 married couples, 23 single men, 279 single women, 28 boys between the ages of 1 and 12, 28 girls between the same ages, 1 male infant and 2 females, making a total of 803 souls, equal to 362 statute adults.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, August 28th.

THE CONTINENT.

FRANCE.

COUNT PERSIGNY's remarkable speech is ascribed by many to the influence of those two illustrious members of the late British Cabinet, Lord Palmerston and Lord Clarendon, who are not now at Paris without political reasons of their own.

A Paris letter in the *Indépendance* of Brussels contains the following information on the subject of the reported marriage of the Duc de Malakoff. The first banns will be published on Thursday next, and it is said that it was for the purpose of signing the contract that the Emperor postponed his departure for Biarritz. It is added that the marriage portion of Mdle. de Paniege, amounting to one million, has been furnished by his Majesty. I know not whether there is any exaggeration in this sum, but I have heard that the trousseau will be furnished by the Empress. Lord Cowley will, it is said, act as one of the witnesses of the duke, and Prince Napoleon will also honour the marshal with his presence. M. Mon, the Spanish Ambassador, who is expected in Paris on the 31st, will be one of the witnesses of the bride. It is said that the marriage will take place on the 8th of September, the anniversary of the taking of the Malakoff.

SPAIN.

A telegram from Madrid states that a military expedition to Havannah is in preparation.

TURKEY.

Despatches received through Greece state that disturbances have broken out at Heracleion, in Candia. Ten Christians were massacred. The irregulars of Derwend Aga invaded the Greek frontier, but were driven back.

Letters from Derna (Tripoli) announce that the plague was generally on the decline, though it had broken out at Ogisa, a town four days' march inland. At Malta the Lazaretto had been organised.

GREECE.

A private letter from Athens says:—"The negotiations which have been going on between the royal family of Bavaria and the Greek Government to obtain some modifications in the provisions of the Greek constitution have not led to any result. Nothing will therefore be changed in the fundamental principle of the law, which requires that the Sovereign shall profess the orthodox Greek religion. The great question relative to the succession to the throne of Greece remains, therefore, undecided. The religious sentiments of Prince Adalbert and of the Infanta Amelia, his wife, have not up to the present time allowed them to yield to political considerations."

FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE AT WORTHING.

A frightful calamity occurred at Worthing on Thursday, which has cast a horrible gloom over the whole of that watering-place. The Mary and Eliza, pleasure-boat, left in the evening with about twenty passengers, consisting of men, women, and children. When she had been out about three-quarters of an hour, by some means, at present unexplained, she overturned, and thirteen of her passengers were drowned. Up to the present time eleven bodies have been recovered, viz. seven children, two females, and the boatman and his wife. Every means were adopted to restore animation when they were brought to shore, but without avail. The other bodies have not yet been found. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the entire neighbourhood.

FIRE AT THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY WORKS, BOW.—About four o'clock yesterday morning a very extensive fire took place at the locomotive and carriage works of the North London Railway, at Bow. The portion of the works which is destroyed formed a long range of workshops, two floors in height, which stood close to the up-line of rails. They comprised the carriage building and repairing depot, turners' and painters' shops, and engineers' and smiths' stores, in which were a quantity of machinery, patterns, &c. The whole of the stock of carriages fell a sacrifice. Considerable time elapsed before the engines could arrive from London. In the mean time the conflagration progressed with fearful rapidity, sweeping along the roof; the entire range of building was in one body of fire, as also the boiler and engine-house, which adjoined. By the time the brigade arrived very little could be saved. The engines, however, were got to work, and the operations of the firemen were chiefly directed to preventing the flames communicating to the principal locomotive building, the west windows of which were nearly all shattered by the intense heat. By seven o'clock the fire had been effectually got under. The walls of the destroyed building had fallen over on to the main line, and, for a time, impeded the traffic. Gangs of labourers were set to work to clear the rails, and in the course of the morning the trains ran as usual. The loss will amount to several thousand pounds. The origin of the disaster is at present a mystery.

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, AUGUST 28, 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.

MODERN VIEW OF OUR ANCIENT CONSTITUTION.

To the Conservatives of our ancient and much-admired realm nothing can be more astonishing than the manner in which the Constitution, once so much boasted of as "great, glorious, and free," is now apologised for. It is scarcely defended by its friends. It is always to be improved by all parties. It is now contrasted with that of the United States, and elaborately shown not to be so extravagant nor so regardless of individual liberty as the instrument that there corrupts all who aspire to use it, that passes Fugitive Slave Laws, and keeps in personal bondage 3,000,000 human beings. What is now chiefly said in favour of our Government is, that it is less wasteful and less mischievous than the Federal Government of the United States. We have no intention of inquiring into the relative cost of the two, which, to be done fairly and satisfactorily, must include the charge, here, for a State Church, while there no such charge is known; it must include also, here, county, city, and borough taxes, and there the taxes of each state Government; and should here, we think, also include rent paid for land, which is in the main an inherited charge on industry for the support of an aristocracy as a branch of government derived from the feudal system, as tithes are a charge on industry for a State Church derived from the narrow, anti-commercial theocracy of Judea. Nor shall we do battle for the anti-free-trade tariff of the general Government of the States, nor for the many petty oppressive laws which, in each particular state, are directed to ensure, in one, a puritanical observance of the Sabbath, in another, to prescribe all the proceedings of bankers, and, in another, to forbid a negro to read, as a dominant interest seeks, by means of legislation, to attain its own private and paltry ends. We cannot believe that the good government so much desired for our own country will be obtained by showing that every abuse and every extravagance here can be contrasted with a greater abuse and greater extravagance elsewhere.

We must remind Conservatives, however, who resort to this new-fashioned Whig plan of apologising for the Queen's Government, that England has now had renowned statesmen, and has studied statesmanship for several centuries; that it has long had a noble aristocracy, a well-endowed clergy, and opulent middle classes, all with much leisure, and all claiming respect and honour for their services to society; while the States have become an independent power within the memory of living men. They have no aristocracy, no endowed clergy, no especially leisure class to study science and improve art, and scarcely any middle class, though some individuals be richer than others, but consist generally of the lowest classes, and the descendants of the lowest classes from every part of Europe.

The men who starved here and were of no consideration, such as the Irish and German peasantry, have found refuge there, and form part of the Government of the States. That such people should be rude and have rude institutions is natural. To contrast our glorious, long-descended, time-honoured institutions with those of the States, so newly formed

under such unfavourable circumstances, having a forest to clear, and wild men to subdue, and none of the advantages of old civilisation, and to exaggerate all the evils and all the defects of the American institutions in order to make a fair appearance for our own, which is now continually done, indicates a great change in public opinion. Formerly our venerable constitution, our throne, our aristocracy, our church, our universities challenged the public admiration, and the few were scarcely tolerated who hinted even that imperfections might exist. Admitting, therefore, that the democratic Government of the United States is as costly, as corrupt, and as oppressive as its worst enemies represent it—admitting even that the darkest picture they can draw of its principles and policy is bright compared to the reality—to be obliged to have recourse to it as a foil, betrays the comparative dulness of our once brilliant institutions. The extravagance and oppression in that new, struggling, and unformed community cannot afford the least justification for similar vices in ours, old, long-formed, and carefully regulated.

The contrast, however, though unworthy of England, is not favourable when we consider, not only the expenditure of the two Governments, but what the subjects of each enjoy under its protecting care. The Americans are free, and they are safe. Their Government may be very much more expensive than that of Naples; it is, at the same time, much more favourable to individual freedom, to the cultivation of the human faculties, and the enlargement of human power. If it expends more, it lays far less restraint on production. It may cost even proportionably more than the imperial Government of France, but it interferes less with locomotion, with enterprise, with industry, with freedom of thought, and is far less injurious to the welfare and growth of society. We must not consider merely the money spent, we must also include in our view the nature of the services performed. The Government of the United States, interfering and ambitious as it is generally described, has preserved peace with its neighbours in a much greater degree than the Governments of Europe. Since it was established, the Americans have enjoyed almost uninterrupted quiet internally, while the people of Europe have been continually a prey either to wars or revolutions, or both. Without taking the internal and external condition of a community into consideration, all comparisons of the expenditure of one Government with the expenditure of another, and all contrasts between their policy and legislation, are absolutely worthless.

What is good in the United States is the absence of dictation, not regulations—is natural freedom, not artificial restrictions. The people of the States have no excise and no censorship. They can make spirits and print their thoughts without asking leave of the Government. Industry, as the rule, is perfectly free and unregulated. They have no close corporations nor apprentice laws. Men are not required to take out a license before they establish themselves in business. Division of labour is accordingly not impeded. Locomotion is free. Castes, except the slave and free castes, are unknown; and every employment and office in the States is open to all. Religion is left to the good sense of individuals, and piety, though mingled with much intolerance, is more remarkable there than in countries where the Church and State are united, or are identical. What the Federal Government most interferes with, and interferes with in the worst manner, is the import trade. The export trade is entirely free, but borrowing the policy of Europe, which raised a revenue by taxing imports, —the State, filling its coffers, and at the same time gratifying national animosities, while it conferred monopolies on some of its own subjects, —the Government of the United States raises a revenue by import duties on several articles. It pretends, as England pretended, to protect native industry by taxing foreign industry. Like France, it imposes heavy import duties on articles which can be and are made at home. It has a vast and costly establishment to collect this revenue and continue the restrictions on this portion of industry. Herein it emulates the old Governments of Europe. It borrows their policy and shares the opprobrium which is now justly heaped on all Governments which impose restrictions on trade. The worst and most mischievous regulations of the Federal Government are the custom laws, by which its revenues are chiefly raised, and which are defended by those who still cherish the old protective policy of Europe. Its merit, in comparison to

the Governments of Europe, it not in what it does, but what it leaves undone. In the former it is scarcely better than they, in the latter it is eminently advantageous to the people.

Till within a late period political writers attributed the success of the States to their vast territory. All the evils of society in Europe, agreeable to a now exploded theory, were attributed to the density of its population; and the welfare of people in the States was attributed less to the absence of restriction than to their having land at their command and room to grow. But we have lived to see the population of England almost doubled within half a century, and far more prosperous in 1858 than in 1798. We have, at the same time, a strong hope that the increase and the prosperity will continue even in spite of the old feudal regulations which still lock up the little land we own in the hands of the few, and prevent the ever increasing multitude from putting it to the best use. In Europe the land was cleared long ago and roads were generally made; all the natural means of welfare existed in abundance, and all that art could do to improve them was known and practised, before America had an independent Government; and it can no longer be alleged, since our population has doubled in little more than half a century, that an untenanted wilderness is the necessary condition of the growth and prosperity of a civilised people.

It is remarkable that this sort of defence should be made for our Government after it has been reformed, after public attention has been assiduously directed to improving it for many years, and after all concerned in administering it have been better educated and subjected, before commencing their career, to a competitive examination. The Government has been recruited by clever men from other branches of society to increase its efficiency. For servants, the whole community is at its command, and it has freely used the services of all classes. Scientific men have been employed wherever science was required. Corruption, it must be admitted, has been greatly lessened in comparison to the corruption which prevailed under Pitt, under the Newcastles, the Walpoles, the Foxes, the Harleys, and the Sunderlands of former periods. Nevertheless, the advocates of the still very imperfect Government are driven to defend it by depreciating other Governments, and can only say for it that it is not so bad as this republic and that despotism. Its efficiency has been increased, its exertions augmented, the sphere of its duties enlarged, so as to embrace the health and the education of the people; but the national benefit resulting is not apparent. Nobody ascribes our success in trade, our improvements in art, our greater skill and knowledge, to the exertions of any Ministry. It gave a little help to the great enterprise which has just added another bond to the union which already exists between the two peoples; but it was neither the contriver nor the manager of the noble work. With its duties its expenditure increases year by year, but society flourishes, not in consequence of taxation, but in spite of it. To reconcile the nation to the increasing burdens of our Government public writers hereafter will have to find out its positive advantages: it will not be sufficient to prove that it is not as corrupt and as ignorant as the Government of the United States.

BELGIAN FORTRESSES.

AFTER two centuries spent in building and besieging, sapping and storming, multiplying and dismantling fortresses, it comes to be a question whether Belgium shall have any fortifications at all. War and its fashions change, not more essentially than society and its ideas. In the days of Louis XIV. the glory of kings depended upon the capture of Valenciennes, or the surrender of Mons; and the welfare of mankind was, *par parenthèse*, considered as included therein. In the brief intervals of royal quarrel, diplomacy took up the theme; and Temple and Bolingbroke manoeuvred as elaborately with the pen to preserve the fortified towns of the Low Countries from the gripe of France as Marshal Saxe or Marlborough ever did sword in hand. Very much the same sort of thing went on during the régime of Napoleon, and after his fall the congregated tapists of Europe spent anxious, and sometimes angry, days at Vienna, in settling how to make a stone fence for the Netherlands which no possible reflux of French aggression should ever be able to overpass. Millions were spent in keeping the line of border fortresses in repair, and now,

at the end of forty years, when fears begin once more to be entertained as to the designs of France, it is discovered that about the best thing to be done will be to demolish all these costly embrasures and useless bastions and to trust wholly to other means and resources for baling out the tide whenever it breaks in. What with railways on the one hand, and the prevalence of a highly artificial system of industry on the other, what with the perfection of projectiles which enable an assailing force to destroy any town from a distance of three or four miles, and what with the financial impossibility of maintaining troops enough to garrison a succession of strong places while making a show of resistance in the field, the idea has been finally renounced of making a stand on the frontiers of Belgium, and the work of demolition has actually begun.

Among the thrifty and thoughtful people of the Netherlands, the abandonment of the bygone policy of resistance is unquestionably popular. Not that they are tired of the national independence they fought for in 1830, or that they want inclusion in the imperial boundaries of Bonapartist rule; with the exception of certain fanatics among the priesthood, who hate Leopold because he is a Protestant and Liberal, and the coal-owners of a particular district, who would profit by the free admission of the produce of their pits into the iron factories of the empire, no unpatriotic waverings, we believe, exist in the hearts of the Belgians. They are proud of their nationality; they are fond of their freedom; they are content with their Government; and they do not wish to barter all the benefits and blessings they have proved for the desperate chance of something better which despotism promises. But they know by sad tradition how ruinous and how unavailing were all the old attempts to save their open and level country from an invading army such as Napoleon III. would launch across the frontier in forty-eight hours. They believe that they had far better rely upon the guarantee of Europe for their eventual preservation as an independent state; and that, while permitting their fields and towns to be swept over by the storm, their military skill and courage ought to be concentrated in the defence either of Antwerp or Ostend, or some other place whither the Court and Chambers could retire, and where they might await succour from Prussia and from England.

Hence the late proposition to grant a large sum of money for improving the defensive works at Antwerp. The citadel, as most people are aware, is of considerable strength, having occupied the French for many weeks in 1831 before it was reduced. There are also lines of old-fashioned construction surrounding the city; and these the ministerial *projet de loi* proposed to amend and enlarge, but not sufficiently to allow of much expansion of the town as a place of healthful and peaceful dwelling. For the last-named reason, the burghers of the beautiful and prosperous, but overcrowded city, demurred; and petitioned the Legislature that their hopes of finding breathing room in an expanded circle of suburban buildings should not be crushed by the iron heel of strategy. They did not object to bear their full share of the greater burden that a wider circuit of circumvallation would entail; but they reasonably contended against the permanent imprisonment of their civic industry within limits which their ancestors would hardly have adopted *in perpetuum*. M. Rogier, the head of the present administration, happens to be representative of Antwerp in the Chamber of Deputies; and his individual sentiments were known to be in accordance with those of his constituents. The preponderance of military opinion likewise was confessedly in favour of the more comprehensive plan; and when the Bill came to be debated, it was obvious that the sense and spirit of all parties confirmed the preference so expressed. Why then, it will be asked, did Ministers persist in the attempt to carry the less acceptable and less efficient scheme? And why when beaten, as they were on a division by a majority of fifty-three to thirty-nine, did they not retire? The answer is simple, and it contains a striking and instructive lesson in the working of constitutional government. It is this:

The Rogier Cabinet was formed, not very long ago, upon the overthrow of one which had justly forfeited the national confidence on a great social and religious question, into whose merits it is unnecessary to enter here. So deeply was the nation stirred on that occasion, that for the first time since 1830 symptoms of political disturbance manifested themselves; and had matters been pushed to extre-

mities a popular outbreak would probably have ensued. At the right moment the retrograde administration yielded, and a thoroughly liberal one was formed, under the presidency of "the honourable and learned member for Antwerp," as we should say. A general calm was the immediate consequence. Suspicions of clerical reaction and absolutist tendencies died away, and with them the bitterness of party strife. Trusted and respected, the new Ministry was allowed to move on its progressive course with prudence and moderation. Certain small concessions, rather of form than of substance, were made to France on the subject of incendiary libels against the head of the empire; concessions which, if made by M. Vilain XIV., would have caused general misgiving and ill-will. The affairs of the country, in short, have been managed with prudence, honour, and success. Hence the Rogier Cabinet are popular, and no section of the Conservative Opposition is strong enough to displace them. Nor does King Leopold desire a change of hands. He is well satisfied with the present men; but, like all his family, he has a love of meddling in affairs where the humour of the many ought rather to be consulted than his individual will, and in which, when these happen to differ, royal obstinacy is a suicidal blunder. His Belgian Majesty has seldom erred in this way. On the point in question, however, he chose to be wilful, and the result is that he has got snubbed by his Parliament, and baffled for the present in a favourite scheme. He would insist upon M. Rogier bringing forward his shabby and stunted plan for fortifying Antwerp. Sooner than break up a Liberal Government on a measure not strictly speaking political, M. Rogier and his colleagues generously submitted to bear the temporary weight of an unpopularity they did not deserve; but the majority of the Chamber discerning where the blame really lay, rejected the project of the King, at the same time making it plain, by the tone of the debate and the composition of the majority on a division, that they did not mean to censure the Ministry.

SEBASTOPOL, AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING THERE.

Six years ago the title of this article would have excited but very scant attention. To advanced geographers, and it may be to a few of the better informed officials at the Foreign-office, the name of this place might have carried some more distinct idea than as representing a remote sea-port on the Euxine; but, even at that recent period, there were not many people in England who recognised in that formidable outpost of Russian despotism and aggression the most decided and significant step which had been taken in furtherance of the will of Peter the Great. In six years, however, a nation may learn much; especially when the lesson has been enforced as emphatically as that which has taught us the importance of Sebastopol. Evanescent as may be the impression made upon the national mind by the infraction of the boundaries of the Danubian Principalities, by the massacre of Sinope, and even by that long siege which cost so much of our bravest blood, and so large a proportion of our national prestige, the importance of Sebastopol is brought home to our very doors by the income tax we pay, and by the millions added to the sum total of our national debt.

If, as a nation, we are proverbially slow in apprehending the results of what we do, it is certainly another of our characteristics that we have a fondness for having our money's worth for our money. After the Treaty of Paris had been signed, and clever Russian diplomatists had outwitted English and French representatives who did not understand so much as the geography of the territories which they were dealing with, what might be estimated as the precise gain which had accrued to England from the expenditure of so much blood and so much treasure? What but this: that the aggressive policy of Russia was at length paralysed, at least in one direction; that the Black Sea by becoming a neutral water, would henceforth present an impassable barrier to those hands which are ever grasping towards Constantinople and the high road to the East. This would indeed be a valuable return for our prodigious outlay; but what we are disposed to fear is, that we have paid the consideration without attaining the object in view.

There can be no doubt that it has always been a matter of paramount importance with the Russian Court to keep such a domination over the Black S-

as would not only secure to her the markets of Asia Minor and of the Danubian Principalities, but would place within her power, whenever she chose to grasp them, those keys of the East, the Straits of the Bosphorus. For this double purpose, it has been her business during the last century to construct on the sea-board of the Euxine not only great commercial seaports, such as Odessa, Kertch, and Eupatoria, but also military and naval depôts, like Sebastopol and Nicolaïeff. For this purpose, too, it has been an object of her special ambition to obtain a command over the mouths of the Danube, which, if we had not resisted her aggression upon the Principalities, she would most assuredly have ultimately accomplished.

When Sebastopol was apparently crushed, its dockyards and fortifications destroyed, and its navy sunk by the deliberate act of the Russians themselves, it became the prime and avowed object of the allies to prevent the Russians from regaining that domination over the Black Sea which the possession of such a fortress and such a navy naturally conferred upon her. To this end, the principal clause in the Treaty of Paris restricted Russia from constructing any fortified place upon the coast of that sea, and from keeping more than three ships of war upon its waters. This stipulation was, however, practically nullified, by an oversight in the case of Nicolaïeff, which can boast of a depôt, arsenal, dockyards, building-yards, and fortifications of greater extent than that of Cherbourg, respecting which the mind of the nation has been so seriously troubled. Because this place happens to be on the bank of the river Boug, or Bug, it has been argued that it is not upon the coast of the Black Sea, although that river debouches into the sea, and is perfectly navigable to vessels of the largest burden. Nicolaïeff was uninjured by the allies during the war, and is now in a state of perfect efficiency. We shall be fortunate if we do not find in a few years that Sebastopol is equally so.

From information which we have received from most reliable sources, we are enabled to give a brief account of what the Russians are now doing at Sebastopol. Our readers may be assured that we have spared no pains in testing the truth of the statements which we are about to make, and we can assert, with some degree of confidence, that the statements which have lately appeared in the German papers respecting the present state of Sebastopol are utterly untrue, and have proceeded from Russian sources. The truth is that the town and neighbourhood are now occupied by large numbers of troops; among them are several corps of engineers, who are busily engaged in making a trigonometrical survey, of course with a view to the civil improvement of the place. The inhabitants have, for the most part, returned, and are busily engaged in repairing their deserted habitations. The poorer sort collect shot and shell, and, as the Government pays them well for that work, there is a very brisk trade in old iron being driven. The fortifications on the south side are of course being demolished, their temporary nature meriting no better fate; and the workpeople find profitable diggings in the Great Redan, which was mostly constructed of water-tanks from the ships, filled with earth. For every tank so recovered the Government gives half the value to the digger. Whilst mentioning the Great Redan, it will not be out of place to notice that the promise of the Russians to respect the monument erected there in honour of those who fell on the memorable 8th of September has not been faithfully kept. Although the English inscriptions on three of the sides of the obelisk are left intact, that in Russian on the fourth side has been entirely chipped away. In the harbour, the greatest activity prevails. The task of raising and removing the ships that were sunk, it is known, has been confided to a party of Americans, who undertook the affair as a speculation. So far from their proceedings being unattended with success (as some of the German papers have falsely asserted), a great deal has already been effected, and there is every prospect that the most sanguine expectations of the Russian Government will be exceeded. From the time when they sank the first line of ten ships of war across the mouth of the harbour down to the night when they evacuated Sebastopol the Russians disposed of eighty-six ships in that way. Although most of the heavy guns had been taken out of the vessels for the defence of the south fortifications, about eleven hundred guns were sunk, and many of

the ships had full equipments and stores on board. A careful examination by diving-bell has established the fact that the greater proportion of the wooden vessels are so damaged by the *teredo navalis* as to be not worth floating. These have to be blown up with gunpowder, after the removal of all available stores, and ten have already been so treated. In some cases, however, the *teredo* has done but little injury, and that only to the deck timbers. Two have been raised in this condition by means of hollow caissons, and these, with slight repair, will be perfectly fit for service. Among the vessels sunk are ten of iron, and the contractors expect to raise these without any difficulty, and in a comparatively uninjured state. The ropes, tackle, and iron-work of all the ships have suffered very little by the immersion, and although the provisions are for the most part in such a state as to render them very unwelcome to ordinary tastes, we are assured that the Russian soldiery evinced no repugnance against some particularly rancid butter which was brought up by one of the explosions. The information which we have received represents the state of things about three months ago; since which great progress has in all probability been made. In about six months hence, all those vessels that are worth floating will be once more riding at their anchors, and the rest will have been removed from the fairway of the harbour by the potent aid of gunpowder and the electric spark.

The nucleus of a Black Sea fleet being thus on the road to restoration, it becomes an interesting fact that, whether in Russia, England, or America, about five hundred steam-vessels are in course of construction for the Russian Government. Of course neither these, nor the recovered section of the Black Sea fleet, are to be armed. The Treaty of Paris has pointed out to Russia that her proper mission in the Black Sea is commercial, and commercial she will be until it suits her to be otherwise. For the sake of commerce she will cover these waters with steamers, and with sailing vessels, ostensibly for the purposes of the vast carrying trade to Constantinople, Trebizond, and the coast of Mingrelia, Bulgaria, Wallachia, Bessarabia, and the shores of the Sea of Azoff; but all of which can at short notice be readily armed at Nicolaïeff. For the sake of commerce, she will repair Sebastopol, and surround it with terraces and embankments, ornamental in their character, but not the less convertible into fortifications if so required. For the sake of commerce, the docks will be repaired, and instead of Mr. Upton's costly and imperfect plan for flooding them with the Tchernaya, modern improvements will be adopted for floating the vessels to the required level. None understand so well as the Russians how to take a lesson from their enemies, and if ever it shall be our lot to sit down again before Sebastopol, we shall find its capture none the easier for the experiences of the last siege. We shall find that the wave has but receded to return with redoubled force, and that we, in return for the blood and the millions which we have spent, have gained precisely—nothing.

Before quitting this subject, it may be worth while to mention that a work may shortly be expected detailing the Siege of Sebastopol from the Russian point of view. Prince Outompski, a young officer who held the position of aide-de-camp to Gortschakoff and commanded at the Malakoff during the siege, and who is now aide-de-camp to Prince Boudikoff, the military commander of Southern Russia and the Crimea, has received the orders of the Emperor to prepare an account in which the minutest details are to be recorded. A perfect list of every soldier who died, whether by battle or disease, is to be given, and nothing will be omitted that will serve to render the account as complete as possible.

The conduct of the Russian Government towards the family of Mr. Upton, the English engineer who constructed the docks at Sebastopol, serves to show that the very smallest events of the siege are not forgotten. The present Mr. Upton, who is the son of the late engineer, fell into our hands during the siege, but steadily refused to give any information that could aid us. This conduct, which was no more than was to be expected from an honourable man, was duly recorded by Mr. W. H. Russell, in his correspondence to the *Times*. Since the siege, however, the Russian Government, it is reported, has accused Mr. Upton of having given information, and has confiscated all his property. We are informed that neither he nor his family are allowed to leave the country, and they are now living, in a state of great poverty, near Simpheropol.

BOROUGH ELECTIONS.

THREE of our smaller boroughs are astir with candidates and canvassing. Their present members are in daily expectation of being gazetted among the new councillors for India; and their retention of their seats in the Imperial Legislature is by the new law rendered incompatible with their acceptance of places in the consultative senate which is henceforth to take part in the government of Hindostan. Appointments to office under the Crown, though entitling any other member of the House of Commons during the session to move that a new writ be issued for the towns or shires whose representatives had been so appointed, were not cognisable by the Speaker during the recess. The consequence was frequently a protracted canvass of weeks, or even months, with all its attendant circumstances of exaction, jobbing, and intrigue, and the constituencies were deprived for an indefinite period of the opportunity of constitutionally expressing their opinion of the propriety of the appointments made. An act of the past session remedies this anomaly, by enabling the Speaker to issue his writ upon being duly certified that a vacancy has occurred. It may indeed be questioned, under the extremely loose and inaccurate language of the India Bill, whether, technically speaking, an acceptance of a seat at the Council Board does vacate a seat at Westminster. All the statute says is, that the two shall not be held together. Any one attempting to exercise the functions of both would consequently render himself liable to penalties. But, as in the case of Baron Rothschild, an individual may continue to be an M.P., though he dares not speak, or vote, or sit within the bar. No provision is made in the clumsy and inaccurate India Bill for ascertaining legally when and how a person, being a member of Parliament, divests himself of the privileges and powers attaching thereto, by reason of his consenting to advise the Minister for India, and to receive 1200*l.* a year for the same. The validity of the new elections may not possibly be affected by the doubt; but incidental questions may perhaps arise, if the old absurd form be not complied with of compelling each individual to apply for the sham office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. Mr. Mangles, for example, has not been nominated by the Crown, but by the moribund Board of Directors in Leadenhall-street; their acts are legally unknown to the House of Commons, and his compliance with their choice is equally so. Suppose the ex-chairman of the Company to change his mind, or to assert that he complied only conditionally, what is the Speaker to do?

