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# The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW, MERCANTILE JOURNAL,  
AND

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

VOL. IX. No. 442.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 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 Ulverston, Furness Abbey, or Conistoun. 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 Abergele, 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 LAN-CASHIRE 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.

**LOANS on DEBENTURES.**—GALVESTON, HOUSTON, and HENDERSON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Definitive 8 per cent. Obligations of 20¢ each "To Bearer," are ready for delivery. The interest coupons are payable half-yearly, in London, Edinburgh, or Paris.

Attached to each obligation is a free share of St., not subject to calls.

The obligations are secured upon the Company's lands (10,240 acres being granted by the State for every mile of road constructed), and will be paid off by annual drawings, with a bonus of 10 per cent. The free shares will then participate in the proceeds of the sale of the remaining portion of the lands and the profits of the line.

The opening of the second section of the railroad is fixed for the 1st of October next.

#### COMMITTEE OF LONDON AGENCY.

P. P. Blyth, Esq., Director of the London and County Bank.  
John Cross, Esq., Director of the South-Eastern Railway Company.  
Robert Fulsford, Esq., 6, Upper Belgrave-street, Belgrave-square.  
W. G. Thomson, Deputy Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company.  
Fred. Twynnam, Esq., Bishopstoke, Hants.  
Further information can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 190, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.

**BANK OF DEPOSIT,** Established A.D. 1844.  
3, Pall-Mall East, London. Parties desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of the BANK OF DEPOSIT, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security. The interest is payable in January and July.

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

#### DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.

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

The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.  
G. H. LAW, Manager.

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

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, September 18th.

Monday, 13th September.—Open at 9. Great Fountains and Entire System of Waterworks.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.—Open at 10. Admission on the above days, One Shilling; Children, Sixpence.

Friday, 17th.—Open at 12. Admission, Half-a-Crown.

Saturday, 18th.—Open at 10. Grand Concert—Madame Clara Novello. Admission, One Shilling; Children, Sixpence.

On Sundays the Palace and Grounds are open to Shareholders gratuitously, from 1.30 till sunset, on presenting their admission ticket.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—PICTURE GALLERY.

The Great Picture by James Ward, R.A., considered by the most eminent connoisseurs as the rival of the celebrated Paul Potter Bull, and which excited great interest at the Art Treasures Exhibition, Manchester, is now on view in the New Gallery. Above 250 important ancient and modern pictures have lately been added to the collection now formed in the New Gallery within the building.

The Photographic Exhibition, adjoining the Picture Gallery, is now open, and contains several hundred first-class specimens.

Applications for space for the exhibition of sterling works to be addressed to the Secretary.

**EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.**

**CRYSTAL PALACE FETES.**—The Committee beg to announce that in consequence of the badness of the weather at their last Fêtes, they have arranged for Two Supplementary Fêtes for Saturday the 18th, and Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

Among the extra attractions of an in-door character provided for the first of these Fêtes may be mentioned a Concert, in which that distinguished vocalist Clara Novello will take part.

The out-door amusements will include archery and wrestling matches (open to all classes), for prizes. Doors open at 10. Admission, One Shilling each day. See small bills.

N.B.—Persons wishing to take part in the wrestling (C. and W. style) or archery, are requested to forward their names to the Offices of the Early Closing Association, at 35, Ludgate-hill.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT PERSONAL LIABILITY.

**NATIONAL MERCANTILE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,**  
POULTRY, MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON.

Annual Income, 70,000l.

Accumulated assets, 260,330l.

**BONUSES.**—The reductions in the premiums last year varied from 15 to 62½ 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.

**ST. GEORGE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

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

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

Annuitants of every description granted on terms peculiarly favourable.

Notices of Assignments of Policies Registered.

Medical References paid by the Company.

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

Stamp Duties on Life Policies paid by the Company.

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

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

F. H. GILBERT, Secretary.

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

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

John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq., Governor.

John Alex. Hankey, Esq., Sub-Governor.

Bonamy Dobree, Jun., Esq., Deputy-Governor.

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David Powell, Esq.  
P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.  
Alex. Trotter, Esq.  
Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

Actuary—Peter Hardy, Esq., F.R.S.

West End Office—No. 7, Pall Mall.

#### COMMITTEE.

Two Members of the Court in rotation, and  
Henry Kingscote, Esq., and John Tidd Pratt, Esq.,  
Superintendent—Philip Scoones, Esq.

#### LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for 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 Premium 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, secure 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.

Annuitants 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.

**PHENIX**  
**LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

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

Established 1848.

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

MAURICE EVANS, Secretary.

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

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

### PRESIDENT.

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

### TRUSTEES.

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

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Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P. for North Warwickshire.  
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The President, Trustees, and Directors are all Shareholders  
in the Society.

### MANAGER AND SECRETARY.—WILLIAM CLELAND.

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Shareholders, Prospectuses, and Agency applica-  
tions may be obtained on application.

## PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION. Established 1840.

### TRUSTEES.

Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.  
Thomas Hankey, Esq., M.P.  
William George Prescott, Esq.  
Baron L. de Rothschild, M.P.

Every description of mutual life assurance for all classes.  
Invested Fund, 100,000*l.*  
Annual Income, 30,000*l.*  
The whole of the profits divided among the members.

WM. THOS. LINFORD, Sec.

Chief office, 15, Moorgate-street, E.C., Sept. 1, 1858.

### INDIA.

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

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

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

### ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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

## RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A special Act provides that persons receiving compensa-  
tion from this Company are not barred thereby from re-  
covering 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 27,085*l.*

Forms of Proposals 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.

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

## 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, participa-  
tion in Profits; in the latter case at reduced rates of Pre-  
mium.

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

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

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

The Expenses of Management, being divided between  
the different branches, are spread over a larger amount of  
business than that transacted by any other office. The  
charge upon each Policy is thereby so much reduced as to  
account for the magnitude of the Bonus which has been  
declared, and to afford a probability that a similar rate will  
be maintained at future divisions.

This Corporation affords to the Assured a liberal partici-  
pation 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 guar-  
antee, not afforded by them, of a large invested Capital-  
Stock;—the advantages of modern practice, with the se-  
curity of an Office whose resources have been tested by the  
experience of nearly a Century and a Half.

JOHN A. HIGHAM, Actuary and Secretary.

## ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

39, Throgmorton-street, Bank.

CHAIRMAN.—THOMAS FARNCOMB, Esq., Alderman.  
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.—WILLIAM LEAF, Esq.

Richard E. Arden, Esq. Rupert Ingleby, Esq.  
Edward Bates, Esq. Saffery W. Johnson, Esq.  
Professor Hall, M.A. Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq.  
John Humphrey, Esq., Ald. Lewis Pocock, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury-square.  
SURGEON.—W. Coulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's-place, Old  
Jewry.

ACTUARY.—George Clark, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING IN THIS COMPANY.  
The Premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with se-  
curity.

The assured are protected by an ample subscribed cap-  
ital—an Assurance Fund of 450,000*l.* invested on Mort-  
gage 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 rever-  
sionary 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.

B. BATES, Resident Director.

### ESTABLISHED 1838.

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

### DIRECTORS.

BENJAMIN HAWES, Esq., Chairman.

THOMAS NESBITT, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

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George Donny, Esq. John Jones, Esq.  
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John Gladstone, Esq. O'B. Bellingham Woolsey,  
Aaron Goldsmid, Esq. Esq.  
Sidney Gurney, Esq.

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

The assets of the Company exceed 205,000*l.*

And its income is over 60,000*l.* a year.

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

WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

## 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. Ap-  
proved 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, Lon-  
don, E.C.

WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.



**FOR MOULMEIN AND RAN-  
GOON.**—The fine A1, twelve years'  
clipper brig ASTARTE, 328 tons register,  
Thomas Crossley commander, has a great  
part of her cargo engaged, and will have  
immediate despatch.—Apply to G. W.  
Beemner, 130, Fenchurch-street.

### ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE IN IMPERIAL PINTS.

**HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO.,** are  
now delivering the October Brewings of the above  
celebrated Ale. Its surpassing excellence is vouched for  
by the highest medical and chemical authorities of the day.  
Supplied in bottles, also in casks of 18 gallons and upwards,  
by HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., Wine and Spirit  
Merchants, 54, Pall-Mall.  
September, 1858.

### WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE.—Notice of In- 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, 1858,"  
6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London.

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

## GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

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

**THE SUITS** at 47s., 50s., 55s., 58s., 60s., and  
63s., 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, pro-  
monade, sea-side, or continental touring. N.B. A perfect  
fit guaranteed.

## 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, 17s. 6d.; Waistcoat to match,  
8s. 6d.; Business or Park Coat, 17s. 6d.; Sydenham Summer  
Overcoats of Melton Cloth, 21s.; Complete Suits for Boys,  
24s.; Gentlemen's complete Evening Dress or Opera Suit,  
63s. 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.

## GRAND ILLUMINATION GALA FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. ROBERT DUFFELL.

**ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.**—Mr.  
Duffell (Director of the Royal Gardens) begs to inform  
his friends and the Public that his benefit will take place  
on Monday next, September 13th. Mr. Duffell takes  
this opportunity of thanking the public for their kind and  
liberal support during his management. In addition to the  
varied attractive entertainments, all the available talent is  
secured, so as to make this gala the most brilliant of the  
whole season.

**ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.**—Tri-  
umphant Success of the New Equestrian Company,  
under the direction of her Majesty's Clown, H. Cronste.  
Mr. James Robinson, the great American baro-bac rider,  
and Madame Blanche (the Equestrian Magnet), every  
evening. Director, Mr. Robert Duffell.

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## Review of the Week.

THAT great "Coming Man," the "future historian," whose work the Hours are all so busily providing, will assuredly make much of the contrast presented by the royal progresses of England and France this present autumn. The moral which speaks from that same contrast will be obvious enough to the admirer of Constitutionalism, less obvious perhaps, but even more worthy of contemplation, by the supporter of Imperialism. Comparisons in such cases are not odious, but, on the contrary, in the highest degree useful and salutary, furnishing assurance, confirmation, and support on the one hand, on the other, warning and wholesome ground of antipathy. At Cherbourg and at Leeds the minds of the people of France and of England have been expressed in the most unequivocal manner on the two systems of Government represented by the sovereigns of those two countries; there is not the shadow of a doubt in either case: at Cherbourg, the cry that rose in laudation of the Imperial rule was that of *la France fonctionnaire*, wholly and solely that; at Leeds not a shout greeted Victoria, not a flag or a flower met her eyes, that was not a voluntary and spontaneous offering made by the people at the shrine of Constitutional Government, which in her has found the completest representative that the world has yet seen. The story of the ovation at Leeds is one that unconstitutional monarchs would do well to ponder: in it they will read—if they read it aright—the triumph of principles which will one day rule the world.

Considered merely as a ceremony, the visit of her Majesty to Leeds will stand in marked prominence on the list of her Majesty's "progresses." Many circumstances have conjoined to give *éclat* to the royal visit. Leeds is rapidly rising in importance as the capital of the West Riding, and one of the signs of this is the erection of its Town Hall, the foundation of which was laid in 1853, and which, in its finished state, is in every respect worthy to rank with the finest public buildings in the kingdom. In size, indeed, it is but a very little smaller than St. George's Hall at Liverpool, which stands second only to Westminster Hall. The consent of her Majesty to open this splendid building had inspired the corporation of Leeds with the ambition of displaying to the full the magnificence of its means as well as the boundlessness of its loyalty. Nothing which money could do or anxious endeavour compass was left unattempted to give splendour and warmth to the reception of the royal visitors. The results have been all that the designers of the ceremonies could have desired, from the execution of the National Anthem by 20,000 children on Woodhouse-moor to the knighting of Mr. Fairbairn, the Mayor, after the royal opening of the Town Hall. Nothing failed, if we except the weather, and that did not fail wholly. It has long ceased to be a matter of surprise when great masses of the people are found to behave with propriety; but the concourse of Leeds on Tuesday furnished a really remarkable example of the progress which popular manners are making towards refinement; not less than 250,000 persons were crowded together in such narrow bounds that massive barriers, set up to keep clear the necessary space for the royal and civic processions, snapped asunder beneath the pressure; and yet the task of the police was light—the people, in fact, acting as their own police; 21,000 of them, members of various industrial societies, lining the way, and keeping it as well as it could have been kept by an equal number of infantry and cavalry—or better. Another lesson to despotic kings on the behaviour of people used to self-government.

The new Council of India has commenced its labours, though the nature of those labours is not yet made public. Lord Stanley's first use of his

authority has been to divide the council into three working committees. It is too early to inquire into the constitution of these committees with reference to their appointed duties; but Lord Stanley's notable superiority to all party purposes in the appointment of the Crown nominees of the Council warrants the utmost confidence in him in the disposition of the means at his command, to the end of conducting the affairs of India in the most efficacious manner.

So far, the future government of India promises well, and, relieved of pressing anxiety on that account, we may the more energetically deal with other matters in which our interests and honour are concerned in distant quarters of the globe. In China, it is plain, even in the absence of official intelligence, that we shall have enough to do to make anything by our move at Tien-sin. Private correspondents have communicated to the *Times* what appears to be a circumstantial account of all the diplomatic proceedings of the English and French missions, and a most extraordinary impression is left as to the result. In dealing with the Chinese authorities we seem as if we were communicating with the people of another sphere, to whom cunning, trickery, evasion, and subterfuge are as natural as the reverse of all these qualities are to civilised men. Foiled in their first attempt to impose upon Lord Elgin, the two Commissioners sent by the Chinese Emperor to meet him were joined by our old antagonist, Keying; but the British representative had come into possession of a paper found amongst Yeh's correspondence, in which Keying's former services in throwing dust into the eyes of the British were set forth. Lord Elgin was thus placed well upon his guard, and he threatened to proceed with his demands direct to Peking if they were not fully and satisfactorily met by properly accredited representatives of the Emperor. The threat was effectual, and the treaty demanded was accorded. But how are its terms to be enforced upon a Government that will do nothing to which it has pledged itself until it has exhausted all the resources of its cunning to evade the just fulfilment of its obligations? One of the terms of the treaty is that a special Chinese ambassador shall be sent to England; but how is he to be dealt with? of what value will his word or engagements be?

Prince Napoleon is giving signs of activity in the administration of the affairs of Algeria. He has addressed a despatch to General Baron Renault, who was appointed to the Governor-Generalship of Algiers on the withdrawal of Marshal Randon. By this despatch the Prince announces that the office of Governor-General is abolished. This is the first step in the great changes which, under the new régime, are to be made in the government of Algeria; the next step, or one of the succeeding steps, is to be the introduction of free trade into Algiers. The old and utterly unsuccessful policy is, in fact, if present signs are to be trusted, to be reversed, and the attempt to colonise Algeria commenced from a new starting-point. But the chief point of French news at the moment is the determination of the Imperial Government to prevent the publication of the Duchess of Orleans's will. Only one paper in France has ventured to print even a few extracts from this important state document, for it is no less; the rest of the press has been forbidden to print any part of it. These signs of timidity must be in the highest degree satisfactory to the Orleanist party. As for the will itself, it is worthy of her who made it, of the mother who never for a moment swerved from what she believed to be the line of her duty towards her children. She has left her sons to France, and has laid down for them the policy which they are to represent and to fulfil whenever their country shall return to Constitutionalism.

The most remarkable topic of continental news

is the arrangement entered into by Sardinia and Russia, under which the latter Power is to lease for twenty-two years the port and harbour of Villafraanca. This advantageous position has been let to Russia at a yearly rental of four millions of francs per annum—though why Sardinia should have made such a poor bargain (after having determined to make any bargain at all) it is hard to understand, seeing that Russia would, without doubt, have given four times the sum had it been demanded. The purpose for which the use of Villafraanca is ostensibly required is for trade by steamers between that port and Odessa; it will be as well, however, not to lose sight of the fact that Villafraanca is admirably well suited to become a Mediterranean Cronstadt or Sebastopol, situated within ten miles of France, and affording anchorage in its harbour for thirty ships of war. How Russia must enjoy the success of her diplomacy: driven off from Constantinople, she takes one step, and lo! she is in the Mediterranean! And constitutional Sardinia?—places herself under the protection of Russia against the threatened domination of Austria. And England? and France?—sleeping.

From Constantinople comes news of revolt—where revolt must be hardest of all to suppress—in the harem! The new leaf which has lately been turned over in the petty cash-book of the fair sultanas has produced this tremendous consequence; the pretty creatures will not be curbed in their expenditure. What is it to them if the treasury is exhausted and the country ruined? What have they to do with affairs of state? War to the bodkin and hair-pin against miserable Ministers who advise retrenchment! Such is the cry within the most sacred of the sacred places of the palace. But the Sultan is said to have fairly lost his temper, and he will not (for a time at least) give ear to anything but talk of horrid reform. Nay, there are rumours floating about that the Sultan intends to sell to the English dear, beautiful Candia, whose revenues are at present devoted to the maintenance of that part of the harem of which his mother is the mistress! But apart from the exaggerations of the excited wives of the Turkish sovereign, great changes appear to be making in the imperial household, and Aali Pasha and Riza Pasha are taking the tide of the imperial will, while it serves, to set the house in something more like decent order.

Constitutionalism, which, as we said before, is the principle which will ultimately govern the world, is not wholly unrecognised even in Spain at the present moment. The Catalonians have presented an address to Espartero in his retirement. The old Constitutionalist is still firm in his faith to the cause which he so long ago espoused; and though he answers guardedly the greetings of the countrymen who address him, the spirit of his answer is unequivocal. Whenever the hour arrives that Spain returns to the path of constitutional government, he will be at her service, should she need him. In the thorough faithfulness of one such man as Espartero the germ of hope is kept alive. While he lives Constitutionalism is an active idea, and his death will serve to consecrate and renew it.

The sudden stoppage of telegraphic communication with Newfoundland has caused a somewhat unreasonable amount of anxiety and depression in many minds. Such an accident was at any time to have been looked for, and the only reflection it should give rise to is the necessity for more cables. The great fact that communication can be established with America is determined for ever; the only thing now to be done is to guard against inconvenience from the repetition of such mischances as the present—mischances which are likely enough to happen. Let this, the first attempt, stand as an experiment merely—the practical proof of the problem of electrical communication with the further ends of the earth. We have only to turn the experience now obtained to ready and reasonable account, and the laying down of not one but half a dozen new cables between England and America will set all right—and more than right. Meanwhile, we may fairly put in the scale against our temporary disappointment in the failure of the Atlantic cable our success in that of the Channel Islands. With Alderney in instantaneous communication with London, we may one day feel very comfortable as regards Cherbourg; and in the mean time we may trust that every mile of new telegraphic wire laid beneath the ocean carries us a thousand miles on the way towards universal peace and brotherhood.

## THE QUEEN AT LEEDS.

ON Monday, long before the hour at which her Majesty's arrival was expected, all the available accommodation in the vicinity of the central station at Leeds was occupied, and many thousands of people who could not procure a position whence they could hope to obtain a glimpse of the Royal cortege, repaired to other parts of the route to Woodsley House. Spacious galleries and platforms had been erected by the Lancashire and Yorkshire and Great Northern Railway Companies, at each side of the joint station of the companies, for the purpose of affording their servants and others an opportunity of seeing her Majesty. One of these galleries commanded a view of the carriage-road leading from the station, and the others a view of Wellington-street. These were crowded, and their occupants waited in good-humoured expectancy, until the salute by the battery of Royal Artillery gave intimation that the Royal train had arrived. To say that the streets were crowded would give but a faint idea of the throngs which crushed against the barriers round the station; and, in spite of every effort among the foremost spectators to keep back a pressure that was almost killing them, the mass kept pouring in, making the massive timbers bend like twigs. The station was very handsomely decorated, and where the Queen was to alight was draped with scarlet cloth; and here were assembled the Earl of Derby, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl Hardwicke, the Mayor and Mayoress, Viscount Goderich, Sir Harry Smith, Mr. William Fairbairn, the nephew of the Mayor and chairman of the late Manchester Exhibition, Mr. Denison, M.P., the chairman of the company, the High Sheriff, and the whole of the Aldermen and Town Council of the borough.

The Aldermen had ordered robes specially for the occasion, the corporation having done without such appurtenances up to the time of her Majesty's visit. As to the costume of the Mayor, it resembled, to use the words of the *Times*, that of "the most magnificent of the Medicis or d'Estes rather than the chief citizen of a plain manufacturing town. It is needless attempting to describe the dress. Our readers will better appreciate it when we say that it was all that silk and crimson velvet and ermine combined could effect towards richness. This grandeur would have ruined any man of ordinary appearance; but the Mayor, with his fine upright carriage, snowy hair, and long flowing white beard, became it admirably, and looked ten times a Mayor." An accident had nearly prevented his worship's attendance on the occasion, his horses having run away with him when going to the terminus; he however escaped injury.

As usual, a large body of London police were on duty, who admirably performed the task of preserving order. Another detachment from the metropolis was also present—of pickpockets—forty of whom were recognised on their arrival by their friends in blue, and locked up till the Queen and the crowd had gone. Almost at the very second appointed the royal train glided into the station. The guard of honour of the 22nd saluted, the artillery began its regular salvoes, and amid cheers and waving of handkerchiefs her Majesty alighted on the platform. The Earl of Derby and the Mayor were the first to welcome her to Leeds. The Mayoress had the honour of presenting her Majesty with a magnificent bouquet, and the royal party were then conducted to their carriages, outside. After the lapse of about five minutes the royal cortege left the station. The Mayor's carriage, containing his worship the Mayor, the Mayoress, and the two Misses Fairbairn, took the lead; the royal carriages, three in number, followed, escorted by a squadron of the Yorkshire Hussars, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Beckett, and a squadron of the 2nd West York Yeomanry, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Pollard. The two first carriages, each drawn by two horses, contained the suite of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and the third, drawn by four horses, was occupied by the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Princesses Alice and Helena. After the escort came a carriage containing the domestics of the royal household.

Her Majesty's reception was enthusiastic in the extreme. The *Times* says that "when her carriage was seen outside the railway station, there arose such a cheer as has seldom been heard before. It was the cheer, not only of the thousands to whom she was visible, but the cheers of all along the line of route; it was caught up and passed from street to street, over crowded housetops, and into places far removed from where the Queen would pass—one long-sustained outburst of loyal enthusiasm such as we have never seen equalled before, and such as we never expect to hear surpassed even in England. It was not alone a shout of welcome to her Majesty, but one of gratification at the knowledge that she was at last the guest of Leeds, and that for a time the borough became the seat of empire of the greatest monarchy of the earth. The great mass of human beings, shouting and cheering, pushing and throwing their hats and handkerchiefs into the air as if they were demented, thronged up the streets, half wild with exultation and delight. It was really a spirit-stirring sight, and one that can only be seen in England, and not even always there."

Woodsley House, the residence of the Mayor, where her Majesty now proceeded, was her home for the night. This she reached about half-past six, when the Mayor

had the distinguished honour of receiving the Queen of Great Britain as his guest, and nothing had been wanting on his part to render it befitting the occasion. All that art and money could devise and procure to make the apartments worthy of their illustrious occupants was done, and all in the most excellent taste. Leeds was brilliantly illuminated in the evening, and it is supposed that there were nearly 200,000 persons in the streets.

Tuesday morning broke with heavy clouds, mist, and rain, but notwithstanding, from the earliest hour thousands upon thousands poured into the town from the country, and from the neighbouring towns. At half-past eight, the Prince Consort paid a private visit to the Exhibition of Local Industry at Leeds, but the secrecy of the matter was so well kept that none observed it, and no notice was taken by the mob. The Prince returned to Woodsley House at half-past nine.

At half-past ten the mist disappeared under the influence of a sun which soon after shone brilliantly. The mass of the out-door spectators, roughly estimated by those accustomed to such calculations at half a million, belonged of course to the industrial classes of society, all, or nearly all, clad in holiday attire.

About 25,000 members of the Odd Fellows and other benefit societies were employed to form a single-file barrier in front of the crowd on each side of the way—a duty which they performed very effectually. As insignia, they all had a sprig of holly only, fastened in their coats, and they all wore white gloves. The galleries and platforms were numerous and ample, especially in the outskirts of the town, and there were comparatively few seats unoccupied.

At Woodhouse Moor, an immense piece of ground, a few hundred yards from Woodsley House, were assembled, stationed on rising platforms, about 32,000 children of the Leeds national and Sunday schools, headed by their teachers; and here, when the Queen passed, the National Anthem was sung, as previously arranged, by the children of the schools, her Majesty giving the signal by holding up her right hand, and standing till the conclusion.

Her Majesty left Woodsley House at about half-past 10. The cortege consisted of three carriages. In the first were the Earl of Derby; Lady Churchill, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Miss Stopford, Maid of Honour; and Miss Hildyard, Governess to the two Princesses. In the second were Sir Charles Phipps, Colonel Ponsonby, and General Grey. The last carriage contained the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena. The royal carriages were preceded by carriages containing the members of the corporation, and the Mayor, attended by the Town Clerk. The reception of her Majesty was as grand in its enthusiasm as anything could be. For nearly four miles it was one continued ovation. At the Town Hall the crowds were so great that the barriers at last bent, cracked, and splintered before the immense pressure; but the admirable arrangements of the police averted all mishap.

The Queen reached the Town Hall at twenty minutes to 12. On entering it her Majesty was rapturously cheered, as she had been during the long line of procession. The Queen and Prince Consort, with the Princesses, advanced to the dais, the members of the corporation standing on the right, and the magistrates of the town and county on the left of the throne. The Bishop of Ripon then read a prayer composed for the occasion. An Address was next presented to her Majesty by the Corporation of Leeds, to which she returned a gracious answer: and conferred the honour of knighthood upon the Mayor, now Sir Peter Fairbairn.

The Earl of Derby then came forward, and, addressing the assembly, said, "I am commanded by her Majesty to declare that this hall is now opened"—an announcement which was responded to by loud cheers from all parts of the hall.

The Hallelujah Chorus was sung by the choir, and her Majesty then retired, amid the cordial farewell acclamations and manifestations of all assembled, and proceeded to a suite of private apartments in the building, where luncheon had been prepared. After the lapse of about half an hour the Royal party again entered their carriage, and a few minutes after one resumed their journey to the north.

The inauguration of the Town Hall was followed by a banquet given by Sir Peter Fairbairn to about three hundred of the principal ladies and gentlemen who had been previously invited to the inauguration. The banquet took place in the large hall, which will in future be known by the name of "the Town Hall."

## THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

ON Tuesday the Indian Council sat at the India House, in Leadenhall-street. One of the first acts devolving on Lord Stanley, as the Secretary of State and President of the Council, was to divide the Council into committees for the more convenient transaction of business, assigning to each a specific department in the government of India; which he did at the meeting of the Council on Friday last. The departments are three in number—first, Finance, Home, and Public Works; second, Political and Military; third, Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative. The Committee of Finance, Home, and Public Works

comprises Mr. Charles Mills, Mr. E. Macnaghten, Mr. J. Shepherd, Sir Proby Cautley, and Mr. Arbuthnot—the first three being elected members, and the last two nominees of the Crown. To the Political and Military Committee have been assigned Sir John Lawrence, Major-General Sir Robert Vivian, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. Willoughby, and Captain Eastwick—the first four as nominated members, and Captain Eastwick as elected member; to the Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative Committee, Sir James Weir Hogg, Mr. Mangles, Sir Frederick Currie, Mr. Prinsep, and Sir Henry C. Montgomery—the first four elected and the last nominated. The Council is composed of fifteen members, besides the President. In some cases it will be observed that the nominated members preponderate in the committees, and in others the fact is the reverse; but there is really nothing in that, for the names of the gentlemen appointed will show that they have all been selected by the Secretary of State with a rigid regard to their special experience and aptitude for business. The Secretary of State is empowered to rearrange the committees from time to time, and generally to direct the manner in which the business shall be transacted.

The whole of the business of government appears now to be transacted in Leadenhall-street, and little or none at the Board of Control. The apartments heretofore occupied by the Chairman of the Court of Directors have been assigned to the use of the Secretary of State, who attends at the India House from day to day.

The scheme of consolidation of the establishments in Leadenhall-street and at the Board of Control is still under consideration. In the mean time, until it shall have been settled and made public, some natural anxiety is felt by the clerks in the different departments, whose interests it will materially affect.

Lord Stanley has appointed Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., and Mr. Henry Baillie, M.P., to be Under-Secretaries of State; and Mr. James Cosmo Melville, late Deputy Secretary to the East India Company, to be Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

On Wednesday the Council held their second meeting at the India House. Lord Stanley presided.

## MR. ROEBUCK AND THE FRENCH PRESS.

THE Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield took place on the 2nd instant. Among the guests and orators were Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Monckton Milnes, the Master Cutler himself, and several local notables. Mr. Milnes made a graceful speech, touching upon the chief subjects of interest—Cherbourg, India, and China.

Mr. Roebuck, who had been mildly reproved by Mr. Milnes for his language at Newcastle, said he would respond to the sentiment that no one should needlessly excite national animosities, and he did so very characteristically.

"But, Sir, the farmer who goes to sleep, having placed the watch-dog, 'Tear'em,' over his rickyard, hears that watch-dog bark. He, in the anger of a half somnolence, says, 'I wish Tear'em would be quiet,' and bawls out of the window, 'Down, Tear'em.' 'Tear'em' does go down, the farmer goes to sleep, and he is awaked by the flashing in at his windows of the light of his ricks on fire. (Cheers.) I am 'Tear'em.' (Loud cheers and laughter.) I tell you to beware. . . . Mark me, I know what I am saying. I say it upon a solemn occasion. I say that the French press is the expression of the Emperor's opinion, and that his appeal to the prejudice and hate that now exist in the minds of the French people against England is a manifestation of the Emperor's opinion. I am the watch-dog 'Tear'em,' and I only tell you what my honourable friend would tell you, though in more mellifluous phrase, when I say—Be you prepared; get your guns, get your ships ready, for, depend upon it, that in his heart he knows that Cherbourg is a standing menace. Now, I tell you what will result from all this. I am sent to Parliament as your representative. There have been estimates, and in the next session there will be estimates, and everything that goes to protect England against foreign invasion will receive my hearty support." (Prolonged cheering.)

The *Siècle* has a long article with reference to Mr. Roebuck's speech in his new character of Tear'em, and to Sir Charles Napier's recent letter. It denies the superiority of the English over the French navy, because, it says, the navy of England, numerically far stronger, is yet not in proportion to the necessities of the country and to the immense extent of British colonies:—

"The French navy, on the contrary, is in perfect equilibrium with the wants of the country. In the hypothesis of a naval war, we have not thousands of points to protect, and we can devote all our energies to attack. The English, in their reasoning on maritime matters, always commit an error, which we have pointed out on several occasions. In a war, a Power ought not to expect to have only one enemy—several should be looked for. But England thinks only of France. She has another enemy, Russia, who presses her in the East, in China, in India, and who menaces her in the Baltic, where the Russian fleet, from being excluded from the Black Sea, is forced to accumulate its forces. Suppose an understanding came to between France and Russia, the French fleet holding firm against the English vessels, while the Russian fleet should convey an army to disembark in



England—suppose that, and the Cossacks might very easily be seen in London. Unite, on the contrary, the Russian and English fleets, and the junction would be perfectly indifferent to us. With our army and our population so eminently warlike, we repel every attempt at landing. Therein lies our superiority; we support our navy by an army—that which England cannot do.”