Taking for granted, however, that the whilom members for Guilford, Reigate, and Leominster are really resigned to their sinecure fate, and that, weary of wending their way to Palace-yard, they have patriotically agreed to take 100*l.* a month in future for stopping short at Cannon-row, the public are concerned to know what manner of men are likely to be their successors. Two candidates solicit the suffrages of Surrey's county town. The one calls himself a Tory, and the other calls himself a Whig; but those who look on from an impartial distance would find it difficult to make out the essential difference between them. Mr. Evelyn was formerly member for the county; and he seems never likely to get out of the furrow once traced for him when he first stood forth as the champion of Protection, Game Laws, Church Rates, and Things-as-they-are in general. Mr. Onslow's specific value as a politician is appropriately signified by the initial of his name; and his only claim to the consideration of the tradesmen of Guildford appears to be that he is next but one in remainder to the title and estates now held by his Conservative kinsman Lord Onslow. To come out as a professed Liberal in any stronger sense than that of the palest Whiggery would not perhaps do; and in his way Mr. Evelyn tries to be a little diplomatic, and promises to support any measure of reform that won't, in fact, make any great difference. It is really very hard on candidates just now who are not able to form opinions for themselves, that we should have a Prime Minister who won't say beforehand what his policy is likely to be.

Reigate is moved by the Hon. Mr. Monson, a follower of Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Edwin James, who professes himself rather inclined to take as his leader Lord John Russell. Between the personal pretensions of the rival suitors there can be no comparison. Mr. Monson's claim rests

mainly with his lordly brother, who, since the extinction of the more potent influence of the Somers family, considers the nomination of the member for Reigate as one of his political perquisites. Lord Monson tried to exercise his pretended right last time when Sir Henry Rawlinson and Mr. Delton resisted the attempt, and the former, after a sharp struggle, was returned. Both these mar-plots being now out of the way his lordship looks upon the course as clear. If Mr. James resolves on going to the poll, we cannot doubt that he will prove a formidable antagonist; but it is no part of our duty to prophesy results; and we know too much of the power of proprietorial influence, to say nothing of corruption, in a small constituency, to feel any confidence as to the issue in question.

As at Guildford and at Reigate, so likewise at Leominster there is a lord paramount, who reigns over votes and rules over elections. Lord Bateman boasts that he is absolute sovereign of the suffrages of the pseudo-independent borough; and he has in the present instance ordained that his brother shall be returned as his representative in the Lower House of Land-Lords. Some stupid folks who talk at random about things they don't understand, imagined that Mr. Wilde, Q.C., might have a fair chance as a Liberal candidate, because Mr. John G. Phillimore happened to have got in for Lord Bateman's borough in 1852. But a preserve is not the less a preserve because it is sometimes poached on; nor is it the less hazardous to intrude within the sacred line of aristocratic demarcation because one nimble fellow has (partly perhaps by good luck) escaped the gins and snares with which all ground of the sort is thick-set.

For our parts we like calling things by their right names. We like to see a fair race whenever run; and we are not factiously devoted to any interest, or sworn to bet on this colour and against that. We have always kept clear of those whom our contemporary the *Daily News* calls "the rival election brokers of Pall-mall;" and we shall ever feel profound indifference as to the state of the Oligarchic odds, and the relative winnings of mere Whiggery and mere Toryism. But we cannot allow close borough contests or rotten borough wrangles to pass for appeals to public opinion. If the three lords we have named were to return three of their liveried lacquies for Guilford, Leominster, and Reigate, it would prove nothing that thinking men are not already convinced of. Elections for such constituencies as little express the fluctuations of the national mind as the admission by a docile Chapter of a courtier Dean, in obedience to a *congé d'élire*, expresses the opinion of a diocese.

THE AMERICAN LINK AND THE RUSSIAN CHAIN.

It is a circumstance rather remarkable and highly interesting to notice, that the means of intercommunications are making their most rapid strides at once towards the west and towards the east. While the electric telegraph is successfully laid to unite America more closely with the Old World, the Russian empire is engaged in a vigorous effort to extend the system of iron railways eastward and southward. It is true that in the degree of completeness and rapidity with which the Russians are now filling up the general scheme of machinery for intercommunication, they are infinitely behind us of Western Europe or of America, and we shall have a word to say on that presently; but they are performing one of those duties which appears to be half unconsciously fulfilled in the effort to promote their own advantage, and at the same time extending the machinery available for the human race at large. If we glance at Mercator's chart we shall see at once the relation which these two endeavours bear to each other, and the sequel which they must have.

Already it may be considered that the United Kingdom and the greater part of French, German, Spanish, or Italian Europe—using those words in their largest interpretation—are amply supplied with railways. In the United States the network is far more extensive, although there are still some interstices to be filled up. It is comparatively a short time since the means of communication in this country bore no comparison to those which we now possess,—since the anxious correspondent wrote upon the back of his letter exhortations for the postman to haste for his life—exhortations, probably, which the postman could not read, and which he had little means of fulfilling while he only rode a

sorry hack, with no machinery to expedite him on his road. We now have the penny post, which, within our own day, has been extended, with some imperfections, throughout what we will call, for the present, the commercial world—that is, the better portion of Europe and the United States, with all the British Colonies in every part of the world. Railways exist in the same regions, and accompanying them is an extension of the electric telegraph, with apparatus by means of which messages are conveyed at the rate of about 500 miles an hour, more or less, the consumption of time being almost exclusively in the repetition of the message at the various stations. It is this system which Russia is trying to extend, and although to this point her efforts have not been very successful, it is manifest that many years will not elapse before we see the network of railways, accompanied by the apparatus of the telegraph, extended throughout every part of the Russian Empire which can offer a sufficiency of commerce to support the work. Indeed, the failures which the Imperial Government has heretofore encountered are as instructive as the degree of progress which she has obtained.

Immediately after the termination of the war, the Russian Government fulfilled the project which had long been lurking in the mind of the circle of statesmen that reside at St. Petersburg, by announcing the construction of railways for the whole of the Russian empire not including Siberia. The primary object of these works was to supply the Government with those facilities that the Romans constructed the moment they obtained possession of any large provinces—roads. In the days of Julius Caesar the Roman roads were the best known, and, to our own day, they have remained the most perfect specimens of works executed by any highway commissioner. But Western Europe has adopted the railway, and Russia, in order to have any equality in the race, must do the same. The Russian Emperor, therefore, called for roads exactly as the first Napoleon called for ships, colonies, and commerce. But pathways of this kind are as little to be obtained by the mere utterance of a wish, as ships, colonies, and commerce. You cannot call for them as you would for a glass of ale at a tavern, and the Russian Government has been told so in very plain language. It has always been reputed one of the richest in the world, but it could not spend 44,000,000*l.* out of its own pocket for the purpose; it has the highest credit in the world, yet it could not obtain that sum from the capitalists of Europe for the execution of its impatient desires. No 44,000,000*l.* for a mere military road from St. Petersburg to Taganrog, Theodosia, or Sebastopol. The Government, therefore, caused a commercial company to be formed, with names which we recognise as comprising some of the most intelligent and active Russians, and some of the highest commercial names in Europe, with branches in the various capitals. The company consents to raise the money by instalments of only 12,000,000*l.* each, in shares of 20*l.*; and even of the first instalment it will take a payment of 6*l.* per share, leaving the 14*l.* to be paid up afterwards, though loyal Russians are expected to pay the whole down on the nail. As many loyal Russians do so as can, and the effect is, that at the end of the first season about five millions and a half has been obtained on that first instalment—enough for the company to manage with to the end of the present season. But these operations have hitherto been very partial; it has done little more than carry on the works already commenced in the upper part of Russia. Should it obtain any large proportion of the 12,000,000*l.* for operations in 1859, it will have completed the communications between St. Petersburg, Dunaburg, Riga, Warsaw, and the Russian frontier, with only intervals which, as the report naively tells us, are filled up by an excellent highway of the ordinary kind. The company is bound, in obedience to the imperial wish as the condition of its own existence, and began the work of constructing the long railway, supplying Southern Russia with these facilities, and uniting Southern Russia with Northern Russia. But the larger half of the first instalment is still pending, and the company must raise it. It can only do so by holding out a prospect of returns; it must therefore show that the railways will have a sufficiency of traffic in proportion to their extension. No one expects the passage of imperial troops along a great line through unpopulous districts to pay, and the need which the inhabitants of those intermediate districts have for roads is so excessive, that, strangely enough, it forbids the hope of return

for the present. The want of roads in Central Russia is so great that produce—grain, for example—rises in price 100 per cent. within a distance of twenty miles. Branches, therefore, will be needed to feed the traffic; but the population must be supplied with roads before it can afford to pay for them,—another instance to teach martinet political economists how positively sometimes supply must precede the demand. The great Russian railway, therefore, with its capital of 44,000,000*l.*, of which it has raised 5,400,000*l.*, and is trying to raise 5,600,000*l.*, promises to begin its operations by constructing the ends of the great lines, with branches that will connect Theodosia with the Sea of Azof and the Black Sea. This, undoubtedly, will call forth a traffic that will probably, before no distant date, pay for connecting the two railway systems of Northern and Southern Russia.

Meanwhile, Austria is gradually extending railways through Hungary; the iron rail has been seen in Turkey, and is so much needed by the growing prosperity of Bulgaria, and the fine prospects of Servia and the Danubian Principalities, that we may look forward to the extension of the iron network down to the furthest shores of Europe, accompanying it, of course, by the telegraph; and those are now living who will probably see railway parcels and telegraphic messages exchanged between all quarters of Europe; Spain, perhaps, being among the latest to develop that system in its most complete form.

But why exclude Siberia? There is no more reason for it than for the exclusion of Rome, which a high spiritual power once desired to maintain. Railways will of course extend throughout Italy, and in proportion to the commercial value of Siberia will they be extended into that part of the Russian empire. Barbarous as the condition of Southern Siberia may be, it is gradually being filled up with an energetic population which has extended its explorations, perhaps its settlements, through the passes of the frontier mountains, obtained some kind of footing on the Amoor or Sagalin river, and will probably be negotiating at no distant day with the Chinese empire to settle the boundaries between the two. Russia, indeed, has already completed her communications so far in that direction that her well organised couriers have outstripped our steamers and telegraphs by a month in announcing the satisfactory conclusions of the French and English negotiations with Peking.

There is, moreover, nothing to prevent her (as Mr. Petermann, the editor of the *Mittheilungen*, a German geographical journal, has pointed out) from so extending her telegraphic lines from Moscow to Kiakhita as to obtain in St. Petersburg intelligence from Peking and Peiho in eight days; and there is little doubt that before long we shall hear that the necessary works are in progress. In the mean time an Asiatic Liverpool is rapidly growing up. Eight years ago the mouth of the Sagalin, the spot on which Nicolayefsky now stands, was in the midst of a wilderness, it is now a thriving place of commerce, with steam-boats, Russian and foreign, plying on its waters, and the Russian Government is bent upon affording it every encouragement. For years we have heard of the mysterious Nicolayefsky; it is to be mysterious no longer, but a plain fact—a free port, a market for British commerce; but, above all, a remarkable illustration of the new policy of Russia, the most interesting feature of the change being the perfect openness with which all these advances towards China are being made.

For ourselves, we are to have consuls in Peking and diplomatic agents, the pioneers of every commercial communication, railways and telegraphs included. We have already seen that a railway can only extend itself through obedience to the demands of commerce; but when once it approaches the frontiers of the Celestial Empire it will find most of the conditions for its extension, a thick population and abundant produce, which can be increased, and a trading spirit, while the great obstacle, the exclusiveness of the Tartar dominion, will have been trampled down by Russia, broken through by France and England, and, as it were, dethroned. China we may already consider as the one spot in the vast commercial world which is yet unsupplied with railways and telegraphs, but the exercise of the Christian religion, with the tolerance which these principles are calculated to induce, has already been admitted. The Chinese mind is opened.

Meanwhile the cable has been laid through the Atlantic, the efforts to extend this species of connexion are proceeding in the Mediterranean, its laying in the Red Sea is only a question of time

we can already mark the tracks which will connect India with Australia, Australia with New Zealand, and the completion of the line of steamers, which are to the submarine cable what the railway is to the land telegraph, only awaits final settlement.

By another side, therefore, the telegraph is gradually enclosing China; and again, the date cannot be far distant when Hong-Kong will be connected with London, Canton with Hong-Kong, Fow-choo-foo, and Peking. And the new line has been consecrated to the uses of affection by the messages interchanged between Victoria R. and James Buchanan. The President has expressed a wish that it should henceforward be kept neutral, and consecrated to the uses of peace. The Emperor Nicholas of Russia can tell Mr. Buchanan that this great engine of intercommunication can only be constructed or maintained in accordance with the conditions of commerce, which are those of peace.

COUNT PERSIGNY'S SPEECH.

THE political speeches of public men in this country are Sphinx-like—they are to be read as riddles—the speeches of public men in France are equally oracular. We profess to be unable to understand them, to put them into English, and to draw a plain meaning from them. Such speeches usually have one aspect for the audience, another for the world; it is with the latter aspect that we have to deal in considering Count Persigny's speech to the Council-General of the Loire on Monday last.

We will not stop to analyse that portion of the speech which concerns France alone—we will not stop to discuss with Count Persigny the question whether he is perfectly accurate in stating publicly that the "great powers in Europe all now congratulate themselves in seeing in France a strong and powerful Government, respected and wise, which after a glorious war has been able to make a no less glorious peace." We may content ourselves with the remark that "one" of the great powers at least sees only in the present dynastic arrangements of France one of two evils, and that one the least. They see possible "anarchy" looming in the distance, and they are content to accept arrangements which have at least the external approbation of a seeming majority of the French nation. But this is all—they by no means regard the Government of France as a "strong and powerful Government, respected and wise," they regard it as a necessity justified only by the apprehension of greater evils, depending for its "strength" on the material force of the military, for its "respect" on the instant exercise of despotic will, and for its "wisdom" on the repression of written and spoken liberty. But the portion of the speech which touches us more nearly, and which, though directed to French was intended for English ears, is that which refers to the existing relations between the two nations. Count Persigny says, "the interests of the two nations are now so closely united that it would be difficult even for the blindest passions to bring them to a complete rupture." It is true that the interests of the two nations are closely interwoven, but it is hardly correct to affirm that it would be "difficult to bring them to a complete rupture." On the contrary, it would be very easy. The difficulty would, however, be all on our side; we are not a quarrelsome people, we are belligerent only upon compulsion; we go into war reluctantly, we fear we must add, we come out of it reluctantly. The French nation cannot claim the same characteristics.

If a rupture should occur, we dare venture to affirm that the cause will have originated with our neighbours: so much, we think, we can venture to predict. Count Persigny did not forget to allude to the imminent rupture after the *attentat*. He attributed the pacification of both nations to the "elevated reason and spirit of justice of the Emperor." Be it so—we could assign other causes, possibly nearer the truth, but we are willing to allow Count Persigny's ornate phraseology to work all the good it can on both sides of the Channel.

Again, we say, we quite agree with Count Persigny in thinking that the interests of the two countries are closely united. The way to keep them united is not difficult. The "alliance" is, perhaps, more intimate between the Sovereigns than the peoples; but it may be made equally cordial between the nations, provided common precautions are used, and common decencies insisted upon. There is an old adage, but full of good truth, "Soft words butter no parsnips." We may

forgive, but we do not forget. We do not shut our eyes upon Cherbourg; we do not forget there is a paper termed the *Univers* constantly employed to calumniate the religion, the morality, and the motives of the English nation, and to foment the worst passions of the unreasoning French people against this country, the editor of which is the known friend of Louis Napoleon; we do not forget the menaces of thrasonic French colonels; we do not forget that other journals denounced us as "out of the pale of civilised nations" because we refused to close our shores against the political refugee; we keep these and other matters in mind, but we recollect them only as mementoes, only as reminders that a rupture may possibly ensue, and that we will not be taken unprepared for it.

Regarding the speech as a whole, we confess to more satisfaction than we usually derive from French orations. As far as it is intelligible, it is more sensible in tone—more temperate and conciliatory than common, and, therefore, not unlikely to make a favourable impression in that quarter to which it is directed—the English nation.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.—Some of our contemporaries have given a seat in the Indian Council to Mr. G. A. Hamilton, but we are in a position to state that this is incorrect. Certainly the hon. member is not one of the new Council, nor do we very well see how the present Government could afford to deprive itself of the active services of one of the few practical men of business included in the present Administration.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE FRUITS OF IGNORANCE."

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

[We can only make room for the following extracts from a letter we have received on this subject.]

SIR,—I have been a steady subscriber to the *Leader* from its commencement, and if you were to see its eight portly volumes in well bound calf on my library shelves you would conclude that I do not rank it as a mere ephemeral newspaper. I have read nearly all its leading articles. I think the one in your last number, headed "The Fruits of Ignorance," is incomparably the best. The truths it contains are profound, of world-wide import, and calculated, when known and felt in their full force, to effect the greatest possible good for humanity. Every one who feels them and makes them his own must be cosmopolitan, and whilst waging eternal and energetic war against oppression and wrong in all their Protean shapes, must have unbounded charity for the convictions and feelings of others—however widely opposed to his own—especially when the result of earnest, honest inquiry. And hence his mode of attack and defence in this holy war against all which his experience teaches him is evil will be of a very different character to that which is ordinarily displayed, and will be infinitely more successful.

It is indeed true, and deserves to be painted conspicuously on every church and school door, that "ignorance is the source of all the wrong that ever is or ever has been done in the world," and that even now, "the greater part of mankind intend well, but don't know how to do well." If, instead of the repulsive railing, abuse, threats, denunciations, and anathemas, and the equally abortive prayers and exhortations which are now daily and hourly indulged in, these glorious truths were loyally proclaimed from the Senate-house, the Judgment-seat, and the Pulpit—not to say the Market-place and the Exchange—for one short year, we might rationally hope for, nay, should certainly soon see, the reign of "peace on earth and good-will to man," which, for thousands of years, the good and true of all ages, climes, colours, and creeds of men have been foretelling and yearning for.

But, sir, although we cannot, at all times, and to its fullest extent, see the effects of our own teachings in word and deed, they nevertheless take place, and may be, and probably are, of more consequence than we deem, for good or for ill; and in this sense how important it is that not an idle word should escape us! But however small may be the influence of a single word or deed, yet, as, by the constant dropping of water, stones even are worn away, so by the constant iteration of great truths they become fixed in the mind, and at length bring forth good results. I pray you, sir, let not your first article, on "The Fruits of Ignorance," so happily suggested by the misguided conduct of my adopted countrymen in this rapidly improving Isle, be the last. On the contrary, let other examples, which are ever and anon occurring before our eyes, be incentives for repeating your words of wisdom.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
WILLIAM PARE.

Seville Iron Works, Dublin, August 23, 1858.

DUELING EXTRAORDINARY.—An incident highly characteristic of French manners occurred a few days since at Nantes. Two first-rate masters of fence, once warm friends, subsequently jealous rivals, and finally deadly enemies, determined to settle their differences by a *combat à outrance*. The duel opened with an elaborate and formal salute on both sides that lasted some ten minutes. The serious part of the business then began. Such, however, was the skill of the two antagonists that it was only after a protracted engagement that one succeeded in slightly wounding his opponent's arm. The seconds here interposed, and sought to bring about a reconciliation. The wounded man mildly observed, "Je ne demande pas mieux." Whereupon his adversary, springing at him with a loud shout, gave him a tremendous box on either ear. In a moment they were of course at work again, each resolved to take the other's life. The wounded man avenged his insult by passing his sword through his antagonist's right arm. The seconds again interpose, and now induce the two men to shake hands and promise forgiveness. "Now it's all over," said the one whose ears still tingled, "tell me, what on earth induced you to hit me two such blows?" "Simply because you said, 'Il ne demande pas mieux que de ne pas se battre.'" "On the contrary," replied the other, "I said, 'Que moi, je ne demandais pas mieux.'" The party with his arm in a sling here exclaimed, "Ah! sapristi! j'avais compris que tu disais—Il ne demande pas mieux!" Where but in France would a man have sought to take the life of a quondam friend for a mistake in his pronouns?—*Correspondent of the Times*.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER ON VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—The editor of the infant journal gives the following description of journalism under difficulties:—"The present number of the *Victoria Gazette* is prepared for publication in a room more remarkable for extent than convenience. Its walls abound in crevices, through which the wind bears with an impartial equality the seeds of catarrh and bronchial affections to the editors, proprietors, and typographers. Its floor is of a shaky character, and each passer imparts a tremulousness to its surface which occasions the present writing to assume a character that Champollion, were he one of our compositors, would find it difficult to decipher. The 'editor's desk' is a bundle of printing paper, skillfully poised upon a leather trunk, vibrating with each movement of the writer's hand, and compelling him to double up his person in the act of preparing 'copy' in a manner more curious than graceful. The 'editor's easy-chair' is a Chinese trunk, whose top would be on a level with the desk, but for the brilliant idea of increasing the height of the latter by the paper expedient alluded to. The striking thoughts which pervade the brain of the individual favoured with these facilities would find a much readier expression at the point of his pen but for the drawback of being compelled to retail copies of this journal, receive items of news, and correct misdirected intruders on the point of their destination, simultaneously with inditing those remarkable conceptions. Two huge fireplaces, built with a view to convey all the heat as well as the smoke up the chimney, are as little dangerous in the matter of risk of a conflagration as they are but slightly conducive to comfort in modifying the blasts of Boreas. The pleasant sounds of wood sawing, nail hammering, &c., add to the facilities for editorial labour of which we are now in existing enjoyment, and an occasional procession of Indians cheers and invigorates the writer by stopping and surrounding his locality of labour, and gazing upon his deeds with the expression of intelligence common to the physiognomy of the intellectual race of which they are the representatives. Under such circumstances, our readers will see that making up an interesting sheet is but a trifling task."

A MISER.—A wretched old man, named John Few, has just passed out of the world at Poterne, in Wiltshire, after living for sixty-six years in a state of the most abject parsimony and squalid filth. He denied himself common necessities, under the plea that he was too poor to buy them. On Saturday week he was taken ill and went to the house of a relative, about a mile from his own cottage. He was immediately carried to bed, and on taking off the old cloth which he wore round his neck, 50s. were found concealed in it. He lingered on for a day or two, and in the mean time was visited by the vicar of the parish, who, feeling confident that the old man was worth some property, inquired of him whether he had made a will? He replied that he had not, but that he should get better, and that he might then perhaps think about it. By the following afternoon he was a corpse. As the deceased appeared to have no immediate relatives, it was thought right to go to his house and take possession of any goods it might contain, until a legal owner could be found for them. The door of his cottage being forced, the persons charged with the duty were almost overpowered by the stench and filth accumulated within. The search proved the old man to have been worth upwards of 6000l., the whole of which will be divided among persons by whom he was loathed during life, and who can have no respect for his memory now that he is gone.

THE CAHIR PERRAGE.—Captain James M. Brown, 93rd Highlanders, commanding the reserve of the regiment at Aberdeen, is a claimant for the title of Earl of Cahir, now in abeyance.

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*.

PRIVATE JOURNAL OF THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

The Private Journal of the Marquess of Hastings, K.G., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in India. Edited by his Daughter, the Marchioness of Bute. In Two Volumes. Saunders and Otley.

FRANCIS, Earl of Moira, afterwards created Marquis of Hastings, is a great name even among the great names of the history of British India. Appointed chiefly for his soldierly qualities by the very party whom he had been all his life opposing, the people of India soon learnt that their new ruler was not merely a soldier. Before the day had arrived for the first exercise of his enormous power he had taken a comprehensive survey of the field of Indian affairs, and had determined his general scheme of policy. Whatever that policy may have been, and there were few acts of his government—unusually long as it was—which were not subjected to fierce criticism, it had at all events one great merit. It was no hand-to-mouth system; no staving off of the deluge, in the hope that things would just outlast the tenure of his power. It was based on principles. It had an idea. It recognised other forces than bayonets and artillery. It attributed a just value to opinion, even in the minds of half barbarous races. Troubles unparalleled, even in Indian history, fierce struggles for our very footing upon Indian ground, insurrection, anarchy, and financial embarrassment, delayed for a while the practical exposition of his views; but they were never lost sight of. He had determined to raise the character of the English masters of that great continent; to convince his subjects of our honesty and justice, and of the beneficial effects that might be expected from our rule. Such a policy, we regret to say, little suited the views or tastes of many Englishmen who had gone out to the East with the remembrance of what things had been. The days of rapine and fraud, and shameless corruption, were still too near for all to believe that they were at an end, or to be satisfied with the better reign. Never yet since the first days of our rule had the sword rested in the scabbard: but Government cannot always be at war. It was time to look to the consolidation of our power; it was time to settle its foundations deep in the interests of the races under our government or protection, or prepare to be swept away by the first great storm that should unexpectedly arise. Lord Moira felt this. He has been charged with vanity, with ambition, with the desire to leave behind him the memory of a brilliant career; but such charges suggest their own refutation. Few men escape similar accusations who are possessed of honest purpose and mental energy—of the courage to think and to act for themselves. His powers for evil as well as good were such as few men could be prudently entrusted with. By his own solicitation he was constituted both Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, with the salary of one office only, and over the whole of British India he was as, even in these days of steam and telegraphs and overland routes no British Governor-General of India will probably be, practically omnipotent. But no enemy ever has accused him of having abused these powers. Indian morality had indeed not yet attained that high standard by which an attempt to put an end to war by bribing the Nepaulese commander would appear, even to a mind so frank and honest as that of Lord Moira, anything but a fair stratagem: but he was himself uncorruptible. In the unfortunate affair with Palmer and Co. and the Nizam, in which his haste to defend a relative and other unfortunate circumstances might have appeared to involve him, the Governor-General's known character was his best shield. No historian has hesitated to acquit him on that point. What he gained by his long and arduous government was patent to the world. The grants of the East India Company to himself and his family were the ungrudging reward of his services. The rest was beyond the power of Leadenhall-street to bestow—the title to a good name.

These two volumes introduce us to little of the political or even of the military history of the Government of Lord Hastings. They break off in 1818, and comprise but one half of the period of

his Governor-Generalship; but, even as far as they extend, they note little but his travels in the country and his observations upon the people, their manners, customs, and religion, although his interviews with native princes and others are recorded in sufficient detail to show the spirit of his rule. The book is indeed clearly what it professes to be—a journal undertaken for the sake only of the children who accompanied him, in the hope that it would be “both gratifying and useful to them in a future day to have their recollection of circumstances revived, and to have many matters explained which they would be likely to have comprehended but imperfectly.” Indeed, the long withholding of the manuscript by the survivors of these children is a sufficient evidence that it had been always considered of a private character, which fact would probably have still prevented its publication but for the public interest in India now awakened, and the increased desire for such information as can be drawn from the writings of our great Indian statesmen.

The quick eye of the new Governor-General for a political error cannot be better exemplified than by the following passage. The evil which it points out unfortunately survived the writer's administration:—

February, 1816.—Our ordinances in this country have been generally instigated by some casual occurrence. In other countries, laws are only recognitions and enforcements of settled opinions of the community, and as these opinions are the result of long observation and practical experience, there is little danger that an edict founded on them should be inconvenient to society. From the want of a comprehensive view in our system, many of our regulations, while they correct one evil, institute many sources of oppression. When we invested the zemindars with the proprietary right in the lands of which they were before the superintendents, it became necessary to secure to Government the regular payment of the rent reserved for the State; and for this purpose the law was established that, in the event of arrears to Government, the whole estate should be put up for sale, the residue of its produce (after Government should have paid itself) being restored to the zemindar. This was evidently framed upon a contemplation of the confined zemindaries near Calcutta. A detection of the mischief of this practice was one of the advantages arising from my tour up the country. Many of the zemindaries are of such extent that there can scarcely be any competition of bidders for them; but what is still more material, the native officers round the collector form such combinations that purchasers are intimidated from coming forward; bankers are threatened if they attempt to aid the defaulter; and the estate is sold to one of the gang for perhaps a tenth of its value. If any man be suspected of endeavouring to get at the collector in order to open his eyes, a forged accusation of some criminal procedure is made to the magistrate against him, and is supported by perjured testimony. The individual is instantly imprisoned, and lies there till his turn for examination comes on the file, which may not be for many weeks. In the meantime the sale is despatched. I communicated my remarks on this evil, but the correctives were insufficient. Attention is called anew to the case of a singular circumstance. Through a strange want of consideration in the collector, a frontier zemindary, of at least twenty miles square, was advertised for sale for an arrear of 700 rupees. The magistrate luckily heard of it, and stopped the procedure by paying the sum for the zemindar. We shall now put effectual guards against the abuse.