As regards the admitted superiority of our merchant navy, and the maritime tastes prominent in England, exemplified by her yachts, and by the habits of her aristocracy, the *Siecle* considers their importance diminished by the tendencies of France in the same direction:—

“Blind would be the man who does not perceive how France is in every way tending towards the sea. Ten years back the families who visited the sea in the fine season were some hundreds; now they are counted by thousands. At present, the number of applicants for the naval schools is so great, that a considerable amount of interest is necessary in order to procure admission. Formerly the naval career was a sort of exception, and a young man ought to be a native of some port to even think of it. Now it has attractions for every province, and the navy is no longer the exclusive appanage of any particular district.”

The *Siecle* then talks gravely of the project of making the Seine navigable as far as Paris for vessels of large burden. The following is perhaps more practical than the suggestion of having men-of-war moored in front of the Tuileries gardens:—

“The English must make up their minds to the development of maritime ideas in France. Admiral Napier has recommended an arrangement—each power consenting to have a limited navy. We, on our side, advise the English to draw closer all the bonds which attach them to France, and to look with suspicion on those sentiments of jealousy which have so long animated them against France. It is not to diminish the French forces that they ought to endeavour, but to so manage that a war with us should become utterly impossible from the multiplicity of relations and friendships existing between the two countries.”

Mr. Roebuck's speech has had the honour of eliciting the subjoined observations from the *Union*:—

“In the midst of much exaggeration there is a groundwork of truth in the speech of Mr. Roebuck. England is an isolated nation, and she can only be so in the world. That circumstance is, at the same time, her strength and her danger. Her isolation keeps her clear of many agitations which periodically disturb the Continent, but, in placing her out of the reach of them, it also keeps her out of the way of that assistance which the continental nations can render to each other. England is a nation condemned to live alone. Let us not then disturb her in her solitude, but also let us not endeavour to seek from her any support.”

#### THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

A MISADVENTURE, which may be considered truly national, has happened to this great undertaking. On Saturday last, official notice was issued by the Atlantic Telegraph Company “that, owing to some cause at present not ascertained, but believed to arise from a fault existing in the cable at a point hitherto undiscovered, there have been no intelligible signals from Newfoundland since one o'clock on Friday morning, the 3rd inst. The directors are at Valencia, aided by various scientific and practical electricians, investigating the cause of the stoppage, with a view to remedy the existing difficulty.”

We regret to say that we are without any further news from Valencia respecting the cable, and this may be taken to mean that the directors, with their scientific assistants, have as yet been unable to restore intelligible signals. A very painful impression was created by the statement on the Stock Exchange; the 1000l. shares of the company fell one or two hundreds of pounds in value. It is not supposed, from our present information, that the cable has actually broken, but only that something has occurred to arrest the natural progress of the electric current. Even if the cable should break, the result of the recent attempt will not have been in vain, for it clearly establishes two facts—first, that a cable can actually be laid across such a large bulk of water, and, second, that when laid, telegraphic communications can as certainly be effected between the old and new hemispheres. If the worst should come of the present attempt, these facts will form the basis of improved and resolute undertakings for the future. But, in the mean while, let us hope that the present stoppage of communications through the cable is but of a temporary nature.

The accounts, up to Thursday, say that there is still communication through the whole length of the cable, but only of the faintest and most uncertain kind. A prevalent opinion seems to be that the defect is not in the instruments—signals continue to be received, but they are too uncertain and faint to be intelligible. Occasionally an entire word is given, but never anything approaching to a sentence. The experiments made lead to the belief that the injury is near the coast—probably within two or three miles. The strong portion of cable manufactured expressly for the shore has been shipped from Plymouth for Valencia, and will be substituted immediately on its arrival in place of the ordinary wire,

which, however well adapted for undisturbed depths, is totally inadequate to resist the liability to accident on a rocky coast. Transactions in the shares took place on Thursday at 485 and 500, the latter being the closing quotation.

#### THE CHANNEL ISLANDS TELEGRAPH.

THE inauguration of the Channel Islands Telegraph took place at Jersey on Tuesday, when the wire was found to work successfully. The following telegraphic message was forwarded by Mr. Aubin, Constable of the Island, through the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, to the Queen:—

“The Directors of the Channel Islands Telegraph Company, on behalf of the people of the islands, solicit that you may be pleased to lay before her Most Gracious Majesty this the first message conveyed by their telegraph. Though the establishment of this means of rapid communication with the mother country is an event of minor importance to the empire at large, it is one of heartfelt satisfaction to her Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects here, as tending to draw still closer the bonds which, for nearly 1000 years, have linked these islands to the Crown of England, and more firmly to secure that connexion, the foundation of their liberties, and their prosperity, and which, like their forefathers, they would deem no sacrifice too great to preserve.”

“Jersey, Sept. 7th.”

The Queen returned the following answer by telegraph:—

“Holyrood Palace, Tuesday night, September 7th, 1858.”

“The Queen has received, with the highest satisfaction, the announcement of the successful completion of a telegraphic communication with the Channel Islands, and while her Majesty congratulates the directors of the Channel Islands Telegraph Company upon their success, she rejoices in the more rapid means of communication and the closer connexion thus happily established with a portion of her dominions, hitherto locally separated, but always united to her crown by a spirit of unswerving loyalty, unsurpassed in any part of them, and of which the message just transmitted on behalf of the people of the islands contains a very gratifying expression.”

Her Majesty's reply caused great enthusiasm in the islands. The streets were crowded with people, and flags flying in all directions, ashore and afloat. A procession, accompanied by military bands, paraded the town. The town was illuminated in the evening, and fireworks displayed in the Royal-square and other places. The line was opened to the public on Thursday.

The cable, manufactured by Newall and Co., is of the size of the shore end of the Mediterranean cable, but with ends in a proportionate degree thicker. It starts from Church Bay, Portland, and rests in depths of water varying from 35 to 40 fathoms, as far as the island of Alderney, which has been fixed upon as the first station.

From Alderney the cable stretches to a point on the north-west coast of Guernsey, and crosses that island to St. Peter's Port, where there is a station. It then runs to Cape Gros Nez, and is landed upon a sandy beach,—a matter of importance in an island so begirt with rocks as Jersey. Between eight and nine miles of underground work brings the line to St. Helier's. The station is situated at the corner of the Grand-square.

A considerable trade already exists between the Channel Islands and St. Malo, Granville, and other places on the French coast. An extension in that direction would afford to Normandy and Brittany the facilities of communication which are now denied to them. A message of twenty words from England to any of the towns in those provinces is now charged from 12s. 9d. to 14s. 6d. The charge for a message of like length from London to Jersey is 5s.

#### ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A most fearful accident occurred on the Blyth and Tyne Railway, two miles and a half from Shields, on Saturday. An old woman named Frances Hails, with her grandson Matthew, a little paralysed boy seven years of age, were coming down an incline towards Flatworth, when the little boy suddenly ran on to the line between the rails, and the poor old grandmother immediately, observing the train from Blyth approaching, ran to his rescue. She could not lay hold of him in time, but she jumped before the engine and pushed him from between the rails. She sacrificed her own life in doing so. The wheels of the engine and carriages passed over her, and she was literally severed in two, the lower part of her body being carried about twenty yards from where the other was left. The train was speedily stopped, and two medical men immediately assisted. The remains of the old woman were gathered together, and inquiry was made for the child, when it was found that she had sacrificed her life in vain. The poor boy had been struck on the head by the engine and was lying unconscious. He was attended by the surgeons, who entertain no hopes of his recovery, as he is suffering from a very severe concussion of the brain.

Another boat accident has occurred near Holywell, in North Wales. Mr. John Lloyd, a cement manufacturer, invited two young men to accompany him in a sail, the sea being rough, with a strong wind. After sailing

about three miles they put back, when their little craft carrying full sail, upset. The accident was seen from the shore, and a boat was instantly put out, but on reaching the spot all had disappeared, a cap floatin being all that was to be seen. The bodies have been recovered.

Mr. James McGregor, late chairman of the South Eastern Railway Company, expired on Sunday morning under painfully sudden circumstances. Mr. McGregor on Friday afternoon called at a shop in Bond-street to have his hair cut. He fell down in the shop, and on being raised was found unconscious of what was passing. Medical assistance was promptly obtained, and the case pronounced to be paralysis. The unfortunate gentleman remained in the same state until Sunday morning, when he died. The deceased was intimately connected and well known to the leading commercial men of Liverpool and the City of London. He was returned, after an unsuccessful contest in 1847, for the borough of Sandwich in 1852, on Conservative principles. Mr. McGregor was born in 1808, and was twice married.

A frightful boiler explosion has taken place at the mill of a woollen manufacturer, Mr. Almond, of Gildersome, near Leeds. The catastrophe, which resulted in the instantaneous death of four persons and the serious injury of seven others, was occasioned by the ignorance and carelessness of the engineer, who paid the penalty by the loss of his own life.

The adjourned inquest on the unfortunate people killed in the railway accident near Dudley was resumed on Tuesday, but the evidence presents few features of interest to the general public. The under-guard in the train that separated was examined, and deposed that a shackle broke as the train started from Brettel-lane, but was immediately replaced by a strong goods chain. This witness was examined at great length as to whether the breakage machinery was sufficient for so heavy a train; and replied in the affirmative, but added that the rails were greasy. The guard being examined, said that his break was a good one, but that the train was too heavy for it. It also appeared that there was an additional break in the eighteen carriages that ran down, but there was no one to work it. The guard added, that the compartment containing the second break was filled with children; and that though it ought to have been in use according to the company's rules, those regulations did not apply to excursion trains. The coroner expressed a wish to have the assistance of the Government inspector, Captain Tyler, and the inquiry was adjourned for a week.

The Aberdeen and Inverness Junction Railway, opened to the public about three weeks ago, has already been the scene of a most deplorable accident. On Saturday afternoon, the last train which leaves Inverness southward, on arriving at the Orton Junction, eight miles from Keith, as usual had applied a break-engine, employed for taking the train up an incline there. In some way not explained, this break appears to have slipped off the rails, and as it could not be conveniently taken on again at the time, the ordinary engine and tender were affixed, and the train proceeded to its destination—Keith—reaching the station about the advertised time, eight o'clock. Anxious to get the break righted, it seems the engine-driver and fireman, immediately on untackling from the newly-arrived train, turned their engine and tender, and, accompanied by four or five other men, without any instructions, set off for the Orton Junction, where the slip had occurred. To reach this, however, they had to pass another station—Mulben—some five miles out of Keith, at which place there is a siding for goods trains, &c., being shunted into. The station-master at Mulben—his duty over for the night when the last train had passed—had naturally left, and, of course, there was no person to turn the points on the main line, and as a consequence the unlooked-for engine ran at a rapid rate into the siding, and struck against the fixed buffers with so great a force that the tender, which was first, was fairly lifted up and tumbled on the engine. Whether or not the driver and fireman saw their mistake and jumped is not as yet known, but at any rate they escaped with scarcely a bruise, as also did three of the party who were standing on the tender, who were thrown off by the shock. Lamentable to say, however, the other three of the party, who were on the engine, met a most shocking fate. They were crushed so against the fire-plate and box by the overtopping tender that one of them may be said to have been literally roasted to death. All the three poor fellows only lived for a very short time. The engine-driver and fireman, it is reported, were not seen for the night, but next day both were apprehended and lodged in the gaol at Elgin.

A terrible railway accident has also occurred in France, at the Vesinet station of the St. Germain line. The train which left St. Germain at 10 P.M., and which descends the incline from the station along the atmospheric portion of the line by its own gravity, did not stop at the accustomed spot, but dashed against the engine which was in waiting to take it on to Paris. The shock was violent. One carriage was knocked to pieces; the engineer and two passengers were killed; several passengers were wounded, and some of them very seriously. It is supposed that the break attached to the leading carriage of the train must have given way

The train in question was one of the last, bringing back immense numbers of holiday folks from the celebrated Fête des Loges, held annually in September, in the forest of St. Germain. It consisted of the unusual number of forty carriages, and it is probable that the immense force, on a violent incline, was greater than the breaks were calculated to resist. The moral of this accident is, that all extra and pleasure trains are greatly to be dreaded. It is feared that the accident will turn out to be more serious than the communication from the company would infer, several of the wounded having died. A party of market-women from the Halle, who had saved up their money to enjoy the fête, were the principal sufferers. M. Salles, the censor of the press at the Ministry of the Interior, was in one of the carriages, but he escaped without injury.

Explosions as well as railway accidents appear to be the order of the day. Yesterday an explosion, occasioned by an escape of gas, took place at the Independent Gas Works, Haggerstone. Many of the workmen were injured, and it is feared that several of them will lose their lives.

On Thursday a collier brig, heavily laden, by some means came into collision with another vessel, and sustained such injuries that she became perfectly water-logged. The Thames police rendered every assistance in their power, and the vessel was with difficulty saved from going entirely down. The mishap occurred between Blackwall and Charlton.

#### GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

On Saturday Mr. Henry Burbidge, formerly income and assessed tax collector for the Richmond district, was charged with having embezzled large sums of money, the property of her Majesty, and also with having obtained different amounts of money as income and property tax by false pretences. The defendant, who declined saying anything at that time, was committed to take his trial on four several charges at the Central Criminal Court.

Alexander Monro, a man of genteel appearance, was placed at the bar of the Lambeth police-court, on a charge of stealing a small glass jar, from a standing in the Crystal Palace, and also the plated end of a scabbard from the Indian Court there. A constable saw him take the jar and put it in his pocket, and another said, on searching him he found in his pocket the mounting of a sword scabbard which had been sent to him from India by a friend. The prisoner gave his real name and address—his father held high rank in the army, and he himself (the prisoner) had been an officer in the 42nd Regiment. The prisoner said he saw the jar empty, and thoughtlessly took it up. Mr. Elliott said there could be no doubt he intended to steal the articles found on him, and sentenced him to pay a penalty of 40s., or twenty days' imprisonment.

At the Court of Bankruptcy yesterday, the examination meeting in the case of Lewis Zucker, a jeweller, of Oxford-street, was adjourned, the assignees requiring time to investigate the circumstances connected with a robbery of 1294l., which, it was alleged by the bankrupt, had taken place on his premises upon the 1st of July last. J. Thomas, a builder, of No. 5, Montpelier-street, Walworth, passed his last examination.

Knight, the cabman, the charge against whom excited so much public indignation a few weeks ago, was tried at the Middlesex Sessions on Tuesday. It will be remembered that he was charged with having first drugged a poor servant girl, and then with having conveyed her to a brothel in George-street, St. Giles, where he plundered her of her money, and would, as it was thought, have perpetrated a far greater outrage had it not been for the interposition of a servant in the house, a young man named Smith. The case was thoroughly investigated, and as the jury did not find him guilty on the more serious charges in the indictment, but convicted him of petty larceny only, he was sentenced to no heavier punishment than ten months' hard labour.

A charge of robbery, rather singular in its nature, was preferred by Mr. Samuel Jacobs, jeweller, Knights-bridge, against a young girl, his domestic servant, at the police-court, Westminster. It was stated that the prisoner had stolen a brooch and toothpick, which were both found in her box. The girl, in defence, declared it was a conspiracy against her, and that the articles were put into the box during her absence. The result was that the prosecution was withdrawn, and Mr. Lewis, who appeared for the defence, stated his intention of bringing an action for false imprisonment.

The extraordinary charge of witchcraft, which has excited so much interest in the East-end of London, was disposed of on Wednesday by the Worship-street police-magistrate, Sarah Macdonald, the alleged witch, being sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment. The leniency of the sentence was occasioned by evidence tending to show that she had not carried on her impositions to the extent that was at first supposed.

At the Middlesex Sessions, George Webster pleaded guilty to stealing a pair of shoes. It was then proved that the prisoner had been convicted of felony and punished, once in the year 1851, twice in 1852, and again in 1854, and at that time sentenced to four years'

penal servitude, and lastly, since the expiration of his sentence, again imprisoned for six months. The Court now sentenced him to be kept in penal servitude for six years.

A person named Basil Woodd Pike, described as a mariner, who had passed himself for an officer in the navy, and a member of the Junior United Service Club, was charged with uttering a forged draft for 85l. The passing of the instrument took place at the establishment called the Piccadilly Saloon, to the proprietor of which respectable establishment the prisoner had become indebted for 10l., for two evenings' supper and wine. The proprietor, named Goodered, on tendering the cheque at the London Joint-Stock Bank, was informed that the signature which it bore, "E. B. Jupp," was forged, and in consequence he (Goodered) was given into custody until he could point out Pike to the officers. Upon the latter's arrest, Goodered was set at liberty. Mr. Jupp, whose signature was forged, was ill, and could not attend the police-court; but his clerk said that the signature was not Mr. Jupp's. He also said Mr. Jupp was a solicitor, and trustee to the prisoner's family, in which capacity he had paid the prisoner several sums of money. The prisoner was not now an officer in her Majesty's service, but was only an ordinary seaman. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the cheque being in his writing, but he had no intention to defraud the bank. He was committed for trial. After the prisoner was disposed of, the man Goodered made a complaint of the way in which he had been treated, having been led through the streets in custody. The Lord Mayor, however, said that the officers were not to blame—as he had been found in possession of, and actually uttering, a forged cheque—in keeping him in custody until he satisfactorily proved how it came into his possession, and as he (Goodered) had been set at liberty the moment he did, that he had nothing to complain of, nor was there any imputation resting upon the officers' character.

A pawnbroker, named Thompson, appeared before Mr. Ingham to answer a summons at the instance of a lady for knowingly taking in a quantity of washing linen as a pledge from a laundress, who, in answer to questions from the magistrate, admitted that she had pledged the clothes, and added that she had often pledged her customers' goods with Mr. Thompson. The defendant said he had no knowledge of the things being washing at the time they were pledged. The magistrate said the defendant knew very well that the woman was a laundress, and ordered him to forfeit 2l. 10s., to deliver up all the articles, and to pay 4s. costs.

William Kelly, a horse-dealer, but pretending to be a corn merchant, was brought before Mr. Combe, charged with being concerned in administering a narcotic to a greengrocer, of Lewisham, and stealing from him a horse. The prosecutor said he had a horse to sell, and the prisoner was introduced to him as a man who would buy. They went into the parlour of a public-house. He there drank a little stout, and almost immediately lost his senses, and he only recovered them after he was taken home. When the prisoner was taken he said he had bought the horse in the usual way for 12l., but he had not paid all the money. The magistrate committed him for trial for hounding and robbing.

#### CRIMINAL RECORD.

**THE CREECH MURDERS.**—A week before the execution of Bucknell, for the murder of his grandfather and grandmother, he was visited by his mother and sister, who were much affected, and Bucknell told his mother not to visit him again, for "he could stand no more of it." Since the morning of the execution we understand that the mother has taken no food, but gradually sank and expired of a broken heart on Tuesday morning, a week within a few minutes of the time when the extreme penalty of the law was carried out upon her guilty offspring. The sister, a girl about eleven years old, we hear, is dangerously afflicted, and it is feared has lost her reason. —*Taunton Courier.*

**MOVEMENTS OF CONVICTS.**—Redpath, Burgess, and Tester, were despatched to the Australian convict settlements last week, in the Edwin Fox. Redpath, a few days before his embarkation, had a farewell interview with his wife, and their parting is described as being very affecting. Owing to his feeble constitution, which had suffered considerably from the confinement of a prison, he was incapable of enduring the severe labour of the quarries, in which most of the convicts at Portland are employed, and he was consequently put to work in the "drying-room," where he had the light but undignified occupation of hanging up linen.

**A RUNAWAY BANKRUPT.**—The adjourned examination of Thomas and William Jonathan Beet was held at the Sheffield Bankruptcy Court, on Saturday, when the fact was made known that one of the bankrupts (W. J. Beet), to escape the consequence of acts brought to light by his bankruptcy, has absconded to the Continent. The Beets, up to a short time ago, had a high character in the commercial world. W. J. Beet, who was the more active partner in the firm, was also for many years a director of one of the local banks, and up to the time of his flight held offices in the Wesleyan body, and was trustee for most of the Wesleyan chapels in the circuit. So good a man was he esteemed that many persons

appointed him to act as trustee under their wills. It is now discovered that for several years past he has been appropriating the funds of these trusts, and as his bankruptcy rendered concealment no longer possible, and the recent act against fraudulent trustees made punishment almost certain, he has sought safety in flight. Thomas Beet, who is not implicated in the frauds alleged against his brother, had prepared a balance-sheet, but of so unsatisfactory a nature that an adjournment was ordered for amendments to be made. The parties interested in three of the trusts the funds of which have been embezzled by W. J. Beet, have filed bills in Chancery, of which copies have been served on the official assignee. Notice was given that if W. J. Beet did not appear at the next meeting he would be outlawed. —*Manchester Guardian.*

**ELOPEMENT.**—Mrs. Billett, the wife of a publican residing in Bethnal-green, London, eloped recently with a sawyer named Markham, only half her own age. In order to pay the expenses, the woman, it is alleged, robbed her husband of 350l., and with it bought a large quantity of jewellery and other trinkets for the adornment of the sawyer. The police were put on the scent, and the fugitives were traced to Liverpool, brought *pro forma* before the magistrates, and an order made for their transmission to London.

**SUICIDE IN THE HOUSE OF DETENTION.**—A suicide was committed during the night of Tuesday in the House of Detention, by an Italian named Giuseppe Frigerio, who was there on the charge of obtaining twenty pounds by false pretences. The deceased was of a cheerful disposition, so much so as to excite remark. An officer found the deceased suspended by the neck from the iron work of the window. He had by some means got a quantity of braiding off a coat he had with him: this he had doubled knotted in several places. One end of this he passed over a projecting bar, and made fast, and, to prevent the sharp edge cutting the braid, he had placed a piece of thick cloth just where it passed over. When he was discovered the surgeon was at once sent for, but life had been extinct some hours.

**ALLEGED MURDER AND SUICIDE.**—On Tuesday morning the young man Reid, known as being connected with the Falkirk Bank defalcations, was apprehended in Glasgow on a charge of murdering a young woman, servant to his mother, who resides near Polmont. It is alleged that the deceased had been with child by Reid, and that the latter, assisted by a doctor named Kirkwood, had administered drugs and used instruments to procure abortion, the result of which was the death of the woman on Monday last. Reid immediately absconded, and arrived in Glasgow on Monday night. He was captured by a detective officer from Falkirk, who had started for Glasgow by an early train. It was rumoured in Glasgow that the doctor, on ascertaining the death of the unfortunate young woman, had poisoned himself. It will be remembered that Reid was a young man for whom much sympathy was felt during his late incarceration in connexion with the Falkirk Bank case, and that, on a strong representation having been made to the Home Secretary, he was set at liberty. —*Scotsman.*

#### IRELAND.

**REMOVED RESIGNATION.**—It is rumoured that Lord John Beresford intends resigning the Archbishopric of Armagh, and that in all probability he will be succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Singer, Bishop of Meath, one of the leaders of the Evangelical party in Ireland. The Archbishop is eighty-five years of age. He was consecrated Bishop of Cork in 1806, translated to Raphoe in 1807, to Clogher in 1819, to Dublin in 1820, and to Armagh in 1822.

**CARDINAL WISEMAN AT DUNDALK.**—Dr. Wiseman visited this town on the 8th inst. His reception was not enthusiastic. A triumphal arch was erected by some zealous Catholics, but removed by a magistrate as an illegal obstruction. A row was in consequence threatened, but did not come off. In the evening a banquet was given to the Cardinal. About 150 persons, including several bishops, were present. The Very Rev. Dean Keiran presided. The toasts proposed were the healths of "The Pope," "The Queen," "The Royal Family," "Cardinal Wiseman," "The Primate," "The Irish Hierarchy," and "The Catholic Laity." Dr. Wiseman returned thanks in a speech of considerable length. Upon this occasion the position of the Queen was not altogether forgotten, her Majesty being placed between the Pope and Cardinal Wiseman.

**THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH ENGINEER.** Mr. Charles Bright, whose name is so intimately associated with the laying down of the Atlantic cable, was knighted on Saturday by the Lord-Lieutenant.

**ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CELEBRATION.**—A grand banquet was given at Killarney on Tuesday night by the gentry of the county of Kerry, in honour of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable. The chair was occupied by Colonel Herbert, the late Secretary for Ireland, and the entertainment was graced by the presence of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, together with the major portion of the individuals whose names are inseparably associated with the success of the great enterprise. The Lord-Lieutenant in the course of his speech,



took occasion to advert to his absence from the banquet given to Sir Charles Bright at Dublin, a circumstance which was said to have been occasioned by the unwelcome presence of Cardinal Wiseman. His Excellency entirely disavowed the sectarian and personal motives which had been attributed to him, and stated that his absence was occasioned by no other cause than the pressure of public business. No definite opinion was expressed as to the possibility of remedying the defect in the cable, whatever it may be, which has interrupted the communication, but Professor Thompson spoke somewhat gloomily on the subject.

**THE TIPPERARY BANK.**—It is stated that the unfortunate creditors of this swindle, who trusted to the chance of settlement by compositions, have received two dividends, amounting together to 3s. 6d. in the pound.

**HONOURS TO IRISHMEN.**—Mr. Brew, who has been selected to fill the important position of Inspector-General of Police in the new British gold region, volunteered during the war with Russia, and held an arduous place in the Commissariat all through the Crimean campaign. The appointment is worth 1000*l.* a year. Sir Frederick Hughes, who has recently received the honour of knighthood from the Queen, is a native of Wexford. He served many years ago in Persia during a period of great difficulty in that country, and received the order of the Lion and Sun. When the Russian war broke out Captain Hughes volunteered his services to the British Government to proceed to the East, and more especially to Circassia, where his services were of great value.

**CARDINAL WISEMAN'S** progress in Ireland continues to be distinguished by those honours which, with the sole exception of the sovereign, only "a Prince of the Church" could command in that country. On Wednesday he arrived at Maynooth, where he received an ovation from the students, and afterwards addressed them on their duties as missionaries of the Catholic faith.

#### AMERICA.

THE New York mail has arrived with advices to the 26th ult. We learn that the excitement in regard to the Atlantic cable was rapidly declining. The joint committee of the New York Common Council had agreed to have invitations extended to the President of the United States, all the foreign ministers at Washington, the governors of States and the Cabinet officers, to be present at the approaching celebration of the event.

The New York Chambers of Commerce had passed resolutions expressive of the gratification felt by the merchants at the successful laying of the cable.

General Walker, the filibuster, was in New York, engaged, it is said, in perfecting his schemes for another expedition to Nicaragua.

A telegram from New York states that the French Government had granted to the Atlantic Telegraph Company the right to land telegraph cables on the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which lie between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The company propose to run a cable from Placentia, Newfoundland, to St. Pierre, and thence to a point near Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. The two French islands will thus derive advantage from the Atlantic telegraph.

Despatches have been received from General Johnston, from Utah, to the 22nd of July. The troops were erecting temporary warehouses, and preparing to go into winter quarters.

The steamship Poydras, belonging to the Tehuantepec Railroad Company had foundered at sea. No lives were lost.

The number of deaths from yellow fever at New Orleans for the week ending the 21st ult. were 810. At Charleston the fever had been declared epidemic.

From Caracas we learn that a British and French squadron was at anchor in the roadstead of Laguayra, and a collision with the Venezuelan Government was imminent. A meeting of British residents had been held on board her Majesty's steamer Tartar.

The earthquake that took place in Mexico on the 19th of June last was one of the most severe ever known. In the city of Mexico the strongest structures reeled to their foundations, the earth opened in the streets, trees withered and swayed for many minutes, and some were thrown out of the earth. Houses, aqueducts, and railroads were seriously injured. About twenty-four towns and cities in Mexico sustained damage from the earthquake, and a great number of lives were lost. Damage to the value of more than a million sterling has been done to the city of Mexico.

Letters from Mexico state that there was a rapid concentration and advance of the Northern forces, under the command of Vidaurri and General Miramon, for the purpose of attacking the cities of Mexico, Tampico, &c.

Alarming accounts of the prevalence of yellow fever at New Orleans and Charleston continue to be received, the deaths at the former city on the 26th being sixty.

The Canadian news is of little or no importance. Parliament having adjourned, political excitement had calmed down. The *Toronto Globe* says the question of the change of offices by ministers is to be tested before the law courts, and that an action was being prepared

against some of them, who had resorted to the proceeding with a view of imposing a penalty.

Desertion from the army was going on upon a large scale in the lower provinces.

The *Washington* arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, bringing New York dates of the 28th ult. By it we learn that the Common Council of New York intend celebrating the successful laying of the Atlantic cable on the 1st of September. According to the papers, "it promises to be the most magnificent display the world ever beheld." Captain Dayman, of the *Gorgon*, and other British naval officers have accepted invitations to attend.

The first general news despatched by the Atlantic cable reached New York on the 26th ult. It embraced the late important news from China, and gave great satisfaction.

The United States brig *Dolphin* captured a vessel with three hundred and eighteen Africans on board, on the 21st instant, off the coast of Cuba. The prize was ordered to Charlestown.

#### AUSTRALIA.

DATES from Melbourne are to the 16th July. There is no political news of the least interest. Parliament has been prorogued to the 10th of August, but will not be called together "for the despatch of business" until October.

The revenues of the colony are in a very satisfactory state. On the year ending the 8th of June, 1858, there is an increase as compared with the previous year of half-a-million, the figures being respectively 3,423,642*l.* and 2,923,305*l.*

Another bank is in progress of formation, called the National Bank of Australasia. The promoters are respectable, and the shares are freely subscribed for.

From Sydney we have news to the 10th July. The chief measure before the colonial parliament—the Electoral Reform Bill—remains still undecided, the distribution of the electorates not yet being determined in the committee of the House. Another question of importance which engaged the attention of the Legislature was the restriction and regulation of the Chinese immigration. The following important bills have been assented to:—The payment of debts out of Real Estates Bill; the Trust Funds Security Bill; and the bill for the management of the main roads of the colony. A measure is under consideration to give to graduates of English universities similar privileges to those enjoyed by the graduates of Sydney. A bill has been introduced into the Assembly to alter the law in respect to real property in estates.

Archdeacon Cowper, father of the present Premier, and one of the earliest colonial chaplains, has died. He lived to nearly eighty years of age, and had resided in the colony for almost half a century.

A serious railway accident had occurred on the 10th inst. A train got off the line, and the carriages toppled over the embankment. Only two persons were killed, though several others were severely wounded. The accident happened between Sydney and Paramatta.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

**ARRIVAL OF INVALIDS FROM INDIA.**—The ship *Waterloo* arrived in the Thames on Saturday from Kurrachee, having on board a large party of sick and disabled troops, most of whom were wounded in the assault and capture of Delhi. She brought home 22 non-commissioned officers, 2 drummers, 117 privates, 13 women, and 22 children; under the command of Captain S. B. Lamb, 10th Regiment, and in medical charge of Dr. Wylie. Thirteen deaths occurred during the voyage. On the disembarkation of the troops at Gravesend they were immediately conveyed to Fort Pitt Hospital, Chatham, when those requiring further surgical treatment were admitted into that establishment, and the remainder sent to St. Mary's invalid depot to await an inspection by the Chelsea Board. Among the troops who are most severely wounded are several men of the 61st Regiment, which particularly distinguished itself under Brigadier Nicholson in the capture of Delhi. Most of the men belonging to that corps who have been invalided home have lost an arm, or have been otherwise so severely wounded as to necessitate their immediate discharge from the service.

**MILITIA RIOT.**—On Thursday night a riot occurred at Great Yarmouth, between a party of the Fermanagh militia, stationed in that town, and a number of the townspeople, and the affair was considered so serious, that the magistrates held a special investigation on Friday. After hearing evidence, the magistrates directed their clerk to address a letter to the commanding officer of the regiment, suggesting regulations conducive to prevent another collision.

**RUMOUR OF NEW FIELD-MARSHALS.**—We do not believe there is any truth in the statement that the rank of field-marshal is about to be conferred on certain officers. There is no intention of taking any such step at present. The Brevet will probably appear about the end of the month, but it will not affect any rank higher than that of lieutenant-general.—*Globe*.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—Colonel Moody, Royal Engineers; Captain J. M. Grant, Captain H. R. Luard, Lieutenant A. R. Lempriere, and Lieutenant H. S. Palmer, Mr. Siddell, staff assistant-surgeon, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 8 sergeants, 8 first corporals, 8 second corporals, 8 lance corporals, and about 100 sappers of the Royal Engineers, with their families, embark on the 15th inst., on board the clipper ship *Thames City*, 1500 tons, for British Columbia, sailing round Cape Horn. The detachment is composed of picked volunteers, and embraces almost every trade and profession, surveyors, draughtsmen, engravers, artists, architects, photographers, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, painters, miners, &c., such as only the Royal Engineers can produce. They are armed with the Lancaster rifle and Colt's revolvers, and take out with them provisions sufficient to last for some months, and an immense quantity of clothing and materials of every description likely to be required by the expedition in the new colony. We understand that steam-engines, railway rails, and other mechanical appliances, either for steam or water power, will be sent after the party. The non-commissioned officers and men are to receive a very liberal rate of colonial pay; and as a further inducement to them, after six years' faithful service, a grant of land is to be appropriated to such as are desirous to settle in the colony.

**REVIEW AT DOVER.**—On Tuesday the Duke of Cambridge visited this garrison for the purpose of inspecting the forces there. The troops to be reviewed were:—The 4th battalion 60th Rifles, the Bedfordshire Light Infantry Militia, the Donegal Militia, and a company of Royal Artillery. Shortly before twelve o'clock his Royal Highness arrived upon the ground, and was saluted by the troops, who had formed in line. The Commander-in-Chief, who rode a magnificent charger, first passed along the line, and the respective regiments then marched past in companies. This was followed by manoeuvres, discharges of musketry, trumpet calls, and the bustling pomp and pageantry which go to make up a military spectacle. His Royal Highness was pleased to express to the commanding officers of the different corps his high satisfaction at the precision and activity of the troops under inspection. The review terminated about one o'clock, and the Commander-in-Chief then inspected the barracks and new buildings which adjoin the Castle.

**NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.**—A court-martial was held on board her Majesty's ship *Impregnable*, flag-ship at Devonport, on Monday last, for the purpose of trying Thomas Langley, first-class engineer belonging to the gunboat *Dapper*, on the following charges:—1st. For letting the steam out of the boilers; 2nd. For sleeping in his cabin during his hours of duty; 3rd. For being drunk and incapable all the night of the 31st of July last. The defence on the first charge referred the blame to the stokers in not keeping up the fires. In the second charge, he would prove by evidence that Mr. Jones, the third-class engineer, was left in charge of the engine. On the third charge he said it had not been proved he had been drinking, and he would prove by evidence that he was not drunk, but in a perfectly efficient state for duty. A large number of certificates of a highly favourable character were then read and several witnesses called in support of the prisoner's defence, after which the court adjourned until Tuesday morning, when the following sentence was read:—"The court is of opinion that the first charge has been proved, and that the second and third charges have not been proved against the prisoner, the said Mr. Thomas Langley; and the court doth in consequence therefore adjudge him to be reduced to the rank of assistant engineer of the second class, and to be ineligible for promotion for one year from the date of the passing of this sentence."

**GREENWICH HOSPITAL.**—Retired Commander Robert William Tyte, one of the officers on the out-pensions of Greenwich Hospital, died on the 8th instant, at Eastcott, Middlesex, in the 84th year of his age.

**FORCE OF THE BRITISH FLEET ON HOME SERVICE.**—A correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says we have in commission at the present moment the following line-of-battle ships, as a squadron of exercise, and for home service, all fully manned with disciplined crews, and sea stores on board:—*Ajax*, 60 screw; *Brunswick*, 81 screw; *Blenheim*, 60 screw; *Cesar*, 91 screw; *Cressy*, 81 screw; *Cornwallis*, 60 screw; *Duke of Wellington*, 181 screw; *Exmouth*, 91 screw; *Edinburgh*, 60 screw; *Hannibal*, 91 screw; *Hastings*, 60 screw; *Hawk*, 60 screw; *Hogue*, 60 screw; *Nile*, 91 screw; *Orion*, 91 screw; *Pembroke*, 60 screw; *Russell*, 60 screw; *Royal George*, 102 screw; *Royal Albert*, 121 screw; *Renown*, 91 screw; *Victor Emmanuel*, 91 screw. These give an aggregate of 8950 horse-power, 1698 guns, manned by 15,400 seamen and marines. Exclusive of the above, we have for home service frigates and corvettes such as the *Arrogant*, 47 screw; *Ar her*, 13 screw; *Diadem*, 32 screw; *Euryalus*, 51 screw; *Eagle*, 50 sailing; *Racer*, 11 screw; *Terrible*, 21 paddle; with the aggregate of 2810 horse power, 226 guns, and 2650 men, making a total of 11,760 horse power, 1919 guns, and 18,050 seamen and marines. Surely the home force should satisfy either Sheffield or Manchester, to say nothing of guard ships, gunnery boats, tenders, or screw gun-boats.

## Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, 6 P.M.

It appears that the *Leader* enjoys the distinction of being obnoxious to the minor satellites of Government here, and is regularly stopped in the post about every third week. As the same measure is meted out to all independent journals, including the *Times* and *Athenæum*, there may, perhaps, be no very great reason for complaint; the less so, that although they may cause some delay and annoyance, yet in the end these stoppages are of no avail. The very fact that the *Leader* is stopped, renders its readers all the more desirous to see it—and they do see it, despite post-office employés and custom-house officers. Oftentimes the obnoxious article makes its appearance copied into other journals, and then great is the perplexity of the authorities; they must let it in the mischief, or else stop, perhaps, a friendly publication. An instance of this occurred at the last stoppage of the *Times*. The offending article which caused the exclusion of the *Times* was circulated all over France the very same day, through being quoted in an evening paper, which for obvious reasons I do not name. It would be unfair to suppose that the Emperor and his immediate friends are cognisant of these silly proceedings; they are due to the too great zeal and to the very little knowledge of English possessed by subordinates. Indeed I believe it is more ignorance than anything else. There is here a sworn interpreter of the courts of law, who is also employed by the authorities to discover the hidden poison (as it is termed here) of English journals. Every morning at seven o'clock he is in the Rue Jean-Jacques-Rousseau for that purpose, and one would suppose from his position that he was competent to translate, "à coups de dictionnaire," our mother tongue. Yet I saw a translation of a Chancery document, in which A and B were severally restrained, rendered by this gentleman into French, "sévérement empêchés." Now, when the censor of English papers fancies that severally and severely mean the same thing, it is not difficult to understand the numerous stoppages of the *Leader*. Supposing that in giving an account of the address presented to the Emperor by different authorities on the occasion of the recent Imperial progress, you had written, "His Majesty received the Conseil-Général, the Cour Impériale, and the Académie, who severally addressed him on his presence in the midst of them," the censor, on coming to this passage, would rush off to his *chef*, trembling with indignation at your impiety, and exclaim, "Monsieur le Préfet, voici le *Laardare* (for that is the pronunciation of your title) qui a eu l'audace de dire que sa Majesté Impériale a été adressée sévérement par le Conseil-Général, la Cour Impériale, et l'Académie de Rennes, à l'occasion de sa présence au milieu d'eux." The Préfet gives his orders—for it is the Préfet de Police that controls the Post-office in these matters—and the *Leader* is stopped because an ignorant underling did not know that the French for "severally" is "individuellement."

The modern French version of the "Vicar of Bray," Monsieur Dupin, the executor of Louis Philippe's will, and present Procureur Impérial, has just had his say about Cherbourg. This versatile, garrulous, and imitative old gentleman thought the example of Messrs. Lindsay, Roebuck, and Milnes, worth following; but as free speech does not happen to be the fashion just now, and would not be tolerated in a law officer of the Crown, Monsieur Dupin's performance was a very lame and slipshod affair. Such as it is, however, it has met with the honour of publication in the *Moniteur* of this morning. Last Sunday, on the principle, I suppose, of "the better the day the better the deed," Monsieur Dupin, in his position as President, addressed the Comice Agricole of Clamecy. The speech opened by a silly, fulsome compliment to Monsieur Delangle, on whose administration, we are told, depends "public order, the security of persons and of property; its care reaches to all public establishments, and watches over rich and poor; it protects the good, overlooks and restrains the wicked, and upon it depends, in great measure, the security and prosperity of the State." The public are further asked to lament over the fate of public men, because "the first sacrifice that is required from them by public business is that of their liberty." Rather an awkward confession to be made by a public man, but then Monsieur Dupin has a habit of damaging his employers. But to proceed to Cherbourg. After expressing regret at having been unable to assist at the inauguration of the Lac des Setons, in the department of the Nièvre, which is to store up water and prevent its inundating the valley, Monsieur Dupin said, "But if I was not able to assist at this local fête, I indemnified myself by going to the national fêtes at Cherbourg. I wished to carry my contingent of observation and of admiration to those magnificent scenes to which the attitude and the words of the Emperor conveyed an impression of so great a signification, and which, while affirming the idea of peace in all minds, have become the happy signal of

an improvement in business and of a new flight given to credit. . . . I was accompanied by my honourable friend Monsieur Darblay, senior, my old colleague in the Chambers and in agriculture. We arrived at Cherbourg two days beforehand, wishing, before its immersion—a mere whim—to walk dry-footed on the bottom of that immense basin, flanked by graving docks and building slips, where thirty vessels of the line may find, in case of need, place and security. We desired to touch with the hand the little ditch, dug in the rock, wherein were to be sealed the commemorative medals, and the granite tomb destined to cover them, before the sea came to overflow them for ever. Our eyes were ravished to see at the end of the roadstead, under the shelter of a gigantic breakwater, more than five kilometres in length, ten magnificent vessels, as well held in perfect line by their anchors as could be ten regiments of our best infantry on a review day in the Champ de Mars of the capital. Embarked on board the boat of the General Commissary of the Navy, we went directly to the breakwater and the central fort; at night we returned on board the Admiral's vessel, the *Bretagne*, where we had the good fortune to find in Admiral Romaine-Desfossés one of our old colleagues in the Legislature. He was good enough to remember his old president (Monsieur Dupin was formerly president of the Legislative Body when France had something more than the hollow semblance of one), whom he had also seen navigate laboriously, and struggle in the midst of tempests, against the waves of assemblies and the rising tide of factions, and he (the admiral) gave us the most cordial reception. Accompanied by the chief of his staff, we visited in detail this model ship, as elegant in its form, as *recherché* in its furniture, as it is powerful by the solidity of its construction, by the perfect installation of its machinery, the force of its artillery, the number of its sailors, and the cleverness of its crew. By an especial favour of the admiral, we were permitted to be on board the day of the arrival of the Queen of England, whose superb yacht, accompanied by a brilliant escort, anchored in front of us. This grandiose spectacle filled all hearts with emotion; it (not the Queen, but the spectacle) was saluted three times by the thousand cannons of the fleet and of the forts (in a foot-note to a speech published in the *Moniteur*, Monsieur Dupin writes, "Admiral Charles Napier, in a letter published in the English journals of the 28th of August, estimates the cannons of the forts at 2000; if they are there, so much the better, the salvos were only all the more beautiful"), and the cries repeated by ten thousand sailors, not in executing tricks (this is intended as a rebuke apparently to the sailor who stood on the mast-head of the *Victoria* and *Albert*), but with the seriousness and *aplomb* which become true sailors. To the vivats of the French replied the hurrahs of the English sailors, and those of the 250 members of the British Parliament who desired to assist at this marine sitting (*séance maritime*). (Here another foot-note is introduced by the author in the publication of his oration, in which he notices Mr. Macartney's account of the visit to Cherbourg, and adds "so all the world has been content.") The joy of these good neighbours made part of our own; and on the occasion of the visit of the Emperor to the Queen (the latter Monsieur Dupin does not grace with a capital letter), the simultaneous presence of the two sovereigns of the two nations, and of the two fleets, gave to this scene an unheard-of character of grandeur and of majesty of which the past has not offered an example, and which the future will perhaps never have an opportunity of renewing. We were again on board the *Bretagne*, in the admiral's saloon, when Admiral Lyons, already a little broken, but with a behaviour full of dignity and nobility, came, accompanied by Marshal Pélissier, to pay his official visit to the French admiral. We wished to retire out of discreetness, but Admiral Desfossés obligingly kept us, and we assisted at this interview stamped with lofty politeness and military cordiality. The morrow, placed on board the *Isly*, which, as leading frigate, was athwart the line, and the nearest to see well, we were witness of the enchantment which lighted into the middle of the night the nautical fête given by the Emperor of the French to the Queen of England. Our artillery, signalled by numerous salvos, of which the shots were repeated separately by seconds, all the incidents of the evening, and, a quarter of an hour after the royal banquet, Capt. Rose, commander of the *Isly*, to whose courtesy the admiral recommended us, brought on board the electrical words which the Emperor made heard in his toast to Queen Victoria.

Such is a very faithful rendering of Monsieur Dupin's impressions of his visit to Cherbourg; for I have been careful to give the Imperial Procurator's speech as literally as possible. It is not very instructive nor interesting; but it affords a curious contrast with what has been recently spoken in England on the same subject, and it also gives you the measure of one of the chief men in France. Monsieur Dupin has been called the Lord Brougham of France; but the parallel is scarcely fair to the eccentric ex-Lord Chancellor. His Lordship did certainly petition M. Crémieux to make him a French citizen; but his belief in his general fitness, universal powers, and ubiquity never went so far as to induce his Lordship to thrust himself before the world as a "laborious navigator," the pilot that weathered the storm. Nor would Lord Brougham deem it becoming in him, or

generous to those who are not allowed to defend themselves, now to speak of a Legislative Body over which he had been elected to preside, in such terms of contempt and insult as ex-President Dupin has thought fit to speak of the last free Parliament of France. Evidently Monsieur Dupin, who trims his sails to every wind, prefers to the old Latin adage, *de mortuis nihil nisi bonum*—for free parliaments are dead now—the French dictum, *les absents ont toujours tort*. Lambessa, Cayenne, death, and exile have rendered absent those who sought to establish liberty in France, and Monsieur Dupin thinks he may safely aver that they were in the wrong, that they constituted the rising tide of faction, for they are not here to say how false is the assertion. It augurs no good for the morality of the present Administration when we find it indulge in "evil speaking." Your readers can furnish the biblical quotation of its predecessors. As Cherbourg is brought again upon the carpet, and at the risk of wearying your readers, I beg to transmit the opinion of those who, although in a minority here, are alone worthy of credit.

However unpopular Mr. Roebuck may be with the followers of Lord Derby and of Lord Palmerston, and also with a section of the Liberal party, if the criticisms of the *Daily News* on the last Sheffield speech may be taken as a fair index of their opinion, the honourable member is not likely to injure his reputation for political foresight among those who are acquainted with the present condition of France. Men may object to the form, but they cannot, in justice, to the matter. The invasion of England and the chances of its success are the everyday themes of conversation. Absurd as it may appear, the pillage of London is the day-dream of the army, whose chiefs are resting impatiently in inaction. Happily, there is no chance of war, and, therefore, none of prize-money and advancement. Were the army alone in question, powerful as is its influence, there would be little danger; but there is a general intrigue among those who are opposed to the Empire to bring about rupture, and, if possible, a war with England, as a means of destroying the Empire and advancing their own political ends. A distinguished Legitimist, one of those who sympathises with the Hindoos and lauds the Russians, said the other day: "Son oncle a péri, et lui aussi il périra la main de l'Angleterre." That the wish was father to the thought is evident. Legitimists, Orléanists, and Ultramontanes are all united in the same wish and belief. They spare no effort to bring about this result. They fill their organs with diatribes stupidly malicious against England. They have organised a species of propaganda which is carried on through the provincial journals, for creating ill-will towards Englishmen in the minds of the peasantry. The Empire they dare not attack, but they seek to undermine the rock on which it is built—the English alliance. Added to this, there are the Protectionists, a numerous wealthy and unscrupulous party. Their chief writer, M. Charles de Lesseps, who is the brother of Ferdinand, of Suez and Barcelona notoriety, writes under a borrowed name the most ferocious invectives against England, because she is the home of free trade. Were war to break out to-morrow English goods would be excluded from the French market, and they would be able to despoil the poor consumers to their heart's content. So that the war party is really more formidable than may be generally thought. The only parties who uphold the alliance and deprecate war are the Republicans and the personal friends of the Emperor. I sincerely believe Mr. Roebuck to be in error in supposing that the ridiculous pamphlets that have been published are with the cognisance or inspiration of the Emperor. Indeed, I am in a position to state positively that the most silly and ferocious of all, *Aurons-nous la Guerre avec l'Angleterre?* is by a person who has no connexion with the Government. The M. Mederos, who likened English gentlemen to Sardanapalus quaffing the blood of their serfs from golden cups, is M. de Sévigné, a young gentleman who makes his *début* in the politico-literary world by the aforesaid talented and amiable production. I cannot say that he is likely to eclipse the fame of his ancestors, or that his pamphlet will be read before her letters are forgotten, but let him take heart; there was a certain writer in Venice who took money from one monarch to abuse another, and who gave his name to a style of literature which died in France with the *Père Duchesne*, and in England with the *Satirist*. M. de Sévigné belongs, I believe, or at least ought to by his name, to the Legitimist party; the purpose of his pamphlet is, therefore, transparent enough, and I mention his case, not out of any unkindness to the young gentleman, but simply as an illustration of what I have advanced, and to show that more importance is attached to these outbursts of political hatred than they merit. So long as the Emperor remains in his present mind, that is to say, has command and full use of his intellectual faculties, he will be the most strenuous upholder of the alliance. He is married, and has given pledges to fortune. He is, in fact, bound over to keep the peace. His son is young, and he cannot desire that round his cradle should gather the storms of a European war which would never end but with the destruction of his dynasty or of England. On more than one occasion he has declared that he would carry out the plans of his uncle, but not imitate his faults. But, however much disposed he may be to peace, circumstances may arise



which may make war preferable. General dissatisfaction at home may become so threatening that, to preserve his throne, the Emperor will resort to war to occupy the public mind, and then will play his last card. It is to this extremity that the coalition I have mentioned are seeking to drive him, and I ask Mr. Roebuck, and those who think with him, will they allow themselves to be made the unwitting tools of heartless political traders and of the enemies of all freedom to bring about such a disastrous state of things? The preparations for defence which Mr. Roebuck called for may be needful. England's prosperity, internal peace, and freedom have made her many enemies, and the very greatness of her position forbids her laying aside the sword and buckler; but surely she may arm without roaring out defiance to the world, or telling her allies she looks on them as no better than burglars.

## GERMANY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

September 8.

In my last communication I imparted my view of the state of popular mind with respect to the rulers. I shall now venture a few remarks upon the intrinsic value of popular mind itself: perhaps my observations will enable your readers to form a correct opinion as to the consequences that will ensue should a convulsion take place, and find the governments as torpid and despotic, and the people as eager for civil disenfranchisement and as politically imbecile as at present.

Germany, like every country despotically governed, is indebted for its position and renown mainly, if not entirely, to its princes—not that the people were or are less capable than free nations of becoming great through themselves, but that the opportunity has hitherto been denied them. Whether they never possessed civil liberty in times of yore, or whether they did and have since lost it, this is not the place to inquire; suffice it that, setting the dubious account by Tacitus aside, from all we can learn through history and tradition, they were formerly in a more servile condition than they are at this day. The civil rights they now enjoy have either been granted, or allowed by the rulers; they are not acquisitions gained by the prudence and patriotism of their forefathers or themselves; what they possess in material and intellectual wealth, such as it is, they owe to these very princes whom they wish to destroy. Germans, however, think that their country would have been politically, commercially, and intellectually greater if their forefathers had been wise, brave, or fortunate enough to tear asunder the leading-strings which now disenable their posterity from walking alone.

What the Bourbons did for France the German princes have done for Germany, with this advantageous difference, that whereas the Bourbons, by uniting all the various races of Gaul under one head, concentrated the intelligence of all at Paris, leaving the provinces in ignorance, the princes of Germany, by retaining their independence, have been enabled to set up a shining light in the shape of a miniature metropolis in every quarter of the land, spreading polite manners and making the remotest nook and corner acquainted with art and science. But, and here is the point, they have spread nothing but art and science, which appear to be quite compatible with despotism. Education, or rather *a-b-c-ism*, is not merely encouraged, but thrust upon the people. It is compulsory, and it is their boast that they are, upon compulsion, the most accomplished people in the world. Now, although it would be hard to find a young German peasant who has not received instruction in reading, writing, cyphering, geography, and history, from teachers appointed by the Government, examined by the Government, and perhaps educated in a Government school, yet, as there is no such thing as political discussion—neither freedom of the press, nor freedom of speech being permitted—it would be just as difficult to find one who comprehends anything whatever about civil and religious liberty, or could be made to understand that the authorities are his servants, not his masters. Herein the most illiterate stripling in England or America is superior to the learned German. But, although they are not clear upon the subject of political liberty, and are totally incapable of working out freedom for themselves, still they are made to feel that there is a patriotic work for them to do; and they will try to do it. That work is to remove the obstacle to their union. That is all they see, the rest is to them a blank. Notwithstanding this political imbecility the Germans are, in my opinion, the only great people of the Continent fitted to receive, and the only people that would peaceably enjoy, the highest degree of civil liberty, and it only remains with the princes, by abolishing all restrictions, and granting perfect civil liberty, to make Germany a splendid example to all the nations of the Continent, if not of the world. In their present state the people have only the power to pull down—they cannot build up, and should the convulsion take place before they have been politically disciplined by words and deeds, they will not only ruin their princes but their country too. The princes have been the creators of Germany—they must now show wisdom, and prove its conservators.

They must put their hand to the work at once, for the day is far spent. I am inclined to fear that some of your readers, who have travelled in Germany, may think my view of the state of public feeling rather overdrawn, because they have never perceived signs of discontent, but the traveller need not be surprised if he never hear dissatisfaction expressed, unless in very vague terms. The following item from the *Weser Gazette* will show the reason why:—On Monday last (3rd Sept.) a sailor was taken into custody at Verden, in Hanover, for having spoken disrespectfully of the Government (wegen Majestäts Beleidigung, i.e. lese-Majesty), and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour. The man was a sailor, one of a profession proverbially carelessly free-spoken, this must be his excuse; but a landsman, who would utter his sentiments freely about his Government, beyond his own threshold, must be considered a silly fellow indeed. The sailor's weak mind is at this moment undergoing a double process of enlightenment: he will learn to confine his tongue to subjects appertaining to the "belles lettres," and to enable him the better to do so, perhaps the authorities will permit him, during his hours of rest, to peruse novels, or, if light reading be not allowed, possibly a little atheistical philosophy. When the sailor comes out of prison he will be every way a wiser man, and better subject in word if not in deed. To travellers, no doubt, he will ever in future appear a very loyal, contented German. Your readers will bear in mind that the King of Hanover is an English prince; but it is perhaps unjust to make him responsible for the acts of his ministers.

A letter from Berlin says:—"Never has labour been so much in demand in our factories and shops as at this moment. All are in full work; wages are high and provisions cheap. Commerce in general is, on the other hand, extremely dull, owing to want of confidence." Letters from different towns complain of the want of dwelling-houses, in consequence of which rents have risen enormously. The cause assigned is that capitalists, foreseeing the dangers of the future, will not venture their money in house property so exposed to depreciation. In Vienna, as your readers know, the emperor has ordered the fortifications to be demolished, for the purpose of affording room for building; but the fortifications do not stand in the way; the cause, as the emperor's advisers ought to be aware of, is deeper seated and farther off. In Frankfort, the seat of the Diet, house rent is excessively high. Capitalists are plentiful there, but they will not build; they prefer building in America, California, and Australia. In some towns, where wages are not half so high as in London, houses are fully as dear.

The free trade movement is making sensible progress, and meets with support from the entire German press; the people, however, take little or no interest in it at present, but no doubt they will arouse from their lethargy when the pamphlets of the Congress at Gotha shall be put into circulation.

## CONTINENTAL NOTES.

## FRANCE.

THE *Moniteur* of the 3rd inst. published a decree organising the new Algerian ministry, preceded by a report signed by Prince Napoleon. The various changes which it will be necessary to make in the administration of the province are set forth, and the probable effects of the new arrangement are detailed. The chief alteration is the abolition of the office of Governor-General. One of the principal objects sought to be attained is the introduction of colonists into Algeria, and the report closes with the hope that the means adopted will "attract the current of European emigration to Algeria, by the simple and salutary principles of security and justice for all—for Frenchmen, Europeans, and natives—and of the successful emancipation of men and of interests." Prince Napoleon is expected to leave Paris on the 25th, and as he has been asked by the Council-General of the Algiers to embark at Cette, on his way to Algeria, it is thought probable that he will do so.

The new alleged miracle in France is that with which a Pyrenean peasant girl has her name connected. She saw the Virgin near a well, and the waters of the well can cure diseases. An ecclesiastical commission has been appointed to test the accuracy of the story, and, of course, under the assumption that it may be true as well as false.

The persecution at Maubeuge continues to be discussed in France. Protestant worship had been going on for many months at Maubeuge. On a Sunday morning a body of gendarmes not only proceeded to stop the worship but to arrest the preacher and his very little congregation. They were put in prison, and kept there for a fortnight. In France, as is well known, meetings for worship can only be held by the sanction of the civil authorities. It also appears that in France the authorisation to hold religious assemblies may be withdrawn as well as bestowed, and the gendarmes at Maubeuge acted upon an order of the Prefect, taking away the license to worship in the Protestant way. The Prefect is therefore to blame in the first instance; the law of France in the second.—The *Sicle*, while admitting the arrest of the Protestant minister and part of his flock at Maubeuge to be a most disagreeable proceeding, says that no legal

blame can be laid to the charge of the French Government on that account.

It is reported that an important meeting will be held in Paris in the month of November, in furtherance of the plan for piercing the Isthmus of Suez.

At the close of the reign of Napoleon I. the total number of members of the Legion of Honour was 9000. Great progress has been made since then. There are now 272,000 members.

Thirteen men, pretending to be members of the Icarian Society, in France, have been tried and condemned to various terms of imprisonment for holding secret meetings, possessing seditious pamphlets, and even arms and ammunition, and being in communication with chiefs of the revolutionary party.

General Macmahon is preparing to leave Paris in a few days to take possession of his new post in Algeria, and to prepare for the reception of Prince Napoleon, who is expected to visit that colony about the middle of this month.

M. de Thouvenel, French Ambassador at Constantinople, has obtained leave to return to France, and there is a rumour that he will not return to Turkey, but will be replaced by M. Benedetti.

The Emperor, private letters state, has found so much benefit from the sea breezes at Biarritz that his Majesty will stay there somewhat longer than he originally intended. As was the case last year, an auditor of the Council of State goes down every day with despatches and the correspondence of the various ministries for his Majesty.

The will of the Duchess of Orleans has proved itself to be dangerous to the present order of things in France. Two Belgian papers which published it were accordingly seized by the French post-office authorities, and the Paris journals, with one exception, have not taken any notice of it. This exception was the *Presse*, which produced extracts from the will, and it is understood that, since it did so, warnings have been sent to the other papers not to follow in the same track. In France, news would seem to create as much apprehension as gunpowder, and appears to be equally inflammable.

A petition has been addressed to the Emperor of the French by the inhabitants and workmen of Givors (Rhône), complaining of the deplorable condition to which the people of that town have been reduced from the lowering of the duty on foreign iron. Two out of three large establishments have been closed, and between fifteen hundred and eighteen hundred men discharged from the want of sufficient employment in their trade. They also complain that the business of the port has been injured by the effect of railway competition on the navigation of the Rhone.

## SPAIN.

The Spanish print called the *Regeneracion*, a journal devoted to the priests and Carlists, has been denounced to the tribunals for having published a letter from Baden, in which the pretender to the Spanish Crown is described as far from relinquishing his rights; but, on the contrary, is in hopes that some favourable event will replace Spain in her former position—and, as a consequence, place him upon the throne.

The *Iberia* complains that large distributions of Protestant Bibles are taking place, especially in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar and in Andalusia. It was said that the decree for the dissolution of the Cortes will be positively promulgated on the 20th.

An article in the *Diario Espanol* contradicts the statement about the number of white foreigners in the island of Cuba, and asserts that there are not 5200 there, but only about 2000, and these are mostly Irish railway labourers and good Catholics.

A telegram states that a fatal accident had occurred on the Santander and Alar Railway, by which two English engineers were killed, and a Spanish engineer much bruised.

The province of Cuenca, in Spain, is stated to be suffering dreadfully from the ravages of both small-pox and typhus fever, the first-mentioned disease sparing neither young nor old.

The ministerial journals of Madrid confirm the statements current for some time past of the intentions of the Government to chastise the Riff pirates for their aggressions on the subjects of Spain in that quarter.

The Spanish royal family have been received with great enthusiasm at Ferrol, where they have witnessed the launch of a war steamer.

Rumours of modifications in the ministry have again begun to be current, and several important political personages, as if anticipating a crisis, have arrived in Madrid. At Segovia the police have seized upwards of 250 muskets and other fire-arms, together with a considerable quantity of ammunition. A new return relative to the Spanish navy shows that it consists of 55 vessels, carrying 884 guns, also of a number of steamers of 1700 horse-power.

## AUSTRIA.

According to mercantile letters from Berlin, Augsburg, and Frankfort, the imperial edict on financial matters has produced a much less favourable impression in Germany than it has done in Austria. The Finance Minister, however, does not appear to have any doubt of the ultimate success of his measures, and the confidence which he feels, or affects to feel, gives courage to the Austrian finance world.

## TURKEY.

A letter from Damascus, of the 12th ult., in a Trieste journal, says that the flag of the Russian consulate had been insulted by fanatics, because the consul had formed a connexion with a Kurd woman; the consul had retired to Beyrout in consequence of the fanatics having vowed to be avenged on him.

"It is reported," says the *Journal du Havre*, "that Abdul-Azziz, brother of the Sultan Abdul-Medjid, will shortly visit France. Should that take place, it will be an event without precedent in the annals of the history of Turkey."

A despatch in the *Nord* of Brussels, stating that the French, Greek, Austrian, and American consuls had been murdered at Stanchio, is explained by a subsequent despatch to have its foundation in an insult offered to the French Consul only, who represented all the other powers.