This passage, it will be observed, does not touch the views of the writer on the merits of the permanent settlement; but we find these recorded elsewhere. In no point does the force of prejudice and of prevalent ideas appear more strongly than in the remarks of the journalist on this important subject. It was the fashion then, as it still is, with Indian officials, to decry the work of Lord Cornwallis; to treat remediable or incidental defects in that system as radical or essential to it; and to attribute evils beyond the power of any kind of settlement to remove as springing directly from it. This cannot be more forcibly shown than by the following passage on the permanent settlement:—

Much oversight was committed in that arrangement, which (as it was managed) was more specious than really beneficial. It was assumed that the zemindars were the real landowners, and that, commanding as such the attachment of the peasantry, they would ensure the adherence of the latter to our Government if their own interest in the land were secured from precariousness or extortion. On this principle, the proprietary right of the zemindar to the tract under his management was declared, subject to his paying in perpetuity to Government a quit-rent, settled generally by the rate at which he was actually assessed. Where the payment was heavy, it was supposed the zemindar would indemnify himself by an improved cultivation or by bringing into

tillage the waste lands thrown in without charge into the allotment assigned him. It was forgotten that the zemindar was not the cultivator, and no protection was given to the ryot, the real tiller (perhaps the real proprietor) of the soil, against the oppressive exactions of the zemindar, whose actual dependent he was made by this settlement. In fact, the zemindar was originally nothing more than the contractor with the native government for the rent of a certain district. He resembled the middle-man in Ireland. The indolence of administrations would render this contract generally hereditary. In many cases the contract was in some old family possessing the habitual reverence of their neighbours, and thence exercising considerable influence over them; but in many other instances the ruin of respected stocks had caused their place to be occupied by upstart adventurers, hateful to the people, and hating them in return. In either supposition, where the rent demanded of the zemindar was high, he looked to discharge it as well as to provide for his own maintenance by squeezing the ryot. He never felt an urgency for advancing money to bring the waste land into cultivation; the ryot could not engage in such a speculation when he was at the mercy of the zemindar; therefore little of the ground which was waste has been brought into tillage where the permanent settlement exists.

The merest novice in political philosophy would, we should think, have no difficulty in answering these objections. Whether good or bad, it does not appear to have occurred to Lord Hastings that the very same criticism must be applicable to England, and to almost all but Oriental countries. It was in the belief that the European system of landlord and tenant worked well, and that the Eastern system of a Government landlord, confounding tax and rent, and giving the cultivator no proprietary right, or any power to acquire a proprietary right, in the soil, was most pernicious in its effects, that Lord Cornwallis devised his famous settlement. All European writers agree that ryot rents are more hopelessly destructive of the property and progress of the people than any other form of the relation of landlord and tenant. The notion that the cultivator requires protection from the zemindar, any more than the English farmer from his landlord, rests on no good foundation. The zemindar can no more squeeze the ryot than any other party in a free contract. He must be subject to the competition of other landlords equally anxious to procure good tenants. He must have the same motive for advancing money—if he has any to advance—to his tenants which other capitalists have; and if his power to sublet and give his tenant sure possession were perfect—which it unfortunately is not—he would have precisely the same interest in granting leases which an English landlord has, for without some such protection, the tenant will not cultivate well, and if he cannot cultivate well, he cannot pay rent. The simple principles of free trade, with as little as possible of State interference, are as applicable to India as to England. It is, we are convinced, not in the abandonment, but in the extension and perfecting of the system of private landlords, protected by a fixed tax from the arbitrary exactions, or even the well-intentioned intermeddling of the state, that we must look for improvement in Indian agriculture and commerce, and the general condition of the people.

The “Journal” contains but few indications of the perilous character of the times—our disasters in the war with Nepal, our dangers from the rising hopes of the native princes, from the unchecked marauding of Pindarrees and Pathans, and from a discontent, only too well founded, at our rule. Such as it does contain are fragmentary, and require an elucidation which the fair and noble editor has not given us. We regret this, because it will prevent the “Journal” being as useful as it might be. The troubles of that period, instructive as they are at the present time, are too remote to be inquired into by every reader. A very slight sketch would have given him a key, and remedied this defect; but the Marchioness of Bute has done nothing but send the manuscript to the printer, with a preface whose bad taste and absurd magniloquence are much to be regretted.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

Eight Months' Campaign against the Bengal Sepoy Army. By Col. George Bouchier, C.B., Bengal Horse Artillery, late Commanding No. 17 Light Field Battery. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Personal Adventures during the Indian Rebellion. By William Edwards, Esq., Judge of Benares, and late Magistrate and Collector of Budaon, in Rohilcund. Smith, Elder, and Co.

WHILE from day to day the publishers announce new works bearing upon Indian affairs, and particu-

larly upon the great Military Revolt, we are accustomed to hear it remarked by the unthinking that "the subject is worn out," "the public are sick and tired of it," and the like. Both these observations are erroneous. The pre-revolutionary history of India has all to be reconsidered, and in part rewritten, for the deductions drawn from fallacious views of our influence and of the native character, have now crumbled under the foundations of our polity. Now that the annexation of the peninsula to the British Crown has brought the Government and progress of India more legitimately within the scope of the British public, a degree of inquisitiveness may be expected, and will insist upon being gratified, far beyond that which was wont to be satisfied by volumes authorised at Leadenhall-street, written by Leadenhall-street pensionaries, or Leadenhall-street expectants. The penetrating gimlet of a free press, over which Crown officials will be comparatively powerless, will, now that Hindostan takes full instead of brevet rank as a colony, commence ere long its searching operations into all things Indian. The double Government, which has favoured joint irresponsibility for ill-deeds and unfairly divided credit for good ones, is at an end. The trade in Indian politics is in fact thrown open, and all Indian information will henceforth be more greedily sought for than was conceivable in the days when the threat of an Indian debate could all but clear the benches of the House of Commons; and when most of those whom official position, or a high sense of legislative duty brought to face it, were lulled to helpless sleep by the then uninteresting periods of the speakers.

The grand dimensions of the subject, worn out or threadbare, are only now beginning to be appreciated. Its surface is as yet but scratched; and far from being glutted, the market for Indian intelligence is still, we believe, as brisk as when the horrors of Meerut and Cawnpore first broke upon us. In the early days of our curiosity about the Sepoy revolt, hardly had the first consignments of the sick and wounded military and of the refugee civilian families reached us, than the press groaned with memoirs and recollections. All of these were not the works of persons whose experience was worth having as materials for history. Some of them were réchauffés of diaries, by people who had either been long home from India, or who, quitting in an excitement on the verge of stirring times, had seen next to nothing. Some were frauds *de circonstance*, perpetrated by sound cockneys, who would "get up"—as Mr. Dickens would say—at the British Museum a treatise on Chinese Metaphysics and on the Revolt of the Sepoy army with equal facility. Others were the halting brood of Cacoethes—and a few were thrown together at the request of "indulgent friends." Oh those "indulgent friends," what misery have they not inflicted upon us!

Next there came a superior class of works, such as Captain Wilson's *Diary* and Lieutenant Innes's *Rough Notes*. Of these gentlemen, one belongs to the Native Infantry, and the other to the Engineers; and have well detailed as much as any men engaged in actual warfare can be supposed to have seen. But now we have daily sent to us the works of men of older standing, of enlarged Indian experience, and of considerable power, who were capable, and often unhappily so for themselves, of sifting and duly weighing the conflicting opinions, rumours, and scraps of intelligence, that fill the very air in times of trouble, and whose position gave them access to the best of information.

The curiosity of the reader, far from relaxing, seems to increase as he makes his way through the mass of stirring adventure, condensed historical and political narrative, and able civil and military comment, to be found in the works of Colonel Bouchier and Mr. Edwards, the authors whose names we have bracketed at the head of our article. These are both men of mark of a time now passed away; and of an order which, in spite of pretended care for the middle classes, the absorption of the East India Company by the upper classes may happily shut out in future from the highest Indian appointments heretofore open to them. They have both seen, and dared, and suffered much. The gallantry of Colonel Bouchier and his beloved No. 17 battery have made the modest soldier a belted knight; and, at the outbreak of the revolt, Mr. Edwards, magistrate and collector of Budaon, sole European officer in a district comprising a lawless population of more than a million souls, and thirty miles from any European assistance, stuck to his post until the mutineers and released gaol birds had

closed in upon him from all sides, and were, in fact, looting his house and office. The first care of each, after verifying the fact of the rebellion, was for his family, and the next his duty. The man of the sword, who was at Sealkote when Sir John Lawrence ordered the removal of ladies and children to a place of safety, entrusted his own to a Punjabee gentleman, who escorted them as far as Lahore, and went himself into camp with the thermometer at 120°; patrolled the Punjab with the movable column under General Nicholson, helped to disperse the Sealkote brigade of mutineers, and having had a flying visit to Simlah, there to deposit his heart's treasures, rushed down headlong after Nicholson to our camp before Delhi. "He would sooner," he said, "have lost his commission than have allowed his battery to march into Delhi without him. So he made friends with the jolly old landlady of "the Bull Inn" at Halka—a kind of Mrs. Seacole, by all accounts. She prevailed—softened postal officials who had been obstinate to the gallant colonel, and got him a seat on the mail cart, whereon he plunged down at the rate of eleven miles an hour to the postal junction at Umballa. Here it was necessary to change carriages, or rather carts, and as a sable-countenanced apothecary appeared upon the stage, who was as anxious as our hero to get down to Delhi, and had been waiting for three days for a place:—

An argument (not of the gentlest kind), says the colonel, then arose, as to whether the inflicter or healer of wounds was most urgently required at Delhi. He was positive that his advent would be hailed with joy, while that of a captain of artillery would be but a matter of indifference. Perhaps he was right; but be that as it may, while he stormed, I adjusted my seat and started, leaving my little black friend vowing that all sorts of pains and penalties should attach to my devoted person.

The colonel was in this fever to catch his battery at Kurval. No. 17, however, was an *ignis fatuus*, but at last, having caught her at Paneput, he arrived before Delhi on the 14th of August. Since the 8th of June, Wilson had been holding a position there analogous to that of the allied army before Sebastopol—that is, of besieged besiegers. The author's narrative of the siege, while interesting as a professional man's record, is enlivened by the natural spirits he obviously enjoys; but we have not space to fight again in our flying column the fights of Delhi, Lucknow, and Cawnpore. We must part with him on the very threshold of the eight months' campaign in which he saw and did a great deal of hard service, with a kind word and a hearty commendation to our readers. None who really desire to be more than very superficially acquainted with the rise and progress of the rebellion may consider their studies complete until they have read Colonel Bouchier. The very nicely engraved plans from the Colonel's own sketches confer additional value upon his contribution to the literature of the Indian war.

While the revolution was not yet an accomplished fact, and the civil servants of standing who saw the storm blowing up, and had no course open to them but to wait its bursting with what dignity they might, Mr. Edwards had hardly disposed of his family, than he was aware of a plot among the Mahomedans of his district to plunder and destroy the place. He succeeded in delaying the impending catastrophe by a magnificent effort of moral courage. He summoned the leading men of that religion to meet him at his house on the day and at the hour fixed for their rising; talked against time to them, played upon their internal feuds, and contrived to occupy their attention until the moment they believed propitious had passed by, and for a season only, the danger with it. But the respite was brief. The entire district of Budaon became a scene of utter anarchy. The ancient proprietary took the opportunity of murdering or expelling those who had purchased their ancestral fiefs at Government auctions. The flimsy pretext of greased cartridges or human bone flour were soon abandoned, and the struggle was more or less openly avowed for their hereditary landholdings, called by them "jan se azeez," *dearer than life*.

The magistrate's duty was to stay by the sinking ship, and nobly he did so. Nearly entrapped by a treacherous native officer into the hands of the Sepoy guard, he was saved by the entreaty of his Sikh Peon and henchman. At length the main flood of the Bareilly mutineers and convicts surged upon Budaon, and not until the Treasury was sacked, the gaol burst open, and his own house and effects divided among them, did he take one lingering look behind, and start upon a series of

painful adventures, the artistically artless detail of which, combined with its native hue of Orientalism, reminds the reader more of an Arabian tale than of a modern narrative.

With a heavy heart the collector left his once peaceful, happy home. Of all his retinue, and of all the public establishment, but one Afghan body-servant and the Sikh Peon were faithful to their salt. Without a change of clothes, but with a little Testament, "darling little Mary's purse, intended for my birthday present," his watch, revolver, and 150 rupees between them, the little party started upon their perilous journey for Nynce Tal, where Mrs. Edwards was already in safety.

In their miserable wanderings they met with oases of gratitude, devotion, and friendship, of which the mere narrative is affecting. They traversed by night great tracts in the power of the murderous enemy—now wading through morasses, now tracking the densest jungles, hardly able to distinguish the genuine offer of sympathy and protection from the treacherous allurements into ambush and destruction. They were tempted as well as guided by unknown and anonymous communications conveyed through mysterious channels. We have not space for extract of the interesting story of Misser Byjenath's generosity, and the talent of his messenger Khan Singh, nor of the adventures of the author and Probyn with Hurdeo Buksch; but we cannot resist the story about Rohna the letter-carrier. Rohna was a peasant whom the fugitive judge encountered at his most desperate need, when lurking about the country with Mr. Probyn. He had been attached to our commissariat in the Sutlej campaign, and was grateful to the British Government for their generosity to him. He undertook to deliver a letter to Mrs. Edwards at Nynce Tal by way of Bareilly:—

I had, says Mr. Edwards, but a small scrap of paper (half the flyleaf of Bridge's on the 119th psalm, which happily we had with us) on which to write both notes. Pencil or ink I had none, and only the stump of a lead pencil, of which the lead was so nearly exhausted that only a little atom remained quite loose. I at once commenced my writing; in the middle, the little atom of lead fell out, and I was in despair. At last, after much searching in the dust of the mud floor, I found it and contrived to refix it in its place sufficiently to enable me to finish two very brief notes, about one inch square; which was all the man could conceal about his person, or would consent to take, as it was reported that the rebels were in the habit of searching all travellers for letters and papers, and had already killed several who were discovered with English letters upon them. When the notes were ready, I got a little milk to make the writing indelible, and then put them out to dry in the sun on a wall. In an instant a crow pounced on one, and carried it off; it was that for my wife. Wurzeer Singh had, unknown to me, seen the crow, followed it with one of the herdsmen, and, after a long chase of about an hour, saw the bird drop it, and recovering it brought it back to me uninjured.

But this letter was to have yet another narrow escape, for, during the difficult journey through the beleaguered country between Bareilly and the hills, Rohna was nearly detected by a rebel sentry:—

He had concealed the tiny despatch in a bamboo walking-stick, and knowing that this would be most likely seized and examined, he cracked it across half way up, so that if taken from him and broken, it might give way at that exact part. This actually occurred. He was stopped at a post between Bareilly and Rampore by a soldier who took the stick from him, struck one end on the ground, breaking it in half as was intended, and then, thinking it contained nothing, threw the pieces away. Rohna picked them up again, and proceeded on his way without further notice.

The two fragments, we must say, should have been more dangerous to their bearer than the entire stick. Some too practical reader might like to enquire what Rohna did, or would have done, when next challenged. But the tale, like many more of the author's adventures, is well told, and interspersed as are his pages with sound reflections, they will, we are sure, much interest all who take them up.

The trials of the little party after they were again united at Nynce Tal were far from over; but we must leave to the reader the agonies and hairbreadth 'scapes of their voyage down the river to Cawnpore, where they arrived on the 31st of August. We have sufficiently indicated the style and character of the work, and a mere dry précis of it, though it might crowd our columns, would do small justice to the author.

NOVELS AND NOVELISTS.

Novels and Novelists from Elizabeth to Victoria. By J. Cordy Jeaffreson, Author of "Crew Rise," &c. 2 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

It was with considerable eagerness that we cut open the leaves of this promising book; having long desired to peruse a history of the rise and progress of that remarkable section of English literature, the three-volume novel. We were, however, doomed to be disappointed in this particular, and perhaps peculiar wish, for Mr. Jeaffreson's book is, literally, what its title announces it. Of novels and novelists, there is a great deal of miscellaneous and entertaining matter; and if an author be only bound to fulfil his title, it may not be just to condemn him for not having done what he never professed to do.

Nevertheless, with so much knowledge of the subject, and with such evident reading up to it, we must regret that the author did not fill a manifest gap in our national literature. The modern novel is as important an invention and work of art as the Grecian drama, and deserves as minute and critical a record. Its effect on the manners and morals of the people is important; and when considered in its most modern form, of the penny journals, it becomes no unworthy subject of consideration to the moralist and the legislator.

The English Shakspearean drama is unrivalled, and the same may almost be said of the modern novel as perfected by the genius of Scott. The Germans, with Goethe at their head, have certainly produced some fine novels, and the French novelists, repugnant as their morals and sentiments in many respects are to ours, have yet shown great and varied talent; but in one direction—that of the historical—they certainly derived their impetus from our side of the water, and Rousseau, at the head of the sentimental school, did not publish his *Héloïse* until twelve years after the finish of Richardson's *Clarissa Harlowe*. Madame de la Roche, esteemed one of the founders of the modern German novel, did not commence her career until ten years later; thus, in every style, the English seem to have set the example. Le Sage, indeed, had imported somewhat earlier the romance of character and adventure from Spain, and to him must be attributed the honour of forming the style of the Fielding and Smollett novel; a form which, however varied, is still the basis of the fictions of our most celebrated living novelists.

Mr. Jeaffreson is like many of our English historians, who scorn the earlier part of history as indistinct and barbarous, and who rush with impatience to modern and well-defined times. His very scanty introduction scarcely alludes to the novels of Elizabeth's age, or the romances of Sydney and his imitators; nor in his very brief notice of Robert Greene does he repair the omission. He is very imperfectly informed on the subject, and apparently takes his information from the lives in *Lardner's Cyclopædia*, which are a mass of misinformation and prejudicial misinterpretation. He speaks with the arrogance of a patron of the lives of our early writers, and certainly with a defective relish of their works. He considers them profligates, and reproaches them with feasting and debauchery, although they could only occasionally have indulged in what would now be thought very humble fare and very harmless excess. Dried haddocks and Rhenish wine surely do not merit the castigation of an age that demands turtle and Roman punch.

The author is evidently not at all at home in this period of our literature, and taking a leap of more than half a century, he lights on Charles the First's time and the Duchess of Newcastle. In this leap he vaults over the life of a very important person amongst English novelists—no less a man than John Barclay, who was born in 1582, and died in 1621, and who wrote a regular historical novel under the name of *Argenis*, or the *Loves of Polliarchus and Argenis*. It certainly was composed in Latin, and was written with a purpose, and that a heavy one, the aim being "to set forth a royal institution both of a king and his kingdom;" and he introduced under feigned names living political celebrities of England and the continental states. Nevertheless, so popular was it, that it went through several editions; was reprinted at all the foreign presses, and was translated into English by two important men of the time; namely, Sir Thomas le Grys and Kingsmill Long, Esq., the latter version being adorned with as many plates as any modern novel now published in parts. As Mr. Jeaffreson is heedless of such an author, we are not surprised at his entirely passing over all translations; even those of the

Spanish novels *D'Alfarache* and *Don Quixote*. That they had an effect on our literature there can be no doubt, but so intensely dramatic was the age, that it used up almost all foreign novels more especially for its plays.

From the eccentric Duchess of Newcastle we pass to Mrs. Behn, of whom we have a very pleasant notice. We next light on the undoubted father of the modern English novel, Daniel Defoe; for as Mrs. Barbauld says, in her *Memoir of Richardson*, "If from any one he caught his peculiar manner of writing, to him it must be traced whose *Robinson Crusoe* and *Family Instructor* he must have read."

The names of Richardson, Fielding, and Smollett are indelibly fixed in our literature as the founders of our modern prose fiction; and although Defoe has claims of priority, yet the judgment of the multitude is right; for these three writers decidedly laid the foundations of the sentimental, the adventurous, and the satirical novel. The only other type of a general kind—the historical—was confirmed, if not founded, by Scott; and he was not perhaps, strictly speaking, its originator, though his genius certainly moulded it into a distinct class, and gave it a settled form. Scott was very justly proud of his position as a novelist, and manifested it in writing the biographies of the great novelists; but satisfied as he was with his position as a writer of prose fiction, he was prouder of being a Scotchman, and this he has shown in his comparison between Fielding and Smollett; and Mr. Jeaffreson carefully points out the egregious errors of this literary parallel. We quite agree with him when he says Smollett, in genius, was below Fielding, but a more amusing writer.

With Sterne, the author has used all the severity now the fashion to show this singularly fine writer. One of our subtlest critics (Leigh Hunt) has justly said the character of Uncle Toby is unrivalled in the language; and the extreme delicacy of his feeling and observation seems to be disregarded now-a-days on account of the indecency of his thoughts and language. One might as well deny Teniers fineness of touch because he painted brutish boors; and this Mr. Jeaffreson himself acknowledges in a line or two, after abusing him through forty pages.

Thirty-five pages are given to Goldsmith, and seeing that we have had within twenty years three elaborate biographies of him, we cannot say it is new reading. The estimate is however sober, and has a right tendency; for, as a miscellaneous writer, and even as a poet, we agree with Mr. Jeaffreson in thinking he has been very much overrated by a set who patronise and pet him as "poor Goldsmith."

Perhaps the most interesting and novel of these biographies is that of Thomas Holcroft, one of the noblest men and cleverest dramatists the last century produced. Godwin is underestimated and Beckford overestimated, according to our notions; and it may be here remarked that the author seems to have an objection to view writers in relation to the effect they produced, scarcely distinguishing those who founded a type and created a school from those who merely blossomed and died. In this view, Horace Walpole's *Castle of Otranto*, was more important than Mrs. Radcliffe's *Mysteries of Udolpho*, and Mrs. Haywood's *Betsy Thoughtless* than Madame D'Arblay's *Evelina*. But the system of selection in these volumes (if system there be) is a mystery, and the admissions, especially in the second volume, are as puzzling as the omissions. Some of the authors examined in half-page notices cannot feel complimented; and in a case like that of G. P. R. James, whatever we may think of his quality, we should like to know more of so prolific and popular a writer; and a critical analysis would have been interesting to show with what superficial qualities a writer may affect a whole generation and set the writing fashion of his day.

The author seems to have exhausted himself on the three great novelists of the age, Dickens, Thackeray, and Bulwer; for after their notices, he huddles up his task, not improbably without an intention of bringing out a supplementary volume, or an enlarged edition. These three biographies are the best of the volumes; and, indeed, there is such a difference in parts of them, from several of the other notices, that it leads us to suspect that more than one hand has been engaged on the work. He is discriminating with Mr. Thackeray; just to Sir Lytton Bulwer; and eulogistic with Charles Dickens. In this last biography is some of the best writing in these volumes, and some of the oddest notions; and we shall therefore give an extract or two from it. The following is a just estimate of the present position of novel writing:—

The art is no longer a despised one; it is not devoted to the fabrication of indelicate and dangerous love-stories, capable only of amusing silly women, and tickling the sensuality of vicious men; and no longer is it given over to the guardianship of the meanest writers of sterile imaginations and gross instincts; but it takes under its cognizance every subject that interests the intelligence or arouses the affections of man. It has had a hard battle to fight, and is not yet without its enemies, but even its bitterest foes are indebted to it for happy hours and mental guidance. No one now can affect to disdain the novel as a light and pernicious form of literature fit only for the frivolous; for it treats with masterly strength and lucidity the most important topics. The wisest thinkers, the most laborious scholars, and the most adroit politicians combine to use it as the best means of appealing to the intelligence of their fellow-men. It is most catholic and engrossing, appealing to every variety of mental conformation, and attracting to itself authors of every school of thought, and style. No one is left unconsidered. Statesmen avail themselves of it to propound their theories on government, moralists to illustrate their opinions, churchmen and non-churchmen to bring into the field the forces of polemical contention, classical students to paint the deeds of fallen empires and the manners of peoples long since swept from the family of nations, and cities long since buried in the earth. The pedant can no longer growl at "the lightness" of "trashy fiction," for in the productions of novelists are works pedantic, and dull, and heavy enough to please the stupidest and most pompous Doctor of Divinity to be found in Oxford. Nor can the sluggish blockhead any longer conceal his shame at his indolence in not perusing the literature of his age under an assumed contempt for the minds that produce it, for the writers of these long-translated tales are found amongst the leading men of every department of intellectual activity—lawyers, physicians, clergymen, men of science, statesmen; indeed it would be difficult to find a dozen men of any note in the kingdom who have not at some time or other made some attempt in the novelist's art. Novels are now the poems of the time—prose-poems, and they are composed by the authors who in any previous age would have expressed their thoughts in verse, counting their fingers and courting the muse.

The following is a truth, and a daring one considering the fashion of the time, on the influence of what is now termed "light literature":—

The influence of a great author may be divided and placed under two heads—his influence on his art, and his influence on those he addresses who cannot materially, at least immediately, affect that art; the impression made by him on literature, and that produced on the great commonwealth of readers. How highly we esteem Mr. Dickens, as one who has made the noblest use of his abilities for the furtherance of the great ends of life, the foregoing pages must have shown. But we are by no means prepared to say that his genius, fruitful though it has been of good to mankind, has not been productive of some harm to literature. Of course an artist is not to be held responsible for the extravagances and follies of his imitators; but still, if he call into life a swarm of mean copyists who perseveringly insult good taste, they must be regarded as part of the evil effects of his intellect. One bad consequence of Mr. Dickens's genius is a crowd of feeble scribblers, who, by cockney vulgarisms and a pert affectation of smartness, have contributed not a little to vitiate the style of our current literature. This was to be expected. Taking a strong hold of the mind of the nation, "*Pickwick*" excited to a morbid degree our love of the ridiculous; the novelty of its humours so captivated our imaginations, that, for a time, the risible was the only side of life we cared about; under the fascination of the mighty wizard we went about into kennels, and beer-shops, and theatres, hunting for "characters," "seeing life," "studying human nature;" and in our predilection to find "life" very grotesque and funny, and ridiculous, we generally failed to heed the stern and solemn manifestations of that which we took so much trouble to go in search of. What wonder then that to satisfy such a general craving for acquaintance with "flash" society, a set of scribblers, hearing about the same relation to accomplished authors that the practitioners of "timber-rig" and the keepers of betting-houses do to the patrician members of the turf, arose to chronicle in slang phraseology the proceedings of "fast" men and comic blackguardism. Hence came a taint of low-breeding to current literature, that is being washed away, but will, nevertheless, remain for many a day. Honest, sensible men, with good heads and information worth imparting, felt that it was right, immediately they took their pens in their hands, to be funny—to strain at that kind of wit which produces laughter. It was the same in conversation; jaunty talking, dreary puns, scintillations of feeble ridicule, to which Egyptian darkness was preferable, and small jokes, hiding the poverty of their dimensions under exaggerations of expression, came into fashion. What is so dull as a bad piece of pyrotechny?

It would be unjust to the author, after the foregoing extract, not to append his estimate of Dickens's genius:—

It would be ridiculous in a work of this kind to at-

tempt any analysis or classification of Mr. Dickens's numerous conceptions. They constituted a world in themselves, and to become fully acquainted with each of them would require a long period of study. What is remarkable about the entire collection of them is that, notwithstanding their numbers, there are no repetitions amongst them; no old friends peep out in the later stories, taken from the characters of the preceding tales, and only dressed in slightly different costumes.

Mr. Dickens is always new and without precedent in his conceptions; he never, as it is termed, "reproduces himself." To say that an author is prone to repeat himself is no charge against him, if the repetition is an improvement on the first attempt. Mr. Thackeray is a remarkable instance of an author using and re-using and using yet again the characters, situations, events, descriptions, and even conversations of his works; but with him reiteration is never significant of barren wit, for every time he reproduces an old piece he adds strength and delicacy to the picture. It does not, therefore, at all follow that we should have a lower estimate of Mr. Dickens, if it could be proved to us that he had made the same materials do service on several different occasions. Still it is a fact that naturally arouses our wonder that the motley throngs that people his fictions, each of which is ark-like in its abundance of living creatures, are so constituted that no two persons are exactly alike. There are many fops, many villains, many ruffians, many misers, many wretched children, many foolish old maids, many high-blooded young men, and many blushing maidens, but they are all different from each other. Stiggins is other than Chadband; and Mr. Pecksniff can never be confounded with Mr. Casby. Each character from that dense crowd not only is unlike any other in the fair, but its distinguishing features are clear and definite. The distinctiveness of Shakespeare's creations has always been insisted upon by his critics as a striking illustration of the inexhaustible fertility of his imagination; but it has long been our opinion that Dickens's conceptions surpass those of our great poet in this important quality as much as they do in number. Certain it is that in the entire range of our noble literature, Shakespeare alone can be for a moment compared with Dickens, as a noble and prolific delineator of human character.

It would be a long task to say all that Dickens has done for the English novel. It would be easier to state what he has not done for it. Indeed the novel of this generation is so completely a work of his re-creation, that it would be mere ingratitude backed up by stupidity not to hail him as the immediate parent of it. He took it up when at best it was but a cold imitation of Sir Walter's polite formality and elegant prolixity; and too often was scarce fit for a servants' hall, in which a fac-simile of Theodore Hook presided as butler. He raised it from its low estate, and made it what it is,—loved and honoured by the wise and good as much as by the simple and unenquiring. He put an end to the hateful calumny of Sir Walter Scott that it was calculated only to amuse; for he gave it earnestness of purpose—and, as means for arriving at its aim, wit unprecedented, and language such as men had never before listened to. Of all the novelists now figuring in our literature, there is not one who is not largely indebted to him; and the popular and applauded ones are not few, whose characters, plots, tricks of handling, modes of description, even to the slightest mannerisms of expression, may be immediately traced to him, although their artistic aspirations may be the exact reverse of his elevated and benevolent ones.

This judgment may lead the reader to an estimate of Mr. Jeaffreson's own genius; for it is the key to many of his opinions and unlocks the mystery of much of his criticism. The idea of comparing Shakespeare to Dickens (not Dickens to Shakespeare), as the only approachable author, is worthy of the worshipper of the modern school; nevertheless, we shall adhere to the ancient worship, regardless of the outcry from the young herd of "sickening cant and irredeemable dunderheadism." Finally, we may say of these volumes that they are lively and pleasant reading; that they revive and stimulate many pleasant reminiscences, and contain the result of a good deal of hard labour and some conscientious criticism; although they are often disappointing, sometimes unjust, and not a little short-coming. If the author be young he will live to correct these blemishes, and may make the work in future editions a standard one in English literature.

Leaves from Lakeland. J. Payn. (Windermere: Hamilton and Adams.)—These clever sketches have already appeared in several of our popular serials. We need do no more—as they have already been well received by the public—than say they deserved publication in a collected form.

Hours of Sun and Shade. By Vernon de Montgomery. (Longman and Co.)—The author is already well known as a popular lecturer. This volume of Tales, Poems, and Essays is an evidence of cultivated taste and poetic feeling.

SHUCKFORD'S HISTORIES BY WHEELER.

The Sacred and Profane History of the World connected, from the Creation of the World to the Dissolution of the Assyrian Empire at the Death of Sardanapalus, and to the Declension of the Kingdoms of Judah and Israel under the Reigns of Ahaz and Pekah. With the Treatise on the Creation and Fall of Man. By Samuel Shuckford, M.A., &c. New Edition. Notes and Analyses, by J. Talboys Wheeler. 2 vols. Tegg and Co.

CANON SHUCKFORD'S work was intended by him to be introductory to Dean Prideaux's *Connection of Sacred and Profane History from the Declension of the Kingdoms of Judah and Israel to the Time of Christ*, but although the title of every edition would lead the reader to imagine such to be the case, the learned canon's labours cease with the death of Joshua, B.C., 1426. The hiatus, however, may be supplied by Dr. Russell's *Connection of Sacred and Profane History to the Decline of the Kingdoms of Israel and Judah*.

The primary object of the author was to bring together and synchronize the ancient history of the world, as recorded in the Scriptures on the one hand, and as preserved in heathen traditions on the other. But in carrying out this design he has frequently been led into long and interesting digressions. He has thus entered into learned and curious inquiries respecting the longevity, population, religion, and arts of the antediluvians; the geography of Eden; the nature and origin of language; the confusion of tongues; the invention of letters; the religion of the Patriarchs as compared with the religion of the Persians, Chaldeans, Arabians, Canaanites, and Egyptians; the origin and progress of the departure of mankind from the true faith; the character and constitution of the ancient priesthood; and finally, he has appended to his Historical Connection a full and orthodox discourse on the Creation and Fall of Man.

No doubt much had already been done to his hand, some half century earlier, by the celebrated Samuel Bochart, who, during his residence at the Court of Queen Christina of Sweden, composed his *Hieroicozon, sive de Animalibus S. Scripturae*, and his *Phaleg et Canaan, sive Geographica Sacra*, published in London in 1663, and which were reprinted with notes by Leusden and Vilenandy, in 1692, at Leyden. Speaking of these works, the learned Dr. Wotton has said that "the whole natural history of the Bible is exhausted by Bochart in his *Hieroicozon*, as the account how the world was peopled after the Flood is in his *Phaleg and Canaan*." Bochart's labours were, however, inaccessible to mere English readers, and hence those of Canon Shuckford have always been to them "in every respect a valuable and remarkable book;" for in illustrating the extensive range of subjects which we have just enumerated, he has brought to bear a clear and powerful intellect, and profound and varied learning, gathered for the most part from Greek and Roman literature and from Christian and Rabbinical commentators. There is one merit due to our author which, in these days of rapidity and movement, we are apt to overlook; at the foot of the page all passages referred to are carefully noted, and so the reader, if at all in doubt, may go to the fountain head and convince himself.

We are not going to criticise a book which is to be found on the shelves of every well-furnished library, and our remarks must necessarily, therefore, be confined to the additions and alterations made by its present editor, the son of one and the godson of another well known and respected publishers, who, as partners in trade, did much to enrich our philological and philosophical literature by translations from the German more especially.

In the first place there is prefixed to each volume an admirable analysis of its contents, under appropriate headings, separating the different books into divisions, and the divisions into paragraphs. Analytical headings and dates are also placed as headlines to every page. The dates are calculated backwards from the Christian era, and not onwards from the Creation, as in the older editions. Besides these the notes are both many and important, especially recording the results of modern discovery in the fields of comparative philology and physical geography, and beyond these numerous explanations, illustrations, and corrections are introduced into the text as well as into the notes. The less learned readers will be glad to find an English translation of all Greek and Latin passages quoted. We extract the following paragraph from the editor's preface, which applies equally to his edition of Prideaux's *Connection* as to the work before us:—

It was due to the reputations of both Shuckford and Prideaux that their widely celebrated connections should be reprinted entire, with no alterations, excepting such

as could be thrown into the form of additions. Accordingly, in its present shape, the following book is not only a valuable elucidation of primeval history, but it emphatically belongs to the history of human progress. The results effected by the eighteenth century are here brought face to face with the results effected by the nineteenth; and the student will be better able to comprehend each subject in its several bearings, and to estimate the value of modern discovery, than by any other means whatever.

We refer the reader to the sections headed respectively "The Nature and Origin of Language," and "The Confusion of Tongues," as evidencing the great amount of careful editing which has been bestowed upon this reprint of Shuckford's celebrated book. These occupy twenty-nine pages, the greater portion of which are supplemental and critical, and extracted from works of the highest authority. Thus we have Ewald's estimate of the changes of biblical Hebrew made clear by reference to the changes in the Latinity of the Roman classics as compared with that of the Twelve Tables, Moses and Job with Lucretius, David with Horace, Isaiah with Virgil, and the Prophets who flourished about the time of the Exile with the later writers, Quintilian to Claudian. Then, as to the changes in Greek, the editor differs from his author in supposing that the Greek language has undergone such great changes.

Modern travellers, conversant only with the language of Homer and Thucydides, have found no difficulty in making themselves understood in modern Athens. Indeed, Romaic, or modern Greek, is much more nearly identical with the ancient Greek than Italian is with the ancient Latin language. Most of the new grammatical forms can still be recognised by a classical scholar. The declension of the ancient grammar has been preserved. The conjugation, also, hardly contains any new elements. Some forms have gone out of use, as, for instance, the dative in the declensions, the dual in declension and conjugation, the optative, and also, to a great extent, the old infinitive; and there are also some few periphrastic tenses which have found their way into the modern Greek.

We would, in conclusion, supply one remarkable connexion between the sacred narrative and profane history, which appears to have escaped both the learned canon and his painstaking editor, as it bears evidence that the miracle of the standing still of the sun was credited also by the Gentiles, and upon such a point the testimony of a pagan writer of great antiquity is most valuable. "In those days, they say," are the words of Herodotus (*Euterpe*, 142); "the sun rose four times out of his usual custom. Where he now sets there he rose twice, and where he now rises there he twice set."

We hear that Mr. Wheeler is now engaged in editing Dr. Russell's portion on the same plan, and that with it he will give an historical review of sacred and profane history to the Babylonian captivity, which will be executed similarly in all respects to that which is prefixed to his edition of Prideaux. When completed, the entire series will be sure to meet with the success it so justly merits.

HUMBLE CREATURES.

Humble Creatures: The Earthworm and the Common Housefly. In Eight Letters. By James Samuelson, assisted by J. Braxton Hicks, M.D., &c., with Microscopic Illustrations by the Authors, and Eight Plates. John Van Voorst.

READER, have you a good pocket-lens? They are plentiful and cheap enough. You will never regret the investment of some three half-crowns in such a purchase. If you do not believe us, secure a copy of the book named above, study the eight microscopic illustrations, and admit that wonderful are all the works of Creation—the most despised insects not less so than the higher animals themselves. But we would court you to the enjoyment of many new and untold pleasures:—

If you are not satisfied with the *ipse dixit* of another, who may appear to you an imaginative enthusiast, let us ask you to try the experiment yourself and form your own opinion on the subject. The next time you go out on your morning or evening ramble, if you chance to see a worm in your path, do not kick it aside nor stop over it; but take it from the ground, and lay it on the palm of your hand; and as it tries to crawl away you will experience a slight sensation of roughness on your skin. Now take out your pocket-lens and examine carefully the under side of the worm's body, you will perceive several rows of fine sharp hooks extending from one end to the other. These minute hooks cause the rough sensation alluded to; and that portion of the body on which they are placed corresponds to the abdomen of the higher animals, the hooks themselves being

nothing more nor less than rudimentary feet to aid the worm in its progress. They are retractile at the will of the animal, and operate so as not to impede its onward progress; but when a portion of its body is once extended, and has penetrated into the soil, they keep it firmly fixed, whilst the remaining part is drawn after it by muscular contraction.

As regards the fly and its mode of walking upon the ceiling with its feet upwards, or progressing upon the smooth vertical pane of the window, the mystery is solved if we examine the foot of a fly under the microscope. At its extremity it is furnished with a pair of membranous discs, on which there are disposed countless minute suckers, that operate upon the inverted ceiling, or smooth glazed surface over which the fly is marching, in the same manner as does the leather sucker with which boys amuse themselves in lifting stones.

The value of the earth-worm as a fertilising agent has long been admitted. Let us see what is the chief use of the humble fly:—

Go into the fields and lanes and seek the body of some recently killed animal; or if you reside near the sea look at the carcase of one of the many creatures that are cast up by the wave. See what myriads of maggots are writhing throughout its frame! Thousands and thousands of these are the maggots of flies, and if you return a few days after your first inspection you will find that they have devoured the whole carcase, save a little skin and the indigestible bones. The elements of the tissues, instead of decomposing into poisonous and ill-savoured compounds, and filling the air with miasma pregnant with pestilential disease and death, at once spring phoenix-like into life again, and in a few days there appears the animated form of the fly, which only an Omnipotent hand could have moulded with such rapidity and accurate design.

These extracts show the pleasant style of the work, free alike from scientific details and phraseology. It is a book to be read with equal pleasure both by the novice and the scientific student, and will make many of the former desirous of possessing a good Stanhope lens and a student's microscope.

HYDROPATHY.

Hydrophaty; or, the Natural System of Medical Treatment. By E. W. Lane, M.A., M.D. J. Churchill.

THE extension of the hydropathic system of treatment is the best evidence of its value as a new element in the science of therapeutics. It was predicted, at the death of Vincent Priessnitz, that the dispersion of the water-cure establishment at Gräfenberg would follow as a matter of course, and the novelty pass away as rapidly as it had been called into existence by its founder. But, fortunately for suffering humanity, hydropathy had already attracted the attention of educated medical practitioners; they had looked dispassionately into the principles on which the new curative process was asserted to rest; they had discovered, amid much that was erroneous, more that was sound and conformable to the laws of nature as developed by investigation, and with braving that ridicule, which the ignorant and the interested were still disposed to assail it, they lent the influence of their names and their reputation to the new process, which, under sagacious adaptation and scientific investigation, has now taken permanent root, and ranks among the most powerful means of restoring decayed health and of arresting almost every form of disease. Dr. Lane bestows a warm and well-deserved eulogium on Priessnitz for the daring manner in which he seized hold of a great truth, and reduced an idea to a system which, before, was without settled rules to guide the practitioner. At the same time, Dr. Lane does not deny that the want of educational training, the utter absence of all regular medical knowledge, exposed the Ludwighal peasant to mistakes of a serious character, which a competent knowledge of medical science would have shielded him from.

The great error of Priessnitz was, that he held water to be the sole curative agent. He had no conception of the important action which pure air, change of scene, mental tranquillity, and regulated diet had on the animal economy, or the large share they had in producing those marvellous cures which took the world so much by surprise, and created so much doubt and opposition in the medical world. Priessnitz laboured under the grievous mistake of supposing that water was a "universal solvent," no matter how indigestible the food, or how fearful to a depraved or feeble stomach. Drink but water enough, and sound digestion must be the result. Hence his Gräfenberg diet of black or rye-bread, potatoes, salt-butter, greasy soups, pickled cucum-

bers, sour-kraut, hard dumplings, and other dietetic abominations which constituted the daily bill of fare at Gräfenberg; and when we add that tobacco was permitted to smokers, without stint, we can easily understand how disgust was created in sensitive minds, and how delicate natures shrank from the coarse application of the severities which were characteristic of the Gräfenberg system.

Dr. Lane very justly remarks that "hydropathy" is a misnomer; but there are difficulties in the way of changing the name which he conceives outweigh the mischief of the misleading word. Dr. Lane's system is based on personal experience, and on an examination of the practice of others. He combines pure air, sufficient exercise, regulated and by no means sparing diet, with internal and external applications of water; and by adapting these powerful agents to individual cases, succeeds in extirpating incipient disease, and renovating health that may have been impaired by causes which are to be abundantly found in the structure of every-day life. Dr. Lane does not entirely discard medicine, but he resorts to it as a secondary, never as a primary, agent. A considerable portion of Dr. Lane's work is devoted to consumption, and the mitigating and curative action of the water system. For gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and disorders of a congenial character, we know nothing comparable to judicious treatment on the hydropathic system.

Recollections of a Visit to the United States and British Provinces of North America, in 1847-9. By Robert Playfair. (Edinburgh: Constable and Co.)—Ten years is an age in the history of the United States. The traveller of 1858 would be considerably at a loss to reconcile the description of places given by the traveller of 1847. We must therefore regard this book as a picture of what once existed, rather than of what now exists. The author has been somewhat too communicative of his private affairs; he has published rather too much of his domestic diary, and has chronicled many matters that the general public can take but little interest in, especially since so long a time has elapsed. But the book has one excellent quality—it is unprejudiced and truthful, and the author has done his very best to give the reader all the information in his power respecting places and peoples he encountered in his three years' rambles.

Household Economy. By Margaret Maria Brewster. (Edinburgh: Constable and Co.)—Somewhat grave and didactic in tone, but replete with excellent counsel and morality. Young wives may read it with advantage.

Midnight Scenes and Social Photographs. (Glasgow: Murray and Co.)—This is a week's sketches of life in the streets, wynds, and dens of Glasgow; full of power, full of dreadful truth, and oppressive as a nightmare, from their power and truth. Let the authorities of Glasgow take heed; let them bestir themselves. If they cannot exterminate the social cankers in their city they can at least mitigate them.

Ancient History, Geography, and Chronology. By T. Slater. (Longman and Co.)—A careful and laborious compendium of the history of ancient times, the purpose of which is to compare the testimony and show the agreement between sacred and profane history. The wide field over which the work ranges is a proof at once of the industry and ability of the author.

Mark Wilton, the Merchant's Clerk: a Book for Young Men. By the Rev. C. B. Taylor, M.A. (Sinclair and Co.)—The author in his preface says:—"I know, not only from your words, but from your character and conduct, that you will approve the principle which I have sought to illustrate in the following pages, and agree with me that there are no principles worthy of the name but godly principles. I have thrown my views on this subject into the form of a narrative for two reasons—first, because, if I have any talent to benefit others by my pen, I believe it is rather in this style of writing than in any other; and secondly, because I am well aware that those whom I am most anxious to serve by this volume would perhaps turn away from the same lessons in a didactic shape. I have a high aim under what may seem to some a mere tale of amusement." This is all we shall give the reader, referring him to the volume itself, in order that he may satisfy himself of the admirable way in which the author has worked out his moral.

The Photographic Art Journal. Illustrated. (Wm. Lay.)—The sixth number is now issued to the public, and we may consider this novel experiment in illustrated literature a success. The *Photographic Art Journal* has for its object "to place the choicest productions of the new art within the reach of all who possess a taste for pictorial works—portraits, groups from nature, landscapes, scenes of historical and biographical interest, stereographs, and architectural subjects." As far as the work has proceeded the proprietors have well redeemed their promise to the public. The illustrations for the August number consist of "Madame Ristori" and "Windsor Castle," and so well are the subjects rendered, that we have no doubt whatever this journal will find a constant place in every drawing-room.

The Arts.

FINE ART IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

If ever human intelligence and commercial enterprise combined clearly to provide a medium wherein might be tested the interesting progress of human knowledge, that result is more readily to be obtained with larger, grander illustration, in the Crystal Palace than hitherto has been produced, either by the pressure of necessity or the inducements of luxury. Nothing like it existed through the ages of Egyptian sovereignty, Grecian sway, or Roman supremacy; neither in the days of Charlemagne or the Norman conqueror; nothing of the kind from the Plantagenets to the Stuarts, nor from them to the end of the Georgian era. And it is no less remarkable than noteworthy to observe how the material age of present time has achieved that, which the poetical fervour of former periods failed to induce.

As life is demonstrated by vital energy, manifested through impulsive throbs and pulsation, so is mental progress indicated by storms and calms, gentle undulations and surging waves. Now "the toe of the peasant galls the kibe of the courtier," and the necessities of civilisation have impelled wise and thinking men to study the means of applying the powers of nature to serve mankind, and to mould the organic and inorganic matériel to meet the necessities of human life.

At one period we find mankind developing itself in spiritual influences pregnant with poetical imaginings, idealising or embodying the superstitions of the time; at another, by "patient search and vigil long," endeavouring to detect the secret springs which move and rule the phenomena that has attracted their observation. The first causes the poetical phase, the second the mechanical; in the combination is found the highest development of human intelligence, and in proportion as it is used so rapid will be the advancement of the arts and progression of manufactures. We have written thus much because we believe it to be as strictly applicable to individuals as it is to periods. The poetical visitor of the Crystal Palace will conjure finest imaginings illustrated by actual embodiments, the material philosopher can solve abstract theory by mechanical development, and the combiner of both can exclaim with Hamlet, "What a piece of work is man! how noble in reason! how infinite in faculty!" whilst the "Sir Charles Coldstream" genus, whom "man delights nor woman neither," will be allowed to maunder through the glorious demesne without let or hindrance, murmuring, "There's nothing in it," never heeding that the "it" is him and not the Palace.

The Crystal Palace directors have opened a new gallery for the display of pictures. Their former gallery was situated on the south-east wing, and very admirably calculated for the purpose it was. The present gallery is situated in the first-floor of the western wing, near to the entrance, and is by no means so well adapted for the purposes of exhibition as the former one. Now comes a startling enigma: the first gallery was seldom visited—the last attracts numbers! As the mountain would not come to Mahomet, Mahomet was obliged to go to the mountain. One would fancy, on the first blush of the thing, that the directors had not used a sound judgment; but the result proves that they have exerted a wise discretion. The obvious solution of this apparent paradox is, that the quantity of objects for amusement are too many for casual visitors, and the specific one of pictures not good enough to attract real lovers of painting. That we believe to be the heart of the whole mystery. Speaking from private impression, we should say, if our readers wish thoroughly to enjoy what the directors have laid before them, keep to the grounds for physical enjoyment, and a portion at a time of the Palace for mental. It will have no "divided duty," to attempt to "do" the whole is, to a thinking mind, most depressing; by parts, the most delightful and instructive.

As a part, then, we will now proceed to a consideration of the Fine Arts, its requirements and its shortcomings. The first thing, then, required is a gallery so constructed that you might see the pictures on the walls. This is almost impossible with regard to that portion whereon are hung the "Old Masters," because the top light is overcome by the preponderating amount of light that comes by reflection from the side and floor of the nave and galleries opposite. The pictures antagonistic to, and overcoming, the modified light from above; the consequence is a shadow on, and a reflexion in, the picture you may be looking at. But, however, as affecting this portion of the exhibition, it is of no great moment—rather an advantage, indeed—for, with an exception of half a dozen pictures, a more worthless mass of incompetent production has seldom been huddled together. There is amongst the exceptions a very fine picture by that rare Florentine master, Pontorno (Giacomo Carucci da), it is well worth the effort of trying to

see. What are designated the ancient masters constitute about one hundred and ninety out of the combined collection. The chief defect of the gallery wherein are hung the modern painters, is, that it is seriously too narrow, and the light from above insufficient; as you walk through, it gives the impression of walking in a tunnel; this, in some measure, might be modified by closing up the two ends with drapery, and blocking up a third of the light overhead one side the wall. We say one side, because we would lay it down as an axiom to the directors, quality, not quantity, and one-half of these pictures can advisedly, and ought to, be excluded. When so much care has been worthily displayed in the selection of Sculpture, why a negation of that attention to the sister-Painting? Another vital error is the introduction of the "shop" element, by enabling the purchaser to take away any picture that might be bought, immediately on payment. Such a principle as this may sell a few flowers, but it must inevitably establish a stock of weeds. One circumstance is worthy of the most serious consideration of the directory. Out of a collection of six hundred pictures, not a third are English! The fact is, the English artists know what kind of a place their pictures are to go into, and the Foreign do not.

Commencing from the western entrance, the pictures of the Modern school we would recommend to the especial notice of the careful observer are, a "Nymph and Fawn," by Taessart, a sketch especially refined and exquisite in colour. A cabinet-size genre picture by Geselchap, called "Frère et Sœur." Three by Picou, delicate in treatment and charming in sentiment. Three by D. F. Langee, "The Orphan," "A Woman at a Cupboard," and "The Workman." "The Llyn Idwal," remarkable for truthfully rendering this portion of nature under a very peculiar condition. "Stone Gatherers," by Servin, keenly perceived and powerfully rendered. "A Coast Scene," Gernak; several by the late Madame Soyer, "An Old Woman Knitting" being full of power and truth. A clever delineation of "Ploughing," by A. Bonheur; a characteristic portrait of Napoleon, by Rouget; a fine genre picture by Jordan of Dusseldorf, called "A Wedding Party;" "Grand'mère et Petit-fils," by Meyer Von Bremen, a little gem; several works by Sir George Hayter, Phillips, Pyne, Perrott, and which having been exhibited before, need no comment from us.

There is also a considerable display of photographic manipulation, all very good as far as the art has yet developed itself. Those by Francis Bedford and J. H. Morgant being particularly fine, whilst Herbert Watkins, though deficient in artistic taste, still continues to hold his position as the very best of the portrait photographers.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—NEW COMEDY.—Another new season and tenancy of this theatre, under the management of Mr. Edmund Falconer, were inaugurated last night by the production of a comedy in three acts, called *Extremes, or Men of the Day*. The author has evidently had the celebrated *Money of the Right Hon. the Colonial Secretary* and some other plays of still older dramatists before his eyes, both in the construction and general tone of his piece. The hero, *Frank Hawthorne*, is another Evelyn, who dresses and stalks about in the traditional manner of that gentleman, and dogmatizes, proszes, and sentimentalises as not alone Mr. Evelyn but as more of us than will own it have done and will yet do over and over again. Our readers will no doubt echo our self-congratulations that this play presents no intricacies of plot for condensation. The author has taken a not improbable family arrangement on which to hang some scenes of society; and these, though inordinately long, are smartly wrought out. The whole *dramatis personæ* appear in the first scene, and author and audience plunge *in medias res*, with little preparation or introduction. The party are assembled to hear the reading of a rich man's testament, whereof the most important provision is, that an enormous bequest made jointly to *Lucy Vavasour* (Mrs. Charles Young) and *Frank Hawthorne* (Mr. Falconer) shall, in failure of their marriage within six months, lapse absolutely to whichever of them shall have assented to, or not declined, the said alliance. This legacy and condition, instead of a blessing, is a blight upon refined *Lucy* and *Frank*. Each is more than disposed to admire the other, but each believes the other to be now indifferent, now actuated by mercenary motives. Their difficulties are of course enhanced by worldly *Mrs. Vavasour*, and by suitors of stage-fashionable appearance and principles, who are attracted by the honey-pot of the inheritance, and in the last scene only, and at the eleventh hour and thirtieth minute, according to the precise attorney's watch, are these difficulties cleared off. All the *dramatis personæ* are again met, according to the provisions of the will, at the six months' end, to hear the determination of the parties, which is legally insisted upon by the executors of the testator. *Hawthorne* grimly anatomises and demonstrates to the wings the struggle he believes he sees between

avarice and the affections in *Lucy's* breast; while she, poor maid, signs, seals, and delivers her assent in the full belief that *Hawthorne*, whom she really loves, is indifferent to her, but that his ruined fortunes demand of her this self-devotion. When she has so consented, he, as might be expected of such a character, declines, makes the inheritance all her own, and throws some Bulweresque reflections and platitudes, which the reader may almost imagine for himself, into the bargain. But the floodgates of *Lucy's* heart are opened: she throws herself upon his breast, and declares she will wear the willow all her days if he again decline her love and hand. He, somewhat too abruptly, accepts her; and before he knows exactly where he is, the curtain descends upon a scene of unalloyed happiness, in which a numerous audience, last night, very heartily participated. So promising a first representation we rarely assist at. The mechanism of the dialogue is so good and so dramatically (though not equally so in a literary point of view) effective, that although an hour's length should be certainly excised, very skilful surgery must be employed in the operation. The *Wildbriars*, a Lancashire family, are very well introduced. Mr. Emery, as *Robin Wildbriar*, did full justice, in dress and dialogue, to the author's new version of a stock character; and, as good, motherly, impulsive *Mrs. Wildbriar*, Mrs. Weston was delightful. So rich and complete an impersonation of this line of part, avoiding withal the imminent and tempting Scylla and Charybdis of farce and vulgarity, has not of late days ornamented the Lyceum stage; and we might have gone even farther. Mr. James Rogers made a successful first appearance since his return from America as *Mr. James* (or *Jeames*) *Dodsworth*, a fashionable footman, with a banker's account of "three haughts and a very tidy figure before 'em," who pops the question to his young lady mistress. Mr. Fitzjames, as *Sir Lionel Norman*, and Mr. Charles, as the "Swell," *Mr. Adolphus*, contributed actively to the *ensemble*; and the small part of *Mr. Cunningham*, the country solicitor, eminently correct, eminently punctual, precise, yet fussy, and awfully respectable, was made a feature by its representative, Mr. Garden. The acting of Mrs. Charles Young, as the heroine, was really finished, and therefore highly pleasing. Well suited in figure for the representation of the genteel heroine of the *Pauline Deschanelles* school, she was most successful in the delineation of the half-veiled emotion demanded by the same line of characters. We missed Mr. Leigh Murray, who would have added force to a working company, of which we hope to see more. The part of the hero, which is adapted for him, was steadily played by Mr. Falconer, to whom, of course, short notice may be supposed almost immaterial. As author, artist, and manager, this gentleman is considerably indebted to his company who, collected as they were from all quarters, worked better together than might have been expected after a limited number of rehearsals; and to an appreciative audience, who gave more than usual encouragement to his efforts. In conclusion, we look upon *Extremes* as a decided addition, and if properly trimmed of its exuberances, as a valuable addition to the repertory of acting plays.

DRURY LANE THEATRE. MR. ANDERSON'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.—On the point of his departure for a theatrical journey round the globe, Mr. Anderson has during the last week taken a short season of farewell benefits on the scene of his early successes. The first character he selected was that of *Ingomar*. This part he has long made, so to speak, his own; his renown in the provinces and at the east-end of London, is mainly based upon his clear and intelligent reading of it. It is well adapted to the conditions of his physical and elocutionary style; and on Monday evening, his manly delineation of the barbaric hero was no less successful, and as attractive as elsewhere to a numerous audience. Mr. Anderson was fairly supported by the dramatic company in general, and very ably so by Miss Elsworthy, who, as *Parthenia*, seemed to justify the anticipations of her aptitude we ventured upon after seeing her earlier efforts in more prominent characters. The same artists gave the *Lady of Lyons* on Tuesday night, and *Macbeth* on Wednesday; and Mr. John Douglass, the popular East London manager and actor, has appeared as *Ben the Boatswain*, in the "tar and trousers" piece of that name.

[In our notice of the picture exhibiting at Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Henrietta-street, it seems to be felt by those gentlemen that they are included in the remarks we made in a disadvantageous manner. We thought that an explicit declaration "that Messrs. Williams and Norgate are merely the consignees, and have nothing to do with the extraordinary circular about the picture," would have been sufficient to prevent any idea that they were in any way connected with the misnaming of the picture; as, however, we have received a communication from that highly respectable firm to the contrary, we can only reprint and reiterate the statement above made.—ED.]