A telegram from Marseilles, dated Sept. 4, says that there has been a panic at Aleppo which lasted three days. The Mussulmans bought arms, and closed their bazaars; but, thanks to the authorities, apprehensions had been allayed; the Mussulmans, however, continued to arm, and to provoke the Christians. There had been a like panic at Tripoli, only dispelled by the arrival of a ship of war. Traffic in arms continues to be active in Turkey.

The Municipal Commission of Constantinople having proposed to put a tax upon Europeans, and to render them liable to imprisonment for non-payment, M. de Thouvenel has convoked the representatives of the Powers to consider what arrangement should be made.

The laying down of the Bagdad telegraph cable has been interrupted by the severe illness of both Colonel Biddulph and Lieutenant Holdsworth, the superintending engineers. Both officers have arrived at Constantinople from Ismid, on the Marmora, suffering from a bad attack of intermittent fever, engendered, doubtless, by the recent severe heat and the low, marshy situation of the scene of their operations. As every other preparation, however, has been made for the efficient carrying on of the works, it is to be hoped that this untoward interruption will occasion but a short delay in their prosecution.

The inquest into the debts of the imperial household, now instituted by Riza Pasha, has brought most extraordinary things to light. One Armenian banker is the Sultan's creditor to the amount of 1,600,000*l.* sterling, while the actual value of the articles furnished by him does not amount to more than about 100,000*l.* sterling. Riza Pasha has announced that henceforward whatever is sold to the Sultan on credit, without the *visa* of the commission of inquiry, will not be paid for.

It is asserted that by the mail of the 27th a protest of the Turkish Government against the bombardment of Jeddah, which then had become known at Constantinople, has arrived in Paris. It is said to bear the form of a circular note. Another complaint of Turkey is described to refer not to England but to France. It is one pointing to the attacks in the French newspapers on the Sultan's Government, for which the Sultan's Government holds that of the Emperor of the French responsible.

A letter from Jerusalem dated 18th August seems to show that conspiracy is at work, not only to promote the extermination of Christians, but to excite action against the present Sultan, who is believed to be betraying the cause of Mahomedanism. Some persons who were arrested at Gaza have been put in prison at Jerusalem. They are charged with belonging to a society which intended to repeat the massacre at Jeddah either at Jerusalem or Gaza. We are also told of a Mussulman propaganda which has been in existence for some years.

## RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander left Moscow on the 22nd ult. to visit Nijni Novgorod, where the celebrated fair is being held, and he was to return on the 26th, the anniversary of his coronation. On the 2nd inst. he was to set out for Poland.

The journals of St. Petersburg publish a report from General Evdokimoff, commanding in the Caucasus, announcing that on the 21st of July the Russians succeeded in dislodging the Circassians from the defile of the Argoun; but after this, Schamyl collected nine thousand men in the plains of Varand, and proceeded to fortify himself, without the Russians being able to prevent him.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Débats*, says that the Emperor has ordered that a town, to bear the name of Blingowitchensk, shall be founded at the confluence of the Sel and the Amur. The Russian Government is now having made in Prussia 5000 Minié rifles on a new system. The longest range of these rifles is 1200 paces, and they are well suited to light infantry. It is said that for the future all the musket barrels are to be made of cast steel.

Another disastrous gunpowder explosion has been experienced. According to advices from St. Petersburg, dated the 31st of August, a great explosion took place on the morning of that day at some powder-mills in the vicinity of the city, by which it was feared several hundred lives had been lost.

## SWEDEN.

A letter from Stockholm of the 30th ult., says:—"The Prince Regent returned yesterday from his excursion in the Northern provinces, immediately dissolved the provisional government, and afterwards visited the King and Queen at the Palace of Drottningholm. The Prince from thence went to his summer Palace of Ulriksdal."

According to the last accounts from Stockholm some cases of cholera have appeared in that capital.

## MONTENEGRO.

The *Agram Gazette* publishes a letter from Dalmatia, which announces that Prince Danilo has issued to his Montenegrins the very trying order to restore the booty they took from the Turks at the capture of Kolatchin.

A letter from Vienna says that powerful efforts are now being made by Austria and England at Constantinople, to support the Porte in its refusal to grant to Montenegro a port on the coast of the Adriatic. It gives as a reason that such a port would be principally used for the advantage of Russia, as it would be a permanent harbour for her navy, and that dangers might be caused by the continual presence of the Russian flag among the Sultan's Greek subjects.

## DENMARK.

Intelligence from Copenhagen continues to be favourable to the probabilities of a satisfactory arrangement of the pending difficulties between Denmark and the German Diet. Baron Bulow had arrived at Copenhagen to explain the situation of affairs to his Government, and to communicate to it verbally the demands of the Diet. A council had been held, the King presiding. It was stated positively that the Danish Government was disposed to do all in its power to meet the German Diet in its disposition to settle matters by negotiation.

## HOLLAND.

The King and Queen of Holland, with their family, left the Hague on the 3rd for Amsterdam. The Prince and Princess Frederick and their daughter the Princess Marie met the Royal train at Voorschoten, and proceeded with it to Amsterdam, where splendid fêtes are to be given on occasion of the anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Orange. There is again some talk of the English Princess Alice becoming the Princess of Orange, and future Queen of Holland.

## NAPLES.

We read in the official journal of the 25th ult. that the Communes of Lucerne, Biccari, Rosseto, Celle, Ischitella, and others of the province of the Capitanate, have suffered considerably from tempests of late; in some places the storms have lasted for six days without interruption. Hail and the inundations have destroyed a great part of the corn crops and devastated the green crops. The local authorities are said to be actively engaged in distributing relief to the sufferers.

## SWITZERLAND.

A Parisian letter says that M. de Turgot has accepted without hesitation the post of ambassador in Switzerland.

## ROME.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Rome on September 4, says:—"It is beginning to be rumoured in several creditable quarters, and I have heard it myself from ecclesiastical sources, that Pio Nono, who has already ventured upon many steps that his more cautious predecessors would never have dreamed of, is determined to add to the memorabilia of his eventful reign a Papal pilgrimage to Palestine, with the full consent and approbation of his Imperial brother (speaking temporarily), but implacable enemy and rival (speaking spiritually), the Sultan Abdul Medjid. The Sultan has always shown himself personally partial to Pio Nono."

## THE PRINCIPALITIES.

A letter from Vienna states that the Kaimakan of Moldavia, Prince Vogorides, has sent in his resignation to Constantinople, assigning as his reason that the results of the Conference of Paris have responded so little to the hopes of the Roumans that an insurrection is to be feared. The letter, however, says that the real reason of the Prince's resignation is, that as the Conference has decided that the future Hospodar must be born of Rouman parents, he, being a Fanariot, cannot become a candidate. The letter concludes by asserting that the news from the Principalities is satisfactory, and that Prince Vogorides's fears of an outbreak are perfectly imaginary.

## GREECE.

The King of Greece arrived at Munich on the 2nd, and intends to remain there several weeks.

A letter from Athens states that the Queen of Greece had with some solemnity laid the first stone of a Legislative Palace, and had ordered the Minister of Finance to go into the provinces to examine the system of levying taxes and propose improvements in it.

## SARDINIA.

Tagani, the eloquent advocate who defended Nicotera on his trial at Salerno, has made his escape from Naples under a disguise, and sought refuge in Piedmont.

Some Neapolitan boats seeking for coral, approaching

too close to the coast of Sardinia, were captured by a cruiser, a little too eager, perhaps, to avenge the affair of the Cagliari. In consequence, however, of the friendly intervention of France, the Piedmontese Government has released the Neapolitan vessels.

## CHINA.

NOTHING is yet officially known respecting the terms of the alleged new treaty with China. The following summary has received publicity, but no reliance can be placed on the perfect accuracy of the statement:—

"With regard to the new treaties, the Russian and American have been signed, and go home by this mail. They are short, and contain, it is said, only thirteen or fourteen articles, including the 'most favoured nation' clause. Two new ports to be thrown open, and Russia to be allowed consuls at all the ports as other nations."

"The French is reported to have thirty-nine and the English sixty-three articles; last accounts say they were nearly arranged, and may be down in time for this steamer."

"Contents, briefly summed up, are rumoured to be to the following purport:—

"The Emperor agrees to all our demands."

"Expenses of war to be paid to the English and French—about 16,000,000 of dollars to the English and 6,000,000 to the French."

"Money to be paid out of Canton duties, which are to be received by foreigners till the amount is liquidated, and Canton still held as a material guarantee."

"We are to have an ambassador at Peking, but he is not to reside within the walls."

"A consular agent at Tien-sin."

"The navigation of the Yang-tse-Kiang to be thrown open."

"All seaports to be open to foreign trade. (?) (One account says Hang Chow, Swatow—a port in Hainan, south of Hong-Kong—and Taiswan, in Formosa.)"

"A Chinese mission to England, but no representative to be considered as a permanent resident." (?)

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* says that the diplomatic agents of the European Governments will reside a portion of each year in Peking—during the months of May and June, it is stated. It continues thus:—

"We must not deceive ourselves as to the treaties that have just been signed with the various Powers. The Chinese will continually elude their execution; but the mere existence of those documents is not the less a considerable fact; it is, for all the contracting Powers, the constitution of a right, and the mutual obligation to enforce it. China henceforward is legally and officially open to the commerce of nations. The latest news from Tien-sin announces that measures were taken with a view to the expedition to Cochin China, so often spoken of. The French squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, is to quit China in the month of October for the Bay of Tourau. It is the most favourable season at which to approach the coast of Cochin China."

The *Times* of Tuesday announces that it has been put in possession of private letters which give the details of the negotiations that have taken place between the European Powers and the Court of Peking.

On the 4th of June two Chinese Ministers of high rank arrived at Tien-sin. One of these was a Chinaman, the other a Tartar. The senior, Kwei-liang, is described to be about seventy-three years of age. These people declared themselves to be "Plenipotentiaries," and upon the faith of this declaration the English and French Ministers consented to meet them. An isolated joss-house south of Tien-sin was the appointed rendezvous. It was arranged that Lord Elgin should have his interview first, and then Baron Gros; the Russian was to come third, and the American last. On the 5th of June, Lord Elgin and his entire suite proceeded to the conference, and Kwei-liang opened the business by saying that his Imperial master had received Lord Elgin's letter, and had deputed his servants to arrange matters speedily. Lord Elgin replied that he was glad to see the Imperial Ministers, and that his Queen had granted him certain powers to arrange all matters on a safe and proper footing. On the Imperial commissioners producing their powers to treat, they were found to be couched in vague and not very respectful language. When this document had been read to an end Lord Elgin arose, and ordered his chair to be brought, saying to Kwei-liang, in a curt manner, that the powers of the Imperial commissioners were unsatisfactory. The Earl's chair was hurried up, the guard presented arms, the staff entered their chairs, and the mandarins were left making speeches.

On the 8th of June it became known that Keying had arrived at Tien-sin. Keying had been degraded on account of the treaty of Nankin; he was now sent down to redeem his credit by confounding the barbarian councils. His tactics were only an imitation of those which he had seen succeed for a while at Canton. He intrigued to get himself appointed a co-commissioner, and succeeded. He then instigated the populace to manifest ill-will to the strangers, and, as at Canton so at Tien-sin, quiet Europeans were insulted and stoned. But Lord Elgin and Sir Michael Seymour were equal to the occasion. Captain Osborn, with his galleys crew and with Captain Dow and Mr. Oliphant helping him



as volunteers, scaled the great gate of Tien-sin, kicked the Tartar post before them, and let in a hundred marines who were in march upon the city. This force marched through the city with a couple of howitzers, and quieted Tien-sin for the rest of the English occupation. Keying next entered into strict relations with the Americans and Russians. The latter were said to be doing the utmost to prevent any Europeans but themselves being tolerated at Peking; and the Americans were loud in their expressions of a virtuous horror of the opium trade.

A communication from Keying to Yeh, which had been found among the latter's papers, and which displayed the deceitful game which Keying was playing, caused Lord Elgin and Baron Gros to declare that they would hold no communication with him. The other two Chinese commissioners communicated this intelligence to Peking, with the information that the confidence of the barbarians in Chinese commissioners was now so much shaken that there was much danger they would soon believe in nothing but the sign manual of the emperor himself, affixed in their presence. The terror caused by this was great enough to induce the emperor to recal Keying to Peking, and to authorise his commissioners to sign a letter promising a treaty in the terms of Lord Elgin's demands, and couched in language dictated by Mr. Lay.

The *Times* correspondent's knowledge of this official document is necessarily not exact, but it is believed that the conditions which this letter promises as the basis of a treaty are as follows:—

First.—The residence of a British Minister at Tien-sin, with access to Court, and direct communication with the Ministers. An official yamun for him during his visits to Peking. All official documents to be written by him in the English language (to be accompanied by Chinese translations until the Court of Peking has procured interpreters). An English college similar to that kept up by Russia to be allowed at Peking.

Second.—China to be opened to all the world; persons to go whither they please, and do what they please, under a passport system.

Third.—The Yang-tze to be opened to its commerce from its mouth to its source.

Fourth.—Christianity to be tolerated.

Fifth.—Indemnity for the war and losses at Canton to be paid for by the two Quangs, the amount to be agreed on by special commissioners at Canton. The tariff to be corrected, the custom-house system revised, and the English to aid the Chinese in the suppression of piracy.

Sixth.—In proof of the friendship and goodwill of the Emperor of China towards the Queen of England a special embassy shall be sent to England forthwith.

There is every reason to believe that the treaty containing these provisions was signed at Tien-sin on the 28th June, seventeen days after the signature of the letter.

#### EGYPT.

THE telegram about a plot against the Viceroy turns out to have been little more than a fable founded on the arrest of Aballah Pasha, ex-Minister of Finance, who is imprisoned in the fortress of Aboukir, and of some notorious Mussulman sheiks, who play upon the credulity of the "fellahs."

#### WEST INDIES.

##### HAYTI.

A MADRID journal, *Las Novedades*, announces that a regular government has at length been formed in the Dominican republic. M. Jose Valverde has been elected president, and M. Domingo Rojas vice-president. Santana, now that he has completed his work of pacification, will probably retire into private life.

##### CUBA.

The *Leon Espanol* comments on a proclamation published in Havannah on the 27th of June, which facilitates the introduction of white foreigners into Cuba, and points out how easy it would be for an American ship to slip down from New Orleans to Havannah, with arms and ammunition enough to arm the 5000 Yankees now in the island, and by a surprise annex it to the United States.

#### WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

THE Ethiopie has arrived, bringing news from Sierra Leone under date of the 19th August.

In consequence of the rains, trade was dull along the coast, and at Sierra Leone it was likely to continue slack for some time, on account of the King of Tootah having stopped the intercourse with the Moria country.

The wife of the Bishop of Sierra Leone died on the 4th of August, after giving birth to a son.

Disturbances have occurred in the Port Locho and Ro Pett districts; several lives were lost, and many natives carried off prisoners.

At Bompatook, in the Sherbio, hostilities had broken out, and it is reported that the whole of the property of the traders had been destroyed. A large number of the

natives had been killed and made prisoners. The origin of this war was unknown, but the Bargroes were supposed to be the aggressors.

Her Majesty's steamships *Hecla* and *Myrmidon*, and a Spanish war steamer, with the Governor on board, were at Fernando Po; the brig *Childers*, the steam-vessel *Trident*, and the gunboat *Teazer* were at Sierra Leone. The Sardinian brig-of-war *Colombo* was there on the 6th of August.

The merchant barque *Genevieve* has been totally wrecked off the Island of Matabona.

The brigantine *Neophyte*, which sailed July 6 for Liverpool, returned on the 20th to Sierra Leone, having lost the master and all the crew (several persons) from jungle fever. She was brought back by two native seamen, supernumeraries.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The Queen left Osborne at nine o'clock on Monday morning, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Princesses Alice and Helena, and Prince Alfred; and, crossing the Solent in the *Fairy*, disembarked in the Clarence Victualling-yard, where the special train appointed to convey the royal party to the north was in waiting, under charge of the directors and officers of the South-Western Railway Company. At the Kew junction the Prince of Wales met his illustrious parents. Prince Alfred here took leave of the Queen, and joined his brother. The royal party arrived safely at the Great Northern terminus five minutes before the appointed time. Her Majesty stopped for half an hour at Peterborough, and arrived at Leeds at a quarter-past six in the evening, and proceeded to Woodsley House, the residence of the Mayor of Leeds, where she passed the night. After the inauguration of the Town Hall on Tuesday, about half-past one o'clock, amid reiterated cheers from the spectators, her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Princesses Alice and Helena, the members of the household, and the Earl of Derby, started on her way to Balmoral. The royal cortege reached Darlington at three o'clock, where the royal children, who had not accompanied her Majesty to Leeds, had arrived. The Queen's train reached Edinburgh at half-past seven, and her Majesty proceeded to Holyrood Palace, where she entertained several of the Scottish nobility and gentry at dinner. On Wednesday, at nine o'clock, the royal party took their departure from Holyrood, and arrived safely at Balmoral at six in the evening. The Prince of Wales will leave London for Balmoral to-day and Prince Alfred will arrive there at the close of the month, after a visit to his sister at Potsdam. It is understood that Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice will not for the present visit Balmoral, but will remain at Osborne.

ILLEGITIMACY IN SCOTLAND.—The second quarterly return of the Registrar-General for Scotland confirms the fact that the proportion of illegitimate births in Scotland is very high. The southern counties are, next to the north-eastern, the worst in Scotland in this respect, and the stewartry of Kirkcubright stands at the head of the black list for the second quarter of all the counties of Scotland. The proportions for the first quarter were:—Dumfries, 15.7 per cent.; Kirkcubright, 14; Wigtown, 8.4. For the second they are—Dumfries, 12.2; Kirkcubright, 15.9; Wigtown, 9.6. The favourable contrast for Wigtownshire compared with the adjoining county of Kirkcubright is maintained in the second return, and the causes of this contrast are well worthy of investigation. We believe that there are no hiring fairs for farm servants held in the county of Wigtown, the only gathering of the kind being an annual one for the engagement of harvest labourers, while the number of such fairs in Kirkcubright and Dumfriesshire is very great. This fact, coupled with those disclosed by the returns, seems to show that the allegations made as to the injurious character of these hiring fairs are well founded.

A BONAPARTE AT INVERNESS.—Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte has been stopping in this town. He is son of Lucien Bonaparte, and cousin to the Emperor of the French. He travelled incognito, and made himself known in town only to the Rev. Alexander Macgregor, to whom he was introduced for the purpose of acquiring information relative to the different dialects of the Scottish Gaelic. He is an enthusiastic philologist, and possesses extensive knowledge of the Celtic in all its branches, such as Scottish and Irish Gaelic, Manx, Welsh, Cornish, Breton, &c. Last Friday he went to Lochabar. He left on Tuesday on a tour to the North and Western Isles, after having expressed his admiration of the beautiful scenery around the Highland capital.—*Inverness Courier*.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING AT METZ.—Metz, as every one knows, is the strongest fortress in France. It is an out-of-the-way place, very little visited by those not having actual business there, being exclusively a military town. Well, here in this secluded spot—in Metz, which already contains arms, all of the very last make, in the very highest state of finish and readiness, for a quarter of a million of men, with mountains of shell of every size, countless glittering brass mortars, quite new, numberless new brass cannon of the Emperor's invention, for throwing small hollow balls, projectiles of every

conceivable kind;—here men are casting conical Minié bullets, in matrices twelve at a time as fast as if another Congress were sitting at Vienna, and that an infuriated Continent were about to submerge France in fire once more, and that this was her final preparation for the death-struggle. What is it for? Metz, be it observed, is only one of several fortresses of the same rank; and though called the Woolwich of France, there are several other Woolwiches—Vincennes, La Fère, Toulon, Strasbourg, Besançon, Toulouse, Rennes, and a dozen lesser ones, in each and all of which the same sort of thing is going on, hammer and tongs, night, noon, and morning.—*Correspondent of the Liverpool Albion*.

CURTAINMENT OF LIBERTY IN FRANCE.—The most serious practical attempt yet heard of to carry into effect Count de Morny's doctrines of de-centralisation is seriously stated to have occurred at St. Quentin. The subprefect located in that town has, without referring to Paris, and on his own responsibility, authorised the police to keep a "crinolinometer" at the door of the public ball-rooms. Every lady who, from her appearance, strikes the eye of the officer on duty as likely to occupy more than a reasonable portion of room is compelled to submit to measurement, and to pay, according to a graduated scale, for every inch in excess of the regulation standard.

REPRESENTATION OF GREENWICH.—Alderman Salomons has announced his intention of standing as a candidate for the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Townsend. Several other gentlemen are mentioned as candidates. Mr. Campbell, a son of the Lord Chief Justice, has paid a visit to the borough, but as yet has taken no public step in the matter. Mr. Ernest Jones has an eye to the seat, and intends to present himself to the electors in a few days. It is doubtful whether Mr. Montagu Chambers means to stand. Mr. John Angerstein, a son of a former member for Greenwich, is spoken of; as also Mr. Eugene Murray, a Government contractor at Woolwich. From some peculiarities, however, in the case of the retiring member, no election can take place till the assembling of Parliament; possibly not till April next.

THE GENERAL POST SORTERS.—In answer to the request of the General Post letter-sorters for an interview with the Postmaster-General, praying leave to explain their hardships and grievances, his lordship appointed an interview on the part of the officers, four of whom only may be present.

NEW POSTAL GUIDE FOR THE METROPOLIS.—By order of the Postmaster-General an official guide to the principal streets and places in London and its environs has been published, probably only for the use of the Post-office authorities. Maps are given of the ten districts into which the metropolis has been divided, and an index of streets easily directs the eye to the district in which any address may be found.

REPRESENTATION OF GLASGOW.—It is stated that in the case of Mr. Buchanan retiring from the representation of Glasgow city, Sir A. Orr is ready to accept the seat when it becomes vacant, and his friends anticipate that he will be returned without opposition. Others again are determined, if possible, to get a representative who will be a more suitable colleague for Mr. Dalgleish than they allege Sir Andrew Orr would be, and anticipate a determined contest. However, no opposing candidate has yet been named.—*Paisley Herald*.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.—The will of the deceased Princess is one of the most affecting documents of the kind ever published. Nothing can be more tender than the manner in which she refers to her sons; nothing more admirable than the advice which she gives to them with so much motherly earnestness and affection. The Duchess's will must serve still more to increase the public respect for her character and memory.

VISIT OF PRINCE ALFRED TO PRUSSIA.—WOOLWICH, SEPT. 6.—His Royal Highness Prince Alfred having obtained two months' leave of absence from the naval service, is about to proceed to the Continent, on a visit to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia.

LORD CLYDE.—In a letter received from Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde) on Friday, the gallant Commander-in-Chief refers to the hope "that his sword will soon be returned into the scabbard for the last time, never to be drawn again."

DINNER TO THE HADDINGTON M.P.—Sir H. F. Davie, M.P., has been entertained at Jedburgh. The hon. member said:—"All that he had done was only in the way of his duty to his country and constituency. This always afforded him both satisfaction and pleasure (cheers), and if, at any future time, he could again be of the slightest advantage in promoting their interests, they should not hesitate to command his services. (Cheers.) Now would he allow any party or private feeling to incline him to give a vote which he did not conscientiously believe was for the public good. Having this principle at heart, he hoped to retire into private life when that time came, bearing with him the respect and good-will of all with whom he had been connected, and sustaining ill-will from no one, as he was conscious he had never intentionally given offence. (Loud cheers.)"

THE NEW ADELPHI THEATRE.—The works are in active progress, and the roof, we are told, will be put on within the next six weeks. The new building will

cover a larger area than was comprised within the old house. The gallery entrance will be from Bull-inn-court, in which will be one of the stage entrances. The pit and box entrances will be, as at present, from the Strand. A wide flight of stairs will lead to the grand tier, which will be appropriated to private boxes; and there will be four other staircases between this and the other tier of boxes. There will be four tiers of proscenium boxes, ranging with the divisions alluded to of the body of the house. The proscenium boxes will occupy much space, and form a leading feature in the decorative effect. The pit will extend under the grand tier of boxes, as in the old house. The front seats of the gallery and of the pit will be arranged as stalls, those in the latter case having the staircase communication before mentioned with the boxes. A large saloon, over the grand staircase, will be provided, in connexion with the upper boxes. The decorative effect of the house will be tasteful and elegant. A manner resembling that of florid Italian in the enrichments pervades the whole; light and highly ornamental shafts carry the box fronts; the partitions of the private boxes have their front edges formed in curves of contrary flexure, with a view to the general effect; and the centre of the ceiling rises in domical form. Mr. T. H. Wyatt is the architect.—*The Builder*.

**EXCAVATIONS NEAR ROME.**—Sir Charles Eastlake writes to the *Builder* an account of some important excavations which have been recently made in the neighbourhood of Rome. Several interesting fragments have been thrown up, a portion of the old Roman road (Via Latina) uncovered, and a most interesting tomb, consisting of several chambers highly ornamented, containing sarcophagi, &c., has been discovered. The remains of an early Christian basilica have also been disclosed, and the general impression seems to be that what has hitherto been discovered only forms a small portion of a "paga," or village, of which the most part still remains to be disinterred.

**THE COMET.**—During the last few days the comet detected by Dr. Donati on the 2nd of June has rapidly increased in brightness, and on Sunday evening, when the sky was very clear, was fully as conspicuous to the naked eye as a star of the fourth magnitude. The tail is very distinct, forming, with the somewhat brilliant nucleus, a pretty telescopic object. The brightness of the comet will be constantly on the increase during the present month. It will be found about ten degrees above the north-west horizon at eight o'clock in the evening.

**SHAM TITLES ON THE CONTINENT.**—The *Droit* says:—"The investigations which are being made into the trafficking in titles and decorations have led to new discoveries. A Piedmontese at London, who calls himself Count Antonio de Melano, set up in what he called 'The Institute of the United Arts,' 'The Historical Institute of National and Universal Exhibitions,' 'Heraldic and Archaeological Institute,' and 'British Academy,' and in the names of these institutes gave, for money, diplomas and medals of civil, scientific, and manufacturing merit. His 'Institute' manufactured pedigrees and distributed orders of knighthood. He had agents in Spain, Germany, Italy, and France. In addition to the pretended orders of the Four Emperors of Germany, St. Hubert, the Lion of Holstein, and the Golden Spur, he revived one called the 'Asiatic Order,' originally started in France in 1844, by an impostor calling himself Sultan of Mongolia. He likewise manufactured false brevets of the Order of Christ, of Portugal, the decoration of which is much prized on account of its being like that of the Legion of Honour.

**THE BOYNE-HILL CONFESSIONAL.**—The Bishop of Oxford has issued a commission to inquire into the statements alleged against the Rev. Richard Temple West, M.A., curate of Boyne-hill, in reference to his practice of confession, as brought out in a recent case which has lately been before the public, and to report whether there is ground for instituting further proceedings. The commissioners are Dr. Robert Phillimore, Chancellor of the Diocese, the Venerable James Randall, M.A., Archdeacon of Berkshire, the Rev. J. Austen Leigh, M.A., Vicar of Bray (the parish in which Mr. Gresley's district is situate), Mr. Charles Sawyer, of Heywood Lodge, and Mr. J. Hibbert, of Braywick Lodge, two county magistrates. Dr. Phillimore, Archdeacon Randall, and Mr. Leigh, are commonly classed amongst the ultra-Tractarian party. Fourteen days' notice has been served upon Mr. West.

**FEDERAL UNION OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.**—On this subject the *Toronto Colonist* says:—"Four members of the Government, including the President of the Council, the Attorney-General, and the Inspector-General, are understood to have made arrangements for going immediately to England, and from his Excellency's allusion to the subject, it is reasonable to conclude that Federation will be strongly advocated by the gentlemen who go home."

**SMUGGLING BY A FRENCH LADY.**—On Tuesday the mail steam-ship Vivid, on an excursion from Calais, arrived at Ramsgate with two hundred passengers. One of the excursionists, a lady, was subsequently charged before the local magistrates by the Custom-house authorities with smuggling four bottles of brandy and eight flasks of eau-de-Cologne, the same being concealed about

her person. The case was proved by the Custom-house officers, and the evidence was gone through by means of a lady interpreter. Fined 3*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, or sent to gaol for fourteen days.—*Kentish Gazette*.

**NEW K.C.B.'s.**—Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the appointment of Richard Madox Bromley, Esq., C.B., Accountant-General of the Navy, and of Thomas Tassell Grant, Esq., late Comptroller of the Victualling and Transport Services of the Navy, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; and of James Ormiston M'William, Esq., M.D., Surgeon in the Royal Navy, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order.

**DRINKING FOUNTAINS.**—A director of the Midland Railway has erected, at his own expense, a marble drinking fountain on the Leicester station. These fountains are becoming very general, and it is stated that wherever they have been put up drunkenness has decreased. Why should there not be more stations to supply water both to man and beast?—*Cambridge Independent*.

**DEATH OF MR. DORLING.**—Our sporting readers will regret to hear of the death of Mr. William Dorling. There are very few who have been to Epsom on the Derby day who have not been invited to buy "Dorling's correct card." Mr. Dorling had for a very long series of years the management of the course and the races generally, and was held in the highest respect by persons of all classes. He was in the 86th year of his age.

**FIRE IN PORTLAND PRISON.**—The Government has rewarded the exertions made by the convicts on the occasion of the recent fire, by reducing the term of servitude of several who had particularly distinguished themselves, and one convict, whose courageous efforts attracted especial attention, has received a full pardon.—*Pulman's Weekly News*.

**MYSTERIES OF THE RUSSIAN COURT.**—An extraordinary statement is made in the St. Petersburg journals:—In demolishing a wall in the apartments of the Hereditary Grand Duke, in what is called the "Great Palace," in that city, the skeleton of a woman was found still covered with fragments of clothing, which fell to dust on being exposed to the air. There is not the slightest tradition, they add, to show who the woman was, nor why she was closed up in the wall.

**STRANGE SUICIDE.**—On Monday last a gentleman named Gray arrived at a lodging-house in Brunswick-street, Edinburgh, accompanied by his niece, a Miss Moffatt; they stated it to be their intention to make a tour in Scotland. On the Wednesday evening the girl said she felt ill, and asked the landlady to allow some one to sleep with her. The request was not granted, and at five o'clock in the morning it was discovered that she had cut her throat during the night and was quite dead. The uncle said he was quite unable to account for any despondency or other cause for suicide. His niece, who was his housekeeper, was much attached to him, and he had always treated her kindly and as a daughter. The prevailing opinion seems to be that temporary derangement had been caused by too free indulgence in spirits, in the shape of toddy. The examination is still proceeding.

**THE CONVICT BANKERS.**—Numerous petitions have been forwarded to the Government on behalf of Sir John Dean Paul and Strahan, and a strong effort is being made to obtain a respite of their sentence. The petitions were signed amongst others by the greatest sufferers in "the smash," and commiseration appears to be now felt for the convicts. Their case is specially reviewed with that of the Royal British Bank directors, whose term of punishment was confined simply to a nine months' imprisonment as first class delinquents in the Queen's Bench, and it is urged that Government might well grant a reprieve to the first offenders, Paul and Strahan especially, as they have already passed through three years' incarceration as common felons. Another strong feature in their behalf is the passing of the recent Act to make a better provision for the punishment of frauds committed by trustees, bankers, and other persons entrusted with property, &c., in which the punishment for the crimes the bankers were found guilty of is made only three years' penal servitude.

**A NEW SPECIES OF SILKWORM.**—For some years past a remarkable disease has been attacking silkworms in France and Italy. Whole regions have been denuded of these little aids to textile luxury. Although a commission of scientific and practical men has been appointed to inquire into the cause of the malady, very little reliable information has been acquired. According to some observers the disease is primarily attributable to the food of the silkworm (mulberry leaves); others, apparently with equal sources of information at hand, deny the justice of this conclusion, and refer the disorder to a natural derangement of the worm itself. Meantime, the disease progresses at such a rate that, if not soon checked, or another source of silk discovered, the use of European grown silk promises to be an impracticable luxury. Among the various means which have been taken to supply what has almost become a necessity of life is the introduction of a species of silkworm hitherto unknown to Europe. M. Guerin Meneville has recently laid before the Academy of Science a

species of silkworm that, unlike the one at present common in Europe, does not adopt mulberry leaves for its subsistence, but feeds exclusively upon the Japanese varnish tree (*alanthus glandulosa*), a tree almost as common in France as in China. To missionary exertion and ingenuity Europeans owe the introduction of the new species. Some years ago an Italian priest, coming back from China, brought some cocoons of the new species with him to Turin; thence they found their way to France. The experiment was unsuccessful at first; but more cocoons having been procured the resulting worm are thriving remarkably well, and spinning silk of such admirable quality that, according to M. Guerin Meneville, ladies need not any longer be under apprehension of being reduced to the painful condition of the wife of the Emperor Aurelian, who, having tenderly solicited silken robe of her imperial husband, the latter was obliged to refuse, saying he really couldn't afford it. M. Guerin Meneville states his belief that the new silk worm in question is the true *cynthia* of entomological authors. He mentions as a valuable characteristic that it lies dormant in the cocoons during the winter. This indeed is a necessity if it feed upon the *alanthus*, which in European climates is not evergreen.

**THE DRESS OF THE BLUE-COAT BOYS.**—Yesterday considerable number of the scholars of Christ's Hospital were subjected to the exercise of "drill," under the instruction of a non-commissioned officer, selected by the Duke of Cambridge, president of the establishment. The boys showed great aptitude in marching, counter marching, slow and quick step, and other evolutions though it was quite evident that they were much retarded by their clumsy, heavy shoes, which still bear the uncouth form of the time of Edward VI.; while the yellow petticoat and the blue coat of the same period, still worn, proved most inconvenient. There is no doubt, if these drills continue, an undress suit fit for the purpose must be provided, or the cut of the present mode materially altered.

**LORD DERBY AND THE TURF.**—The *Bury Post* has the highest authority for stating that the assertion that Lord Derby had retired from the turf in disgust at the ill success of his efforts for its reform, is altogether a misrepresentation; the sole reason for his Lordship's secession is that the affairs of State allow him no leisure for the amusement. He reserves his brood mares and foals as a point d'appui for the future.

**PASTRY-COOKS AND THEIR FOES.**—The pastry-cooks of Paris have been for some time past at war with the bakers of that metropolis. The origin of this quarrel is all about cakes. The bakers, who have the exclusive privilege of baking bread, are, it seems, in the habit of trenching upon the province of the pastry-cooks, and selling cakes cheaper than the latter, who have put forth a pamphlet, asking for protection. *Galignani* and the *Siecle* look on their cause as "desperate."

**FLUNKYISM OUT-FLUNKED.**—A Bordeaux journal gives the following account of the Prince Imperial (aged two years and a half) at Bordeaux:—"His imperial highness was conducted in a court carriage, escorted by a detachment of Lancers, to La Bastide, at the southern station, where the directors had prepared a breakfast. Along the whole line of his passage he was saluted by loud cheers, to which he responded by blowing kisses. His imperial highness was received at the southern station by the administrative council of the company. The general-commanding-in-chief, the prefect, and the railway directors, had the honour of sitting at the same table with the Prince, who did not appear to be the least fatigued by his journey. At half-past seven the imperial train left Bordeaux for Biarritz, amidst cries of 'Vive le Prince Imperial.' " Fortunately, his highness was not called upon to reply to addresses from the local authorities, as none were presented; so he drove home without any annoyance of the kind.

**INCOME-TAX COLLECTORS AND THEIR POUNDAGE.**—Among other collectors in the City appears the name of Mr. Richard Till, who, apart from his other emoluments (derived from the discharge of various duties), receives 1812*l.* a year from the income-tax, out of which he pays clerks to the amount of 1007*l.*, and 197*l.* for rent. Mr. Harker, the well-known toastmaster, receives 450*l.* (at the rate of 3*d.* in the pound); Mr. W. Ogilvie receives 754*l.*; Mr. G. Singer, 270*l.*; and Mr. G. Haward, 284*l.*

**THE POLITICAL REFORM LEAGUE.**—On Wednesday a meeting of the members and friends of this society was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, Mr. Passmore Edwards in the chair, for the purpose of filling up vacancies in the committee. When the society was called into existence a few months since, a committee of twelve persons was appointed; but it was deemed advisable to increase the strength of the executive power. A discussion was started on the question whether six or twelve new member should be elected, and it was ultimately decided that it should be twelve. The meeting was numerously attended.

**ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.**—The Chancellor of the Diocese of Durham, T. E. Headlam, Esq., M.P., has appointed the Rev. George Heriot, Incumbent of St. Anne's, a Surrogate.

**TWO MEN KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.**—Two men, named Eggleston and Hall, returning on Saturday night from Hartlepool, left the train at Spennymoor, and proceeded by the line to walk. On going through the



cutting they lay down across the rails, when they were run over by an engine with eight empty waggons, and mutilated in a most horrible manner.

**SIR HUGH ROSE.**—We have reason to believe that the telegram from Bombay of the 4th of August, in which it was stated that Sir Hugh Rose had resigned the command of the Poonah division of the Bombay army, should rather have been that he had resumed it, as letters have been received from him of that date mentioning that he had resumed that command.—*Edinburgh Courier*.

**A NEW CLERICAL SIN.**—The *Record* of Wednesday has made a grave discovery. It appears that some of the clergy in the country have occasionally been present at archery fêtes, and one of the *Record's* correspondents designates this as "Nothing but a new and very dangerous form of worldliness—a snare very cleverly baited, and proving very disastrous in its effects upon the younger clergy of the agricultural districts."

**REIGATE ELECTION.**—It was expected that the appointment of Sir Henry Rawlinson as one of the members of the Indian Council would have appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette*, with notification of the vacancy in the representation of the borough, in which case the election would have taken place in a fortnight. An Act of Parliament was passed during the last session to extend the powers of the Speaker respecting the issue of election writs during the recess, but it has been reported that some flaw exists in the statute, which renders it doubtful whether it can be made available. Should this be the case, the election will not take place until the meeting of Parliament in February. Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Monson, the only two candidates who are openly in the field, have attended several meetings of the electors during the last few days. Mr. Edwin-James has not appeared since the meeting about a fortnight ago. Mr. James has not resigned, and it is very probable that he will be put in nomination.

**Kew Gardens.**—The sacred Indian lotus of the Hindoos, or Egyptian bean, is now producing its flowers of marvellous and touching beauty, in the tropical aquarium. A model of this magnificent plant is on the table of the old museum.

**POWDER AND ELECTRICITY.**—At the request of the Minister of War, the Academy of Sciences lately named a committee to report on the question whether the passage of the electric telegraph wires in the neighbourhood of powder magazines was dangerous; and, if so, to suggest means of combating the peril. The report has been given in, and is to the effect that the electric current produced for the service of the telegraph cannot occasion accidents, but that the case is different with atmospheric electricity. If the lightning struck the wires of the telegraph it might set fire to inflammable matters, which, transported by the wind, might reach the powder magazines. As may be supposed, cases of this sort would be exceedingly rare, but their mere possibility is deemed sufficient motive for certain precautions. The committee, therefore, recommend the substitution of subterranean for aerial wires on those parts of the line less than one hundred metres from a powder magazine. Also to carry the course of the subterranean tube outside the zone, within which it would be dangerous to admit the workmen who would have to construct, to visit, or to repair them. And, thirdly, to fix one or two lightning conductors, on poles fifteen or twenty metres high, in the vicinity of the subterranean tube, in order to protect the whole length against the direct shock of the lightning. In its last sitting the Academy adopted the report of the committee.

**A HORSE KILLED BY WASPS.**—As Major-General Dalton, of the Royal Artillery, was driving with his family in an open carriage, on the 31st ult., a large swarm of wasps attacked his horse, stinging it in every part of the body in a most frightful manner. They pitched in hundreds upon the horse, a very valuable animal, pursuing the carriage for nearly a mile, and endangering the lives of all who were in it, who, however, fortunately escaped with only a few stings. The horse suffered so severely as to cause its death in forty-eight hours.

**SECRET BAPTISM OF A JEWISH CHILD.**—The forcible abduction by the Roman Inquisition of a Jewish child six years old, at Bologna, under the pretence of its having been, two years ago, secretly baptised by its Catholic nurse, has created a most painful sensation throughout the Jewish world. Twenty-one Sardinian congregations have addressed a joint and most pathetic appeal to the London Jewish Board of Deputies, soliciting its interference in behalf of the heartbroken family. The board met on Monday last, when it was unanimously resolved to respond to the appeal. A sub-committee of eight was appointed, with Sir Moses Montefiore at its head, to which full power was given to take all necessary steps required by the emergency. The sub-committee resolved to put itself in communication with the Israelitish Central Consistories of France and Holland, to appeal to the press of England, to endeavour to enlist the sympathy of the generous English Government in the cause, and, if needs there be, to send a deputation to the Pope.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

**THE MERCANTILE MARINE ASSOCIATION OF LIVERPOOL.**—At the meeting of the association on Wednesday, it was stated that the negotiations with the Government

for a vessel to be converted into a training school for sailor youths were progressing favourably. The association is in a very satisfactory condition, its number of members amounting to 800, while increased facilities and advantages have been added to the reading-room. It was stated that the difficulties with the London Association had been reduced to very slight dimensions, and that as large numbers of the members of both associations cordially sympathised with each other, they would soon adjust their disputes. Mr. J. Clint, who has long been connected with the mercantile marine, has been induced to take the post of chairman. One of the autumn and winter features of the society will consist in the delivery of lectures on subjects of interest to seafaring men.

**EMIGRATION.**—The Prince Alfred steamer arrived at Pembroke-dock on the 6th instant to embark emigrants for New Zealand. She lies alongside the pontoon at the Neyland terminus of the South Wales Railway, Milford Haven, taking in coal and embarking emigrants, for which that famed port is so convenient. This is the second vessel that has done so thence during the present year.

**SCREW COLLIERS AND THE SEAMEN.**—There is a dispute pending between the owners of the screw steamers belonging to Sunderland, and the mates, engineers, and men belonging to them, concerning wages. It has been determined by some of the companies to reduce wages, by one company to 15s. a week, and by another to 14s., and the engineers and officers in proportion. Seamen's pay for some time has been 18s. per week; about a year since it was 20s.; now 14s. is the sum offered. A number of the steamers have been left without men, the proffered terms being firmly rejected. At this time there are thirty-five regular screw colliers trading from Sunderland, and it may be said that they have almost monopolised the whole of the coasting trade.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle*.

**THE FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE.**—The *Presse* says in its weekly commercial review—"Orders for exportation continue to come in. The revival of business is noticed in almost all foreign markets as well as in France. Letters from St. Petersburg state that Russia is preparing to avail herself of the facilities resulting from the last treaty with France, and that Russian houses will buy largely in the French market this winter. An analogous movement is noticeable in Germany and the Danubian Principalities. Every packet from the United States now brings remittances in specie to pay for articles of Paris and Lyons. Advances from the departments are satisfactory. Lyons in particular is very much favoured. All the looms there have work in hand for many months to come, and complaints are made of want of hands. During the late crisis many operatives were forced to seek new means of livelihood, and most of them have not returned to the factory. All the principal *nouveautés* houses of Paris have been buying Amiens, Roubaix, Mulhouse, and Rouen. Cotton manufactured goods are, however, less run on than any others, owing to the high price of the raw material. The corn market is firmer than it was last week, but there is no material change in quotations. The late rains have greatly dashed the hopes which were entertained of the vintage of 1858, which it is now feared will be far inferior in point of quality to that of 1857."

**INCOME-TAX.**—The total amount of income-tax collected in the City of London for the year 1857 was 403,211l. 15s. 4d.; land-tax, 50,859l. 17s. 2d.; and assessed taxes, 43,577l. 11s. 7d.—making together a grand total of 502,647l. 4s. 1d.

**THE FERRY STAIRCASE AT NIAGARA.**—Everybody who ever trusted himself to the sharp grade of the ferry staircase, as that rope unrolled itself on whose strands' strength his life hung, has exercised himself in calculating to what degree of destruction his physical nature would be crushed if those fibres should separate. The experiment has recently had an unexpected trial, and the result is worthy of record for the comfort of the adventurous. In the month of March the Ferry House took fire, and in the conflagration the rope burned, and a car rushed the full length of the steep-track, and went into the river unbroken, almost without a fracture, instead of being shivered into fragments. The reason seemed this:—The weight of the chain which is attached, and which serves to steady the krait, operated as a break, and the car was taken through its fearful journey by this regulator in safety. It is a trial which in its pleasant result will give assurance of security that will calm the mind, while the body is relieved from the interminable stair journey.—*New York Courier and Examiner*.

**BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHAMBERLAIN.**—The *Times* says—"In a recent letter from India our special correspondent represents Major Norman as having been appointed Adjutant-General of the forces before Delhi. We are requested to state that that office was filled by Brigadier-General Chamberlain, and held by him during the siege, and for some months after, until he was superseded at his own particular request, and that then the appointment was not conferred on Major Norman, though that officer was advanced a step in consequence."

**A WEALTHY SOLDIER.**—A porter in a respectable establishment in Bristol lately received a letter from one

of his sons, a private in the 60th Rifles, now serving in India, in which he states that he "can put his hands on a thousand pounds any day," and in proof of it enclosed a draught for twenty pounds as a present to the old man. This is the "fortune of war" in a substantial form.—*Western Paper*.

**CRIME IN FRANCE.**—The *Moniteur* publishes a report from the Minister of Justice to the Emperor on the administration of criminal justice in 1856, the results being on the whole highly satisfactory. Thus it shows that, notwithstanding the dearness of food which prevailed in that year, the Courts of Assizes of all the empire only tried 4535 cases of crime, in which 6124 persons were implicated; whereas in 1855 the number of cases was 4798, and of accused 6840; and in 1854, 5525 of the former, and 7556 of the latter. It is true that in 1856 the crimes against the person were rather more numerous (89 more than in 1855), but the graver classes of crime, such as murder, manslaughter, and parricide presented no increase, while in poisonings there was a decline. The 4535 cases of 1856 were as follows:—297 of murder, 30 of poisoning, 13 of parricide, 190 infanticide, 76 cutting and wounding (causing death, 116 cutting and wounding (not causing death), 23 "rebellion" and violence to public functionaries, 831 criminal assaults on women and children, 45 perjury and subornation of false witnesses, 58 coining, 499 forgery, 1886 burglary and serious robberies, 206 arson, 117 fraudulent bankruptcy, and 148 other crimes. The number of what are called offences which fall within the jurisdiction of tribunals of the Correctional Police was also fewer in 1856 than in 1855. Another satisfactory point noticed in the report is that the period for which offenders are detained in prison awaiting their trial has considerably diminished, owing to the improvements effected in the forms of criminal proceedings; thus two-fifths (421 out of 1000) of the persons subjected to preventive imprisonment were detained less than a fortnight, and not one-fifth (195 out of 1000) for more than a month. These results, the minister declares, prove that, as regards preventive imprisonment, "France has now nothing to envy other nations."

**LORD EXMOUTH'S FLAG-SHIP.**—The old sailing three-decker Queen Charlotte, 104, which has not been out of Portsmouth Harbour since her return from the bombardment of Algiers, under the flag of Lord Exmouth, in 1816, is to be jury-rigged and fitted for duty at Sheerness during the razeeing of the Waterloo, 120, to be converted to a two-decked screw liner of 91 guns. The Queen Charlotte is as sound in her timbers as at the day of her launch.

**ART IN FRANCE.**—The statues of Montaigne and Montesquieu were inaugurated on Monday last at Bordeaux. The mayor and municipal authorities of the city, the prefect of the department, the councillors of the prefecture, a number of the members of the Academy of Bordeaux, and a large concourse of people, were present at the ceremony. The mayor and the prefect delivered addresses suitable to the occasion.

**THE LION.**—Gérard, the lion-killer, in an article in the *Journal des Chasseurs*, calculates that there are now sixty lions in the subdivision of Bona, in Algeria, and that from 1856 to 1857 the number of oxen and sheep destroyed by them was about 10,000.

**MR. ROBSON.** after having concluded, with Mr. W. S. Emden, a most prosperous season at the Olympic Theatre, is at present in Edinburgh, but his numerous admirers here will not at present see him on the stage, as he is travelling with his family to recruit his energies after the arduous London season.—*Scotsman*.

**OBSTRUCTION ON A RAILWAY.**—On the 31st ult. two pieces of timber and an iron bar were found placed across the rails on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line, near Evesham. They were evidently placed there for the purpose of throwing the train off the rails. We (*Worcestershire Chronicle*) hope the dastardly ruffians will be caught and severely punished. We understand a large reward is offered for their apprehension.

**A STAGE APOLOGY.**—The following apology was made from a stage in Sunderland (neither the Theatre Royal nor Lyceum) last week:—"Ladies and gentlemen,—I hope you will excuse our performance, but our violinist is in a state of beastly intoxication; the pianist is doing his best, but fourteen or sixteen strings of the piano are broken!"—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

**LETTING OF RAMS.**—The annual show of long-woolled rams, the property of Mr. Kirkham, of Biscathorpe-house, Lincolnshire, took place a few days ago. Upwards of 120 lots were disposed of, one-half being shearlings. The rams were let for the ensuing season at prices varying from 10l. to 40l. A fine shearling was hired by Mr. Simmonds, of Wisbeach, at the latter price. Mr. Frank Sowerby, of Aylesby, gave 30l. for another shearling, and several made prices ranging from 16l. to 25l. The total sum realised was 1376l., of which 781l. 10s. was realised by the shearlings, giving an average price, 13l. 0s. 6d. The average prices for the last six years have been as follows:—1853, 11l. 7s.; 1854, 12l. 8s.; 1855, 15l. 8s.; 1856, 11l. 4s.; 1857, 11l. 17s. 10d.; 1858, 11l. 6s. 4d.

**THE GREAT ANGLING MATCH FOR 100l.**—The first day's fishing between Watson, of Leeds, and Bailey, of Nottingham, took place as per announcement on

Monday, in the Trent, near Nottingham. At the conclusion of the day's sport Bailey was considerably in advance of his opponent, having caught almost as many stones of fish as his antagonist had pounds.—*Leeds Mercury*.

**METROPOLITAN PAVEMENT.**—Several important thoroughfares have been relaid by the paving contractors. Mr. Chadwick, the City pavior, has paved the whole of the spacious line of Farringdon-street, from Fleet-street to the bottom of Holborn-hill, with carefully dressed granite cubes, it being twenty-eight years since the original blocks were laid by the same contractor. Adelaide-place, and the approaches to London-bridge have also been relaid. Messrs. Pratt and Sewell, the paviors to the Strand board, have also in hand that portion of the Strand between the churches of St. Clement Danes and St. Mary-le-Strand; and Mr. Stephen Carey, of Clink Wharf, Bankside, under the direction of the Commissioners of Pavements for the Westminster division, is now engaged in laying down a novel description of pavement in the carriage-way along Regent-street and the Quadrant. Several minor works are also in progress throughout the metropolis.

**THE REV. HUGH HANNA ON SABBATH OBSERVANCE.**—At a meeting of the Belfast Presbytery on Tuesday, the Rev. Hugh Hanna said that active steps were very much required, and should be taken by the Presbytery, when they considered the lamentably degenerate state of opinion on the fourth commandment that was to be witnessed in so many quarters. There were eminent men who claimed to be considered Christians, but who nevertheless wrote and published against the continued obligations of the fourth commandment. Archbishop Whately published his opinion, and confounded the ceremonial Sabbath of the Jews with the Sabbath of the Lord. Great logician as Archbishop Whately was, he had arrived at a sophistry. A great many people, he (Mr. Hanna) had no doubt, were led astray by the writings of this great man, among whom, he supposed, the nobleman who had lately argued the question in the Belfast newspapers was one.—*Northern Whig*.

**NARROW ESCAPE.**—On Thursday evening, about nine o'clock, as the Duchess of Somerset's open carriage was entering Grosvenor-gate, the horses by some means took fright, pitching the coachman and footman off their seats, and rushing on with great speed came in contact with the iron railings with such force that it broke the leg of one horse, and nearly turned the carriage over. A gentleman of the name of Strahan was sitting near; he immediately rushed to the horses' heads, caught the reins, and stopped their career. Several persons then came up, and rendered such assistance as they could. The Duchess was very much alarmed. The coachman and footman have escaped any injury, being only a little frightened.

**SIR H. H. BRUCE AND THE ORANGEMEN.**—Sir H. H. Bruce has addressed a letter to the Orangemen of the county of Londonderry, on the occasion of his retirement from the office of county grand master. His communication closes with the following excellent advice:—"And now, brethren, let me earnestly entreat you, in your future career, never to allow the bitter party spirit nor the senseless party cries and demonstrations which are contrary to law, Christian charity, and the ordinances of your institution, to cast a blot upon what would then be your fair escutcheon; and I hope yet to see removed from our association the smallest remnant of secrecy, which is so likely to be misconstrued and so useless for so loyal a body; and allow me to subscribe myself, in all sincerity, your well-wisher, friend, and brother."

**MONUMENT TO SIR ISAAC NEWTON.**—A ceremony is announced to take place at Grantham, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., on the occasion of the inauguration of a monument to Sir Isaac Newton. Lord Brougham is to deliver an address, and amongst those who are to participate in the proceedings are the undermentioned:—Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity; Professor Graham, Master of the Mint; the Lord Bishop of Lincoln; the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby; Sir Charles Eastlake; Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir E. Cust, K.C.H.; Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., &c. There will be a procession to the site of the statue on St. Peter's-hill, and after the inaugural address, the Mayor will present to Lord Brougham a copy of "The Principia." At the conclusion of the out-door ceremony, a breakfast will take place at the Exchange Hall, for which many tickets have already been taken. About 1400l. has been subscribed towards the cost of the statue, and we understand that only about 50l. more is required.

**SELLING EXCURSION TICKETS.**—A man named Richard Cooke was on Thursday committed for trial on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. He is no doubt one of the swindlers who invest the railway stations, and are constantly on the look out for "green" excursionists. It appears he had accosted a man named Palmer, and ascertained that he was going to London, whereupon he offered him a return excursion ticket for 2s., and ultimately, "to make a bargain," came down to "6d. and a pint of fourpenny." The traveller congratulated himself on the cheap ride he was going to have, and took his seat in

the train, when in pops the ticket inspector, and quietly informs him that he can't travel with that ticket. He thereupon dismounts, and finds that he has been done, and also lost his train—being compelled to take a regular ticket, for which he paid 5s. 4d. When before the magistrates, Cooke swore, or offered to swear, that he was not the man, and never saw Palmer in his life; but the Bench were convinced to the contrary. A word or two from the magistrates to Palmer, as to the extent in which he participated in defrauding the railway company would not have been inappropriate in such a case.—*West Sussex Gazette*.

**PRESENT TO THE COMMANDER OF THE PERA FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—Mr. Alfred Pegler, silversmith, of Southampton, has just designed and manufactured a very elegant present to Mr. Lane, of the Pera steam-ship, from the members of the House of Commons who visited Cherbourg in that vessel. This piece of art is an épergne; the base is a cruet frame, and the stand represents the waves of the sea, in bright and frosted silver. The stem represents rock work, on which is an elegant shell with spray dripping from it. This shell is to hold flowers. The épergne is surmounted by a figure of a sailor supporting a flag. On one side of the flag the colours of the Peninsular and Oriental Company are enamelled, and on the other is the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. E. Lane, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship Pera, by the members of the House of Commons, with their best wishes and thanks on occasion of their visit to the Cherbourg fêtes in August, 1858."

**NEW SYNAGOGUE.**—The members of the Jewish community, who have for some time past worshipped in a small apartment in Howard-street, have of late years increased so much in Glasgow, that it was deemed necessary to look about them for a larger place of worship. Accordingly, arrangements were entered into and a subscription opened for the purpose of supplying the want felt, and the committee entrusted with the carrying out of the matter, acquired recently the upper part of the tenement in George-street, at the north-east corner of John-street. These premises have been gutted and erected into a very elegant and tasteful synagogue, which, including the gallery, will contain about two hundred people. Tuesday being, according to Jewish calendar, September 7, 5618, was appointed as the day for consecrating the building. One o'clock was the time of meeting, and shortly after that hour the synagogue was filled by the sons of ancient Israel, and a number of Christian friends who had been invited to witness the ceremonial. The Rev. Dr. Mayer was the officiating rabbi.—*Glasgow Mail*.

## Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, September 11th.  
FRANCE.

A JUDICIAL inquiry into the cause of the railway accident at St. Germain is going on. The guards of the train depose that none of the breaks were broken; they cannot tell why they failed to stop the impetus of the train. The engineer waiting for the train saw, from the unusual rapidity with which it descended the incline from St. Germain that it was likely to run into him, and he made preparations for moving off, but it was too late. The number of deaths up to the present time is four.

A telegram from Cete states that the railway station there, in which the engines are kept, was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday. The loss is estimated at 150,000fr.

The *Presse* thinks that France ought to lose no time in laying down an Atlantic telegraph of her own. It amounts that, owing to the French want of energy, all the American merchandise, which, now that a complete railway network exists on the Continent, ought naturally to pass through France, takes the English route, "while we never get further than projects and tenders, or projects for tenders, and do nothing practical."

M. Sabatier, Consul General of France in Egypt, sent on an extraordinary mission to Jeddah, has just left Marseilles for Alexandria in the Danube steamer.

A Paris letter says—Prince Napoleon has obtained in favour of Algeria the application of a principle which, joined to the limitation of military powers already decreed, will exercise a favourable influence on the Government. All the ports of the coast are to be declared entirely free. The Prince appears to have had a conflict with the Minister of Finance and the Board of Customs, whose views are protectionist.

## RUSSIA.

Later particulars were received yesterday of the explosion near St. Petersburg, and other disastrous occurrences in the provinces. The powder magazine in question was seven miles from the capital; 1200 pounds (near 40,000 pounds) of that combustible killed 100 workmen and shattered all the vicinity. This occurred at Okhta, Paulouski, a village belonging to the Grand-Duke Constantine, had taken fire, and was in ashes. Hundreds of

houses had been burnt at Moscow by fabricators of lucifer matches, that trade having been so highly taxed that contraband factories had been set up with this result. Forests were still in flames, and the smoke was intolerable in the streets of Petersburg. The common peat or turf bogs were set on fire by the unusual heat of the sun.

## ITALY.

A Genoa letter says:—"The first number of Mazzini's new journal, *Pensiero ed Azione*, has appeared. His own article, 'La Nostra Bandiera,' is printed in larger type than those of his colleagues. The other contributors are Aurelio Saffi, Kossuth, and Mario, married to Miss White."

## GERMANY.

The dispute between Austria and Prussia on the subject of the garrison of Radstadt, appears likely to be arranged. A letter from Berlin announces that Austria is disposed to give up her pretensions of furnishing the garrison of that fortress with troops to the exclusion of Prussia.

A new loan is spoken of as about to be raised by the Austrian Government. The house of Rothschild, it is said, are to be the contractors.

## TURKEY.

Letters of the 1st inst., received yesterday from Constantinople, bring some details concerning the dismissal of the Sultan's brother and sons-in-law from their high functions. Abdul Medjid seems to have displayed a vehemence and violence which none expected from him. A Council was held at the Porte, presided over by the Sultan. After the new hattî had been read, Abdul Medjid, with elevated voice, addressed to the assembly a string of unvarnished reproaches. His Majesty called his servants a set of traitors, and made them responsible for his own faults, because they should have advised him fearlessly. He then announced the ministerial changes upon which he had resolved. A private letter says that the son of Redschid Pasha was likened by his imperial father-in-law to the unclean beast, and was told that he was following in the steps of his deceased father, who had nearly ruined the empire.

**THE STREET FRUIT-SELLERS.**—During the last few days an immense number of these poor people, men, women, and children, have been brought to the Mansion-house charged with obstructing the traffic in the City with their baskets and barrows, and sentenced to pay a fine, or in default to imprisonment. Yesterday a batch of ten men and boys were brought before the Lord Mayor on the usual charge—that being warned to "move on" they had neglected to do so, or else returned to the spot when the policeman was gone, it being alleged that by so doing they had created an obstruction, which they all denied, boldly asserting that they inconvenience no one, and stopped no traffic, and that they had only done as they were forced to do to get an honest living. The Lord Mayor told them, as he had scores of others, that he does not wish to prevent their getting an honest livelihood, but there are numerous complaints constantly being made by tradesmen, and the traffic of the streets must not be obstructed. His Lordship concludes by advising the offenders not to come into the City at all, or to go into those streets where there is no traffic to interrupt. He appears to forget that where there is no traffic there can be no demand for street fruit, and that the only chance of a successful sale lies in those streets where a constant stream of passengers requires a "supply." If these men are deprived of the means of gaining an honest living, the probable result will be that they will take to dishonest courses in preference to starving, and the tradesmen may possibly be as much injured by the additional robberies committed, as they profess to be now by the interruption to the stream of their business. The Lord Mayor told the "obstructives" that hitherto he had been lenient, but he intended to be severe. The complaints of the citizens must be attended to, and obstructions prevented. They had each to pay 2s. 6d. to redeem their barrows from the Greenyard, and 1s. fine, or go to prison for three days, which they said was very hard.

**ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.**—A pretty girl named Ann Bartlett was charged at Wandsworth with attempting to poison herself with oxalic acid. A policeman found her at Clapham yesterday, leaning against a wall crying and apparently very ill. She admitted to him that she had taken the poison. He took her to the nearest surgeon, who found that she had vomited the greater part of the poison. She told the policeman that she had left her situation, after having stolen a sovereign from a writing-desk in her master's bedroom; she had only been in that service a fortnight. She had previously been an inmate of a penitentiary at Greenwich. After she stole the sovereign she went to some of her friends. She bought the opo she was wearing out of the money, and then went to the play in the evening and spent the remainder. She had no parents and no home to go to after she had spent all the money, and she then made up her mind to destroy herself. She was remanded that inquiries might be made about her.



## 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, SEPTEMBER 11, 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.