INDIA.

NOTES ON THE EVIDENCE GIVEN BEFORE MR. EWART'S COMMITTEE.

AMONG the witnesses examined before Mr. Ewart's Committee was Mr. John Warden, a gentleman well known in Anglo-Indian circles, and who left India about three years ago with a great reputation for ability, after having filled some of the highest, most responsible, and most difficult offices under the Bombay Government. The latest offices filled by this gentleman were those of Chief Judge of the Sudder Court (the highest court of appeal in Bombay), President of the Board of Education, and Senior Member of Council, and in earlier life he was associated in assistant capacities with many eminent men, among others Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone. This gentleman, therefore, was no mere "adventurer," or "planter," and his opinions are above suspicion of party bias, and are evidently entitled to great attention. We purpose making a few gleanings from them, and in another column will be found an abstract of some of his evidence.

The subjects on which Mr. Warden was examined were numerous, and have a very miscellaneous appearance, and for the convenience of our readers we will prefix headings to our selections.

1. *The security of our power in India.*—It rests on the opinion which the natives entertain of our power and justice. Their opinion of our power was shaken by the disasters we suffered in Afghanistan. The natives saw that European regiments could be destroyed. Those disasters were the first proof of the kind that the natives had. The natives also had given us great credit for justice and generosity, and their opinion of us in this respect is changed. The change has taken place during the last fifteen years, in consequence of the altered character of the measures taken by Government. The measures referred to relate to the enams and jughires in the South Mahratta country which we took from the Peshwah in 1818. An enam is an interest in land very like what in England is called a fee-simple. It is a reward from the native Government, and is a grant to hold the lands included in it free from land-tax; and a jughire is a grant of land on condition of military service, either for life or inheritance, according to the terms of the grant. When the British Government acquired the territory, these enams were virtually secured to the holders by proclamation. About eight years afterwards a new law was passed, which established a title by prescription, and made enjoyment for twelve years before the British took possession of the country, or thirty years as to future enjoyment a title. Eight years out of the twelve had expired when the law was passed, and an immediate investigation into these titles was intended, but nothing was done up to 1852; and then, under Lord Dalhousie's administration, a new law of prescription was passed, which altered the period from thirty to sixty years, abolished the title by an enjoyment for twelve years before the British rule, and required sixty years' enjoyment before the territory became British. The effect was that every proprietor of this class had to make out a title of ninety-five years; and a commission called the Enam Commission was established to overhaul these titles. Under this law upwards of 100,000 titles were questioned, and only 6000 had been decided on when the rebellion broke out. The holders of jughires, or lands under a military tenure, were also ignored. Mr. Warden read a letter from a native respecting these, in which the following passage occurs:—"The Company is, as I have said, fast taking possession, under one pretence or another, of lands which people have, in various ways, held from their former governments; and as it does not give nor sell land to the people, it is clear that very soon will disappear from India all who once held land and could call it their own. An Enam Commission is now appointed by Government to investigate into the rights of people who hold lands in Surub Zillah, and an act of the Legislative Council is, it appears, proposed that there should be no appeal against the decision of the commissioners. The people whose interests are affected by it are much dissatisfied, and threaten not to appear before the commission, and no wonder. The European inquisition was nothing to this. I have alluded to my own proposed action against the Government; you are aware that I can now, by law,

sue the Government, but this right or privilege is, it seems, to be taken away from us. What next? and next? and next? I dare not speak of it. It requires no ghost to come from the grave to tell us the result. . . . I must conclude by summing up with a view of the immediate evils we have to complain of:—That the Government deprives the people of their land; that it interferes with their religion; places over natives European officers incompetent from age and experience to do the work assigned to them," &c.

By these means the natives of India, in the opinion of Mr. Warden, have been brought to change their opinion of the justice of the British Government. Mr. Warden could speak only of Bombay, where his experience was; but in Bengal, in 1827, a commission was issued similar to the Enam Commission, under what were called the resumption laws, for the purpose of inquiring into the title under which any lands were held free from the land-tax, and resuming the lands. The late Chairman of the Court was one of the hottest supporters of this inquisition; it was absolutely illegal from beginning to end, for the time of prescription had expired, and the Legislature of that day had not the astuteness to pass a law to alter the time of prescription, and being essentially unjust, it made Government unpopular with all classes.

2. *The Influence which is used by the native officers of the courts over the European magistrates and judges.*—has been a subject of much discussion. Mr. Warden was asked his opinion. It is penal (he says) in Bombay for a sherishtadar (record keeper) to abuse his influence, which is a presumption he has some influence, and "my opinion is, that a sherishtadar has more or less influence in all cases." On one occasion when complaint was made of influence of this kind having been used, "I remember (says Mr. Warden) I said on the bench that I thought every British officer in India was more under the influence of his immediate subordinate than vanity would always admit; my having said this raised a storm against me; however (adds he), I never knew anybody but gentlemen in the civil service deny it. All military men with whom I have ever conversed have acknowledged and felt it; but many persons in the civil service have said they did not think it existed. For myself, I have no doubt of it." This, we may remark, is a very decisive corroboration of the independent settlers who were examined, and all of whom stated to the same effect.

3. *The estimation in which the Queen's Courts (the Supreme Courts) are held by the natives.*—When the Queen's system of justice is adopted, whether a judge is acute or stupid, he is, at all events, always known to be exercising his own judgment. He is known not to be dependent upon his subordinate officer for his opinions. The people feel satisfied that the case is brought home to the judge, and that the judge gives an independent judgment. The case does not come home to the minds of the Company's judges in the same way as it does to the Queen's judges. The Queen's judges and the Company's judges belong to the same class of life; both are governed by precisely the same code of morality; they are of equally high principles of honour, morality, and justice. But the Queen's judges have the advantage, which the Company's judges have not, of having had a legal education. The objection to the latter is, that they are ignorant of the principles of jurisprudence, and that they ought to have a legal training. "Every day of my life," said Mr. Warden, "I have felt the want of a legal education. We struggle hard and do our best, but I think we are very inferior as judges to the gentlemen who have had a legal education."

4. *As to the introduction of the English language into the Country Courts.*—Mr. Warden says that from what he has seen at Bombay, he is not of opinion that it would be at all distasteful to the natives for English judges to administer the law through the medium of their own language. It is so administered in Bombay, where there is a constant influx of natives from the interior of the country, and they have never manifested any objection to the use of the English language.

5. *Of the increased employment of interpreters.*—Mr. Warden is of opinion that the expense under this head would be counterbalanced by the diminution of expenses for other officers who would no longer be required, and that the educational establishments of India would supply a sufficient number of interpreters.

We must here pause for the present.

MR. EWART'S COMMITTEE ON INDIAN COLONISATION AND SETTLEMENT.

Abstract of Evidence given by J. WARDEN, ESQ., a retired Judge and Member of Council of the Bombay Presidency.

SAYS:

He was upwards of thirty-three years in the Civil Service of India, in the Bombay Presidency; left in 1854, and was then Senior Member of Council, Chief Judge of the Sudder Court, and President of the Board of Education, in which last capacity he succeeded Sir E. Perry. During the greatest part of his service he was in the Deccan, but has been in all parts and in a great variety of employments, and he had travelled through the Deccan with Mr. Elphinstone. In those parts in which he had been employed, the climate is sufficiently good for Europeans to colonise as overseers, capitalists, and bailiffs (manual labour being out of the question, both on account of the climate and the wages of native labour); and the race of Europeans might be continued in India, if the children were brought up in the hills, in which there would be no difficulty. On the eastern side of the Mahabeshwur hills in the Deccan they could reside all the year round. At Poonah there is a large military cantonment of cavalry and foot, and the soldiers look as healthy as they do at a review in Hyde Park, and exposure to the sun did not appear to do them any harm. The soldiers' wives do not look so healthy as the men, but that may be accounted for by the miserable huts in which they live. Inquiries have been made by Government as to what places are healthy and suitable as depots for soldiers. In the north of Guzerat there is a place called Aboo, and between Poonah and Bombay there is a hill called Malheran, to the foot of which the railway goes, and the electric telegraph is carried to the top of it.

The witness was asked on what security he considered the English power rests in India. He replied, On what has been called the Government of Opinion, which the Duke of Wellington on one occasion defined as the opinion of our power and our justice; that is truly what is meant by the Government of Opinion in India, on which our empire rests. With regard to the opinion of our power, it was first shaken after the Affghan disasters, when the natives for the first time discovered that they could demolish a European regiment and thrust back an army, as they, in fact, did. The opinion of our justice was at its height when Lord Hastings was Governor-General, with Lord Metcalfe as his chief secretary. There was Sir John Malcolm there, the greatest friend the natives ever had, who was watching their rights and usages in the centre of India; there was Sir Thomas Munro, at Madras; and there was Mr. Elphinstone at Bombay. With such functionaries as those at the head of the Presidencies, there was never any fear of our being unjust or ungenerous to the natives. In speaking of justice the idea of generosity is combined in my mind. During the last eighteen years the native opinion of our generosity has very much altered. The measures which have been taken by the Government with respect to them has very much shaken their faith in the generosity of the British Government.

AS TO THE SYSTEM OF LAW IN BOMBAY.—It is called the Elphinstone Code, which is a code formed by a committee of gentlemen during Mr. Elphinstone's administration, and which was revised word for word by himself. That code is extremely simple and clear, and answered all practical purposes, but it was latterly encumbered with a number of supplementary regulations which deformed its beauty. All the great principles of it were based on the principles which prevail in this country. The code contained the following general regulation:—"The rule to be observed in the trial of suits shall be Acts of Parliament and regulations of Government applicable to the case; in the absence of such acts and regulations, the usage of the country in which the suit arose; if none such appears, the law of the defendant; and in the absence of specific law and usages, justice, equity, and good conscience alone."

AS TO THE ENAM COMMISSION.—Witness says, that having been employed under the commissioner in the Deccan, in the original settlement of the country, he became more or less aware of the principles on which the settlement of the country was originally made, and has observed some changes that have taken place since that time. When Mr. Elphinstone took charge of the administration of the country, he issued a proclamation to the people, declaring the principles on which the country would be settled. That was in February, 1818, and it promised that private rights should be treated with generosity.

WITH RESPECT TO THE ENAM COMMISSION.—The Enam Commission has not attracted all the notice that it should have done in this country. Mr. Elphinstone's rule respecting enams, as far as I remember, was, that any man who had official possession of an enam, that is, whose enam was found recorded in the Peishwah's records, and also actual possession, got his enam confirmed to him; if, on the other hand, it was found that he had not official or actual possession, then his enam was taken away from him. This was the state of affairs

at that time. Some time afterwards it was discovered that ten or twelve villages which, according to the Peishwah's records, should have been resumed, had not been resumed; according to the records they were in a state of resumption when we took the country. I am speaking now altogether from memory; it was discovered that a memorandum which had been sent from the commissioner's office to resume those lands had never been carried into effect, and these villages were then taken possession of by the British Government, and rightly so. This was, I believe, the foundation of the Enam Commission; but the Enam Commission went a great deal farther, it disturbed Mr. Elphinstone's settlement, and not only so, but it deprived the Peishwah's subjects of their rights in respect to their lands, which the subjects of other parts of the Bombay Presidency had. The Enam Commission has not received all the attention that it ought to have received in this country as an obstacle to colonisation. Were I going as a British settler to undertake the cultivation of cotton in the Peishwah's dominions, I should seek enam land; and with my knowledge of the Enam Commission I should find that an obstruction to my settlement.

NOTES ON INDIAN PROGRESS.

THE Red Sea telegraph has now the march of events to help it. The successful operation of the Atlantic line was a very favourable step, but what has done more for it than anything is the receipt in Europe of news through Russia from Pekin fourteen days later than the mail through Egypt. For anything that is known, as the *Times* says, the Russians are stealthily pushing telegraph lines through their own dominions, and our merchants may find themselves superseded in the markets by the better-informed Russians, and their satellites the Greeks. The sooner the extension from Aden is provided for the better, or if a line is granted from Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf, the public will be none the worse satisfied. Mr. W. P. Andrew has published another pamphlet urging this.

Telegraph wire has been sent in large quantities to Bareilly, so as to establish the lines throughout Rohilkund.

From Indore we learn that the Deputy Superintendent of Telegraphs has opened a line from Indore to Bisura, but beyond that place it is expected the wire will not be extended this season.

A very strong representation has been made to the Government by the local authorities in favour of the line of the Northern Bengal Railway from Calcutta to the sanatorium of Darjeeling.

Captain O'Connell has been employed by the Madras Government in investigating the plan for railway inclines up the Coonoor Ghaut. The connexion between Madras and the sanatoria in the Nilgherries is of the greatest importance, and it is a matter of gratification to find the Madras Government turning attention to it. The Bombay Government, as we have observed elsewhere, have already provided access to the sanatorium of Malheran, which they have brought within three hours of Bombay, and the connexion with the Poona district will within a few months be complete by means of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway.

We are sorry to learn that an earthslip delayed the Great Indian Peninsular Railway traffic for a few days, before it was effectually repaired.

A steamer is to be again put on between Tuticorin and the Malabar coast and Colombo.

The agent of the Oriental Inland Steam Company in the Punjab has given notice not only that the steam trains will ply on the Indus in January next, but that the company are prepared to work on the Sutlej and Jhelum should sufficient inducement be offered.

Messrs. Poole and Bennett are organising a fleet of ten cargo boats from Calcutta to the North-West. There is a sad want of steamers and railways.

At Neemuch the new barracks are completed, and above a thousand men are regularly at work on the other buildings.

The public works at Lucknow are proceeding rapidly, thanks to Colonel Abbott and Mr. Montgomery.

According to the *Englishman*, the Government has fully determined that, when the rains are over, Calcutta, Barrackpore, Hazareebagh, Berhampore, Dinapore, Darjeeling, and Dacca are to receive English garrisons. Not one of these places is suited for an English garrison, except Darjeeling, and all of them want railway access. A line has been granted part way to Dacca.

The Government have made admission to the benefit of the uncovenanted furlough rules to civil engineers and overseers, dependent on their relinquishment of the advantage of a free passage home.

Capt. H. Handley has been appointed Lloyd's Surveyor at Calcutta.

An important discovery has been made in Lower Sindh of a quarry of lithographic limestone, which is of good colour, and takes transfer readily. Hitherto Indian stones have not been able to compete with German stones. One want is silicious sand to rub the faces of the stones; Bombay is supplied from Kurrachee and Vingorla.

Dr. Whettall has been appointed Secretary of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Lahore.

Gas is to be introduced into the Government offices at Calcutta. The progress of this improvement has been much interfered with by the enormous charges made for gas-fitting, which has been constituted a monopoly. Government House alone cost 100*l*.

The dividend of the Bank of Bengal for the last half year is at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bengal has issued new notes, of different colours, which it is considered impossible to copy in India.

A large copper mint is in preparation at Calcutta, as large as the present one. The machinery is being provided in England by Mr. Harvey, the Mint engineer. We hope the new mint will coin pieces founded on a decimalised rupee, assimilated to the florin, so that we may in time have a uniform decimal currency in England and India.

The Indian Government has taken a step further in the direction of Municipal Government, by passing in the Legislative Council an Act for an improved municipality in Bombay. There are to be three Commissioners—one to be appointed by the Government, and two to be elected by the Justices for Bombay. Each Commissioner is to be paid 1000*l*. a year if he devotes his whole time. A Mayor, Alderman, and Town Council, elected by the Justices or by the English citizens in Bombay, would be a much more rational measure. It is, however, something to get in here and there the thin edge of the municipal election wedge.

The Gwalior Rajah, on his restoration, has determined to carry out for public administration what many zemindars and other natives have done in their private transactions, and more would do, if the men were at hand; namely, to dismiss his natives in offices of trust, and to employ English.

There is a sad want of European medical assistance in Bengal at present, and the Governor-General has approved a proposal of the Director-General for employing more natives and inferior hands for a period of two years, to meet the present exigencies of the English regiments.

Nineteen additional deputy-collectors and nineteen deputy-magistrates are to be appointed for Bengal and Behar. This is a step in the right direction, but many more English magistrates are wanted.

Dr. Smith has received the sanction of the Supreme Government to the establishment of a medical college at Lahore.

A new masonic lodge is about to be opened at Dacca.

The Government Central Museum at Bombay, which was last year temporarily lodged in the town barracks, and then temporarily dislodged to make way for troops and seriously damaged by needless exposure to the rain, is being rearranged in the Town-hall and Council-room, by Dr. Birdwood, the new curator. The proper place for a central museum is not in Bombay, but in the healthier up-regions near Poonah.

Two female institutions have been established at Behala, a village in Bengal. The daughters of most of the orthodox Brahmins attend.

The enlightened Rajah of Bhowanuggur, among other acts, has established female schools throughout his dominions, and sent his own daughter to that of Bhowanuggur.

The surplus of the Colvin Memorial Fund after providing a portrait for the Court-house of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, at Calcutta, is to be applied to the foundation of scholarships in the University of Calcutta.

The Azinghur mission school having been ruined by the rebels, requires rebuilding.

The Goruckpore mission school is reopened.

The deputy inspectors in Jampoor and Azinghur are busy re-establishing the village schools.

The Tehsil schools are partially restored in the Allahabad, Futtehpore, and Cawnpore districts.

The sanatoria are in operation for the season. Lord Harris has left Madras for the Neilgherries, and the Governor of Bombay for the Hills. The Bengal authorities are not so fortunate, and Simla, Landour, and Darjeeling, will materially suffer from the absence of the usual Government functionaries, who are elsewhere engaged.

The news from Central Asia reports a battle between the forces of China and Kokand, in which the latter were defeated.

At Leh Busti Ram, the Thanadar, unfavourable to the English, has been holding conferences with messengers from the Tibetan Court of Lhasa. Billah Shah, however, a man opposed to Busti Ram, has been appointed tax-renter at Leh, and some good is expected from his rivalry.

NEW TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

THE impulse which has been given to English settlement in India by the late agitation at home and the proceedings of Mr. Ewart's Committee, is now showing itself in every direction. Plans are being formed, and towns are springing up or being extended with the same vigour as in Canada or Australia, because those who a few years ago considered it almost hopeless to rely upon English enterprise are now encouraged in their attempts by the action of the Government and the favourable state of public feeling. The general improvement of the country, and the extension of railways, lead to the establishment of new towns and villages of the native type, but there

is likewise an observable increase of stations more immediately the result of English enterprise and under its influence.

Among these new towns, that of Malheran, or the Malheran-hill, is to some degree remarkable. It has sprung up so suddenly that it is even useless to look for it in "Thornton," that repository of Indian political geography. It was founded but a few years ago, and owes its rise to the benefit of railway access, being within three hours of Bombay by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. It is situated midway between Bombay and the Syhadree Mountains, or Western Ghats, having an equable, temperate, and dry climate, within the limits of the sea breeze, being twenty miles from the sea. Open air exercise is possible at all times of the day, and the nights are cool. The spot having been selected for settlement, the Bombay Government have had to increase the establishment, and Major Parkinson was lately superintendent of Malheran, and now Lieutenant Parker. Under these officers the land has been allotted for building sites, and as its character and climate became generally known, applications for lots were more numerous. Slowly, but constantly, the superintendent reports, the number of permanent buildings increased, visitors arrived, and large bodies of workmen were employed, a post-office was opened, a market established, and native dealers flocked in. The Government sanctioned a bridle road from Narell to the top of the hill, a system of carriage for visitors and baggage up and down hill was established, and a fund for the construction of roads was raised among the residents, by means of which the superintendents have been able to form roads, which are nineteen miles, between all parts of the station. In 1857, to increase the supply of water for the growing population the Government authorised the formation of three masonry dams for impounding the rainfall into a large ravine near the bazaar. It is considered this will supply ample water storage for many years to come. The springs near the residences have likewise been improved. A body of police is provided.

The number of sites taken to the last date was seventy-six, the average number of residents last paper was seventy-five, and there have been large numbers of occasional visitors. It is now proposed to build a church by subscription, which has been liberally responded to by residents and siteholders. Large sums have been sunk in the erection of houses. The position of the electric telegraph and of a daily letter delivery enables business to be readily conducted in Bombay by merchants and others residing in Malheran, while trains run, morning and evening, between the foot of the Ghaut and Bombay. Malheran has proved a great resource for Bombay people, who have been deterred by time and expense from visiting Mahabaleshwar, so that numbers of ladies and children have been permanent residents during the whole dry season. Had there been more house accommodation the number of officers on sick leave would have been greater. As it is, many lived in tents this year.

The yearly rent at Malheran is 10*s*. per acre, and no more than five acres are allowed to be taken on one site. The number of houses built for Europeans is twenty-six, and the foundations of three more are laid. The yearly revenue from land lots is now 130*l*.

Of the new seaport town at the Mutlah, as an outpost of Calcutta, we gave some account in our last.

Dominghur, three miles from Goruckpore, 169 E. by S. from Lucknow, and 528 miles from Calcutta, near the Raptree river, is being used as a station, bath, and sanatorium in the North-West Provinces; but its progress has been impeded by the late grievances.

At Kalu Khan, near Nynce Tal, large European barracks are now being built.

At Kenpaketal, near Nynce Tal, iron smelting under English smelters is now in progress.

At Jilapheer, near Darjeeling, new cantonments for Europeans are likewise established. In the neighbourhood of Darjeeling the villages are growing.

Far away among the Bhootan mountains, some distance from Tezpur, Mungledge, in the Durrung district of the Assam Government, is rising. Here are a detachment of military, a post-office, and a lac-dye manufactory; and with the increase of English in Assam, this place will increase and our hold on Bhootan become stronger. On the west we have a post at Darjeeling, which exercises some influence on that part of Bhootan.

Among the sites which are pointed out for occupation as sanatoria, or English settlements, are the Puchmuree Hills, in our new province of Nagpore. They are about forty miles north-west of Chindwarrah, are very high, and suitable for a sanatorium, having a climate almost European. Even in the lower districts the thermometer comes down to 30 deg., when ice is obtainable. There is abundance of coal, tank timber, and land suitable for settlement. The population is the Goad tribe.

A sanatorium for the stations of Surat, Broach, Baroda, Kaira, and Ahmedabad is proposed to be established on the hill of Pongghur, or Pawangurh, near Champaneer, the ancient capital of Guzerat. It rises suddenly from the plain to the height of 2400 feet, being 2800 feet above the level of the sea. It is occupied by a hill-fort, and is about twenty-eight miles from Baroda. The correspondent of the *Bombay Times*, who proposes Pongghur, says here is a spot suitable for a sanatorium close to one of the unhealthiest stations in India, and nothing is done to make it available. The hill is solid

rock, though covered with a thin soil, evergreen grass and shrubs, but on the sides of the mountain there is timber, and in the forest below, abundance. Water is to be had on the top of the hill. The sooner this suggestion is looked into by the Bombay Government the better. Evidence should likewise be prepared with regard to it for Mr. Ewart's committee next session. The Bombay Government have last year established a new sanatorium in Scinde; and, indeed, sanatoria form part of the system of their army.

Campbellpore, so named after the Commander-in-Chief, is one of the last-born stations in India. It is a military station, fourteen miles from Fort Attock, having the river Heroo within two miles. Its nearest sanatoria are Rawul, Pindee, and Murree, within two days' reach.

At Sattara, a European community is springing up on a small scale.

CASHMERE AND NEPAUL.

It was a matter of great rejoicing with some parties that during the rebellion Gholab Sing, our nominee in Cashmere, and Jung Bahadoor, the virtual King of Nepaul, were loud in their professions of zeal. Since then, public opinion has cooled, and we begin better to appreciate the untrustworthy state of our relations with those territories.

The cession of Cashmere to Gholab Sing in 1846 was one of those errors which have resulted from the want of a far-sighted policy in India, and which might have been productive of great inconvenience, were it not that Indian princes and Indian chiefs of themselves gave rise to changes of policy and of dominion. It is to be said in excuse that at the time when the arrangement was made, the settlement of India by the English race was only contemplated as a possibility, and nourished as a wish, by some few of the great statesmen of India and England, without being recognised as a principle steadily to be kept in view, and the application of which was to be jealously provided for. To assign to Gholab Sing that very territory in India which is, with Kangra, Darjeeling, and Puchmuree, among the districts which are peculiarly suited to English settlement, was a dangerous step, and might have led to its perpetual alienation. The ambiguous services of Gholab Sing could have been equally well compensated by the apportionment of some other territory giving an equivalent revenue, and this is an arrangement to be closely kept in view. Cashmere was no more to him than any other territory which would give him a revenue, but it is of great value to us.

Cashmere is a country rather less than Yorkshire or Wales, having an area of about 4500 square miles, including 2000 square miles of plain. This country is remarkable for a mild climate and a fertile soil, and, like many of the upper regions of India, has beautiful scenery. It is well watered by the Jhelum. The climate, in its influence on vegetation, is by Jacquemont compared to that of Lombardy, for he is speaking of the plains where rich produce of many kinds can be raised; in the hills even cooler climates are to be enjoyed. Of this country the population is estimated not to exceed 200,000, while if it were settled by the English it would support a population of a million. The grinding despotism of Gholab Sing and his successor Rumber Sing gave the native tribes but small chance of advancement.

Gholab Sing had the wisdom to profess a desire to maintain his allegiance, for he knew the strong hand of Lawrence, and he placed his contingent under order. Rumber Sing, his successor, has been fain to follow the same course, but grudgingly, and there is little doubt, as the *Mufussilite* observes, that he has been looking down on the plains of the Doab as an arena where he may play a novel game to the wonder of the whole of India. He has from time to time given us an inkling of his disposition, and has attempted to play the dubious game of protecting the Poorbeas and other revolvers who have escaped into that part of our territories under his administration. As our contemporary says, thanks to Providence, he has had to meet Sir John Lawrence for an antagonist, and the end of his strutting and fretting is abject submission, for, according to late advices, he has consented to surrender all the Poorbeas. Had he held out a little longer he might have given us some trouble, but this thankless dependent would have been brought to obedience by force. It is represented that a most disagreeable state of feeling prevailed for some time as to the relations of our authorities with this district, and that much trouble has been given to Sir John Lawrence at a period when he had many claims on his attention.

The sooner an arrangement is made about Cashmere the better, so that it may be occupied by English settlers. It will, with our districts of Lahoul and Koto Kangra adjoining, afford scope for the growth of a new branch of our nation in those healthy regions, so as to be able to command the vast provinces of the Punjab, and to guard our frontiers on that side where we have our most powerful enemy to encounter. Rumber Sing should have an equivalent of revenue granted to him from another district. This may be the better measure for him, for if it be postponed for a few years, the course of his conduct is such that annexation will be the certain punishment of his misdeeds.

By a late arrangement Rumber Sing has relaxed some of the obnoxious regulations by which our traders

proceeding from the Punjab were harassed. A regular customs line has been established, so that travellers and merchants will only have to pay toll at one place on the roads, and there is a considerable reduction of rates. This regulation applies to Jummo and the other territories besides Cashmere.

Although the papers are full of the loyal correspondence between Jung Bahadoor and the Oude rebels, and his Royal Highness has just received the G.C.B., matters are not going on smoothly between the Nepal durbar and our Government. The old leaven is showing itself, now that the Ghoorkas have got home, after the foray we were unwise enough to allow them to carry on in our territories. Jung Bahadoor, for some reason unassigned, made complaints to the Government against Colonel Ramsay, the resident at the Court of Nepal, and the Governor-General, to oblige Jung Bahadoor, withdrew Colonel Ramsay, without asking for any explanation from the latter. The *Englishman* states that on the Colonel's arrival at Allahabad he completely refuted all the charges, proving them to be frivolous and untrue, and the Governor-General, to the great mortification of Jung Bahadoor, ordered Colonel Ramsay back. It is affirmed that Jung Bahadoor dislikes the colonel because he is more than a match for his cunning.

The Superintendent of Darjeeling, a very eminent officer, who governs our territory in the east of Nepal, has no better opinion of the ruling influence at Katmandoo than Colonel Ramsay has, and though he has a garrison of European invalids, and the population of that rising English settlement available for defence, he has made an application that when the arrangements of the army permit, at least two English battalions shall be quartered in his district, besides an increased force of sappers and miners. We think the station should likewise be supported by a detachment of artillery, because the settlement has made sufficient progress to attract the hostility of the Nepalese in case of hostilities, and its maintenance is of growing importance as one of the keys of our dominion in the Bengal Presidency, as Cashmere and the adjoining districts, under proper arrangement, are the keys of English dominion for the territories of the north-west.

SCINDE COAL.