### LORD PALMERSTON IN PARIS.

THE prolonged stay of Lord Palmerston in Paris has given rise to an infinity of conjectures. Among those whose opinions give the tone to what is called "good society," the visit of the ex-Premier of England is looked upon with vague emotions of misgiving, qualified only by the prevalent conviction that the Viscount's day of power, whether for good or ill, is past, and that, as a Minister, should he ever return to office, he will never be paramount again. *Bonne société* in France comprises many sects, differing from one another widely in points of political faith, and warring fiercely with one another wherever the hope of eventual supremacy is reckoned. But all these sects, whether Legitimists, Orleanists, Fusionists, or Republicans, concur in remembering with unassuaged resentment the active sympathy shown by Lord Palmerston in the success of the *coup d'état*. M. Walewski, then ambassador in London, was then on terms of peculiar intimacy with his Lordship, and a very general impression prevailed at the time in both countries that the venturesome attempt of the 2nd December, 1851, caused our then Foreign Secretary no surprise. Before it was possible to be sure that popular resistance might not have been organised, and measures taken for a *contrecoup*, Lord Palmerston hastened to present his enthusiastic congratulations, and to give the warmest pledges of personal support. It was whispered audibly at the time that these assurances having been semi-officially given without the knowledge of the Court, or the assent of the other members of the Cabinet, no little dissatisfaction was expressed at what seemed to be so rash and premature a step. But ere explanations could be demanded, Louis Napoleon's triumph was a *fait accompli*; and the murmurers, whether princely or ministerial, were sarcastically given to understand that had they been as well aware beforehand of what was in preparation by Lord Palmerston's confidants of the Elysée, they would not have doubted the possibility of success. Outwitted and humiliated, there was nothing left but to acquiesce. The leaders of the Tory party were prompt and loud in their admiration of the skill and daring exhibited in the *coup d'état*. The Palace trembled at the triumphant restoration of the Bonaparte dynasty; and, true to its instincts, hastened to propitiate the newly-born power. The Whigs resolved to temporise. They confirmed officially all that their unfidling colleague in the Foreign Office had done; and within three weeks the grudge of Court and Cabinet was gratified by his contumacious dismissal. Whatever mystery might be thrown over the real causes, either in Parliament or the press, and however technically true might be the ostensible provocations given by the careless and over-confident Viscount in his mode of communicating with Prince Albert, every one of ordinary information understood the real history of the transaction. Lord Palmerston was, and is still, regarded by the partisans of Henri V., of the Comte de Paris, and of the Republic, as an accomplice in the resuscitation of the Empire; and to say the truth, no pains have been spared by his Lordship to maintain the impression. In diplomacy and in the press, there has, during the

last seven years, been no want of proofs of personal accord between these distinguished friends. Schisms and estrangements there have been between each of them, and other potentialities. But to the claims of individual confidence, and of what may be called personal politics, both have continued true. A second occasion unexpectedly arose, when the strength of this attachment was put to the test; a second time Lord Palmerston realised all that the French Emperor expected of him; and a second time he was in consequence hurled from power.

These things are too fresh to be forgotten, and people naturally ask what are the confederates about just now? Paris is empty; the *salons* are shut; few of the celebrities of war or statesmanship are to be found lingering there; what is the veteran Minister doing in the French capital at such a time? What means the unusual *empressment* with which he is invariably received? Why these repeated and protracted visits to St. Cloud, strangely contrasting, as they do, with those so brief and ceremonious paid at Osborne? What does it all mean? Far from seeking to allay the curiosity of observers, or to tranquillise their conjectures of his having some definite purpose in view, the diplomatic Viscount takes especial care to see every one who calls on him, to talk with apparent frankness to every one he meets, and to volunteer now and then indications of his future policy on questions relative to French interests, or to those of the alliance. Nothing can be more conciliatory than his whole deportment; and nothing better calculated to create the impression that he contemplates a return to power, and that at no distant day. The *naïveté* with which he asks French politicians why this and that has not been done by Lord Malmesbury, and the suggestive look of wonder on being told that the present Foreign Secretary has pronounced it to be impossible, are said to be worthy of Talleyrand. "If he stays long enough, he will make us all believe," said a French politician the other day, "that not only is he worth a score of the Emperor's old boon companions in London, but that he is, after all, the best minister we could have in England." *We*, of course, means the friends of the existing system: all others stand aloof and watch what this singular species of embracery will come to.

At seventy-four it is doubtless hard to get up a belief in oneself; and it would be incredible that any man of shrewdness and experience in the evanescent ways of political life should try, were not Lord Aberdeen still busily engaged as ever in muffled intrigues, and were not Lord Palmerston still playing the part of "the Coming Man," to select audiences in Paris. When it was proposed some weeks ago that the members of the House of Commons ought to invite themselves to Cherbourg, and take for granted that his Imperial Majesty would be very glad to see them, Lord Palmerston, with the levity that has always been intertwined with his other characteristics, said he would go, and Captain Gossett had actually made arrangements for his accommodation. A few days afterwards his lordship sent word to say he had changed his mind, and that he would not go on "the parliamentary lark." No reason was assigned, and the self-invited made the trip without the ex-Premier. The circumstance is thus accounted for. The unforgetting Emperor of the French did not choose to recognise or receive the "gentlemen below the gangway" who had so recently denounced him and his Conspiracy Bill, and who, oddly enough, formed a considerable proportion of the expedition. He wished, moreover, to have a better opportunity of private and confidential conference with his best and ablest friend amongst British statesmen. An intimation, therefore, was conveyed from the occupant of St. Cloud to the tenant of Cambridge House, that if he would visit France after the Cherbourg festivities were over, his presence would be regarded as a gratifying mark of consideration and good-will. The hint sufficed. Lord Palmerston suddenly discovered that urgent business required his personal attention on his estates in the county of Sligo, and thither accordingly he repaired till the smoke of the sinister fêtes had rolled away, and the coast of Brittany was clear.

### RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS.

THE recent decision in reference to the responsibility of directors has lost none of its interest. Viewed in its relation to, and bearing on national enterprise, its importance cannot be overrated. But, in proportion to its importance and possible effects, so ought the principles and the law on which the

verdict was arrived at be clear and definite. We are bound to confess, that the more we consider the dictum of the judge who tried the case, and the verdict of the jury in connexion with the evidence, the more difficult we find it to arrive at a satisfactory and conclusive opinion on the case. No one, we apprehend, will be disposed to dispute the propriety of punishing fraudulent directors of joint-stock undertakings; no one will be disposed to question the expediency of making fraudulent directors suffer in purse and person whenever fraud is undeniably established. But it is essential to the ends of justice, nay, it is indispensable to the prosperity of the country, that fraud should not be assumed, but that, as the preliminary step, a clear and unambiguous definition of what constitutes fraud on the part of a director should be laid down.

In the present excited state of public feeling much folly, as well as positive injustice, is committed in respect to directors, who are held by the unreflecting to be responsible for matters over which they exercise no possible control, and of which they can have no personal knowledge. At the present moment senseless attacks are made on every director of a public company; indeed, to be a director, by one class of writers is held to be of itself a damaging circumstance. But let us recollect for a moment that among the thousands of directors of public companies are to be found the names of the highest and most honourable in the land, many of whom have, from patriotic and unselfish motives, consented to associate themselves in great undertakings calculated to enlarge the commerce of the country and to minister to the national prosperity and security of the empire. Let us recollect that the senseless outcry and clamour raised by a portion of the press is placing these parties in a false position before the public, and causing alarm to themselves and their families. We have said that joint-stock undertakings have ministered, and are largely ministering, to the material prosperity of the country. Look, for instance, at railways, at the telegraph, at joint-stock banks, would they have ever been brought into practical and profitable operation but for associated capital, and for combined personal enterprise? Recent disclosures may have shown that in some, nay, if you will, in most of these undertakings, jobbing and fraud have found entrance. It seems to be a law of human nature that nothing merely human shall be pure and perfect—we must expect, therefore, to find, especially in great commercial combinations, that something not altogether squaring with abstract notions of honesty is discoverable; but after all that can be urged against such undertakings, will any one be bold enough to deny that the balance of good vastly preponderates, or that the whole nation is not benefited by what joint-stock enterprise has achieved? Take joint-stock banks: in spite of the delinquency of one or two concerns, the general body has shown itself to be sound and the management beyond suspicion. These banks have proved of incalculable advantage to the extending commerce of the country, but it is not merely owing to the governing body of directors that so much public good has been attained. With most of the joint-stock banks, we believe, the main recommendation held out to the public is, that the directors have never interfered with or inspected the customers' accounts; indeed, several pass-books of large banking establishments have this fact set forth conspicuously in them. The powers, therefore, of directors are limited, and very properly so, when the circumstances of their position and duties are taken fairly into account. In many cases they must not be regarded as in a more responsible condition than that in which trustees of friendly societies are regarded by the public. It is customary for such societies to put forward great names as trustees, but the public are never deceived by this; they know that the functions of trustees are limited, and they would never dream of holding them responsible for the business arrangements, still less for the continued solvency of the concern. And in the case of a great many joint-stock companies, the functions of a director are not more extensive than those of a trustee; in common fairness, therefore, the responsibilities should not be greater. The public are too apt to throw on the shoulders of directors that responsibility which properly belongs to shareholders.

We have already referred to the course taken by some portion of the press on the question of the new-born responsibilities of directors. These journals are hounding on the public to an in-

discriminate and universal immolation of directors, and nothing is now talked of but reviving claims for losses incurred against directors of banks that have failed. But disappointed investors discreetly hold their tongue about returning dividends. These enterprising gentlemen were very anxious to get 10 or 15 per cent. without risk or labour, and when losses presented themselves, mainly due to their own culpable neglect, they showed themselves very ready to cast the blame on directors, who, in some instances, put their shoulders to the wheel in the patriotic and praiseworthy hope—not, however, to be realised—of recovering a concern which was crumbling away. Let us not be misunderstood: we repeat, we do not desire to protect or screen the fraudulent director; but we say, before we proceed to pass judgment and inflict penalties for fraud, let us have a clear definition of the duties and responsibilities of directors, and of what constitutes fraud.

With reference to the verdict in the case of Dixon and Scott, it appears to us that the law has been strained—that public excitement has unduly biased the minds of the jury. It is quite clear that Dixon was the best of the whole board of directors—that he is a perfectly honest man—that he deceived himself on entering the bank—that he speedily found himself in a false position—that he endeavoured, by wresting the management from incompetent hands, to put the concern into a position of safety—and that not until after the sacrifice of his time and immense labour did he discover the position of the bank was irreclaimable. So far, we can hardly see the fairness or equity of making him the scapegoat. But there are so many questions of importance bound up with this verdict that we must defer our further comments. We may, however, announce that we have collected all the facts within our reach, and some of them are so novel, and give a complexion to the case so widely different from that which it has assumed through the mutilated reports in the public journals, that we hope next week to be able to lay before the public a full report of this most important trial. Meanwhile, we trust the good sense of the country at large will arrest that indiscriminate slaughter meditated on the directorial body. There are good and bad directors, we do not doubt; but the bad will be found the exception, not the rule.

We are sorry to find a journal like the *Times*, which certainly does exercise a certain amount of influence on public opinion for the time, lending its voice to swell the clamour now being raised against directors at large. We well remember the period when the sympathies of the *Times* were all the other way. At the height of the railway mania, when the crisis came and the question was, whether directors of bubble companies or cheated allottees should be the victims, the *Times* enlisted itself on the side of the directors. Every one conversant with the history of that period will recollect the jubilant congratulations of the *Times* when the case of Woolmer v. Toby was decided against allottees. We could draw from the advertising columns of the *Times* proofs sufficient to account for the ecstasy of the leading journal; but we will refrain. We confess we are in doubt as to the motive the *Times* has for its present course.

The sensible and thinking part of the public, we know, are opposed to the diatribes of the *Times*; but as we are accustomed to the political and commercial gyrations of that organ, we shall not be surprised if we find, after the temporary purpose of present directorial denunciation is served, that its columns are crowded with praises of directors.

#### ALGERIA.

There is something strangely anomalous in the French possession of Algeria. The expedition which, eight-and-twenty years ago, succeeded in planting the banner of the fleur-de-lis above the prostrate standard of the Crescent on the shores of Northern Africa, was undertaken with the most explicit assurances to the other powers of Europe that there was no intention whatever of conquest or annexation: yet the victors of 1830 have never ceased for a day to occupy their acquisitions of that year, to which they have since considerably added; and by a decree in the *Moniteur* of last month the whole of the province has been incorporated with the French empire. For several years the English Government refused to acknowledge this partial partition of the Turkish empire; and it was only upon the profes-

sion by Louis Philippe of his desire to establish on the Lybian shore peaceful and commercial settlements, that a tardy recognition was given; yet we have now the confession, on the highest official authority, that Christian industry and civilisation have up to the present hour taken no root, and that the work of colonisation is still to be begun. All projects or intentions of assuming a position of ascendancy in the Mediterranean were vehemently disavowed at various times by the successive cabinets of the Tuileries; yet the obvious tendency and aim of such an outpost hardly admits of question, and M. Thiers told the truth when he said from the tribune that "the real use of Algeria to France was that it enabled her to hold in readiness there an army of reserve 70,000 strong, which she might launch at will against any point of Southern Europe." And now we have the electric cable, enabling secret orders to be instantaneously transmitted from Paris to Constantine; and the administration, civil and military, of the province placed under the direct control of a department whereof the Emperor's cousin is the head.

In the elaborate historical and statistical report on the condition of Algeria, with the publication of which the Prince has thought fit to commence his duties as Colonial Minister, singular care is taken to show how utterly the expectations originally held forth have been falsified, and how little there is of colonial spirit or life in the so-called colony. Every inch of ground which owns the imperial sway has been bought at a usurious price of blood. The resistance of the warlike tribes has, indeed, been crushed for the present, and it will require some years before the growth to maturity of another generation can cause serious uneasiness to the veteran garrison permanently encamped amongst them. But even amid the tranquillity of exhaustion and the order established by repeated decimation, confiscation, and the laying desolate whole tracts of territory, the maintenance, in its undiminished force, of the army of Algeria is declared to be indispensable. A considerable naval force, with vessels of transport and commissariat attached, specially devoted to this particular service, is likewise pronounced essential. Every expedient and device (save one) will, it is said, be tried to stimulate the development of local activity throughout the province, as well as to induce the emigration thither of Europeans. Splendid promises of protection and encouragement, somewhat in the vague and Bonaparte style, indeed, but still goodly and glittering to look upon, are held forth to colonists. The produce of their industry is to be admissible to the great markets of France; the security of their property is assured; the sanctity of their religion guaranteed; and the new means of rapid communication with home held out as an additional inducement. The inhabitants of the province are no longer to be subjected to the proconsular will of a military Governor-General, but are to be as directly subject to the Imperial Government itself as those of any of the eighty-six departments of France. Only one lure is left out of the catalogue—that of local liberty. It never seems to have entered the imperial head that the one element which in all times, all regions, and all races, has characterised successful colonisation, is indispensable still. The greatest colonial and maritime empire of antiquity had its metropolis on the very coasts which French imperialism now desires to plant and civilise; and how did that marvellous power arise? Everywhere along the shores of Africa, of Spain, of Gaul, of Sicily, the Phœnicians went forth as free men, to found free settlements; and it was aggregation and union of the free communities thus founded, which, headed and led by Carthage, kept for centuries the all-devouring ambition of Rome at bay. In modern times there is nothing comparable to Phœnician colonisation in extent or glory, save that of England. And what is the source of life and health in the various societies we have founded? What, but the timely concession to them all of the right to govern themselves. Perhaps it would not do, however, to talk of local self-rule on one side of the Mediterranean when all but its faintest shadow has been obliterated on the other. Algeria, Languedoc, and Normandy, are to be in future part and parcel of the same administrative system; and to set the precedent of free discussion, or free institutions, in any one of them might lead to inconvenient demands in all.

It is curious to hear M. de Morny declaim upon the evils of over-centralisation, and upon the patriotic intentions of the Emperor to reform the abuses which have sprung therefrom, at the very

moment when a huge stride is made under his Majesty's special auspices in the same direction. The forms and shows of exorbitant power are infinitely varied; and its names and pretences are equally so. But the essential evil of centralisation consists in this, that it is a monopoly of power in the hands of a few, and that it divests the many who are competent and fit to exercise political discretion, authority, and control, of the power and the duty of doing so. The absorption of all administrative authority into one metropolitan council, senate, or cabinet, is the highest stretch of aristocratic oppression; but this is outdone by the absolutism which in Russia, Austria, and France, reduces the narrow circle within a circle narrower still, and concentrates the whole ultimate authority of the state in a single family or in one man. This was the insatiable ambition of Napoleon, and this is the insatiable desire of his nephew and successor. Instead of relaxing the administrative bondage of colonial dependencies he tightens them; and instead of offering seats in the cabinet to men of independent genius or motive, he confers the portfolio of colonial affairs upon one of his own family.

#### FUTURE MILITARY POLICY IN INDIA.

A COMMISSION has issued in this country to inquire into the future military reorganisation of India, and the manner in which the commission has been composed has subjected it to some criticism with the organs of the late Government, though it is to be admitted that the criticism is not severe. Originally it was intended that the commission should consist of the Secretary for War, the Commander-in-chief, and the Indian Minister, whatever his title should be, with three officers of the Queen's service, three of the Company's, and three eminent civilians. In the commission issued under Lord Derby's administration are appointed the heads of the three departments which we have mentioned, with four officers of the Queen's service, four of the Company's service, but no civilians. It may be conceded that the list of names is not very remarkable, although Lord Stanley has more than ordinary information, and Lord Melville has confessedly had opportunities of becoming acquainted with the working of both armies in Bombay and Bengal for eight or ten years of command. Others of the military members are experienced men, and the secretary, Colonel Blucher Wood, is allowed to be thoroughly efficient. It is to be regretted, perhaps, that men like Lord Grey or Lord Farnham, or still more, Mr. Sidney Herbert, were not included in the commission; but we shall have the report, and after all the Government will be responsible.

There has been some rumour of another commission, appointed in India, to consider the reorganisation of the Bengal army; but it is to be doubted whether that commission can have been properly described, for the Indian Government is not likely, particularly now, to run in the teeth of the Home Government. The great fact which is before us is, that the reorganisation of the military force in India is under official consideration. It is not a party subject; and it must be admitted that, upon the whole, the present Ministers have risen above party considerations with reference to their appointments, and therefore necessarily with reference to the practical course which they will pursue. If it were possible to find any party leanings in the commission to which we refer, such a suspicion would be entirely corrected by the composition of Lord Stanley's Indian Council, which contains the names of men like Lawrence or Cautley, whose party politics are scarcely known, with the names of Rawlinson and Willoughby, known Liberals, while a post was offered to John Stuart Mill, who is not Whig, but something more. Indeed, the selection of the Indian Council has evidently been guided by the desire to obtain the most varied experience, coupled with personal ability. The same tendency may be seen in the minor appointments, as in that of Mr. James Cosmo Melville to be Assistant Under-Secretary of State, with Sir George Clerk and Mr. Henry Baillie as under-secretaries, — Sir George Clerk, who has served under several administrations, and Mr. Henry Baillie, a Conservative by connections, but an intelligent and liberal member. Nay, the same spirit may be seen in other departments, as in the distinctions conferred on Sir Richard Madox Bromley, now a Knight Commander of the Bath, and Dr. James Ormiston M'William, a Companion of the Bath, men who have earned the favour of previous administrations, and are now recognised



because they are faithful, active, and exceedingly able public servants.

This avoidance of party considerations in the present Ministry has not entirely spared it some kind of pressure from the opposite side, and the commission on the reorganisation of the military force in India is one of the special objects of this pressure. The representative of the Whig party in the press, although writing with great courtesy and some real forbearance, undoubtedly allows us to perceive that efforts will be made to prevent any considerable reduction of the large European force in India:—

We have at present, or shall have before the end of the year, a European force of about 80,000 men, and a native army numbering 150,000, the latter consisting of about 60,000 belonging to the Madras, and 55,000 to the Bombay Presidencies, while nearly the whole of the remaining 35,000 consist of the Sikh regiments raised by Sir John Lawrence. We presume that the number of Europeans cannot be very greatly reduced without running another risk which it would be little short of insanity to encounter. Nor is there any real reason for apprehending that in ordinary times we shall be able to keep up the supply. Considerably less than half the number of recruits raised since the 1st of September, 1857, will suffice annually. As regards the native force, it will probably be found sufficient to maintain a force something like that now existing in Bengal for the ordinary duties which must be discharged by natives, while the Bombay and Madras native armies may be substantially reduced in consideration of the increased number of Europeans available. One arm of the service, the Artillery, we confidently expect will solely consist of Europeans, and the Royal Artillery can be increased for the purpose, in a manner to give an additional feeling of security in an imperial sense. The expense of European troops is of course much greater than that of natives; but with an army composed of, say 70,000 of the former, and twice that number of the latter, the entire cost would not be greater than before; while, especially with the development of railways, the work would be done as efficiently as when the Bengal Army were faithful.

Now, the grand question before the commission is this—Shall the army, the military force by which order is to be maintained in India, consist of Europeans or of natives? It is scarcely necessary to repeat, however rapidly, the reasons why a large European force should not be admitted as a permanent institution in India. The expense alone would be enough to tell us that it cannot be so, and that if we adopt any policy on such assumption, that policy must necessarily be abandoned, if not reversed, at no distant day. The English tax-payer will insist upon India's being self-guarding as well as self-supporting—indeed, the one is involved in the other. There are other reasons of a still higher and not less practical kind. A European garrison of immense proportions can only be maintained in India at the expense of India, an object of dislike on account of its cost as well as of its alien character, and it would be a confession that the Government cannot hold the empire through the willing submission of the inhabitants. Such a policy, in fact, would be to prolong the present contest; and since the alien force must be withdrawn, or at least reduced, some day, the reduction would be then apparently present an opportunity for native ambition to revive and to attempt the recovery of the country. On the highest policy, therefore, we must seriously condemn any attempt to retain India by a gigantic European garrison.

The converse of these reasons is equally powerful: there is no necessity for such a course. The most consistent observers of India have remarked a striking peculiarity in the intrigues which preceded the mutiny, in the mutiny itself, and even in the subsequent disorders, widely extended as they have become. Those who agitated against us were—the high castes, those races which like ourselves are intruders in India, the Brahmins, and the Mahomedans. The Mahomedans are the adherents of many of those princes who have been deposed in the process of annexation. The Brahmins are not only angry at the removal of past privileges, but in the extension of Christianity they apprehend a further encroachment on their rights, and possibly an abolition of their very rank in society. There were more precise and practical reasons why both parties were lately called into activity. On the annexation of Oude and other states the displaced princes have been added to the number of intriguers. Meanwhile, by the bungling of officials in that central province, the native nobles, who might have been so easily conciliated after the oppressive rule of the king, were taught to doubt whether the English would be more considerate,

while the peasantry did not feel that their new rulers had brought blessings into the land;—hence there was discontent. Meanwhile, too, the army of Bengal, officered by Europeans who did not associate with the men, and often did not know their language, was composed of Brahmins and other high castes, who were organised together, and taught European discipline, and yet allowed to retain their exclusive sense of their own importance. The whole army of Oude, just new from contestation with the British Government, and known to be very questionable in spirit, very mutinous in temper, was added in the lump to the Bengal army. Thus our officials in India supplied weapons for the very numerous classes of high caste and Mussulman nobles whose interests were opposed to our own. But throughout there was no appearance of a general sympathy among the peasantry with the classes above them. During the war the Europeans have found no difficulty in obtaining provisions or carriage, while in some places, as in Oude, the peasantry have looked on, evincing little interest for either side, in some cases almost positively inclining to the side of the British as the more powerful and better paymasters. These considerations are quite enough to show that there are abundant materials for a native force in India which would not be subject to the influences that led off the late Bengal army. It is, therefore, as we have already said, unnecessary to maintain a great European garrison, as it is most impolitic on political grounds, and simply impossible on the ground of finance.

There must be some reasons why a course supported on such very imperfect grounds, and condemned by such very powerful considerations, should nevertheless receive active and eager support; why it should be favoured by adherents of the late Government, and no doubt by some of the permanent staff under the present Government. Nor need we dive into the depths of the ocean or the centre of the earth to find the motives which dictate this counsel. Speaking generally, it may be said that the average mind at the Horse Guards is chiefly impressed with the wisdom of keeping up a large force and of placing it under such circumstances as secure the greatest probability of active service with the least chance of reductions. The permanent departments, therefore, would naturally be inclined to advise the maintenance of a large force in India; but the military departments are not isolated from the rest of society. On the contrary, they are connected, and extensively connected, by the closest ties, with some of the most influential classes,—the better born, the landed gentry, and the wealthier portion of the trading community. Now these are the classes which powerfully contribute to get up parliamentary support, and the late Government unquestionably received no small portion of its political influence from the co-operation of similar classes. It is easy, therefore, to perceive the reasons why attempts should be made in some liberal quarters to promote sectional interests and to obstruct the present Ministry in its disregard of party or personal considerations, and in its exclusive attention to the public service. It is not likely, however, that there will be any great contest upon the subject. If the commissioners do their duty—at all events if Lord Stanley and his colleagues do theirs—laying the true facts of the case before the public, the proper course will present itself in a form so direct and simple that it must equally command the assent of the executive and of the nation.

#### LONDON SCHOOLS.

THE public schools of London are attracting attention, and the sanitary question is being battled vigorously. Christ Church, St. Paul's, and Charter-house have their opponents and defenders, and the victory yet remains doubtful. But Merchant Taylors', which combines all the evils of the other three with some of its own, has hardly obtained that share of notice which the importance of the subject demands. We assume that everybody has heard of Merchant Taylors' School, but we dare venture to say, if the two and a half millions of this metropolis were fairly polled, that not above one in a hundred would be able to point out the exact locality. Well, then, we will endeavour to enlighten the darkness of the public. Merchant Taylors' is in a kind of blind street, called Suffolk-lane, one end running into Thames-street, the other into a sort of by-passage, which abuts upon Can-

non-street. The school is literally buried among warehouses and buildings, and its location is about the most unsuitable and unwholesome for boys that could possibly be devised. No doubt when the school was first built the situation was more open. It is the exigencies of commerce that have gradually blocked out light and air from the puny and pale-faced students of Merchant Taylors'. But there are other special objections to Suffolk-lane. Recently a tradesman has erected a building half a dozen stories in height in Suffolk-lane, which completely overshadows the school, and adds materially to the unhealthiness of the spot. Then there is an enormous dépôt of combustibles in close proximity to the school, which may, at any given moment, blow the whole of the neighbourhood into the air; but the civic authorities, although apprised of the danger, have failed to exercise their power properly, or if they have exercised it, have stopped short of doing effectual good.

But our objections to Merchant Taylors' are of a graver kind than that of improper locality. We consider that the boys who are sent to Merchant Taylors' receive at best a very imperfect education, and that their studies are directed mainly into channels which are wholly unsuited to commercial or industrial life. We apprehend that the name of the school sufficiently indicates its purpose, and also the class of youth which the founder proposed should be specially benefited. The routine of education was intended to be principally commercial, not classical, and the boys to be educated sons of tradesmen of moderate means. We do not desire to take exception to the class of pupils generally who obtain presentations, but even in this direction some alteration is needed and some rule required to be laid down which shall obviate favoritism and serve to assist the application of qualified boys, but boys who have no City or Committee influence. We have said we object to the system of education—we go further, we say that the number and qualifications of masters and assistants are inadequate to carry out perfectly the educational routine which is professed to be imparted at Merchant Taylors' School. Little or no instruction is given in writing, insufficient instruction is given in common arithmetic, and with reference to that kind of information which is useful and indispensable in the common walks of life—such as grammar, history, geography, &c.—the scholars may pick it up as best they can. Then we come to classics and mathematics. With respect to the first, the principal efforts of the higher masters appear to be directed towards turning out classical scholars. This we think a very great error; without undervaluing classical knowledge, we may ask of what real use can be the crude stock of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew which tradesmen's sons, when they are supposed to have finished their education at Merchant Taylors' at eighteen or nineteen, assuming that they do not go to college, bring away with them, in enabling them to earn their own substance, or to give assistance to their parents in their various business callings? We very much doubt whether a single youth who finds his way to college from Merchant Taylors' does so entirely on the merits of the education he derives from the school teaching. We think we shall not be very far out if we assert that nineteen-twentieths of the successful competitors for a Merchant Taylors' scholarship have been "coached" or "crammed" out of school. From our own personal knowledge we are enabled to assert that several boys, whose parents entertain the idea of sending their sons to college, should a Merchant Taylors' scholarship be attainable, have at present the benefit of classical and mathematical preceptors out of school and out of school hours—it being found that the amount of knowledge acquired in the ordinary way in these indispensable branches of university training without this extraneous aid would be quite insufficient to enable them to acquire such a standing as would give them a chance of being sent to college. Now this "coaching and cramming," whether the work of the masters who take boarders, or of private professors engaged specially for the service, is in the nature of an imposition; and we are of opinion that it is the duty of the committee to look into the matter without delay.

Perhaps one main cause of the defective teaching is referable to the mode of electing the masters. We believe the majority of the masters of Merchant Taylors' School have been Merchant Taylors' boys. It may be very well to give encouragement to excellence in scholars reared on the foundation; but then there is this inevitable disadvantage—the

new masters are only acquainted with the system of teaching by which they themselves were taught. They have learned nothing new, and have made no improvement on old rules; the consequence is, that the general effect of the educational training deteriorates, and the reputation of the school suffers in proportion. Besides, it is notorious that some of the masters—we will not give names—are not the best qualified for the task of teaching youth. We have said nothing about the punishments inflicted in the lower school principally. That is a question open to discussion; but certainly the system of punishments requires regulation.

### FUNCTIONS OF THE PRESS.—A YOUNG CONTEMPORARY.

JOURNALISM is now a great power in society. It is the record of what is done, and foreshadows by expressing our hopes and desires what is to come. The medium of communication for minds is the external world, and by facts all assertions are tested, all judgments corrected, and all conduct ultimately guided. The press being the instrument for carrying on this communication, becomes, as reading and writing predominate over oral language, inevitable; and its influence increases with all the circumstances which render oral communication insufficient for the purposes of life. As men are scattered, dispersed, separated, and yet continue to communicate, the press becomes more and more the voice of the unseen mind of mankind. Journals are numerous in proportion as men are multiplied and are free. They are many in England, and much more numerous in the United States. By the press the inventions of genius, the discoveries of science, the improvements of art, are made generally known. The statesman has recourse to it to explain and recommend his policy; the priest uses it to obtain support for his religion or enforce its precepts. Its excellence is derived from the circumstance which some persons regard as a degradation, and urge against it as a reproach. The newspaper is a mercantile speculation. It is produced, like cotton, cloth, and wheat, to sell. It is worthless, accordingly, unless it be bought and read. To be read continuously it must please and satisfy the reader. It naturally therefore adapts itself to him. It represents consequently all shades of opinion, it records all kinds of events, it conveys the thoughts of one to another, it amalgamates all, and as the material world from which it takes its hues is common to all, it unites all by a common knowledge and a common sentiment.

Even now journals which are daily increasing in power are more influential than statesmen; and, helping to form as well as express the general sentiments, their teaching is of more importance than the acts of Ministers. The public are more dependent on them for knowledge than on lawyers, politicians, or clergymen. In the great system of division of labour they are the purveyors of mental sustenance, and for the moral health of the nation it is essential that they be, above all things, honest, and supply unsophisticated, unadulterated articles. Palpable deceit—the substitution of morsels of wood for nutmegs—is at once detected; it is the finer kinds of adulteration that deceive. Gross outrages of moral sentiment or taste in the press at once offend, but subtle distinctions, specious superficiality, casuistry disguised as logic, plausible reasoning dictated by sordid selfishness or wild ambition, lead the judgment astray, and make the press more baneful to the nation than the adulterations of shopkeepers it is never tired of reprobating. There is, however, no censor of the press but the press itself; and hence it is an important part of the duty of journals to keep watch over one another. On this account we venture to speak of one of the youngest and most successful, and, therefore, one of the most influential, of our contemporaries, convinced that the good he will do will be enhanced tenfold by being warned in time against the evil he seems likely to engender.