We regret to learn by the last advices that the coal from Kotree, in Scinde, does not turn out so valuable as was expected. It is a common brown coal found in the micaceous formation of nearly the same age as the chalk formation, and there is therefore no hope of its improvement by going deeper, as in the case of true coal found in the carboniferous formations. A steam coal, although, it can be placed in Kurrachee at half the price of Welsh it is not an economical coal in reference to the quantity of steam produced.

On the 10th of June an experiment was made on board the Hugh Lindsay steamer, by a committee of gentlemen, consisting of Mr. Frere, Major Goldsmid, Messrs. Stewart, Gibbs, Wood, and Juman. The *Scindian* reports that steam was got up about 9 o'clock in the morning, and the steamer proceeded towards Munera point, having a pressure of eight pounds on the boilers, and giving twenty-four revolutions in the minute. Owing, however, to the coal having been deteriorated by partial spontaneous combustion whilst lying in a shed at Keamaree, the power of the coal was still further reduced. It was likewise splintered or shattered, and ran through the furnace bars.

It is further to be observed that the coal is unfit for shipment, as it contains large portions of sulphur, and all such coals are liable to fire aboard ship, as this coal has already proved. It likewise arrives at Kurrachee in very bad condition, as it is brought on camelback from the mines.

It must not, however, be supposed that the coal is useless. This is jumping too hastily to conclusions. It has failed for steam purposes in a marine boiler, in comparison with Welsh coal. So, too, Burdwan coal will not for such purposes compete with English coal; at Calcutta, the Chilian coal mines have not stopped the shipments of Newcastle and Welsh; Belgian coal, in a fair market in France, has to give way to ours; and so, in various parts of England, one coal has to give way to others for some purposes. In its own neighbourhood Kotree coal will be better able to bear comparison with English, and will be turned to account for local consumption, gas, steam-engines, and river boats; in Kurrachee itself it will be found useful for sea and river steamers when English qualities run short, and it is likely to come into use for stationary engines, and many other purposes. The Kotree coal will burn, and wherever it can be brought in good condition, and at a fair price, it will come into use, as many inferior coals do. The East Indian line is now bringing down considerable quantities of inferior, but cheap, coal from Raneegunge, for although Welsh coal will be found best for marine engines, binding coals for smelting, Cannel and torbane for gas, yet in the absence of these special coals, the coal of a district is worked up for all kinds of purposes. A few years ago the vend of Burdwan coal was inconsiderable, and now, by the progress of enterprises, it has become of importance.

Mercantile and Commercial.

TRADE OF SEVEN MONTHS.

THE trade tables for the seventh month of the year follow these remarks in the same abridged form that we presented them in to our readers on the 31st ult. They show that the imports in July, 1858, were generally in excess of the imports in July, 1857. The important exceptions are cotton—4000 cwt. less in the month, but in the seven months, 1,300,000 cwt. more—copper ore, and palm oil, which in like manner are more in the seven months, while flax, hair, wet hides, raw and thrown silk, molasses, timber, tobacco, and wine are deficient alike in the month and in the seven months. Cocoa, coffee, corn, hemp, jute, flax-seed, sugar—though a mere trifle—tallow, tea, wool, are all in excess in July, and in the seven months, except tea, which is more in the month and less in the seven. The tonnage entered inwards in July was 5600 in excess in 1858.

We must add that the computed value of the imports in six months of the principal articles, which is now given, was in

| 1856. | 1857. | 1858. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| £54,907,660 | £69,350,388 | £58,068,399 |

This will give our readers an idea of the relative value of the imports in these years. It is, however, necessary to notice that there is another account of the computed real value of the merchandise imported in the six months of 1858, which seems to include the whole. According to it, the value of our imports in six months in 1858 was 69,677,151, exceeding the account in the other table just quoted by 11,608,752. We could not suppose that the principal articles included in the detailed table of imports fell so far short of the total, and we mark the difference to make our readers aware of this imperfection of the table of imports, and put them on their guard against supposing that two such similar accounts concern exactly the same things.

The exports in July of the present year show a falling off in every article except beer and ale, lace and patent net, leather unwrought, linen, thread, and yarn, steam-engines, wire, cast iron, seed oil, soap, stationery, and refined sugar. The declared value of all exports in July, 1858, was 10,993,997, against 12,201,532, in July, 1857—a decline of 1,207,535. In July, 1857, however, the exports were unusually large, 2,000,000, above the average monthly exports of the whole year. Accordingly, the value of the exports in July, 1858, exceeds the value of the exports in July, 1856, by 1,025,771. It is also 1,700,000, in excess of the average monthly value of the exports in the present year. The tonnage entered outwards in July, 1858, was upwards of 4000 more than in July, 1857, and 16,000 more than in July, 1856. Our export trade is rapidly extending from its restricted condition in the early part of this year, and our traders are profiting by the experience of the past, and are not again too eagerly pressing forward in the career of speculation. The total value of the exports in the seven months compares as follows:—

| 1856. | 1857. | 1858. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| £68,936,642 | £73,027,918 | £64,461,801 |

We subjoin a tabular view of a few articles of which the difference in the imports and the decrease in the exportations in the month are most remarkable:—

IMPORTS IN JULY.

| ARTICLES IN EXCESS IN 1858. | 1857. | 1858. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Animals—Oxen | No. | No. |
| " Sheep | 5,661 | 9,134 |
| Cocoa | 20,698 | 31,772 |
| Coffee | 554,025 | 2,189,229 |
| " Flour | 5,575,032 | 7,495,679 |
| Corn, Wheat | 299,848 | 478,074 |
| " Flour | 107,110 | 463,731 |
| Hemp | 41,960 | 105,917 |
| Jute | 72,256 | 97,406 |
| Tallow | 69,567 | 93,458 |
| Wool | 16,741,042 | 22,905,938 |
| ARTICLES DEFICIENT IN 1858. | | |
| Cotton | 752,282 | 748,257 |
| Copper ore | 14,210 | 10,956 |
| Flax | 270,295 | 159,661 |
| Palm oil | 101,874 | 86,248 |
| Hides, wet | 67,312 | 61,248 |
| Silk, raw | 893,826 | 270,268 |
| Timber—Deals | 187,005 | 123,842 |
| " Not split | 178,695 | 160,650 |
| Tobacco, stemmed and unstemmed | 3,156,807 | 1,875,078 |
| Wine | 935,642 | 743,629 |

EXPORTS IN JULY—DECLARED VALUE.

| ARTICLES. | 1857. | 1858. |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cottons, Calicoes, etc. | £ 2,771,528 | £ 2,719,550 |
| Yarn | 878,497 | 817,491 |
| Earthenware | 139,324 | 116,156 |
| Haberdashery, &c. | 442,986 | 380,839 |
| Cutlery, &c. | 400,831 | 297,317 |
| Linens (Cloths) | 400,059 | 313,936 |
| Iron, bar | 618,517 | 589,390 |
| Silk stuffs, &c. | 91,168 | 67,372 |
| Other articles | 69,275 | 36,851 |
| Thrown | 99,155 | 55,815 |
| Wool | 260,923 | 198,748 |
| Woollens | 482,499 | 458,580 |
| Worsted stuffs | 399,307 | 356,189 |
| Woollen yarn | 362,656 | 349,888 |

The table already referred to of the computed real value of the merchandise imported into the kingdom in the first six months of 1858, and a table of the declared value of the exports of British produce and manufacture in the same period, with the countries from which the imports came and to which the exports went, indicate the course of our trade during this period.

The total computed value of our imports for six months was, in 1858 £69,677,151

There came from foreign countries 56,446,885
British possessions 13,230,266
In the same year the value of our exports was 53,467,804

Went to foreign countries 33,888,684
British possessions 19,579,150
In the first six months of 1857, the value of our exports was 60,826,381

Went to foreign countries 42,670,603
British possessions 18,155,778

From which it is plain that the decline in our exports is almost exclusively to foreign countries and not to our own colonies, taking them *en masse*. To Victoria, indeed, there is a decline in the six months from 3,159,200, in 1857, to 2,290,465, in 1858. There is also a decline to some other of our Australian possessions, but to Western and Southern Australia there is an increase. The decline in the exports is the greatest in the following countries:—

DECLARED VALUE OF EXPORTS IN SIX MONTHS.

| COUNTRIES. | 1857. | 1858. |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Sweden | £ 230,960 | £ 131,737 |
| Norway | 184,522 | 89,317 |
| Denmark | 370,041 | 211,427 |
| Hanse Towns | 4,881,149 | 3,773,762 |
| France | 3,173,233 | 2,113,542 |
| Syria and Palestine | 416,360 | 270,136 |
| United States | 11,591,536 | 5,752,920 |
| Venezuela | 214,271 | 116,280 |
| Brazil | 2,650,834 | 1,792,071 |

Spain, the Italian States, the Austrian territories, Turkey, Persia and China, on the contrary, show an increase; the last, from 594,487, in 1857 to 906,983, in 1858. This increase, it should be remembered, took place before the arrangement of our differences with China, and while the war with Canton was in progress. It is probably due to the previous large imports of the precious metals into China, which showed an increase of wealth there, and greater means of purchasing in the people. In the growing power of the countries which take a diminished quantity of our articles in the present year to consume more hereafter there can be no doubt, though it may be some time before our exports to them again reach the height of 1857.

We must further notice that the excise returns for six months are published by the Board of Trade. According to them the quantities of excisable articles returned for home consumption in the past six months were as follows:—

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Malt, bsh. ... | 24,514,847 | 26,675,770 | 27,188,149 |
| Spirits, gls. ... | 11,265,265 | 11,742,258 | 11,560,913 |
| Paper, lb. ... | 86,940,070 | 92,053,438 | 86,099,653 |

TRADE OF SEVEN MONTHS.

From the Board of Trade Monthly Returns ended
31st July, 1858.

| No. I. PRINCIPAL ARTICLES. | IMPORTS. | |
|--|------------|------------|
| | 1857. | 1858. |
| ANIMALS—Oxen, Bulls, & Cows .. No. | 20,154 | 16,804 |
| Calves .. | 12,044 | 11,392 |
| Sheep and Lambs .. | 50,804 | 52,414 |
| Swine and Hogs .. | 2,159 | 2,898 |
| ASHES—Pearl and Pot .. cwt. | 56,658 | 36,557 |
| BARK .. | 194,607 | 169,962 |
| BONES .. tons. | 30,047 | 44,069 |
| BRIMSTONE .. cwt. | 319,145 | 596,553 |
| BRISTLES .. lbs. | 1,100,843 | 727,949 |
| CAOUTCHOUC .. cwt. | 11,298 | 14,817 |
| CLOCKS and WATCHES— | | |
| Clocks .. No. | 158,820 | 130,458 |
| Watches .. | 48,282 | 52,097 |
| COCOA .. lbs. | 5,398,957 | 7,086,371 |
| COFFEE .. Total lbs. | 24,142,175 | 35,419,615 |
| CORN—Wheat .. Total qrs. | 1,574,047 | 2,746,442 |
| Barley .. | 1,163,542 | 926,780 |
| Oats .. | 824,073 | 775,100 |
| Peas .. | 106,834 | 71,830 |
| Beans .. | 177,435 | 227,293 |
| Indian Corn or Maize .. | 438,329 | 897,818 |
| Wheat Flour .. Total cwt. | 1,172,748 | 2,792,455 |
| COTTON, RAW .. Total | 5,846,610 | 6,106,432 |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES— | | |
| Value £. | 355,215 | 314,250 |
| CREAM OF TARTAR .. cwt. | 12,436 | 10,601 |
| DYES and DYING STUFFS— | | |
| Cochineal .. cwt. | 10,567 | 5,195 |
| Indigo .. | 45,371 | 35,580 |
| Lac dye .. | 4,811 | 7,706 |
| Logwood .. tons. | 20,858 | 12,733 |
| Madder and Madder Root .. cwt. | 237,644 | 145,274 |
| Garancine .. | 18,758 | 14,683 |
| Shumac .. tons. | 9,768 | 4,843 |
| Terra Japonica .. | 4,763 | 2,430 |
| Cutch .. | 641 | 1,353 |
| Valonia .. | 12,605 | 7,039 |
| ELEPHANTS' TEETH .. cwt. | 4,658 | 6,135 |
| FLAX .. Total cwt. | 756,840 | 452,428 |
| FRUIT—Currants .. cwt. | 119,012 | 100,501 |
| Lemons and Oranges .. bushels. | 577,163 | 700,500 |
| Raisins .. cwt. | 48,503 | 37,523 |
| GUANO .. tons. | 79,387 | 216,821 |
| HAIR—Goat's Hair or Wool .. lbs. | 1,126,477 | 388,378 |
| Manufactures of Hair and Goats' Wool .. Value £. | 147,293 | 93,422 |
| HEMP .. Total cwt. | 159,385 | 274,667 |
| Jute .. | 329,726 | 353,558 |
| HIDES—Dry .. Total cwt. | 124,693 | 138,352 |
| Wet .. | 289,412 | 190,323 |
| HIDES—Tanned .. lbs. | 2,986,490 | 1,763,598 |
| HOPS .. cwt. | 7,278 | 10,755 |
| LEATHER—Boots, Shoes, and Gloves, of all kinds .. pairs | 117,379 | 83,848 |
| Root Fronts .. | 419,989 | 356,628 |
| Gloves .. | 3,002,373 | 2,100,092 |
| METALS—Copper Ore .. Total tons | 50,973 | 51,597 |
| Copper .. cwt. | 52,600 | 63,820 |
| Iron, in Bars .. tons | 16,586 | 7,366 |
| Lead .. | 5,873 | 8,124 |
| Spelter .. | 9,196 | 11,512 |
| Tin .. cwt. | 21,007 | 20,915 |
| OIL—Train .. tons | 7,015 | 6,281 |
| Palm .. cwt. | 350,819 | 359,879 |
| Cocoa Nut .. | 85,220 | 124,223 |
| Olive .. | 9,486 | 11,658 |
| Seed Oil, of all kinds .. | 3,719 | 4,031 |
| OIL SEED CAKES .. tons | 47,558 | 39,007 |
| POTATOES .. cwt. | 330,543 | 1,260,878 |
| PROVISIONS—Bacon & Ham .. cwt. | 334,117 | 145,121 |
| Beef, Salt .. | 73,463 | 115,641 |
| Pork, Salt .. | 62,015 | 63,160 |
| Butter .. | 276,604 | 236,379 |
| Cheese .. | 107,180 | 189,862 |
| Eggs .. No. | 84,386,200 | 89,054,600 |
| Lard .. cwt. | 169,712 | 71,304 |
| QUICKSILVER .. lbs. | 70,538 | 93,474 |
| RICE, not in the Husk .. cwt. | 1,102,196 | 2,002,487 |
| SALT PETRE .. | 249,606 | 166,646 |
| Cubic Nitre .. | 303,821 | 275,093 |
| SEEDS—Clover .. | 131,236 | 124,308 |
| Flax and Linseed .. Total qrs. | 298,800 | 314,512 |
| Rape .. | 84,123 | 77,405 |
| SILK—Raw .. Total lbs. | 6,606,215 | 3,171,474 |
| Waste .. | 12,172 | 8,905 |
| Thrown .. Total lbs. | 417,083 | 231,053 |
| Broad Stuffs—Silk or Satin .. lbs. | 132,460 | 178,412 |
| Gauze, Crapo, and Velvet .. | 14,000 | 15,597 |
| Ribbons .. | 238,331 | 190,710 |
| Plush for Hats .. | 81,721 | 79,881 |
| Baudanas, Corahs, Taffaties, &c. .. | 268,354 | 97,050 |
| SPICES—Cassia Lignea .. lbs. | 163,213 | 116,207 |
| Cinnamon .. | 349,810 | 384,208 |
| Cloves .. | 204,234 | 1,414,187 |
| Ginger .. cwt. | 14,000 | 16,464 |
| Nutmegs .. lbs. | 184,546 | 180,451 |
| Pepper .. | 2,503,978 | 4,317,040 |
| Pimento .. cwt. | 10,905 | 82,471 |
| SPIRITS—Rum .. proof gallons | 3,854,750 | 3,932,505 |
| Brandy .. | 1,986,721 | 427,050 |
| Geneva .. | 110,182 | 70,004 |
| SUGAR—Unrefined .. total cwt. | 4,380,225 | 3,694,397 |
| Molasses .. | 573,013 | 497,222 |
| TALLOW .. | 300,982 | 332,750 |
| TEA .. | 2,502 | 678 |
| TIMBER—Deals, &c. .. total loads | 44,328,083 | 41,032,410 |
| Staves, not exceed 72 in. long .. | 404,370 | 281,575 |
| Wood not sawn .. total loads | 2,734,070 | 359,011 |
| TORACCO—Stemmed .. lbs. | 11,704,104 | 11,390,638 |
| Unstemmed .. | 960,603 | 1,021,133 |
| TURPENTINE—Common .. cwt. | 111,914 | 114,492 |
| WINE .. total gallons | 5,038,770 | 6,168,766 |
| WOOL—Sheep and Lambs' .. total lbs. | 67,706,680 | 68,086,074 |
| Alpaca and the Llama Tribe .. | 1,002,407 | 854,506 |
| WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES— | | |
| Not made up .. Value £. | 836,906 | 444,975 |
| Partially made up, Shawls, &c. lbs. | 12,171 | 10,681 |
| YEAST, dried .. cwt. | 40,702 | 45,095 |

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

| PRINCIPAL ARTICLES. | 1857. | 1858. |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| COCOA .. lbs. | 1,796,632 | 1,696,834 |
| COFFEE .. total lbs. | 7,418,714 | 16,190,027 |
| COTTON, RAW—Total .. cwt. | 902,016 | 674,604 |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES } value £ | | |
| not made up .. | 71,352 | 60,498 |
| GUANO .. tons | 12,325 | 15,787 |
| HIDES, Untanned, Dry .. cwt. | 64,092 | 94,657 |
| Wet .. | 25,260 | 37,836 |
| LEATHER—Gloves .. pairs | 237,663 | 257,757 |
| METALS—Copper .. cwt. | 25,866 | 20,851 |
| Tin in Blocks .. | 4,529 | 3,930 |
| OIL—Palm .. cwt. | 120,207 | 76,646 |
| Cocoa Nut .. | 64,270 | 54,900 |
| Olive .. tons | 475 | 323 |
| QUICKSILVER .. lbs. | 1,204,505 | 357,089 |
| RICE, not in the Husk .. cwt. | 983,852 | 586,549 |
| SALT PETRE .. | 46,405 | 44,435 |
| SEED—Flax and Linseed .. qrs. | 16,710 | 109,111 |
| Rape .. | 39,978 | 75,348 |
| SILK—Raw .. lbs. | 998,844 | 1,069,296 |
| Thrown .. | 173,941 | 218,523 |
| MANUFACTURES—Ran- } Pieces | | |
| dannas, Corahs, Taffaties, &c. .. | 194,956 | 117,908 |
| SPICES—Cassia Lignea .. lbs. | 694,079 | 170,711 |
| Cinnamon .. | 384,533 | 342,306 |
| Cloves .. | 191,620 | 790,916 |
| Ginger .. cwt. | 3,821 | 5,987 |
| Nutmegs .. lbs. | 166,754 | 100,782 |
| Pepper .. | 2,275,329 | 1,469,296 |
| Pimento .. cwt. | 9,098 | 16,040 |
| SPIRITS—Rum .. proof gallons | 1,309,707 | 1,123,136 |
| Brandy .. | 518,772 | 302,408 |
| Geneva .. | 74,806 | 36,467 |
| SUGAR—Unrefined .. cwt. | 152,932 | 127,933 |
| Molasses .. | 28,471 | 50,866 |
| TALLOW .. | 17,032 | 5,798 |
| TEA .. lbs. | 4,925,740 | 2,938,024 |
| TORACCO—Stemmed .. | 48,901 | 34,252 |
| Unstemmed .. | 6,460,223 | 4,995,074 |
| Manufactured, and Snuff .. | 468,712 | 641,174 |
| WINE .. total gallons | 1,159,286 | 1,244,658 |
| WOOL—Sheep and Lambs' .. total lbs. | 19,072,934 | 13,899,561 |
| Alpaca and the Llama Tribe .. | 127,671 | 39,235 |
| WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES } value £ | | |
| TURES, not made up .. | 9,666 | 11,412 |

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

| PRINCIPAL ARTICLES. | 1857. | 1858. |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| APPAREL and SLOPS .. total | 1,174,167 | 1,017,632 |
| BEEF and LAMB .. | 997,196 | 1,227,125 |
| BOOKS, Printed .. | 249,172 | 216,711 |
| BUTTER .. | 324,496 | 270,107 |
| CANDLES, Stearine .. | 168,429 | 84,047 |
| CHEESE .. | 68,827 | 43,253 |
| COALS and CULM .. | 1,808,948 | 1,843,039 |
| CORDEAGE and CABLES .. | 138,214 | 108,358 |
| COTTONS—Calicoes, Cambrics, &c. .. | 17,282,565 | 17,501,634 |
| Lace .. | 257,069 | 229,373 |
| Stockings .. doz. pairs | 203,122 | 95,005 |
| Counterpanes, small Wares .. | 247,307 | 158,659 |
| Thread .. | 311,208 | 273,102 |
| COTTON YARN .. total | 4,883,021 | 5,295,305 |
| EARTHENWARE .. | 915,718 | 675,353 |
| FISH—Herrings .. | 77,587 | 36,225 |
| Other Sorts .. | 30,906 | 25,770 |
| FURNITURE— | | |
| Cabinet and Upholstery Wares .. | 155,532 | 146,817 |
| GLASS—Flint .. | 117,788 | 100,568 |
| Window .. | 28,033 | 22,034 |
| Common Bottles .. | 182,469 | 167,128 |
| Plate .. | 49,774 | 29,151 |
| HABERDASHERY, Millinery .. total | 2,498,173 | 1,937,827 |
| HARDWARES and CUTLERY .. | 2,301,973 | 1,799,556 |
| LEATHER—Unwrought .. | 203,422 | 170,653 |
| Wrought .. total | 997,168 | 752,511 |
| Saddlery and Harness .. | 158,723 | 178,351 |
| LINENS of all kinds .. | 2,501,118 | 2,005,251 |
| Lace Thread .. | 1,616 | 1,274 |
| Thread .. | 225,500 | 166,150 |
| Tapes and small wares .. | 11,730 | 4,380 |
| LINEN YARN .. total | 907,485 | 921,094 |
| MACHINERY—Steam Engines .. | 633,475 | 750,446 |
| Other Sorts .. | 1,444,003 | 1,349,297 |
| METALS—Iron, Pig .. | 907,700 | 668,593 |
| Bar .. | 3,069,971 | 3,109,272 |
| Wire .. | 113,200 | 117,706 |
| Cast .. total | 461,824 | 493,374 |
| Wrought, of all Sorts .. | 2,323,274 | 1,847,310 |
| Steel, Unwrought .. | 485,958 | 310,053 |
| Copper, Pigs, &c. .. | 386,009 | 315,199 |
| Sheets and Nails .. | 1,037,498 | 942,176 |
| Wrought, or other Sorts .. | 220,232 | 201,822 |
| Brass .. | 77,985 | 81,510 |
| Lead, Pig, Rolled, &c. .. total | 301,000 | 214,968 |
| Ore, Litharge .. | 121,888 | 91,810 |
| Tin, Unwrought .. | 100,733 | 168,110 |
| Plates .. total | 947,500 | 788,020 |
| OIL, Seed .. | 380,748 | 445,502 |
| PAINTERS' COLOURS .. | 270,738 | 203,288 |
| PICKLES and SAUCES .. | 185,065 | 151,401 |
| PLATE, JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c. .. | 295,871 | 200,336 |
| SALT .. total | 216,182 | 184,089 |
| SILK MANUFAC.—Stuffs, &c. .. | 510,702 | 335,771 |
| Other articles of Silk only .. | 332,032 | 178,188 |
| Mixed with other materials .. | 341,500 | 211,168 |
| SILK, Thrown .. total | 592,772 | 244,831 |
| Twist and Yarn .. | 209,871 | 98,738 |
| SODA .. | 148,113 | 129,484 |
| SODAS .. | 445,928 | 430,840 |
| SPIRITS .. total | 540,015 | 110,108 |
| STATIONERY .. | 421,853 | 427,442 |
| SUGAR, Refined .. | 210,125 | 154,574 |
| WOOL, Sheep and Lambs' .. total | 727,867 | 500,873 |
| WOOLLENS—Cloth of all Kinds .. | 1,806,107 | 1,523,105 |
| Mixed Stuffs, Flannels, &c. .. | 2,428,317 | 1,844,495 |
| Entered at value .. | 319,740 | 197,177 |
| Stockings .. | 71,371 | 40,800 |
| Worsted Stuffs .. total | 2,121,754 | 1,680,206 |
| WOOLLEN and Worsted Yarn .. | 1,085,481 | 1,481,703 |
| TOTAL DECLARED VALUE— | | |
| Enumerated Articles .. | 67,787,029 | 60,017,254 |
| Unenumerated Articles .. | 5,239,984 | 4,444,547 |
| All Articles .. | 73,027,013 | 64,461,801 |

IV.—SHIPPING—ENTERED INWARDS.

| COUNTRIES WHENCE ARRIVED. | 1857. | | 1858. | |
|---|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| Brit. Poss. North Amer. | 836 | 405,588 | 589 | 265,809 |
| East Indies .. | 420 | 313,728 | 443 | 351,682 |
| Australia .. | 91 | 73,464 | 92 | 67,683 |
| All other Parts .. | 1,525 | 299,825 | 1,675 | 323,814 |
| For. Countries—Russia. | 769 | 189,332 | 1,108 | 260,566 |
| Sweden .. | 477 | 77,254 | 602 | 105,533 |
| Norway .. | 714 | 122,927 | 770 | 132,471 |
| Denmark .. | 1,226 | 111,148 | 940 | 90,545 |
| Prussia .. | 1,601 | 297,514 | 1,476 | 271,355 |
| Other Germ. States | 1,303 | 274,850 | 886 | 219,269 |
| Holland .. | 1,218 | 229,795 | 1,037 | 215,333 |
| Belgium .. | 544 | 115,198 | 701 | 118,120 |
| France .. | 2,051 | 289,240 | 3,855 | 440,082 |
| Spain .. | 435 | 73,536 | 472 | 81,948 |
| Portugal .. | 427 | 65,415 | 489 | 67,167 |
| Italian States .. | 427 | 94,911 | 489 | 107,579 |
| Turkish Dominions. | 166 | 54,602 | 209 | 63,217 |
| Wallachia & Mold .. | 102 | 19,352 | 181 | 34,391 |
| Other Europ. States | 50 | 7,893 | 83 | 14,614 |
| Egypt .. | 169 | 72,455 | 276 | 115,117 |
| United States .. | 890 | 847,917 | 893 | 821,429 |
| Mexico, For. W. I., and Cen. America. | 358 | 127,201 | 405 | 141,857 |
| Brazil .. | 204 | 63,317 | 220 | 60,657 |
| Other States in Ame- rica, Africa, Asia .. | 576 | 236,343 | 732 | 341,324 |
| Total .. | 16,588 | 4,462,805 | 18,628 | 4,711,562 |

COUNTRIES TO
WHICH DEPARTED.

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

| | | | | |
|---|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| Brit. Poss. North Amer. | 717 | 292,516 | 615 | 277,725 |
| East Indies | 550 | 384,542 | 514 | 374,446 |
| Australia | 333 | 274,460 | 288 | 229,336 |
| All other Parts | 1,841 | 424,599 | 1,924 | 443,360 |
| For. Countries—Russia. | 1,219 | 245,533 | 1,355 | 278,941 |
| Sweden | 550 | 101,860 | 546 | 85,797 |
| Norway | 489 | 65,620 | 410 | 57,196 |
| Denmark | 2,020 | 230,883 | 1,501 | 163,352 |
| Prussia | 1,468 | 257,098 | 1,458 | 260,597 |
| Other Ger. States .. | 2,549 | 471,203 | 2,585 | 455,186 |
| Holland | 1,702 | 311,488 | 1,818 | 332,336 |
| Belgium | 665 | 122,665 | 794 | 139,564 |
| France | 5,940 | 799,446 | 5,759 | 768,670 |
| Spain | 1,059 | 213,465 | 1,061 | 215,526 |
| Portugal | 480 | 93,406 | 345 | 62,239 |
| Italian States | 771 | 217,889 | 879 | 224,827 |
| Turkish Dominions. | 321 | 97,135 | 367 | 103,742 |
| Wallachia & Mold .. | 50 | 7,272 | 57 | 7,777 |
| Other Europ. States | 101 | 22,451 | 119 | 29,400 |
| Egypt | 217 | 63,239 | 208 | 63,358 |
| United States | 788 | 759,337 | 757 | 720,616 |
| Mexico, For. W. I., and Cen. America | 410 | 145,850 | 433 | 164,932 |
| Brazil | 385 | 123,022 | 305 | 98,036 |
| Other States in Africa, Asia. | 649 | 222,023 | 637 | 213,559 |
| TOTAL | 25,280 | 5,967,002 | 24,735 | 5,796,013 |

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

London, Friday Evening.

THE accounts from all parts of the country during the week, bear uniform testimony to the general improvement of trade, both domestic and foreign, and to the turn which prices have taken in favour of producers and manufacturers. This is especially the case in the great staples whose principal seats are in Lancashire and Yorkshire. To some extent the advance is, unquestionably, attributable to higher terms being required for cotton and wool; but, mainly, it is due to dealers and merchants being out of stock—a circumstance that places them in a great measure at the mercy of producers who, being full, or comparatively full, of orders for lengthened periods, can exact pretty much their own terms. The intelligence of the settlement of the dispute with China has had considerable effect in producing this state of things, especially as the opening of new markets upon a large scale is extremely probable. It is also in some degree owing to an active demand for our manufactures from Bombay and Kurrachee, which will probably be followed by one equally extensive from Calcutta and Madras. At Liverpool cotton is still going up, as might be expected in the face of an increasing consumption; but the character of the advices from the United States leads spinners and dealers to confine their purchases as nearly as possible to existing wants, and to look with eagerness for the public opening of the Atlantic Telegraph in order that prices may be retained at something like their natural range, and be regulated more by the ordinary laws of demand and supply than by speculative operations of jobbing capitalists. As to wool, the London sales terminated on Tuesday with an average advance of 2d. per lb. The whole quantity offered amounted to nearly 80,000 bales. Of this large supply only 20,000 bales were taken for the Continent, being a less proportion than usual, leaving nearly 60,000 which have gone into home consumption. The whole that was offered having been taken at advanced rates, and there being no speculation such as existed last year, are facts that prove the woollen manufacture to be in a sound healthy state; and that, though manufacturers may complain of the smallness of their profits, there is good reason to expect a considerable period of prosperity. As to flax and linen manufactures, the scarcity of the raw material has led to a considerable advance, which of course tells upon goods; but hitherto it has not been sufficient to arrest the demand, nor are makers able to accumulate stocks. If, however, the rising terms required for the raw material should check the consumption, which at present appears improbable, the cotton and woollen trades will feel the benefit of it, especially towards the close of the year. The iron and hardware manufactures continue to improve slowly. The improvement, however, does not as yet appear to be equally diffused. Some houses are described as being busy, while others are idle. This is always the first stage in the process of reaction. Some districts are earlier prepared with their orders than others; and as every house has its special connexions, the fact of some not being so busy as others only proves, not the inactivity of trade, but its progressive revival. The traffic receipts of the leading railways continue to bear evidence of the greater circulation of goods in all parts of the country, for they are again larger than they were in the previous week; and a further confirmation, with regard to exports, appears from the Board of Trade returns for the month of July issued yesterday. For instance, in June the declared value of the exports amounted to 10,241,483*l.*, but in July it reached 10,998,997*l.*, showing an increase of 757,514*l.* A glance over the items will show that this increase has arisen not so much from larger exports of any particular articles, as from a general improvement in that respect in proportion to the magnitude of the trade in each. The money market during the week has been very easy. The range for discounts of the highest class paper has been from 2½ to 2¾, while the supplies are exceedingly ample. Bills from the manufacturing districts have been more general, and they are sought for by the discounters, because they are regarded as founded upon safe, bona fide, and unspeculative transactions.

The Manchester market has to a great extent been influenced, both on Tuesday and again yesterday, by the intelligence of peace having been made with China on terms favourable to the trade of this country. The extension of the vast markets of that country is a most important event for cotton manufacturers and spinners; and it has imparted great cheerfulness to the operations of the week. But independently of this event, everybody perceives that the whole of the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and of Yorkshire also, are making way in the right direction; for, gradually but surely, indications of a reviving home trade and of a more general foreign demand are showing themselves, and strengthening the hands of producers. In the early part of last week there was some degree of hesitation on the part of buyers to pay the advanced prices required by spinners and manufacturers; but last Friday, again on Tuesday,

and again to-day, there has been an obvious and even a marked willingness to accede to the terms required. Home consumers have found that they could make no impression by bidding less; and continental buyers, having discovered the strong position held by sellers, have been endeavouring to place their orders. Sellers, however, have been less and less disposed to contract on previous terms. The result has been an advance all round. In yarns for export spinners are now requiring ½d. to ¾d. per lb. more; and they have been generally successful in obtaining it. The Germans have been the principal buyers; but a good deal has also been done for India and China. The makers of goods for China have, as might be expected under all the circumstances, been stimulated to demand higher prices. They have raised plain shirtings from 3d. to 4½d. per piece. But even this advance has not satisfied many manufacturers. Their extreme requirements have, consequently, restricted operations. In all other goods the tendency of prices, under a steady and growing demand, is in favour of sellers, and against the buyer.

The Leeds woollen trade shows no new features this week. It continues steady, and a fair amount of business has been done in most of the warehouses, particularly for the home trade. The attendance of buyers in the cloth halls has been moderately good. The inquiry has principally run upon heavy goods, suitable for the approaching autumn and winter; and for novelties that appear to possess recommendations either from their pattern or their texture. The clothiers throughout the district are fully occupied; and the dressing, dyeing, and finishing branches are actively employed. The anticipated visit of her Majesty has also imparted some activity to the building trade and the branches connected with it.

At Huddersfield there has been an average attendance of buyers, and considerable activity has prevailed in some branches, particularly in mixture unions and Bedford and woollen cords. Large quantities of these goods were sold at both markets this week at fair prices; and the manufacturers have still orders on hand. The practice of ordering goods to pattern direct from the manufacturer a season in advance is now very extensively adopted in the Huddersfield, as well as other markets. Hence, large quantities of goods made in the district are delivered direct from the mills, and do not appear at all under the head of market sales. For the country trade the demand for nearly all kinds of goods is limited; and the houses exclusively engaged in this branch are not doing so much as they usually do at this season of the year. The low goods trade has improved considerably during the last few weeks; and unions in smart light mixtures and chevots sell well at from 10d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. A demand for ladies' cloakings has again set in, and further extensive orders are anticipated. The black and plain mixture doeskin and superfine trades are somewhat quieter. The latter indeed are dull for the season. Trade in some of the warehouses has been quiet, and the parcels sold have been small; but prices have been maintained.

At Halifax improvement continues to be manifested in all descriptions of local business; and the prospects are universally admitted to be far better than they have been at any time since the late commercial collapse. In wool we have to repeat our late reports of increased demand and higher prices, particularly in the fine bright sorts. Yarns have advanced, and the spinners have remunerative orders in hand. A heavier class of goods, suitable for the more advanced season of the year, are now in demand, and are being extensively made. The carpet trade generally is brisk, the orders being good both from home and abroad.

The worsted trade at Bradford has been rather quiet; but there is still a fair amount of business doing. As to wools, bright-haired sorts have been in good demand at improving prices. Other qualities besides these lustres, especially Southdowns, have been inquired for; but with fewer indications of any improvement in rates. Noils and short wools have throughout commanded a ready sale at buoyant prices. An increasing demand for yarns has been maintained firmly; both home and export houses have been giving out orders freely, at the prices asked by the spinners. The increased business, therefore, is uniform, and comparatively little machinery is standing. Cotton warps of all qualities remain firm in both demand and price. At both markets this week there has been a fair attendance of buyers of goods, both for domestic use and for foreign export; and stocks being low, there has been nearly a general clearing out, while orders have been rather plentifully received, generally at better prices. Few looms, consequently, are idle, and the population is well employed.

At Rochdale the buyers of flannels have been pretty numerous; and there is an obvious disposition on the part of merchants to operate somewhat freely. Most of the manufacturers, consequently, are well employed on orders—certainly as fully as they can well venture to go with the present upward tendency of wool. There is therefore a constant struggle between buyer and seller whether prices shall be advanced in some degree commensurate with the increased value put upon the raw material; and in most cases buyers are compelled to yield to the manufacturer. There is no want of employment among the operative classes. Indeed, some manufacturers have positively refused large orders for delivery

at long dates, partly because they are already engaged, and partly because they apprehend a further advance in wools.

The China news has had, no effect upon the silk trade at present, either in Manchester, Coventry, Macclesfield, Spitalfields, or elsewhere. It has been steady, and so has the value of the raw material. There is a good demand for all the goods that are made. The shawl manufacture at Paisley is very active.

Nottingham and Leicester hosiery, lace, and glove trades have been more active than they were last week, some good orders having been received from Germany and the United States. The home trade is extending; and the prospects both for autumn and winter are generally considered to be very cheering. Manufacturers are keeping down stocks; they are producing for immediate requirements; and they are certainly doing a safe business.

Trade at Birmingham is described as slowly improving. A good many manufacturers have been fully employed; but others have been slack. Orders are coming in more freely from the agricultural districts, and also from Lancashire and Yorkshire. The Foreign trade is gradually improving. The iron trade is also better, but it is unequal, for while some establishments are not working more than half-time, others have six weeks' orders on hand. For charcoal iron of the best quality there is a good demand, and more inquiry is obvious for sheets and plates.

The accounts from Sheffield are pretty much to the same effect; but on the whole they are more cheerful than from Birmingham.

The Scotch and Welsh iron trades are gradually mending.

The Pottery trades of Staffordshire, which felt severely the late collapse, are also improving. Though much less active than they were this time last year, the make of goods, both for home and abroad, is about equal to that of the corresponding period in 1856.

The linen trade of Belfast and the neighbourhood continues to feel the effects of increased activity in the home demand for goods, while for most descriptions the foreign markets, particularly those of New York, Havannah, and Mexico, are rapidly reviving. With regard to hand-loom linens, the reports are uniformly good. The stock of drills is decreasing, and prices are a point or two higher. In diapers but little has been doing, but prices are firm. The demand for printing lawns is still improving, but stocks are being reduced and prices are firmer. Cambric and linen handkerchiefs sell rapidly. Light linens for printing have been sold to a considerable extent at the late advance, and stocks are far from accumulating. For goods for dyeing and for hollands the demand continues active at firm rates, and the stocks are moderate. For heavy linens there has been a brisk demand at the advance asked by the manufacturers of ½d. to 1d. per yard. This advance, however, has rather checked sales; but stocks are limited and the makers firm. Power-loom linens have been sold largely during the week at the late advance, and drills have been in considerable request. With regard to white linens, the home trade, which was rather dull last week, is healthy, and steadily improving. The export demand is good, and prices very firm. In many cases they are higher. From the country places round about the accounts of the improvement of trade are equally cheering. In Armagh, on the last market-day, the market was cleared of rough brown linens and of goods for dyeing purposes, at full prices; but there was rather less doing in other articles. In Lurgan the supply of goods was small. Bird-eye diapers were in good demand, but lawns and damasks dull. In Mogherafelt and Moneyvore stocks are small and prices higher; and in Ballymena, on Saturday, coarse goods sold freely at an advance of ½d. to ¾d. per yard, and fine goods at an advance of from 1d. to 1½d. per yard. The advance in prices here noted has imparted firmness to the yarn-market, and there is a good active demand. The supplies of new flax are coming in, and they are selling freely at advanced prices.

From Dundee the letters describe considerable movement in the flax and linen trades, consequent upon a marked advance in the raw material. For some qualities of flax an advance of fully 3*l.* per ton has been established. The demand is still unsatisfied. The better descriptions of flax are still being run upon; but medium and lower sorts have participated in the improvement. Fine tows have also been in demand at better prices; mediums and the lower kinds of Codillas in demand. Jute in steady request. Owing to this general tendency yarns are advancing, especially the flax kinds. Tow yarns are also held with great firmness; and spinners are requiring some advance.

WOOL MARKET CIRCULAR.

THE colonial wool sales closed on Tuesday evening. The attendance of buyers, both English and foreign, has been good from the commencement to the close. Prices have advanced during the sales 1d. to 2d. per lb. About 15 per cent. of the wool sold has been taken for foreign account, the French and Belgians taking the great bulk. Very little was bought for Germany. Nearly 80,000 bales have been sold. The market is described as in a very healthy state, and prices are very firm.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

The week has been distinguished by meetings of many of the minor railway companies, but no particular circumstance has been developed calling for special remark.

We trust, as soon as the bustle incidental to these semi-annual gatherings, and the payment of dividends shall have subsided, that directors will set to work earnestly, and in good faith, to draw up such a scheme of railway policy as will be calculated to attain the desirable end of terminating contests and developing traffic.

It is quite clear that a disposition to meet each other (if we except the Great-Northern) and arrange differences, exists on the part of the leading railway companies. We shall not stop to inquire whether this unwonted harmony of feeling is due to awakened good sense or to pressure arising from vanishing dividends and discontented shareholders. That it does exist, is proved by the open speaking and admission of several railway chairmen, and it therefore remains for the shareholders to take care that this good disposition is not suffered to cool, but is made to bear legitimate fruits in a new policy, and in a permanent cessation of ruinous competition.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.—The report presented at the general meeting of shareholders in the Grand Russian Railway Company, held at St. Petersburg on the 26th of June, states with reference to the five great railway sections, comprising in all 2585 miles, the company propose to concentrate their energies as follows, viz.:—1. To connect as soon as possible St. Petersburg with Königsberg, and with the Prussian system. 2. To push forward actively and open in the shortest time the line from Moscow to Nijni-Novgorod. 3. To commence during this year the works on the southern line, between the Samara and Theodosia, in order to effect the junction of the Dnieper above the cataracts opposite Ekaterinoslav with the Black Sea. It is anticipated that the communication with Prussia, without break of line, may take place at the beginning of the year 1861; and that the remainder of the line to Warsaw may be opened for traffic in 1862. As regards the Southern line, and more especially the section from the Samara to Theodosia, the directors announce that they will shortly be in a position to make the contracts for the immediate execution of the works across the Crimea. The result of the working from May until December of the only portion of the lines opened for traffic, viz. that between St. Petersburg, Gatchina, and Louga (making a total distance of about 57 miles) was a surplus of only about 212l. 10s. over the working expenses. The report remarks that this is "a result which might have been expected, the traffic carried on by us in 1857 having been merely experimental." The financial statement shows that the sum at the disposal of the company on the 31st May last was 3,389,292l. It is pointed out that the twelve millions sterling, secured to the company by the first payment on the shares issued, will not suffice to carry out the estimates submitted in the report. An issue of debentures has been accordingly resorted to. Of these the Government take a portion on account of the Provincial Benevolent banks; other public bodies have made similar proposals; and a total of about 3,200,000l. of the loan is thus provided for. The whole issue of debentures being 5,600,000l., a sum of 2,400,000l. has been assigned to the general public.

GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA.—The step lately adopted by the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, with a view to induce the shareholders to raise the capital required for the completion of the undertaking, has been followed by an extraordinary fall in the price of the stock. The proposal put forward presses with peculiar severity upon the poorer class of stockholders, many of whom, being unable to increase their stake in the undertaking, will have the mortification of seeing the advantages derivable from the directors' plan monopolised by their more wealthy fellow-partners.—*Times*. (We think it right to advise small capitalists to look well before they invest in this line.)

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Causes of Accidents on Railways, and into the possibility of removing any such causes by further legislation, has been published. The report states that the causes of accidents on railways may be classified under three heads:—Inattention of servants; defective materials, either in the works or rolling stock; excessive speed. The opinion of the committee is, that the supervision necessary to check the carelessness of men employed, and insufficiency of material, is best given by the companies themselves; but that the Board of Trade should be invested with the fullest powers to investigate and report in cases of accidents or neglect of the companies.

A rate of speed considerably in excess of what is safe is sometimes attained on many of the lines. Such excessive speed has arisen, not so much from the average speed required as from the want of strict punctuality in the time of the departure and arrival of trains, which leads to increased speed to make up for lost time.

The committee does not recommend any direct legislative interference by the House upon the question of the extreme speed at which railway trains may be permitted to travel. But perfect regularity in the time of departure and arrival by the trains, a material element of safety in railway travelling, may be attained by enacting that—the public should have some means of obtaining prompt and cheap redress in the recovery of penalties in every case of want of punctuality. The necessity of communication between guard and engine-driver is insisted upon, and various suggestions are made with regard to telegraphic communication, the distance apart of telegraphic stations; but the day and night signals, breaks, &c., are better left to the railway boards' own management. In conclusion, it is the opinion of the committee that the Board of Trade must apply to Parliament for sufficient powers to carry out the above recommendations.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Mincing Lane, Friday Evening.

BUSINESS, although somewhat inactive, continues healthy. The easy condition of the money market facilitates the steady progression of *bona fide* trade, but the magnitude of existing stocks, and the continuation of rather liberal arrivals, still keep speculation in check, and induce the legitimate trader to withhold purchases as soon as he finds them affecting prices to his disadvantage. Meanwhile the clearances from warehouses indicate a large and increasing consumption of most of the leading products, and as the condition of the working classes is necessarily improving by the extension of manufacturing operations, there is every prospect that this important feature will be permanently sustained.

The Board of Trade Returns bear satisfactory evidence of an advancing trade in foreign and colonial merchandise throughout the country. The duty-paid entries of sugar continue greatly in excess of former years, as also do the exports of coffee. The home deliveries of tea show an increase of nearly 1,000,000 lbs. on the seven months. Of nearly all products the imports have been very large, and except in the article sugar, the extension of home and export clearances has not trenchanted materially upon the aggregate stock in the United Kingdom.

SUGAR.—The market continued inactive until yesterday, when the demand somewhat improved, and rather a large business was concluded in West India descriptions. Prices have undergone very little fluctuation. Good grocery qualities have made rather higher rates, and brown and inferior yellow have in all instances recovered the recent decline. The landing of 8800 tons has again increased the stock, but the deliveries, which for the week reach 4900 tons, are much in excess of last year's, so that the relative position of supplies in the two periods remains about the same as before. The Netherlands Trading Company have advertised 57,376 baskets Java sugar for sale at Rotterdam on the 1st September against 22,132 baskets in September last year, and the valuations are said to be affixed at 1½ to 2½ above the last public sales. On the Continent as well as in the United States, the markets are advised as active, with an upward tendency in prices.

MOLASSES.—Small sales of Antigua made at 16s. 6d., which is the former value.

DRY-SALTHERIES.—Cutch firm, and sales at 34s. Gambier steady at 15s. to 15s. 6d.

WEST INDIA.—The week's transactions comprise 4037 hogsheds, including Barbadoes at 39s. to 46s. for low to good grocery. Demerara, 44s. to 48s.; Grenada, 38s. to 43s. 6d.

MAURITIUS.—The public sales have offered only 1985 bags, a small portion salvage, sold at 34s. to 35s. for brown, low soft to fine yellow, 38s. to 45s., grainy, 45s. 6d. to 48s.

BENGAL.—3983 bags realised 81s. to 36s. 6d. for low brown date, 37s. to 38s. 6d. for low to middling yellow Dumma date.

MADRAS.—5100 bags good grocery kinds met a good competition and realised full prices; good and very superior growing yellow 46s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.; middling to good, small grain 43s. 6d. to 45s. 6d.; syrups 41s. to 41s. 6d. per cwt.

PENANG.—The whole of 5839 bags refining kinds was bought in rather above market dates, brown at 88s. to 89s., and yellow 89s. 6d. to 43s. per cwt.

FOREIGN.—52 hds. St. Croix sold at 42s. for brown and 44s. to 46s. for low to fine grocery; 200 hds., 16 trs. Cuba Muscovado, brown and yellow 38s. to 44s. 6d., a portion salvage 35s. to 39s.; 100 bxs. clayed, mid. to good yellow, 43s. 6d. to 45s. 6d. Floating cargoes have been steadily held, but buyers have acted with reserve, and only one, consisting of 200 tons Rio, is reported to have been sold, at 25s. per cwt. f. p. a.

REFINED.—Stoved goods have met a very limited demand, but prices are steadily maintained; Brown Lumps have realised 53s. per cwt. Unstoved goods continue in request, and Pieces have sold to a fair extent at 46s. 6d. and 47s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—The clearances have somewhat fallen off, especially those for export, but the demand is well sustained, and the rather liberal supplies brought on offer have been readily disposed of at full prices. The sales comprise 780 casks, 850 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon; low mid to middling, 64s. 6d. to 67s.; middling to good middling bold colory, 68s. 6d. to 76s.; and good bold blue, 79s. to 81s.; 296 casks Neigherry, low mid to good mid colory, 65s. 6d. to 76s. 6d.; yellow triage and ordinary, 57s. to 60s.; pea berry, 71s. to 74s. per cwt.; 653 casks Tellicherry, middling to good middling palish, 66s. to 74s. per cwt.; 150 bags Costa Rica, 50s. to 64s. A floating cargo St. Domingo is reported sold, but the price has not been allowed to transpire.

COCOA.—Small sales of middling red Grenada have been effected privately at 46s. 6d.; but 300 bags Trinidad in auction obtained scarcely any bids and were all bought in at 56s. to 70s. for grey to fine red, except one lot good grey which sold at 52s. 6d. per cwt.

SPIRITS.—The arrivals of rum have increased the stock to 28,355 pns. against 26,340 pns. at this time last year. The market is steady. Demerara sold at 2s. 2d., proof; Jamaica, 3s. 9d.; Leeward Islands, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per gallon proof.

SAGO.—A small sale of 150 cs. went steadily. Common large grain bringing 17s., and yellowish to fine white medium 19s. 6d. to 22s. per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—The delivery of 278 tons against a landing of only 45 tons, has further reduced the stock to 3580 tons against 4970 tons last year. There have been free buyers of both landed and floating parcels, but business has been to some extent checked by the high prices required. On the spot the sales are about 3000 bags Bengal, 11 per cent. at 41s.; and 8½ to 6 per cent. at 42s. 6d. to 44s. 6d., with small lots 3½ per cent. at 47s. per cwt. For arrival 300 tons have been sold at 41s. 9d. English refined has been advanced 1s. per cwt., and is now quoted 44s. per cwt.

INDIGO.—East India descriptions are firmly held, and the demand has this week been again active. Public sales of 128 snrs. Guatemala, of indifferent assortment, went unevenly at rather lower prices for all but the good qualities; 3s. 2d. to 6s. 4d. was paid for low lean cortes to fine sobres.

COCHINEAL.—The sales have offered 310 bags, which met only a moderate competition. Honduras grain sold in some cases rather cheaper. Other imports were chiefly bought in. Prices ranged as follows:—Honduras silvers, clean small to good bold, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 1d.; pusty, 3s. 3d.; blacks, 4s. 3d. to 5s.; Tenerife silvers, 3s. 7d. to 3s. 10d., and blacks, 3s. 11d. to 4s. 1d. per lb.

RUBBER.—Rather a large business has been concluded in good East India lump, at 7½d. cash. Para is firmly held, and fine quoted at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.

HEMP.—Russian has been taken off more freely at rather better prices privately, and in public sales 30 tons St. Petersburg clean sold at 29l. 5s. per ton for sound, and 28l. 5s. for slight damaged. Manilla hemp has also been more on request, and business is reported privately at fully late rates, but 665 bales in auction met only a partial sale at 26l. 5s. to 27l. 5s. for fair roping.

JUTE continues in active demand, 2000 bales have been taken for arrival at 17l. 10s. ex-ship for Nos. 1, 2, and 3, with allowance for damage; and 2000 bales on the spot at 10s. to 15s. advance on the sales of Wednesday week, besides which 3100 bales were disposed of in auction at 16l. to 20l. per ton for medium and good, fully confirming the private terms.

COIL.—96 tons 1000 bales yarn sold steadily at 19s. to 26s. for coarse to medium; several parcels fibre, 23l. 15s. to 25l. 10s.; 990 coils Cochin rope 25l. 5s. to 31l., and 20 tons Cochin Junk 14l. 7s. 6d. to 22l. 15s. per ton.

FLAX.—In consequence of the unfavourable crop accounts, prices have advanced 8l. per ton in the North, which has rendered holders less disposed to sell here, but business is too restricted to establish quotations.

COTTON.—The improved condition of the manufacturing trade has induced a better tone in the market for the raw material, and transactions have been upon a larger scale both in London and Liverpool, whilst prices have in general had an upward tendency.

The week's sales at Liverpool are 66,400 bales; prices ½d. higher for Upland, and 1-16th for Mobile. Imports, 55,672 bales. The week's business in London is 1300 bales, including 1000 Surat at 3½d. to 5½d. for ord. seedy to good fair, and 800 Madras at 5d. to 5½d. for ord. seedy to good fair Tinnerelly.

METALS.—Transactions are still limited in extent, but quotations generally firm—Scotch pig iron is worth 55s. 6d. to 56s. The week's shipments are reported 12,893 tons against 10,786 tons in the corresponding week last year. The few sales of tin have been at 114l. for Straits, and 116l. for Banca; Spelter is quoted 23l. 10s., which is again easier. Copper and lead remain without alteration in value. To-day Straits tin sold at 115l. in auction.

OIL-SEEDS.—The week's arrivals of linseed are 8850 quarters, the whole East India, except 750 quarters, which consisted of Alexandria seed, and of which 400 quarters have sold for export at 54s. 6d. ex-ship. Bombay seed offers at 60s., and Calcutta at 58s. to 58s. on the spot. Of the latter, as also of Taganrog, several sales have been made for arrival at 58s. delivered U.K. Rapeseed is still drooping in value. Calcutta, fine, 57s.

to 58.; Bombay, 66s. to 67s.; inferior, 51s. to 60s.; Black Sea, 35s. to 36s.; Danube, 68s. to 69s.

OILS.—Linsed has declined to 33s. to 33s. 6d. on the spot, and 33s. 6d. to 33s. 9d. for delivery, with few buyers at the decline. Rape is held for late rates, but is extremely dull of sale. Foreign refined, 48s. 6d. to 49s.; brown, 44s.; and English, 42. 6d. Gingly and ground nut: Bombay, 35s. to 36s.; Madras, 39s. to 39s. 6d. per cwt. In the absence of business olive oils remain nominally unaltered, but are, perhaps, obtainable on slightly easier terms, say, Mogadore, 42l.; Malaga, 44l. 10s.; Galipoli, 45l. to 45l. 10s. per tun. Cocoa-nut is inactive, but the clearances for export are large. Ceylon sells at 36s. to 36s. 6d.; Cochin at 38s. to 39s. per cwt. Palm in demand for export, and after large sales at 37s. 6d., holders now require 38s. for fine Lagos. The market for fish oils is seasonably improving. Spermin has advanced to 90l. for fine, and stocks are short. Common oils are unaltered. Pale southern, 37l.; pale seal, 39l.; and cod, 35l. per tun.

TALLOW.—The deliveries have been much in excess of arrival, and most of the supplies coming in from Odessa have been ordered to outports. The market has consequently been firm, and, within the last day or two, "bear" speculators have appeared as buyers to cover delivery contracts, and prices have advanced to 49s. on the spot, the same for the last three months, and 49s. 6d. for spring delivery.

At auction to-day, 35 casks Y.C. sold at 48s. to 48s. 3d.; 40 casks Odessa, 48s. to 48s. 9d.; 118 casks Ukraine, 48s. 9d. to 49s. 6d.; 150 casks Taganrog, 48s. to 49s. 6d.; 79 casks Archangel, 47s. 9d. to 48s. Town tallow advanced to 51s. 3d.; rough fat to 2s. 8d. In other respects the market letter remains the same.

STATEMENT OF TALLOW SHIPPING AT ST. PETERSBURG.

| | 1858. | 1857. | 1856. |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| | cks. | cks. | cks. |
| Total shipped 30th July, O.S. | 23,939 | 15,988 | 26,377 |
| " Subsequently. | — | 90,406 | 91,410 |
| Total at close of navigation | — | 106,394 | 117,787 |
| Destination: | | | |
| London | 12,217 | 5,072 | 8,475 |
| Other English ports | 3,811 | 5,498 | 9,388 |
| Foreign ports | 443 | 149 | 1,008 |
| Not despatched..... | 7,468 | 5,269 | 7,506 |
| | 23,939 | 15,988 | 26,377 |

WOOL.—The third series of colonial sales concluded on Thursday, having comprised 77,557 bales, viz. 18,178 Sydney, 30,036 Port Phillip, 9411 Van Diemen's Land, 5716 Adelaide, 3396 New Zealand, 720 Swan River, and 10,100 Cape. The sales progressed with increasing animation throughout, and an advance of 1d. per lb. on the previous series, established at the opening, was increased to 1½d. to 2½d. per lb. at the close. Exporters took only about 20,000 bales, the improvement arising more immediately from the satisfactory extension of the home trade. The low wool sales closed to-day, having offered 6989 bales, principally East India, Russian, and South American. Prices scarcely varied from those of the June sales. The annual display of the Paget Sound Agricultural and Hudson's Bay Company's flocks took place at these sales. They are described as a useful class of wool, and in some cases capable of taking rank among fine wools.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

INDIAN AND AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—A company is in course of organisation, under the title of the Indian and Australian Telegraph Company (limited), for extending telegraphic communication to China and Australia. The prospectus mentions that it is understood that the Indian Government contemplate a continuance of the Red Sea line to Kurrachee and Ceylon. The company now formed proposes to carry the first section of its wires from Ceylon to Singapore; and eventually further sections will be continued to Hong-Kong and Australia.