The *Saturday Review* has obtained great notoriety in a short time, chiefly by a smart boldness of style, a ready appreciation of events, and an apparent negation of principle. We cannot object to a journal adopting any kind of principles, for amongst the public all kinds of principles exist, and it is for the common benefit that each and all should be expressed. They are the really important parts of social life—the motives for action—and they ought to be known to be guarded against if wrong, and corrected. From the avowed principles of a journal the public

learn to appreciate its remarks; and to avow none, is to be a mere literary *condottiere*, standing ready armed, and offering to take service under any flag. Our contemporary exhibits a very determined hostility to Puritanism in all its forms, but chiefly because it is vulgar; and High Church he cherishes and defends, less apparently because it teaches Gospel or any other truth, than because it is well-educated, very learned, and extremely genteel. Otherwise, we cannot make out that he has any principle. He may represent the dandyism of the club, the philanthropy of the cloister, the fastidiousness of the polished politician, and be the true exponent of the opinions of the well-drilled pupils of Downing-street and Oxford; but he does not bear aloft either the standard of fixed institutions or indispensable progress.

On one day, August 21, he attacks the Protectionist squires, shows that they made laws for the community in happy ignorance of "the existence of the manufacturing moiety of the population," that an idle landlord—and most of the landlords are idlers—is a mean and unhappy man compared to "the peasant who closes a life of incessant toil in the workhouse." A man who is, like the bulk of the aristocracy, the heir to a large property, who "has been employing the labour of many persons during the term of his existence in the Sisyphean task of feeding his consuming appetites," must, according to our contemporary, pass a remorseful old age. He descants on the evils of a national debt—the work of the rulers he admires—which "has created a mass of property without ostensible duties." He quotes the cynical saying that "the greatest burden on the land is the landlord," and warns the squires that this may swell into a formidable cry "if they can show nothing more for all they consume than a certain addition to the difficulties of draining the metropolis." He sets forth the evil which the creation of the national debt has done by weakening "among the rich the general sense of the duties of property." And on the same day he tells us that "peers and millionnaires," the men who merely "add to the difficulties of draining the metropolis (coarse enough for such a polished print) are invaluable in securing the supremacy of the educated and gently nurtured classes." He asserts that "the only institutions in Europe which are really free, have been fostered and maintained by a privileged minority" which did not know of the existence of the manufacturing moiety of the community, and was obliged to be terrified into resigning the corn-laws and into granting every other freedom which the despised and outraged multitude has gradually forced the privileged minority to concede and guarantee against itself. Generally advocating the claims of the aristocracy—declaring even that "it is idle to expect that a colony of farmers and traders will exhibit qualities which belong to a society originally founded by feudal landholders," and therefore expressing a wish "that Canada might have a nobler political organisation than that of the United States," the *Saturday Review* did on one and the same day make out our idle squires to be a very worthless class of men, and held up this portion of the community to public admiration as the foundation of all our greatness and all our amenities.

We are not contending now against the theories of the *Saturday Review*, or it might be easily shown that feudal landlordism is the great source of the feeble sense of the duties and rights of property, which prevail amongst the rich, and which lead statesmen to establish national debts and other great and continual violations of the "property of industry—that the suavity of manners ascribed to the "gently nurtured" or upper classes is due to the resistance they have met with from the traders and labourers whom they have never ceased to despise—and that the greatness of Britain and the greatness of the United States are equally due to the energies of farmers and traders; but we waive contention, and only aim at showing how our contemporary, from being destitute of principles, can contradict himself.

We will now refer to another specimen only, but, if necessary, will resume our guardianship of consistency and truth against the invasions of the press hereafter. On the same day, August 21, also, the *Saturday Review* had quite a liberal article against Sabbatarianism. It was a good opportunity for hitting the Puritans. It was well done. For our part, being consistently opposed to all such conventional morals being forced on observance, either by penal laws or public opinion, we read the article with great pleasure; but, in another page of the *Review*, we found an article called "Holywell-street

Revived," which was as furious against innocent pictures as the Sabbatarians are against innocent recreations on the Sabbath. Our faith in the honesty of the journalist and our respect for his consistency were entirely overthrown by finding an intolérant purist, who had been held up to ridicule and contempt in one column, fighting furiously in another in favour of enforcing a conventional morality of decency. Our contemporary, like an Oxonian, has much learning, which has been obtained to serve a purpose, and is unscrupulously used to attain his own end in the case—not the emoluments of the Church, but the supremacy of "educated and gently nurtured" collegians. The want of principle is compensated by a very specious appearance and great pretensions, which scarcely disguise the "superficiality and flimsiness" which it is the characteristic of Oxford always to substitute for healthy and profound doctrine.

MR. CONINGHAM, M.P.—On Monday night the member for Brighton delivered before his constituents an address, reviewing the events of the last session. Although the hon. gentleman was connected not very long ago with the party opposed to Lord Palmerston, he yet exhibited every disposition in his speech not only to forgive the noble lord's past offences, but also again to trust him with place and power, as the head of a reorganised Liberal party. According to Mr. Coningham, the time has not yet arrived when a Radical Government can enter office, and perhaps for this reason he kept his Chartist principles in abeyance, and was equally silent with regard to the promised Reform Bill. He, however, extolled the Bowring policy in China, and indulged in a fling at the Ellenborough despatch, while he was very severe upon the Derby Government for their inconsistency in presuming to abandon their old Tory principles.

AN UNCONTESTED ELECTION.—An official document, emanating from the election auditor for Hertfordshire, shows that the cost to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton of his last election was no less than 1147l. 12s. 3d. The election was uncontested, only eight days intervened between the issue of the Speaker's warrant and the day of election; there was no polling; the nomination took place in a field in the vicinity of Hertford in the open air, and the candidate addressed the constituency from a waggon, thus dispensing with hustings; and yet this purely formal proceeding subjected him to an outlay of nearly 1500l. a day for each of the eight days, a Sunday included, or nearly a fourth of his salary as Colonial Minister. What the pecuniary result of a contested election to Sir Lytton would have been can be but faintly imagined. 169l. 6s. 5d. was expended in London; 284l. 5s. 11d. at Hertford; 102l. 7s. at Hemel Hempstead and Great Berkhamstead; 75l. at Hitchin; 57l. 9s. 5d. at Bishop Stortford; 71l. 16s. 6d. at Stevenage; 105l. 18s. 6d. at St. Alban's; 71l. 14s. 10d. at Hoddesdon; 56l. at Buntingford; 62l. 1s. 7d. at Watford; and 59l. 5s. at Hatfield; 29l. 19s. was the auditor's fee and per centage; and 2l. 11s. for advertisements. Upwards of 800l. went in the payment of "agency and canvassing expenses;" 192l. 18s. 9d. in printing, stationery, and advertisements (134l. 18s. 8d. being spent under those heads in Hertford alone); 73l. 10s. 4d. to the returning officer for hustings (a few waggons drawn up in a field); 22l. 3s. 6d. for two committee-rooms, one in London; and 26l. 15s. 3d. for assistants, messengers, and miscellaneous expenses.

THE DEAN OF CARLISLE AND THE REV. PRECENTOR LIVINGSTON.—On Tuesday the Bishop of Carlisle, assisted by Dr. Travers Twiss, Chancellor of the diocese of London, and the Rev. C. J. Burton, Chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle, as assessors, held a Court in the Chapter House to hear an appeal of the Rev. T. G. Livingston, minor canon and precentor, arising out of a dispute which at the time created much interest in the public mind. Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., and Mr. Lawrie appeared for the Dean and Chapter. Mr. Temple, Q.C., represented Mr. Livingston, the defendant. The point at issue, which the bishop had to try, was the right to prescribe the selection of music to be used in the cathedral service. Mr. Livingston claimed this right under a clause which gives the precentor the command of the minor canons, clerks, and choristers. The dean prohibited Mr. Livingston from having anything to do with the singing lists, and eventually suspended him from his office. Upon this Mr. Livingston wrote and circulated certain charges against the dean which he vainly endeavoured to induce the chapter to receive. The dean then pronounced formal sentence upon him, a course in which he was supported by the canons residentiary of the cathedral. Against this decision Mr. Livingston appealed to the visitor. Mr. Temple opened the case, and the facts in the appellant's petition, so far as they went, were not disputed. Mr. James, on behalf of the dean and chapter, contended that the grounds of Mr. Livingston's dismissal were not solely those alleged in the document purporting to dismiss him, and read many letters endeavouring to show that the rev. precentor had been wilfully contumacious and disrespectful to his superiors since his appointment in 1855. At the conclusion of the learned counsel's speech the court adjourned.



## 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*.

## EVERY MAN HIS OWN TRUMPETER.

*Every Man his own Trumpeter.* By George W. Thornbury. 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

MR. THORNBURY has chosen for illustration an interesting period of French history, and has availed himself of the novelist's privilege of crowding together events which must have occurred, if occur they did, between 1680 and 1704. The contests for ascendancy between Madame de Montespan and Madame de Maintenon, the Camisard rebellion, and the campaigns of Marshal de Catinat in Flanders and Savoy, are all laid under contribution for incidents and allusions, and the result is a very readable book. The author, it is evident, has impregnated his mind with the history and characteristics of the time. He has even, we venture to guess, dipped into its military literature. His sketches of Parisian and guard-room life are lively and telling. Although chequered here and there by very inappropriate Anglicisms, they are also rich in nervous epigram evincing much power of thought and condensation. There is an unlucky coincidence between a few passages in Mr. Thornbury's novel and the *Trois Mousquetaires* of Dumas, which we must notice only to dismiss. The hero, for instance, is a young Gascon, like M. d'Artagnan. Like him, he is despatched to seek his fortunes at the capital by an anxious parent. Like him, he has a quarrel and shows his Gascon blood at every stage on his route. Like him, he has the misfortune to make a bitter enemy of a creature of the Court, with whom he has his first duel, and who is his evil genius throughout his career; and like him, he becomes a Royal Mousquetaire, and a trusted emissary of royalty. So far, though we cannot at the moment refer to the pages of Dumas, we are reminded of the adventures of that author's renowned Gascon cadet. But let us do Mr. Thornbury the justice to say, here the resemblance ends. A volume of this work contains more original thought and more forcible expression than could be found in a library written by the three, or (who knows?) three dozen gentlemen who are by some supposed to have laboured in the great French novel atelier, although it must be pronounced inferior to the produce of the latter in finish of texture.

Girt with the ancestral sword, mounted on his father's charger "Saracen," clad in an old silver-laced orange-velvet suit, young Cæsar de Mirabel was dismissed from his home with a bag of louis and a blessing at one hour's notice on his twentieth birthday. He was ordered to do battle with the world, and to return with honour, or never. His Gascon blood boiled over on the road. At the first *auberge*, and at his uncle's house at Souhet-sur-Mons, he got into and out of scrapes, but soon found himself in Paris with a whole skin, a stock of native impudence and courage, an honest, loving heart, and a fast ally in his cousin Vicomte de Bellerose. Introduced to Monsieur de Grillon, of the King's guard, he was soon appointed ensign in that corps. Before long he had occasion to be of service to Louis XIV. in one of that monarch's intrigues. He received the King's personal thanks, and of course brought about his ears a hornets'-nest of jealous enemies. About this time, happening to pay his respects to another uncle, the Abbé de Bellerose, a wealthy old ecclesiastical Mæcenæ, he fell, as the necessities of novel-writing demanded, in love with somebody. The somebody was another cousin, Aurora de Bellerose, of whom and of whose character we can learn little but that she was pretty and fascinating as her name. The course of Mirabel's love was soon interrupted, for it was decided by his rivals of the antechamber that the "upstart must be bled."

A quarrel was put upon him in the boudoir of Madame Pomponne by a noted duellist, one De Lazare. The latter was worsted, but De Mirabel did not pass unscathed. Wounded severely, he was tended by his cousin Bellerose until convalescent. He was not long out of hot water, for, as one good turn deserves another, he is sent for from his yet invalid couch to visit Bellerose, a prisoner, and under sentence of death. He did so just in time to be present at that clever genius's escape. For this he incurred the penalties due to breach of discipline, but was subsequently pardoned. He

was not long at peace, for D'Argenson, Minister of Police, and uncle to his old adversary Lazare, had an account to settle with him. A set was made upon him at a masquerade. He challenged D'Argenson, who promised to send a friend in the morning. The visitor was at his bedside betimes—an exempt of the police—who, instead of an answer to his challenge, brought a *lettre de cachet*. Mirabel soon found himself in the Bastille, as a tenant of the celebrated M. de Cinq Mars. Here again we have scenes parallel to others in Alexandre Dumas's works. Our hero had not long left off his proper name, and become "No. 2 of the Chapel," when he found that Bellerose also had become a denizen of those hideous walls. They contrived to correspond, to soften a turnkey, Gaspard, and to scheme an escape. The *vie privée* of the inmates of M. de Cinq Mars is depicted in several lively chapters. We are introduced to some of the more criminal of them at one of the Governor's dinner-parties, at which our Orestes and Pylades meet a knavish Dutchman, Laroche, *alias* Vandenberg; a false priest, Leroux, *alias* Gauffard, *alias* Sorel; and an Italian charlatan. The latter, by arrangement, drugs the Governor and the rest of the company, while our friends escape in disguise. They seek sanctuary with the old Abbé, and pardon through Madame Montespan. In the first pursuit they succeed, but in the second they meet with difficulties. Fénelon appears on the stage with the Jesuit Tellier, but the "spretæ injuria formæ" hath driven the Montespan to champagne and delirium. With *la veuve Scarron* they have better luck. She and her historical familiar, Nanon, take their cause in hand (so they did, by the way, for one of Maquet's heroes) against the villain courtier, obtaining their pardon from the royal lover-penitent at a Versailles *fête*, and somehow get a captain's commission for Mirabel in the Mousquetaires.

This corps was then serving under Catinat, in Savoy, and the Gascon, soon after joining, managed to distinguish himself, notwithstanding the undying and insidious hostility of his old foe, De Lazare, and a creature of his, Laroche (late of the Bastille). For his gallantry he was appointed governor of St. Damien, a town in the Cévennes, invested by the Camisards. The siege is described with all the technicality of Vauban and the Abbé Dédier; and the characters of the garrison officers—the veteran major especially—are very neatly etched. The defenders, after frying their saddle-flaps in church lamp oil, capitulate, in compliance with an order (forged by Lazare and Laroche) received from their colonel, Vimenil. On their way, they meet the dead body of that officer, whom another forged letter had brought into an ambushade.

The mischief was, however, done, and there was nothing for it but to seek Catinat, then at Paris, and explain. Here Mirabel finds his enemies had preceded him. He is reported to have surrendered his post disgracefully. He attends the Marshal's levee; and this gives Mr. Thornbury another opening. We have a lively scene, à la Hogarth, of the great man's antechamber, where the hero is doomed to kick his heels in ignominy. "He encountered," says the author, "the poet, the architect, the painter, the actor, the projector, the patentee, the spy—cheerful as penniless men, not afraid of thieves, too low to fall far, and satisfied with having for an hour or two sniffed the same air as the great man, at having trod his marble floor, warmed themselves at his fire, and, safe from bailiffs for half an hour, smelt at his dinner; those gay butterflies lived on flowers and in the sunny air of other men's property; to-morrow they would be there again, equally noisy, rapacious, cringing, and full of hope." He at last gains an audience, and is taxed by Catinat with cowardice. Offering to produce in his vindication the order to surrender he had received from his superior officer, he discovers to his dismay that the paper is blank. The forgery had been written in chemical ink, and all trace of its characters had disappeared. Now, charged with trickery as well as cowardice, Mirabel is threatened with discharge from the army unless within a week he produce the original letter of Colonel Vimenil. He quits the scene whence he had hoped to bear a laurel chaplet to Aurora, and seeks her presence almost broken-hearted. The demon of slander has even there been beforehand with him. Intrigues are going on too, on the one hand to consign Aurora to a nunnery, and on the other to marry her to De Lazare. An Italian doctor, he of the Bastille, was quartered on the family and draining the poor Abbé's purse, and the household was a prey to the religious monomania of old Diana de

Bellerose, the Abbé's sister. An interview between the lovers is interrupted by De Lazare, who announces to Aurora, within hearing of De Mirabel, that her lover is doomed as a coward and a traitor, but that he alone has the means of saving his honour. A ray of light now gleams upon the downcast hero. With Bellerose's assistance he obtains an interview with Laroche in a Parisian den of thieves. They extract from him the whole detail of the plot in which he has been an agent, and terrify the subordinate actors, who had all been their fellow guests in the Bastille, into compliance by threats of exposure. Lastly, after sundry attempts, De Lazare himself is brought to bay. He fights and desperately wounds De Mirabel, but as the latter staggers up to receive the *coup de grace*, the *deus ex machinâ* intervenes in the shape of a thunderbolt. De Lazare is "launched into eternity," the hero tears the missing paper from his pocket, and at the hour and the minute of his appointment triumphantly lays his vindication before M. de Catinat. Pardoned and appointed Colonel of the Blue Mousquetaires by the Grand Monarque in person, he loses no time in marrying Aurora.

The bride is given away by his Majesty, and the curtain comes down on a family reunion at the old Château Trompette in Gascony.

## AMERICAN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES.

*The Literature of American Aboriginal Languages.* By Hermann E. Ludewig. With Additions and Corrections by Professor William W. Turner. Edited by Nicholas Trübner. Trübner and Co.

A fly-title informs us that Mr. Trübner intends to furnish us with a *Bibliotheca Glottica*, and the opening line of Dr. Ludewig's preface shadows forth its plan as being an enlargement of Vater's *Linguarum totius Orbis Index*, as revised by Professor Jülg in 1847.

Since that edition appeared the science of ethnology has made rapid strides, and the great importance of language as one of the most interesting links in the great chain of national affinities is admitted on all hands. Exotic languages are no longer looked upon as little more than matters of curiosity, and the reciprocity, existing between man and the soil he lives upon and the language he speaks, has become a study of deep interest both to the ethnological student and the philologist.

Mr. Trübner, the publisher of Paternoster-row, is himself no mean linguist—not merely "a speaker of other tongues" but one who has investigated the sources of both spoken and written language as a favourite study and pursuit. Business carried him to New York in 1855, and it was during his sojourn in that city that he became acquainted with Dr. Ludewig, well known to bibliographers on both sides of the Atlantic as the author of the *Literature of American Local History*, written in English; of the *Libre des Ana*, *Essai de Catalogue Manuel*, in French; and the *Bibliothekonomie*, in German. Besides these, he had been a constant contributor of articles on literary history to several German and American periodicals, for his affections seemed very fairly divided between the land of his birth and that of his adoption.

Similarity of pursuits (says the editor) led to an intimacy with Dr. Ludewig, during which he mentioned that he, like myself, had been making bibliographical memoranda for years of all books which serve to illustrate the history of spoken language. As a first section of a more extended work on the Literary History of Language generally he had prepared a bibliographical memoir of the remains of the aboriginal languages of America. The manuscript had been deposited by him in the library of the Ethnological Society at New York, but at my request he at once most kindly placed it at my disposal, stipulating only that it should be printed in Europe under my personal superintendence.

Under Mr. Trübner's editorial care this posthumous work of Dr. Ludewig has been printed in the volume under notice, and forms the first portion of 209 pages, only 172 of which were printed off at the time of the author's death in December, 1856.

By the assistance of literary friends in both hemispheres the materials of Dr. Ludewig received considerable additions, indeed to such an extent as to form nearly one half of the whole, and the second portion of the work, containing 47 pages, consists entirely of additions by the editor and his friend, Professor William W. Turner, of Washington.

In opening a field hitherto almost untrodden the editor may reasonably claim the reader's indulgence for such defects as must ever attend a first attempt of similar character. In all such cases facts have to be brought

together, and seeming contradictions to be reconciled. Then, as in all branches of human knowledge, with such data to build upon, in the hands of master minds a key may be discovered to the maze which, however imperfectly, is here placed before the reader, and for which the merit of careful and painstaking industry may fairly be claimed.

We believe Lord Bacon was the first to throw out a hint that the aboriginal languages of America were not derived from the same source as those of the Old World. "If you consider well of the people of the West Indies," are his words, "it is very probable that they are a newer or younger people than the people of the Old World, and it is to be noted that, in the destructions by deluge and earthquake, the remnant of people which happen to be reserved are commonly ignorant and mountainous people, that can give no account of the time past. It is most likely that the destruction that hath heretofore been there was not by earthquakes, but by some particular deluge; for earthquakes are seldom in those parts. But on the other side they have such pouring rivers, that the rivers of Asia, Africa, and Europe, are but brooks to them, and their Andes, too, or mountains, are far higher than those with us, whereby it seems probable that the remnants of generations of men were saved in some particular deluge." Indeed, the more the ancient languages of the Red Indian nations are examined, the more we are inclined to think with Lord Bacon, that these races are not to be identified as pertaining to the families of the Old World; for there is no affinity between them and those extinct or still spoken in the Eastern hemisphere. It is true, that the remains of ancient buildings in Central America, and Mexican hieroglyphics, might, at the first blush, lead to a different conclusion; but the more closely the matter is investigated, the more difficult is it to reconcile the descent of the aborigines of America from the peoples of remote antiquity. The subject is one of the deepest interest to all who would trace the rise and progress of the human family from the Creation downwards, as well as to those who seek to master the nature and origin of language, the confusion of tongues, and the natural history of the various races which are spread over the face of the globe.

We have here the list of monuments still existing, of an almost innumerable series of languages and dialects of the American continent. The greater part of Indian grammars and vocabularies exist still only in manuscript, and were compiled chiefly by missionaries of the various branches of the Christian church, and to Dr. Ludewig and Mr. Trübner, we are, therefore, the more indebted, for the great care with which they have pointed out where such are to be found, as well as for enumerating those which have been printed, either in a separate shape, in collections, or in voyages and travels, and elsewhere.

As "Old Mortality" cleaned the inscriptions on the Covenanters' tombs, so did Dr. Ludewig endeavour to rub off the rust of ages from the scattered remains of the aborigines of America. Had it not been a labour of love like his, it would not have been attempted. Unimportant as such labours may seem to men engaged in the more bustling occupations of life, all must at least acknowledge that these records of the past, like the stern lights of a departing ship, are the last glimmers of savage life, as it becomes absorbed, or recedes before the tide of civilisation.

Mr. Trübner has adopted the sphere turning on its axis as his trade mark, with the motto from Juvenal—"Una pulsa non deficit altera," and we believe he has already a second volume of his *Bibliotheca Glottica* in preparation, which will embrace the aboriginal languages of South Africa, in proof that he does not do so idly, but with the full intention of completing the whole on the same plan and with the same completeness with which he has produced his specimen volume.

#### THE MUTINIES IN OUDH.

*An Account of the Mutinies in Oudh, and of the Siege of the Lucknow Residency; with some Observations on the Condition of the Province of Oudh, and on the Causes of the Mutiny of the Bengal Army.* By Martin Richard Gubbins, of the Bengal Civil Service, Financial Commissioner for Oudh. Richard Bentley.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

WITH the underpayment of the native officers ends the roll of elements of discontentment in the Sepoy army. Sir Henry Lawrence was wont to compare the status and emoluments a native gentleman could attain to under native governments with those attainable in the British Indian army,

and he thought the disparity was too great. Under the former, a man may have earned one thousand rupees a month as a cavalry officer under a native rajah, while his son, as an unadvanceable sub-commander in a corps of our own may not get beyond eighty. The native courts were a field for natives of enterprise. Active men might in these hotbeds of vice and enervation become rich and honoured. The annexation of each petty principality was the knell of family and individual hopes, and the monster gulf with which the British lion bolted Oudh must have crushed the aspirations and vested interests of many a military clan as well as of many a vermin nest of pimps and parasites.

Mr. Gubbins, swayed doubtless by civilian *esprit de corps*, puts in an admirably lucid manner the advantages the British rule has introduced into Oudh; but he has also shown so clearly the confusion thrown into the interests of large bodies and classes by the annexation, that we are ourselves utterly unable to disconnect, as he would have us, that event from the recent rebellion. He urges, and with justice, that the party most benefited by the introduction of our rule was the Sepoy class, i.e. the class from which our late Bengal Sepoy army was almost entirely drawn, and who form the peasantry of the country. He shows cause enough for contentment that theoretically should have prevailed, but he fails to make out its existence, still less its effect in contracting the stream of the revolt. If the presence of all dear to them within the disturbed area, in fear of a rapacious talookdar to-day, and of Company Bahadur to-morrow; prey, in turn, to each regular corps of belligerents, each freebooting horde of disbanded janissaries from Lucknow, and every wandering band of dacoits,—if what we may term the enormous aggregate stake of the mutinous army in the welfare and soil itself of a grand province but just emerging from under the harrow of our annexation, availed nothing to keep it round its colours, it must follow that no such pressure was placed by the enormous body of Sepoy peasantry in Oudh upon their connexions in that army as would have sprung from any real partiality for British rule.

It is plain that among the upper classes in Oudh we had enemies enough ready made. The valuable chapters we are now noticing set forth how the most powerful of the oppressive talookdars, or native landholders, were, of necessity, inimical to a rule under which hundreds upon hundreds of opulent villages melted away from their grasp into that of the Sepoy class, whose petitions for justice, filtering, as they used, through British regimental officer, civil officer, central officer, residuary officer, to the foot of the Lucknow Musnud, obtained in former days but scant and tardy recognition. We, who have studied for ourselves, and according to our own light, the Oudh papers of the session of 1856, have no hesitation in accepting the author's forcible conspectus of the state of Oudh, the barbarous brutality of the talookdar class, and the value, as well as justice, of the resettlement of the land which followed our annexation. But, so admitting his review of this and of other powerful interests dislocated upon our advent, we cannot fail at once to couple their writhings with subsequent transactions.

Besides the semi-regular and rabble adherents of the landholders (who, it must be remembered, are in point of income no mere squires, but men with incomes, raised by right and wrong, varying from 50,000*l.* to 200,000*l.* per annum), we had to face the animosity of the disbanded royal army of 60,000 men, who had been accustomed, while eating nominally the bread of the royal family of Oudh, to lead a life of licence and rapine. Of these 15,000 took service in our new local force; the majority, however, could brook no discipline, and all, or nearly all, of them might eventually be traced to the ranks of the mutineers.

The court families, again, comprising the innumerable branches of the royal house and their dependent tribes, lent willing ear to the insidious propaganda of Alce Nuckee, the prime agent of the dethroned prince. Compensation had been promised to all by the incoming government, but during the investigation of their claims, the most deserving and well affected were reduced to the same positive want as the base and fraudulent claimants. All the thousands whose sole business it had been to minister to the degrading vices and debauchery of the profligate Court of Lucknow found their occupation gone with the dynasty that had engendered and nursed their foul parasitical growth. By this

class we were of course detested. Again, to use the words of the author—

There were many other innocent sufferers by the change of Government. Thousands of citizens found employ in providing for the ordinary wants of the court and nobility. There were several hundreds in manufacturers of hooquah snakes. The embroiderers of gold and silver thread were also reckoned by hundreds. The makers of rich dresses, fine turbans, highly ornamented shoes, and many other subordinate trades, suffered severely from the cessation of the demand for articles which they manufactured.

When we cap this column of "ready-made enemies" with the discontent of the urban population at the tax on opium, which more than balanced their satisfaction at the withdrawal of many old imposts, and the general hostility of all irregular classes to an established government, we shall have completed our rapid survey of the causes which, to our mind, though not to the Commissioner's, were sufficient to rauge the inhabitants of Oudh with the outraged Brahmins of the Sepoy army, as promoters of the revolt, and to raise that occurrence from the level of a military mutiny to that of a provincial if not a national rebellion.

How the fabric of our Upper Indian Empire was riven—how it tottered on its base—are now matters of history; but, if truth must be told, the above causes might all have been in fruitless operation but for the defect in military organisation, to which reference has been made; the blind confidence which lulled men like Lawrence, Wheeler, and many more, while such restless spirits as Alce Nuckee and Nana Sahib were scheming a national vendetta with barbaric ferocity and Oriental finesse; and, lastly, the "one great capital error," as Gubbins says, of denuding, or all but denuding, our old and recent conquests alike of European troops.

From Meerut, in the north-west, to Dinapore, in the south-east, two weak English regiments only were to be found. These were the 3rd Bengal Fusiliers, at Agra, and the 32nd Foot, at Lucknow. All our principal cities were without European troops. There were none at Delhi or at Bareilly; none at Fyzabad, at Mirzapoor, or at Benares. And, worst of all, the important fortress of Allahabad, the key of the North-Western Provinces, was equally unprotected! At the important station of Cawnpore was only the depot of the 32nd Foot, and a weak reserve company of Artillery. Throughout the entire province of Oudh we possessed but one English battery of artillery—all the rest were native.

For the future, Mr. Gubbins augurs peace, tranquillity, and content. He is persuaded that the mass of the Oudh population, though their rajpoot class has ever recruited the ranks of the Bengal army, are not, upon the whole, martial, but naturally orderly and peaceable, and driven only to draw the sword by extreme insult or oppression. The turbulent talookdars once quelled, their forts effectually dismantled, their ordnance taken away, the new land settlement permitted to continue its salutary operation, and the faithful discriminator rewarded, he believes that a really effective, not a mere paper, government, based visibly on physical power of British arms and British bayonets—which he holds, as now do all men, indispensable—may justly, conciliatingly, and yet without truckling fear of native prejudices, support the civilisation of the West in our Eastern empire until it may in time have force to stand alone.

We have reviewed this work at unusual length, that such as are not likely to possess it may have a fairly accurate idea of its breadth and purport. It is the book of the day; and will long, in our opinion, be indispensable to every-day readers who would pretend to talk upon its subject matter. We hardly look, we confess, for a more generally sound or comprehensive performance. Its publication is of decided importance, and, if what we hear be true—that an edition was disposed of in a few days of the dullest season—we are but confirming instead of, as we could have wished, anticipating and directing the opinion of the public to that effect.

#### MORE BOOKS ON INDIA.

*Service and Adventure with the Khakhs, Nussulwah, Meerut Volunteer Horse, during the Mutinies of 1857-58.* By Robert Henry Wallace Dunlop, B.C.S. R. Bentley.  
*Six Months in British Burma; or, India beyond the Ganges in 1857.* By Christopher T. Winter. R. Bentley.

MR. WALLACE DUNLOP had observed without apprehension, during February and March, 1857, the remarkable transmission among the Indian natives of certain little cakes, or chapateos. He still in-



sists that the movement was a superstitious attempt to avert epidemic cattle disease, and was unconnected with the agitation then in progress against the European dominion. He was ordered to the hills on sick leave in April, and was shooting there with Lieutenant Speke, who afterwards fell before Delhi. News reached them on the 31st of May of the revolt, and of the first massacres. At once discerning their respective duties, they made the best of their way, *via* Simla, Kalka, Umballah, and Kurnaul, to the camp before Delhi, whence Mr. Dunlop reached his post at Meerut during the second week in June. He found that during his absence the massacre of the 10th of May had taken place. The mutineers had made off for Delhi, unpursued by the two fine European corps (Carbineers and the 60th Rifles) who held the station. Mr. Johnston, Dunlop's deputy, had died of a fractured skull; military authority had been for a time paralysed. The whites had fortified themselves in an enclosure, called the "Dum Dummer;" and, on the 29th of May, Sir Archdale Wilson had left with a column of troops for Delhi.