NETHERLANDS LAND INCLOSURE COMPANY.—The Netherlands Land Inclosure Company are making application to the Dutch Government for a modification of some of the conditions of their concession, which, after their heavy losses from the storm of last year, would, if they were literally enforced, press with such severity as to necessitate the entire abandonment of the undertaking. It is only on account of the loss of 100,000l. sustained since the introduction of a better system, by the rising of the Scheldt at a critical moment to a point higher than had been known for seventy years, that the request for temporary assistance is preferred. The expenditure has been 366,000l., and the assets in the shape of recovered land are now only 60,000l. The company are bound within a certain term to make a canal and barrier required by the Government, and essential to the maintenance of the navigation of the Scheldt, which will cost 204,000l. This sum it will be impossible for them to raise without help, and they

accordingly ask for a loan, or a guarantee of interest that may enable them to obtain it. As security they offer a lien upon the lands they may henceforth reclaim.

LONDON AND COUNTY ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Vice-Chancellor Sir R. T. Kindersley has made a peremptory order for a call of 10s. a share on all the contributaries who are included in the list. The call is made payable on the 20th September next.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the Agra and United Service Bank was held on Saturday, at which it was agreed to take the necessary measures for bringing the establishment under the operation of limited liability, as settled by the Joint-Stock Companies Bill of the present year. Before the proceedings concluded it was intimated, on behalf of the directors, that although they have not received the accounts from the whole of their branches, they are in possession of information which enables them to state that the usual dividend of 10 per cent. will be declared.—*Standard.*

INDIAN AND AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—A new company has been brought out this week for the extension of the telegraph to Australia in consequence of the success of the Red Sea Telegraph Company, with which it was supposed to be in connexion, and consequently sure of the guarantee. This, however, does not seem to be the case, as the Red Sea Company include Australia in their original undertaking, and will, it is expected, have a preference in obtaining the guarantee.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The proprietors last week held their annual meeting, and discussed the report laid before them by their directors. This highly prosperous and long-established company appears to have gained a very large accession of business by amalgamation with other companies. We must say it is a most fortunate thing that weak insurance offices have such a resource. If established and sound companies, like the Eagle, show themselves willing to come forward and take the business of small companies off their hands, on mutually arranged conditions, it is the best security the policy-holders can possibly have that their claims when they arise will be properly met. Without such a resource, we are satisfied that one half of the new offices, and even some of the old-established offices, owing to changes in assurance business, would not be in a position to meet their engagements. The amalgamation with the Albion Company is a most important proceeding. It has raised the assets, realised and to be realised, of the Eagle to upwards of five millions.

The mode of business of this company requires no explanation beyond that furnished in the report, which we gave in our last week's issue. The best proof that the public appreciate it is to be found in the steadily increasing business, and the high reputation it continues to maintain.

METAL MARKET.

London, 24th August, 1858.

MESSERS. TRUEMAN AND FRY report that the amount of business done in metals generally since our last shows still a little improvement, although there is no real activity in any branch. A full confirmation of the reported settlement of the China war, and opening of the ports, will doubtless have a stimulating effect on metal operations.

COPPER.—There is no material change in the position of copper, and opinions differ much regarding the future. There are buyers of fine foreign at pretty fair prices, and it is known that the supply of that description will not be large for the remainder of the year. The dull trade in Birmingham and France still continues, and keeps the market for English copper from gaining life.

IRON.—There has been a fair business doing in Welsh iron, particularly in rails, and in some descriptions of Staffordshire there is an improvement. Scotch pig has advanced in price to 55s. 6d. cash, mixed numbers g. m. b., and shipments continue large.

TIN.—A better feeling prevails amongst many regarding tin, and there has in consequence been more doing in foreign, but English is dull of sale generally.

LEAD is but moderately inquired for, although some few transactions lately have given a shade of firmness to manufacturers of the best brands, as well as to holders of soft foreign.

SPELTER.—No revival seems to have reached this metal, although holders express confidence, and will yield but very little to induce sales.

TIN PLATES are very fairly supported, and most makers find a pretty ready sale.

JOSEPH TRAVERS AND SONS' WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

19, St. Swithin's-lane.

TEA.—We have no direct confirmation of the news from China, but it is generally regarded as authentic, and it has had the effect of limiting business in our market.

COFFEE.—The quantity offered at public sale has been considerable, but both export and home trade being strong buyers the whole sold freely at fully 1s. advance. Plantation Ceylon is in good request, and good colory sorts dearer. Native Ceylon, which has been for some time neglected, and is at a very low price, is attracting attention, and must before long be worth more money. In other kinds there is no change.

SUGAR: RAW.—This market opened rather quietly, and buyers at first showed but little disposition to purchase freely at existing rates: towards the middle of the week, however, a better feeling evinced itself, and a large and general business has been the result. Prices for some refining qualities have advanced 6d. to 1s.—but quotations for good and fine grocery remain unaltered. **REFINED** market at the commencement of the week opened flatly, and in favour of the buyer: it has since improved in value, and our quotations throughout remain unaltered. Prices continue to be scarce, and command extreme rates.

FRUIT.—Owing to a continuance of strong northern winds, the further arrival of New Valencias is checked, for another day at least. **CURRENTS.**—We received yesterday samples of the new growths, which, we are happy to say, bear out our former reports of a fine crop. We expect the first arrival about the middle of September.

SPICES.—Cassia has, in consequence of large arrivals, experienced a further heavy decline. The lower qualities of Cochin ginger are readily saleable at extreme prices, whilst the finer sorts have been disposed of at rather easier rates. A large business has been done in black pepper at improved quotations, shippers buying the lower qualities freely, Petre firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt.

RICE.—Finest Carolina we quote 2s. cheaper; in other qualities there is no alteration. In brown meal (of which there is now a very limited supply) large transactions have taken place at the late advance.

CORN MARKET.

THE arrivals of English grain during the week have been small, of foreign wheat and barley good, and large of oats.

Friday's market was but thinly attended. The little English wheat fresh up since Monday realised that day's prices. In foreign the sales were principally in retail quantities, without change in value.

Spring corn of all descriptions is unaltered. The flour trade remains the same.

At the Birmingham Corn Exchange on Thursday there was a fair supply of wheat. There was no activity in the trade, and prices remained about the same as last week. Barley a slow sale, and unaltered in price. Oats nearly maintained their value. Beans again dearer. Peas as before. The supply of wheat at Manchester and at Boston is reported as equal to the demand, both in English and foreign.

MONEY MARKET AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

ANOTHER comparatively quiet week in the money mercantile world. We do not regret the tranquillity. Some may be disposed to call it stagnation, which has continued for so many months, because we feel that the disastrous events and discreditable disclosures of the last year necessitated caution in every department of commerce, and because we were assured from the light of previous experience that had commercial activity immediately resumed its sway, much of it must have been placed to the account of unextinguished and undiminished speculation. We should have then looked forward to a few years of preternatural expansion of commerce, certain to be followed by a crisis equalling if not rivalling in intensity any one of those which had preceded it. But from a careful inspection of all departments of trade and manufactures—of commerce, home and foreign—we have arrived at this satisfactory conclusion, that though trade is contracted, and in some instances carried on at minimum profits, it is sound and legitimate in character, and every week strengthens the hope and probability that we shall soon see a very considerable expansion of business and profits in all, or nearly all, departments.

The Bank of England offers, perhaps, the best criterion of the condition of trade. This week the applications have been steady, but somewhat restricted. Every disposition is evinced to afford all proper commercial facilities; but, of course, if applications are limited, the fair inference is, that no special enlargement of business in any one direction has occurred to necessitate an application for legitimate accommodation.

We believe some embarrassments have occurred in consequence of speculations in Honduras produce; but from good authority we are enabled to state that as

distance judiciously and promptly extended is likely to neutralise, if it has not already neutralised, unfavourable consequences, and to put an end to these embarrassments.

With respect to the money market, the actual and prospective additions to specie continue to have an unfavourable influence on the rate—that is, unfavourable as regards the profits of the money dealer. It is difficult to get more than 1½ per cent. on call on the Stock Exchange, and the joint-stock banks and discount houses are not disposed to launch out and rashly underbid the Bank for business. Nor can we find that a single bank is disposed to countenance anything that wears the air of unsubstantial speculation. So much the better for our future. It is impossible, with such immense masses of inert wealth, that the same calmness can continue much longer. When commercial activity sets in in good earnest, the probability is that it will be more than usually legitimate in character.

The East India Company propose to hold from the Bank of England the loan of one million sterling obtained from that establishment prior to the crisis. The amount is repayable five or six weeks hence, but the interests of both parties will be consulted by the renewal of the loan, as the Bank, too, is in a position to renew the accommodation at a lower rate than that which the Company would be required to concede in other quarters.

Gold is flowing into the Bank; further considerable supplies from Australia are considerably overdue, one vessel having been no less than 98 days at sea with 104,000*l.*, another 96 days with 154,000*l.*, and a third 75 days with the important sum of 428,000*l.*; the Australian mail steamer is now due at Suez with a large remittance, and with advices of further consignments by sailing vessels; and specie is still coming forward in moderate amounts from the United States and Russia.

An instalment of upwards of 550,000*l.* has fallen due to-day upon the last Indian loan; and, in addition, a large sum is understood to have been paid, in anticipation of future instalments.

To-day a call of 5*l.* per share on East Indian Railway E Extension shares will absorb 375,000*l.*, minus such proportion as may have been paid up in advance.

Mr. T. P. Shaffner, in the New York papers, states that the Emperor of Russia four years back resolved upon the formation of a telegraph line from St. Petersburg to the Russian possessions in North America, and thence to San Francisco. Its course was to be from St. Petersburg to Moscow, thence across the Ural Mountains into Asia, passing through Irkutsk to the Sea of Okhotsk, and thence from Kamtschatka across the Sea of Kamtschatka to Cook's Inlet, in Russian America. This line, by a connexion with the river Amoor and Manchouria, would bring St. Petersburg and Pekin into direct communication.

The last numbers of the *Sindian*, received by the Indian mail, contain discussions on the value of the coal recently discovered in Scinde. From the trials reported there is apparently little room to doubt that for locomotives and river steamers it will prove extremely useful. It can be delivered at Kurrachee at 2*s.* per ton, or about one-half the average cost of English coal.

Letters from Tunis complain of attempts on the part of French writers to misrepresent the Government of the Bey, especially in connexion with its financial and commercial proceedings. It is contended that, so far from foreigners having cause to expostulate, all the trading advantages are on their side, since the Tunisian import duties are only 3 per cent., while France levies 30 per cent. upon many of the products of that country. Formerly Tunis had a large business in sending silks to Algeria, which has been totally destroyed by prohibitory duties levied since the French occupation. It is asserted at the same time that the finances of the Government suffer greatly from a contraband trade carried on by foreigners, who rely upon the protection of their consuls.

The biddings on the 9th inst. for the United States Government Five per Cent. Loan of 2,000,000*l.* amounted to 6,000,000*l.*, the deposit required on each tender being only 1 per cent. The successful offers were at prices ranging from 104½ to 105, the average at which the whole was taken being about 104 13-16ths. A large tender was sent in by Messrs. Rothschild, but was not successful.

The silk-market, instead of being depressed by the China news, showed increased steadiness.

The continental exchanges have now risen to a point which renders it tolerably certain that nearly the whole of the gold imports will be at once sent into the Bank of England.

LATEST.

The terms in which the Bank have renewed the loan of one million stock East India Company are 8½ per cent. for one year.

The Bank will continue to make quarterly advances on Government stocks and first-class bills under three months at 8 per cent.

The Bank have received between 300,000*l.* and 400,000*l.* more of gold within the week.

Mr. Duncan Gibb's affairs are to be wound up under a deed of trust.

Latest quotations for Consols, 96½ 7, money and time.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 11th day of August, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Notes issued..... | £ 31,426,195 | Government debt.. | £ 11,015,100 |
| | | Other securities... | 3,459,300 |
| | | Gold coin and bullion..... | 16,951,195 |
| | | Silver bullion..... | — |
| | £31,426,195 | | £31,426,195 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| Proprietors' capital 14,553,000 | Government securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)..... | £ 10,884,244 |
| Reserve..... | Other Securities..... | 15,064,472 |
| Public deposits (including Exchequer, Commissioners of National Debt, Savings Banks, and Dividend Accounts)..... | Notes..... | 11,063,540 |
| Rest..... | Gold and Silver Coin..... | 703,311 |
| 3,375,735 | | |
| Other deposits..... | | |
| 13,550,348 | | |
| Seven Day & other Bills..... | | |
| 783,693 | | |
| | | |
| 37,715,567 | | £37,715,567 |

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.
Dated the 26th day of August, 1858.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—A court of proprietors was held on Wednesday, at which the chairman announced the unanimous resolution of the court of directors granting an annuity of 2000*l.* to Sir John Mair Lawrence; and moved that the proprietors should approve of the resolution of the directors. He styled Sir John the saviour of India; and alluding to the baronetcy which had been conferred upon him, trusted that it was only an instalment of future honours. The opposition to the motion came from Mr. Crawshaw, who endeavoured to show that Lawrence was a different man from what he was represented to be—arbitrary, disobedient to orders, and cruel. The 2000*l.* pension was granted.

WILL THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE LAST?—The cable having been laid, questions which have for a time been set aside again become prominent. Among the chief of these is the probability of its continuance. Is it likely to last for any considerable time now it is laid? The considerations affecting this question divide themselves into two classes—those which affect the shore ends of the cable, and those which relate to the deep-sea portion. The former of these needs no discussion, because we have already had sufficient experience to prove that, with ordinary precautions, submarine cables run but little risk of injury near the shore; and at Valentia there are even fewer sources of danger, we believe, than at many other places, in consequence of the absence of shipping from that part of the coast. We are unacquainted with the nature of the Newfoundland coast at the point at which the cable is landed, but there is no ground for believing it other than well selected. With regard to the deep-sea portion of the cable we see no reason for apprehending its destruction. It has already existed for two weeks, and this affords excellent ground for confidence in its durability, at least for a considerable period. It is, of course, impossible to predict how long the insulation of the wires may remain intact, after the many forces and novel circumstances to which the cable has been subjected. There are good reasons for believing that the conditions of water low down in deep seas are highly favourable to the durability of a cable. We may confidently believe that the greater part of the Atlantic cable is now surrounded by water which is so still and so low in temperature as to retain it in security for a long time to come.—*The Engineer.*

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF IRELAND.—Messrs. Chinnock and Galsworthy, auctioneers, offered to public competition, on Thursday, with the approval of the Court of Chancery, the whole of the line, plant, and materials of this company, which was established in 1853. The line of telegraph was originally projected by the company was intended to reach from Dublin to Donaghadee, on the coast of Ireland, and thence continued by submarine telegraph to Port Patrick, in Scotland, to a point near Dumfries, by which a complete line of telegraphic communication would have been established between Dublin and London. The line from Dublin, through Belfast, to Newtownards, a distance of one hundred and seventeen miles, is ready for business. In Scotland the line has been laid down from Dumfries to near Port Patrick, about seventy-nine miles. The only offer made for the property was one of 500*l.*, and the reserve price fixed by the Court of Chancery being much beyond this sum, no sale was effected.

A HOT WEATHER CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Banda, June 27, from an officer of a cavalry regiment attached to the division of General Whitlock, forming a part of the Central India Army:—"The first day we were in tents we had six men brought to hospital insensible from the heat, and one of them died that evening; he was a fine strong man, quite well in the morning. I buried him in a hastily dug grave under a tree; the others, with men of the other regiments to the number of 27, were sent back to Banda that night, and this is the way Englishmen are being worn all about the country. The 48th have lost more than forty men and three officers since they left Bangalore, without hearing a shot fired; but

the horses prance, the lance flag waves, and the steel sparkles in the sun, and the bands play as cheerfully as ever, as the regiments file on their ground in the morning, though they are all getting considerably smaller than they were. I wonder the infantry get on at all, but numbers of them fall out, and a long string of doolies follows the column, headed by exhausted men. Fancy our joy when yesterday a thunderstorm was followed by heavy rain. The ground is moist this morning, and the blasting hot winds are, we hope, gone for this year. Our tents are open again, which is a great comfort, as a nearly dark tent, which you cannot see out of, heated to 100 deg., is not a pleasant place from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., and outside, the air has been so hot that we put our handkerchiefs to our faces and run if we want to go from tent to tent. I am glad to say those in authority have had the sense to let us wear white linen jackets, instead of our cloth ones, which were unbearable."

LOSS OF A SCREW STEAMER.—On Tuesday afternoon the War Eagle steamer landed at West Hartlepool the master and entire crew of the screw steamer Times, who reported the total loss of that vessel off the Yorkshire coast. The Times, of London, James Reaser master, from Harlingen for Newcastle, with a cargo of cheese and a deck-load of cattle, was on the 22nd on the coast, Huntcliffe Rock about thirty miles distant W.S.W., when, about 1.30 P.M., the engine-shaft suddenly broke, the sternpost gave way, and with it an extensive breach was made through the whole of the afterpart of the ship. The captain and crew stuck to the vessel as long as there seemed a chance of holding her together, but, at about 8 P.M., she went down—the crew taking to the boats. Shortly afterwards they were picked up by the schooner Clown, of Aberdare; but, off Runswick, intending to land, they again took to their boats at twelve o'clock on the noon of Tuesday. They had not, however, been long left to themselves, when they were surrounded by a dense mist. In this plight they fell in with a Danish schooner, and on Tuesday morning they again took to their boats, and were safely towed, as reported, into the West Harbour. Of the captain's instruments, books, clothes, &c., valued at about 120*l.*, only a comparatively small portion has been saved.

NEW PAVILION THEATRE, WHITECHAPEL.—This new structure is now rapidly advancing towards completion, from the designs of Mr. G. H. Simmonds, and in its construction great care is being evinced that the new house shall combine great strength, durability, and convenience, its walls being upwards of two feet seven inches in thickness, and the whole arrangements have met with the approval of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The chief entrance, in the Whitechapel-road, which will lead to the pit and boxes, is to be constructed of Portland stone and corrugated iron, to be carried on piers and arches. The pit of this theatre will be the largest of any similar establishment in London, and arranged so as to seat 2000 persons. The stage will be seventy feet wide, and fifty-eight feet from the footlights to the back wall. The house is planned to seat comfortably an audience of 3500 persons, and the whole of the works are intended to be completed by the 30th of September next.

LORD'S DAY, NOT SABBATH.—In all Roman Catholic countries the first day is called the Lord's Day (Dominica), and the seventh the Sabbath (Sabbate). This seems certainly to be the correct designation. Can your readers tell me why so many pertinaciously call the Lord's Day by the Jewish name Sabbath, and when it first became the practice?—*Notes and Queries.*—[Hume says that the practice arose amongst the English Puritans in the reign of Charles I., and was part of their general affectation of Judaistic forms of speech.]

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY.—A new dictionary is to be prepared under the authority of the Philological Society. The work has been placed by the society in the hands of two committees—the one literary and historical, consisting of the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Furnivall, and Mr. H. Coleridge; and the other etymological, composed of Mr. Wedgwood, Professor Malden, and another not yet named.—*Critic.*

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Captain Collinson writes to the *Times* that he has received three letters from Captain M'Clintock, by which we find that in the course of the last season he was unable to get into the north water, and passed the winter in the pack. He has now recruited at Disco, and, undaunted by this failure, has proceeded again in search of the missing expedition.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.—The vacant commissionership of inland revenue has been given to Mr. James Disraeli, brother to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. James Disraeli, for the last six years, has filled the post of treasurer of the Derbyshire County Court districts.

SLAVERY IN AMERICA.—The *Memphis Eagle* furnishes a striking commentary on the humanity of the "peculiar institution." A negro man belonging to Mr. Starke, near Memphis, ran away and was caught. The overseer, W. S. Montgomery, had the fugitive tied over a barrel, and gave him five hundred lashes in all. The negro was whipped each day for ten days, and in three weeks from the first abuse the victim of human slavery died, the lacerated flesh of his back having mortified. The murderer was permitted to escape.

[illegible]

| ENGLISH STOCKS. | | | FOREIGN STOCKS. | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|---|-----------------|--|-----------|
| | Fri. | | Fri. | | Fri. |
| Bank Stock, div. 5½ p c. ¼-year..... | 229 | Do. do. Scrip | 98½ | Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent | .. |
| 3 per ct. Reduced Anns | 97½ | Do. Bonds, 4 per cent., 1000l. | 16 | Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent | 103½ |
| Ditto for Opening | .. | Ditto under 500l. | .. | Ditto 4½ per cent. 1858 | .. |
| 3 per cent. Consols Anns | 96¾* | Bank Stock for account Aug. 5 | 96¾ | Ditto 5 per cent., 1829 and 1839 .. | .. |
| Ditto for Opening | .. | 3 p. ct. Cons. for account do | .. | Ditto 5 per cent., 1843 | .. |
| New 3 per cent. Anns | 97½ | Ditto for Opening do | .. | Ditto 4½ per cent., 1858 | 96½ |
| Ditto for Opening | .. | India Stock, for account do | .. | Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent.... | .. |
| New 3½ per cent. Anns | .. | Exchequer Bills, 2d. and 1½d. p. day .. | .. | Ditto Deferred 3 per cent. | .. |
| New 2½ per cent. | .. | Ditto 1000l. " | 31 | Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent | .. |
| 5 per cent. | .. | Ditto 500l. " | 25 | Ditto 3 per cent | .. |
| Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860 | .. | Ditto Small | 26 | Danish Bonds, 3 per cent., 1825 .. | .. |
| Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859 .. | .. | Ditto Advertised 1½ | .. | Ditto 5 per cent. Bonds | .. |
| Ditto exp. Jan. 5, 1860 | .. | Ditto Bonds, A 1858 3½ p. ct. | .. | Dutch 2½ p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders .. | .. |
| Ditto "Jan. 5, 1860 | .. | Ditto under 1000l. | .. | Grenada Bonds, New Active, 2½ p. c. .. | .. |
| Ditto "April 5, 1865 | 18½ | Ditto B 1859 " | .. | Ditto Deferred | .. |
| India Stock, 10½ per cent | .. | Ditto under 1000 " | .. | Guatemala | .. |
| Do. Loan Debentures | 98½ | | | Mexican 3 per cent | .. |
| | | | | Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent | .. |
| | | | | Ditto 4½ per cent. (Uribarren) | 92 |
| | | | | Portuguese Bonds, 3 per cent., 1853 .. | .. |
| | | | | Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p. ct. in £ st .. | .. |
| | | | | Ditto 4½ per cent | 100½ |
| | | | | Sardinian Bonds, 5 per cent | 91½ |
| | | | | Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent | .. |
| | | | | Ditto 3 per cent. Deferred | .. |
| | | | | Ditto Passive Bonds | .. |
| | | | | Ditto Com. Cert. of Coupon not fd. | .. |
| | | | | Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent | .. |
| | | | | Ditto 4 per cent. Guaranteed | .. |
| | | | | Venezuela 5 per cent | .. |
| | | | | Ditto Deferred 2 per cent | .. |
| | | | | [Divs. on above payable in London.] .. | .. |
| | | | | Belgian Bonds 4½ per cent. | .. |
| | | | | Dutch 2½ p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders .. | 65¾* |
| | | | | Ditto 4 per cent. Certificates | .. |
| | | | | Peruvian Dollar Bonds | .. |
| | | | | PARIS. | .. |
| | | | | French Rentes, 4½ per cent | f. m.c. |
| | | | | Ditto 3 per cent | 25f. m.c. |

| 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. |
| 22500 | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | Australasia | 40 | 40 | 0 0 | 20000 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | National Bank | 50 | 25 | 0 0 |
| 10000 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | Bank of Egypt | 25 | 25 | 0 0 | 25000 | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | New South Wales | 20 | 20 | 0 0 |
| 6000 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | Bank of London | 100 | 50 | 0 0 | 50400 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | Oriental Bank Corporation | 25 | 25 | 0 0 |
| 20000 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | British North American | 50 | 50 | 0 0 | 25000 | ... | Ottoman Bank | 20 | 20 | 0 0 |
| 32200 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | Char. of India, Australia, and China | 20 | 10 | 0 0 | 20000 | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | Provincial of Ireland | 100 | 25 | 0 0 |
| 4500 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | City Bank | 100 | 50 | 0 0 | 4000 | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | Ditto New | 10 | 10 | 0 0 |
| 20000 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | Colonial | 100 | 25 | 0 0 | 12000 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | Ionian Bank | 25 | 25 | 0 0 |
| 25000 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | Commercial of London | 100 | 20 | 0 0 | 12000 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | South Australia | 25 | 25 | 0 0 |
| 25000 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | Eng. Scot. and Aust. Chartered | 20 | 20 | 0 0 | 4000 | ... | Ditto New | 25 | 12 | 10 0 |
| 35000 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | London Chartered Bank of Australia | 20 | 20 | 0 0 | 32000 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | Union of Australia | 25 | 25 | 0 0 |
| 20000 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | London and County | 50 | 20 | 0 0 | 8000 | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | Ditto New | 10 | 10 | 0 0 |
| 30000 | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | London Joint Stock | 50 | 10 | 0 0 | 100000 | ... | Union of Hamburgh | 15 | 3 | 0 0 |
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EFFECTS OF PUBLIC FOUNTAINS AND PLAYGROUNDS.—The importance of public drinking fountains, as a means of sanitary and social improvement, was pointed out by the Liverpool Recorder in his charge to the grand jury this week; and the jury fully concur in the Recorder's observations, desiring to express "their strong conviction that the temptation to drunkenness would also be greatly lessened by increasing the number of public walks, playgrounds, and gymnasiums, and thereby affording means of innocent and temperate recreation for all classes." Mr. C. P. Melly, of Liverpool, to whom that town is indebted for its public drinking fountains, has recently established, at his own cost, a public gymnasium, the results of which so far quite realise the anticipations of the Recorder and the jury.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, August 24.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—SAMUEL NEWMAN, Lee, Kent, builder.

BANKRUPTS.—WILLIAM RUFUS POWELL, Leadenhall-street, ship broker—HENRY JOHN HALL, Mark-lane Chambers, ship broker—THOMAS BARNES, Newman-street, Oxford-street, jeweller—GEORGE WASHINGTON CHASE, County Chambers, City, merchant—JOHN ANTHONY, Plymouth, ironfounder—DAVID LLOYD, Wrexham, cabinet maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—JOHN M'INTOSH, Glasgow, cane merchant—JOHN GRAHAM, Ballagan—JULIUS ELLIS, Edinburgh, silk mercer—JOHN STEWART, Glasgow, cabinet maker—STUEBURGH ASHBY ASHBY, Murrayfield, near Edinburgh.

Friday, August 27.

BANKRUPTS.—EDWARD MORGAN, Cheapside, stationer—CHARLES POWELL and EDWARD COOKE, Hercules-chambers, Old Broad-street, City, mining share dealer—SAMUEL UTTING CULLEY, Coleman-street, City, wine merchant—JOHN STONES and GEO. STONES, Smethwick, Staffordshire, iron manufacturers—ROBERT GRAY, Nottingham, glass merchant—WILLIAM FRANCIS FITZGERALD POWELL, BRYANT, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, ironfounder and agricultural implement maker—JOHN JONES, King's-road, Chelsea, draper—RICHARD WELLS SAUNDERS, Thame, Oxford, saddler—THOMAS NICHOLSON, Lydney, Gloucestershire, coal merchant—GEORGE MORETON, Liverpool, boot and shoe dealer—HENRY WILSON, Liverpool, merchant—WILLIAM SHAW, Liverpool, ironmonger—JOHN WATSON HEDLEY, Durham, plumber.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. SAWERS, Stirling, agent—R. MILLER, Glasgow, carter—W. KENNEDY, Kilhenzie Mains, Ayrshire, farmer—D. ROBERTSON, Perth, grocer—J. POLSON, sometime farmer at Moy, deceased—THALLOD and Co., Leith, merchants—H. MELDRUM, Dunfermline, manufacturer—W. THOMPSON, Dalkeith, clock and watchmaker—J. CAMPBELL, Auchterarder, fletcher—J. WALKER, Glasgow, commission merchant.

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