Mr. Dunlop's thoughts soon turned towards the duties of his collectorate. The Meerut treasury of 50,000*l.* had dwindled down by expenditure necessary since the outbreak to about 10,000*l.* A show of force was necessary, if not for collection from the cultivators at least for protection against the mutineers and the maintenance of communications. Our author, therefore, succeeded in instituting a volunteer cavalry force on the plan of Daly's Guides, called the "Khakee Ressalah," whose dust-coloured uniform gave them a sombre but workmanlike appearance.

Few of "Dunlop's Irregulars," as they were sometimes called, had any military experience, but they could all ride; many were sportsmen; some were crack shots; some good swordsmen. Under the leadership of military officers, with two little mountain train guns, forty native Nujeebs, and forty of the Rifles, they faced the assembled hordes of Sah Mull, one of the most enterprising of the rebellious partisans. They routed and destroyed by hundreds the marauding tribes who sought to prey upon the land after the storm of the military revolvers had passed over it. They executed summary vengeance upon rebel villages, and were recognised at Meerut as so serviceable, that their ranks were recruited by several cavalry officers, who, though shy at first of having anything to do with them, did them afterwards the honour of enlisting with them as ordinary troopers.

The fall of Delhi opened the way for so many of the volunteers to their proper duties, that the Khakee Ressalah was forthwith disbanded, but not before Mr. Dunlop and his comrades had picked up some useful military wrinkles, among which his invention, called the "Wallace Guard," described with an illustration in his remarks upon cavalry swordsmanship, is worth attention.

Some interesting coloured drawings of our friends and enemies, in and out of uniform, illustrate this slight volume, which concludes with some sound observations upon our future policy. Upon this, nearly all Indian civilians seem agreed; and we fear that they are too well agreed on a point about which Mr. Dunlop ventures to speak more plainly than his confrères. The superciliousness with which the counsel of civil officers has often been partially or completely ignored is a sad grievance to him. He speaks of military men of little or no Indian experience, "who deem the people made for them and their men, not themselves servitors of the public, and whose correspondence with the civil authorities often assumes, especially under the delusion of that 'unknown quantity,' martial law, an unnecessary defiant tone, which they adopt as a protest against civil superiority, and a declaration of their own dignity and importance." The fact that civil and military antagonism prevailed during the troubles in India is beginning to make itself so much known, that the public will, sooner or later, have to consider how far it is advantageous to the public service, how caused, and how to be remedied—at least, so it appears to us.

The *Six Months in British Burmah* demands some slight notice at the hands of all reviewers in the interest of the public, whom it is the author's purpose, as would appear from the preface, to captivate by the apparent connexion of his title with the engrossing subject of British India.

The work has, in fact, no more connexion with Hindostan than has the Burmese Empire. Its original matter is comprised in some meagre notes

of a sojourn in the country which might have been taken in six days, and its bulk consists of compilations from older books, including a lengthy sketch (considering the size of the work) of the war of 1824-26. We are far from suggesting that the author has not had the advantages of travel, but we must say that his "journal" or "notes," might have been elaborated within sound of Bow bells, and undisturbed by those influences of shipboard, against which he enters his protest. We must in all candour state our opinion that the work is of a kind that the literary constable should by no means allow to pass his barrier, although in the taking guise of Indian literature, and although surrounded by a crowd of very good company.

### BEATRICE CENCI.

*Beatrice Cenci.* An Historical Novel of the 16th Century. By F. D. Guerazzi. Translated by Charles Alex. Scott. Bosworth and Harrison.

Of all the ferocious Roman barons of his time, Francesco Cenci was the most ferocious. His daughter Beatrice, chiefly known to the British public by the celebrated portrait in the Barberini Palace, at Rome, has for centuries been deemed a partaker in his most horrid crimes. Signor Guerazzi, the historian of the 16th century, has reopened the case in favour of Beatrice's innocence, as Scolari for the ecclesiastical interest, who have ever been charged with the extirpation of the family with a view to the acquisition of their property by that of Clement VIII. Scolari contends for the justice of a transaction which Guerazzi endeavours to prove judicial murder. The work before us then should more properly be classed among volumes of historic doubts than among novels, and from this point of view the non-citation of authorities by the writer is obviously a grave defect. He has produced a catalogue of horrors chequered, it is only fair to admit, with passages of much pathos. In the absence of all data, the reader must necessarily regard the apology for the beautiful Beatrice as theoretical only, and will no doubt hold with us that both author and translator have misapplied their energies.

One has elaborated a book which it is painful to read, and the other, we should hope, might, in the curriculum of modern Italian literature, have found something better worth the time and talent he has devoted to his task. We hardly know which of these joint devastators of our leisure we should most censure. But as we can guess that in heaping curses on the Church and State arrangements of the 16th century the Italian liberal was but finding a vent for feelings he may not always safely express against those of to-day, we think the heavier burden of our harmless wrath should fall upon the less excusable translator.

We cannot afford space to abridge the tale—plot there is none—which is simply that of the utter extermination of an entire family. We will, however, place in array the characters and their fate:—

Count Francesco Cenci, the Wicked Father.	Assassinated (on the point of violating his daughter) by Signor Guida Guerra, her lover.
Donna Lucretia, his wife.	Beheaded.
Giacomo, his eldest son.	Torn to pieces with red-hot tongs, and his heart torn out before his sisters' and brothers' eyes.
Beatrice, his eldest daughter.	Tortured and beheaded.
Virgilio, his youngest son.	Worried to death.
Bernardino, another son.	Tortured and imprisoned for life.
Nero, his dog.	Stabbed in a mêlée.
Michael, the carpenter of the Via Ripetta.	Burnt alive by order of old Cenci.
The Curate of Santa Sabina.	Robbed of all his possessions by order of ditto.
Marzio, ex-bandit, servant to old Cenci.	Executed by torture.
Olympio, bandit, assassin, &c., employed on job work by old Cenci, a sad blabber.	Stabbed before a shrine by his comrade Marzio.
Giovanni Aldobrandini, nephew to the Pope.	Killed (supposed purposely) by a falling flower-pot.

The two or three remaining characters are undisposed of, but the above list is pretty well for a one-volume novel. The agony is so accumulated in the torture scenes, that we must concede to Signor Guerazzi the merit of a rare appreciation of

the horrible, and some skill in transferring it to paper without a tinge of the ridiculous. Our hair stood on end as we skimmed over the blasphemies of old Cenci, and the hideous delineations of the Papal court of justice. The Minerva Printing Press, with all its traditionally diseased appetites, would have revolted against this novel, which might have found more favour in the penny serial market than it is likely to attain in its present channel.

### RITA: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

*Rita: an Autobiography.* 2 vols.

R. Bentley.

ONE of the best novels the season has yet furnished. The interest begins with the very first chapter and is sustained to the last. There is a freshness and verisimilitude about the characters that evince on the part of the author no ordinary powers, and, if we might hazard a conjecture, no unpractised hand. The scene is laid in Paris—the narrator is Marguerite (Rita, the diminutive) Percival—a bright and lovable character. The reader is at once introduced to the family. Colonel Percival, the father, a handsome *roué* of broken fortunes, and his wife, a penniless beauty, second daughter of the Hon. Ernest Russborough, retire to Paris for purposes of economy. The family history is simply and pleasantly told—a history, we fear, not purely imaginary. A lucky legacy enables the parents to make some kind of educational provision for their children. Miss Lateward, a governess, is engaged, and her excellent example and teaching have a beneficial influence on the character of Marguerite, who, at an early age, exhibits artistic talent which is turned to profitable account on the occasion of a debt incurred by her thoughtless, unprincipled, and extravagant father. Lady Mary Dacre, aunt of Marguerite, and her daughter Emily make their appearance on the stage, the first a high-minded woman, once the object of Colonel Percival's attentions, and throughout retaining a cherished yet thoroughly suppressed recollection of her first love, the other, a girl of delicate constitution on her travels with her lady mother in search of renovated health. The pecuniary difficulties of Colonel Percival induce him to devise a plan of extrication by entrapping his daughter Marguerite into a marriage with a rich and profligate nobleman, the Marquis d'Ofort. One Lady Greybrook, of doubtful character, but clever, and moving among the Parisian *élite*, undertakes to bring out Marguerite, and to forward the views of Colonel Percival with reference to his daughter's marriage. Among the personages in high life with whom Marguerite comes into social contact is Lord Rawdon, an English nobleman of loose morals, but of honourable instincts, blurred, however, by a wayward but powerful intellect, and by evil company. Lord Rawdon falls deeply in love with Marguerite, tenders his hand, is rejected, but hopes on, and succeeds in rescuing Marguerite from a situation of embarrassment, but at the expense of a duel in which he is shot through the arm. Marguerite also becomes acquainted with Hubert Rochford, a quiet, observant young Englishman of family and fortune, who takes a deep interest in Marguerite which ripens into love. Marguerite becomes penetrated with Hubert Rochford's fine qualities, and her heart is given to him. Circumstances occur to place Marguerite in a questionable position, and Hubert sets off to England under a delusion. Lord Rawdon, meanwhile, continues his watchful superintendence over Marguerite, whose innocence and character are exposed to sore trials and misconception through the complicity of her father and Lady Greybrook, aided by a Countess Barrènes, with whom Colonel Percival has a liaison which ends in marriage. To save herself from being sacrificed to the cupidity of her father and the hatred of her mother-in-law, Marguerite consents to a marriage with Lord Rawdon. She elopes as far as Amiens, but before the ceremony is completed she repents, and by the aid of a good-natured couple manages to leave Amiens and reach England. Here she changes her name to Hope—is introduced into Mr. Rochford's family—is recognised—explanations take place—misapprehensions and calumnies cleared up, and Marguerite Percival and Hubert Rochford are united. There are a number of other characters who play subordinate parts in the story, but they are not brought in for effect or to fill up merely, they assist the action and the progress of events naturally and properly.

We think we can predict that when these volumes are taken up they will not be put down until read completely through.

## A WORK ON DEAFNESS.

*On Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgic Headache in Relation to Deafness and Noises in the Ear.* By William Harvey, F.R.C.S. Renshaw.

THE author states that his design in the present treatise is to trace the relations existing between the ear and its appendages, and those gouty, rheumatic, and neuralgic disorders of the parts about the head, face, and throat, which often complicate, sometimes cause, and too often protract indefinitely that very afflictive condition—partial or total deafness.

In tracing the links of this ravelled chain of morbid actions, Mr. Harvey says that he has very frequently had occasion to observe that every form of disease treated of in this work has presented itself in one and the same case, but not always in the same order; that gouty cases often owe their violence to rheumatic action, resulting from exposure to cold; that rheumatism, on the other hand, is easily produced in a gouty subject, even when no gout actually exists at the time; and that neuralgic pains and deafness are both at hand ready to attack, even when they are not leading maladies, nor even present among the existing symptoms. The same may be said of headache and noises in the ears, neither of which are long absent when the case is severe or protracted. Yet again, in other cases, noise may exist without headache, or headache without noise, or deafness without either.

The author has, therefore, divided the treatise into three chapters—the first comprehending those cases where rheumatism is the prominent symptom, the second relating to the gouty constitution, and the third to the neuralgic or nervous.

The important point, of all others, Mr. Harvey calls the reader's attention to is, that whenever deafness may be clearly traced to any of these morbid conditions of the system as a cause, then the method of treatment suggested in this volume may be relied upon with confidence. In fact, he has been much gratified in witnessing the relief which has often speedily followed the adoption of this simple treatment, the patient having been previously subjected to manipulations, which not only inflicted a large amount of unnecessary pain, but in many instances aggravated the exciting disease.

The book is written in an unpretending style, and we can recommend its perusal to all suffering from deafness.

## CHINA.

*China: being the "Times" Special Correspondence from China in the Years 1857-58.* By George Wingrove Cooke. G. Routledge and Co.

MR. WINGROVE COOKE'S China letters were so anxiously looked for, and so eagerly studied by readers of the *Times* and of other journals which appropriated them—in fact, by the community at large—that many of their salient features are still fresh in public recollection. They can, however, be read, when collected, with so much more attention, comfort, and chance of profit, than in the newspaper form, that we, at least, were glad of their republication by Messrs. Routledge and Co.

If, in the space at our disposal, we can pretend to do much more than barely announce the title and publisher of a work of this kind, we ought, we presume, to indicate some points or topics treated in it on which we conceive the public memory ought to be charged or refreshed. Briefly, then, we take it that Mr. Cooke's observations on the insalubrity of Hong-Kong and the state of our trade relations with the Celestials, deserve, in our opinion, to be read and re-read. The colonial vital statistics of her Majesty's unhappy 59th Regiment, stationed at Hong-Kong, are worth a wilderness of argument:—

Of the 600 men who form the strength of the 59th, there are 150 in hospital.

This regiment has been at Hong-Kong for eight years, and there are ten men of those who originally landed now left. The climate, the samshoo, and other causes which I can only glance at, have melted all its strength away, and it is quite wonderful that it was able to behave so well at the capture of Canton. I was told, though the statement seems quite incredible, that upwards of 2000 men have been buried, or sent home permanently invalided, since the 59th have been at Hong-Kong, and that the drafts for this regiment have spoilt two battalions. The expenditure of the flower of our English manhood in such stations as this, and the possibility of mitigating the evil by a judicious and more rapid cycle round all our foreign possessions, form a subject far too large to be discussed in a foot-note; but I am convinced, by careful investigation, that no efforts of a commanding officer can keep a European regiment permanently stationed at Hong-Kong in a state of military efficiency.

Poor Mr. Wingrove Cooke! While he was sympathising with the fate of the battalions and the civil colonists, for whose custody our paternal Government selected pestilential Hong-Kong, he was unaware, perhaps, that the public were investigating the mortality of her Majesty's household troops, under the very noses, and, as some fondly thought, under the immediate care of the Dowbocracy itself. What hope is there for soldiers in China when soldiers perish for want of care at Charing Cross?

Mr. Cooke has wisely not based any elaborate essay upon the national character upon the mere cuticle of China which lies along the seaboard, inhabited by one out of a score of nations who are but barely welded together into the empire.

The truth is (he says), that I have written several very fine characters for the whole Chinese race; but having the misfortune to have the people under my eye at the same time with my essay, they were always saying something or doing something which rubbed so rudely against my hypothesis that, in the interest of truth, I burnt several successive letters.

We will endeavour to condense a few of the author's remarks upon the possibility of our obviating the unfavourable aspect of our trade-balance with China.

Some years ago the Carolus dollar could be bought at 4s. 2d. English money, and when you had thus bought it you could exchange it for 2000 of the copper cash of the country. Now, partly by the action of the exchanges, and partly through popular caprice, a Carolus dollar costs about 7s. English money, and you have great difficulty in getting 1200 cash for it. The metal silver has diminished in value while in places the coin is at a fancy price. Thus it happens that a man who has a fixed income from England instead of getting 2000 cash for every 4s. 2d., only gets 1200 cash for every 7s., a difference so enormous that it would be incredible if every table of official figures did not prove the fact. Merchants still draw no conclusions from these premises. They see prices going up enormously and with occasional vibrations maintaining their advance; yet they still neglect to buy articles which are getting dearer except with silver which is getting cheaper.

The author can see no other remedy for the present unsatisfactory state of things—no other means whereby the export of tea and silk can go on—except the sending of cottons and broadcloth and hardware and lace to China instead of bullion. The usual answer to this is, that the Chinese are not easily induced to adopt foreign fashions; but the author considers this as well as other alleged reasons insufficient to account for the paucity of British exports. He believes that though a China woman will not wear a Cranbourne-street bonnet, nor a coolie a pair of Stuart plaid trousers, they would readily purchase manufactures suitable to their prejudiced and very economical turn of mind. There is nothing surprising in this; but the short-sightedness of the merchants implied by the author is, if true, very surprising. We adapt our Manchester goods to the South American, Pacific, and West Indian markets. Travellers among the looms and spindles see dyed fabrics of forms, texture, pattern, and colour that would astonish a cockney anywhere but on the boards of a theatre; yet Mr. Cooke seems to say that our merchants, as a general rule, insist upon forcing into the Chinese markets our ordinary grey calicoes of a fabric unsuited to the demands of the people, which must compete with native goods that will answer their purpose very fairly. "At this moment," he says, "narrow thick calicoes, which one of the Hong-Kong houses had the wit to order from England, are selling at very remunerative prices. There is also some trade doing in cotton broads, made in imitation of the Chinese silk broads, of the same flowered pattern and dyed to the same colours."

Again, it is a mistake to suppose that the Chinese are not fond of Western fashions. The author was "surprised to find furniture without a mandarin, a dragon, or a piece of inlaid ivory about it, and imitated from drawings in the *Illustrated London News*—a paper which a Chinaman is always anxious to beg, borrow, or steal. If Messrs. Moses and Son had been at Shanghai with a proper staff of Chinese poets, and a real good assortment of loose Chinese coats, fresh from the Minorities, they might have sold hundreds of them in Shanghai alone on that severely wintry morning, when the thermometer stood only a little above summer heat."

The letters referring to the demeanour of the captive Yeh were very favourably received on their first

appearance, and are particularly worth perusal. If it be true that a Chinese embassy is due at Clarendon's before long, we may gather from Mr. Cooke's studies of Yeh and his compatriots what manner of men we are to expect.

The Appendix contains an interesting report of Tsang Wang-yen, a distinguished member of the Han-lin academy, and an ex-Government official of standing, upon the origin of the rebellion in China, with notes by Mr. Wade, the Chinese Secretary to our Embassy at Hong-Kong.

## THE ANCIENT SCOTS.

*History of the Ancient Scots. In Three Parts.* By the Rev. Duncan M'Callum. 12mo.

Edinburgh: J. Menzies.

THIS is a small but learned book, and is not only interesting to the countrymen of the land of which it treats, but to all historians. The origin of nations is always a vexed question, and there are few subjects that have more earnestly attracted the attention of the learned than the early state of the two very different races that originally occupied the northern portion of our island. The author has no misgivings about the early accounts of the condition of the Celtic race, and takes the orthodox statement, as founded on the Scriptural narration of the dispersion, as the foundation of his historic system. He has carefully studied the classic and collateral authorities, and has given the result in a clear and concise manner. He takes no notice of a theory which has been started by some antiquarians, that Britain itself rather peopled the French and Belgian coasts than derived its population from them—a theory which is adverse to all the written statements that have come down to us, and has only a faint probability from the fact that Druidism was in a more perfect state in Britain than in Gaul when the Romans first visited our shores.

The work is divided into three parts. The origin of the ancient Scots to the beginning of the ninth century. From the ninth to the thirteenth century. The Hebrides under the government of Norway-Somerled, and chiefs descended from Somerled. This Somerled—unknown to most mere English readers by that name—was a great thane of Argyle, who conquered and held the Hebrides, or Western Islands, and was known as Lord of the Isles, and from him descended a memorable race, who lived as independent monarchs, until Baliol concluded a treaty with one of the lords, who consented to be a liegeman, receiving in return the isles of Mull, Skye, and Islay.

The little book abounds with adventures and anecdotes of the conflicts of the various clans, and the extraordinary feuds and escapes of the chieftains, and is, altogether, a curious, interesting, and learned work.

*The Money Bag.* No. V. (D. F. Oakley.)—This shilling serial has reached its fifth number. The articles embrace literature, politics, and finance. Many of the subjects are handled in a style which would not discredit the higher class, at least in price, of similar publications.

*The Ladies' Treasury.* With Illustrations. (Ward and Co.)—A decided improvement both in text and illustrations is to be found in the number for this month. This little work may with safety be introduced into families.

*Magnall's Questions.* (Hardwicke.)—The object of this work is to supply answers—as a matter of course brief—to historical and miscellaneous questions. There is also a selection of British and general biography. As an aid to memory the "questions" will have their value.

*Curiosities of Literature.* By B. D'ISRAELI. (Routledge.)—What need we do more of a work that is in the library of every gentleman and man of letters, than reproduce from the notice which introduces this cheap issue of the first collected edition of this renowned compiler the fact that the volumes "offer us a whole, a diversified miscellany of literary, artistic, and political history of critical disquisition and biographical anecdote," to be found in equal excellence in the literary records of no other nation. The new edition has been edited, with Memoir and Notes, by the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli; and Messrs. Routledge have taken care that the typography and paper shall be worthy of the work.

## BOOKS RECEIVED THIS WEEK.

*Eva Desmond; or, Imitation.* 8 vols. post 8vo. Smith and Elder.  
*Topics for the Indian Statesman.* By J. B. Norton. 8vo. Richardson Brothers.  
*The Patna Crisis; or, Three Months at Patna.* By W. Tayler. Post 8vo. Nisbet and Co.  
*History of the British Empire in India.* By E. Thornton. Second Edition. 8vo. W. H. Allen and Co.



## The Arts.

### FINE ARTS COMMISSION.

THE Commissioners appointed by her Majesty for the purpose of inquiring whether occasion might not be taken in the rebuilding of the Palace of Westminster to promote and encourage the Fine Arts, have presented to the Queen their Eleventh Report. We print their names as appended to that document:—

Albert	Eversley
Sutherland	Willoughby D'Eresby
Newcastle	Lyndhurst
Lansdowne	Macaulay
Aberdeen	John Evelyn Denison
Carlisle	J. R. G. Graham
Stanhope	B. Hall
Palmerston	B. Hawes
J. Russell	H. Hallam

—"all, all honourable men;" but, in the name of private knowledge or public rumour, what evidence have they ever given that their taste, instincts, or education have rendered them capable of justly defining or rightly asserting the laws which should direct the application of recondite principles to the recognised Art capabilities of the Palace of Westminster? From evidence in the report, from glaring inconsistencies and negation of taste in the Palace itself, we broadly and distinctly answer—little or none.

It is not our intention to print this remarkable document *in extenso*, but there are two paragraphs so extraordinary in their revelations that we subjoin them in their entirety:—

In our last report we proposed to commission Mr. Daniel Maclise, R.A., to paint a subject in fresco in the apartment called the Painted-chamber or Conference-hall; but some difficulties having been found to exist with regard to the lighting of some compartments in that locality, the work was postponed, and the artist was, at his own request, finally released from such undertaking. A grant of public money, amounting to 1500*l.*, which had been voted by Parliament for this object was, with the consent of the Lords' Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury, appropriated to the painting of twenty-eight whole-length portraits of personages connected with the Tudor family, to be placed in the apartment called the Prince's Chamber, as proposed in the appendix to our seventh report.

Of such portraits, executed by or under the direction of Mr. Richard Burchett, fifteen have now been completed. Being taken from authentic sources, and executed in methods fitted to reproduce the style of the original works, they at once serve a decorative purpose and constitute trustworthy resemblances of the historical personages represented.

It would be difficult to characterise otherwise than as a desertion of public trust the transaction set forth in the first remarkable paragraph; we believe it is impossible the House of Commons can allow it to pass *sub silentio*. Here are eighteen gentlemen, with an amiable Prince at their head, obtaining money for a specific use, contravening its specific purpose, and applying it in a manner that, judging from results, looks exceedingly like a job. "Appropriated!" Appropriated is a good word, but in this instance, to give the word its full force and applicability, another syllable must be added. The said Palace of Westminster has had more money inefficiently "appropriated" upon it than any other building erected "in recorded time;" and who can wonder at it when the ill-organised constitution of its directors and conservators betrays complete failure of qualifications as judges; and indefensible recklessness as dispensers of means entrusted to them for the purpose "of promoting and encouraging the fine arts." "These are bitter words, captain," truly! and we have no doubt, ere we have done, that our readers will fully coincide in our views about reforming altogether this inefficient body called—Heaven save the mark!—"The Fine Arts Committee." The Palace of Westminster is the shrine of the "How-not-to-do-it" deity. Pray let our readers run their eyes through the names subscribed to the report once again: is there the name of one single sculptor, painter, or architect? No, not one! We are not prepared to receive the assertion, "that the high personage who heads the list is master of every known development of intellectual knowledge, and never meddles with anything he does not understand," because, if that be so, how came he not to discover the non-necessity of applying for 1500*l.* which was afterwards "appropriated" (we thank thee for that word) to another use?

Let us stroll through St. Stephen's Hall. Herein we find twelve marble statues of men who rose to eminence by the eloquence and abilities which they

displayed in the House of Commons. These twelve figures of statesmen embody the physical individualities of men who marked the various periods in which they lived, from the reign of the First Charles down to the domination of George IV., and the result is, or rather, we hope, will be, for ever to set aside the favourite dogmas of incompetent sculptors, about "generalisation," "abstract form," "Greek idealism," and "classic taste," as applicable to portraiture.

One statue—that of Selden, by John Henry Foley—is supereminently good; that of Fox, by Edward Hodges Bailey, dejectedly bad; and the others oscillate between these two extremes. Where or on what is the judgment based that could have selected either Bailey, Theed, or Carew for these particular works, in preference to Henry Weeks, A.R.A.?—a man thoroughly conscientious in purpose, clear in conception, and eminently competent in performance. In the Commons' corridor we see Mr. Ward's two frescoes—pah! the sense aches at them—and in the Lords' corridor Mr. Cope's pair incontestably prove his progression to be that of the crab; yet, in the face of these glaring evidences, the Committee have the folly to propose that these same artists shall undertake the remaining compartments in these said passages.

Only three painters have succeeded in mastering the inherent difficulties attendant upon fresco delineation: Herbert entirely, Maclise and Cope comparatively; all the rest run the gamut in weakness, not only in degree but kind, and so long as many of the frescoes remain on the walls, so long shall we, as a nation, in the matter of taste, remain a "fixed figure for the hand of scorn to point his slow and moving finger at."

Proceeding through the House of Lords (where it is impossible to see either of the six frescoes), we enter the Prince's Chamber, and experience a feeling of comfort from the general tone of the apartment, caused by the colour ranging from deep umber to "bright yellow gold;" but we have not remained there a minute before we find our eyes uncomfortably attracted to some glittering objects above us. This we discover to be due to the intrusive glare of the backgrounds of some fifteen portraits, executed (apt word) by Mr. R. Burchett and others, which the Committee further inform us have been "taken from authentic sources, and 'executed' in methods fitted to reproduce the style of the original works." In the name of Art, do the "Committee of Taste" mean to tell us that they have fifteen authentic portraits of the Tudor family, ranging from Henry VII. to Elizabeth, painted by Holbein, in this style? or do they mean that Mr. Burchett and others have included in this bookbinding manner of art the various styles of Holbein, Titian, Sir Antonio Moore, and Frederico Zuccherò? If the answer to one or both these questions is in the affirmative, we join issue at once, by asserting that we defy them to produce either of the above artist's works life-size wherein the gold work is not modified in some way, or tinted down, so as to become subservient to the character thereon delineated. For this there is an obvious reason: they knew what they were about, and understood the principles which actuated them. That Mr. Burchett does not, is at once proved by the fact that, at first, one cannot see the individual portions inside the outline because the yellow has proved so powerful as to induce a strong complementary violet "fata morgana" on the retina. Even when that is overcome, with some straining, the portraits look exactly as if they had been cut out like theatrical tinselled figures and pasted on gold leaf. No sooner is this shock over, and we turn to seek some relief, when, What—see—you—there? A large mass of cold white Carrara marble, facetiously called by the Committee, "Her Majesty, with figures of Justice and Clemency at the sides." Indeed! all we can say is, our sensation on first beholding it was a shudder; the next, a tendency to laughter; and lastly, a deep mournfulness. We have always held distinct opinions about Mr. Gibson's qualifications. One is, that he has never been a sincere worshipper of Nature, but an adorer of Greek art, an adopter of the formula of a plastic priesthood, not an earnest seeker after immutable principles in the well of truth. We know of no example of his work wherein is proved that he could delineate the marked characteristics of individual semblance. The amiable simplicity of nature seems to be utterly ignored by him, and yet this is the gentleman chosen to embody the refined form and genial qualifications of our respected Sovereign!

Again, his so-called "idealisms" have never elevated his theoretic productions. We have no proof that he can depict the angular ruggedness of stormy passions or the rounded dimpling of hilarious mirth, the all-enthraling entrancement of absorbed woe or the serene calmness of majestic grandeur. No, he must always be on the stilts of Greek scholasticism, "his vaulting ambition falls o' the other side," and the result is mere inanity. If any doubt our conclu-

sion, we confidently refer them to this work in the Palace, and also to the statue of Sir Robert Peel in the Abbey opposite. We said it (Her Majesty's statue) made us shudder. That arose from its utter incongruousness, and also dissonance in tone from the rest of the room. Surely here Mr. Gibson might have revelled in his pet theory of colour and gilding. We would, were we empowered, for once coincide with him, and grain it in a deep oak colour that at least would prevent its defects being so obvious. But who so utterly supine as to see the hard-earned money of a nation so ruthlessly and injudiciously wasted without feeling a deep mournfulness at the entire want of judgment in requirement, and of taste in selection? We know the cause of it; but the time is out of joint for us to state it. Some space hence, and shortly, we hope, we shall be able to propound a modest theory for its cure. Meantime, as we were not permitted to see the other works in progress, we resign further consideration of this the "Eleventh Report," with a fervent aspiration for the future; but, as we cannot have, as far as the present constituted Committee is concerned, any indemnity for the past, or security for the future, we can but echo the sentiment that prompted Cromwell's protest against Sir Harry Vane.

### THEATRES AND PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

**HAYMARKET THEATRE.**—After a vacation of unwonted length, during which we are bound to say the interior decorations of the Haymarket have been liberally renovated, and the comfort of visitors consulted in one or two new arrangements of importance, Mr. Buckstone once more opened his doors (and cellar flap, by which Avernian descent the pit is reached) to his admiring public. Murphy's comedy, *The Way to Keep Him*, which was revived with Mrs. Charles Young as the *Widow Belmour*, on the last night of the old season, was selected, with Mrs. Sinclair as heroine, for the opening of the new one. The smart sayings and doings of the play were intensely relished, and the exertions of the *dramatis personæ* welcomed with every sign of appreciation. The cast was as follows:—*Lovemore*, Mr. Howe; *Sir Bashful Constant*, Mr. Buckstone; *Sir Brilliant Fashion*, Mr. W. Farren; *William*, Mr. Clark; the *Widow Belmour*, Mrs. Sinclair; *Mrs. Lovemore*, Miss Reynolds; *Lady Constant*, Mrs. Buckingham White; *Muslin*, Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam. We are indebted to the acumen of a contemporary for the discovery that, like some dramatists of to-day, Murphy built his comedy upon a French foundation, if he did not entirely borrow his materials from the works of a Monsieur Destouches, sometime ambassador from the court of the French Regency to that of England, and a member of the French Academy. The reappearance of Senora Perea Nena in a ballet called the *Daughter of the Guadalquivir*, created no small sensation among the numerous admirers of this artist's peculiar and captivating style, in which very few of her imitators have as yet approached her. The *divertissement*, which has an unmistakable family likeness to all others of its school, was warmly received by a crowd of salutory connoisseurs who thronged every available corner of the *salle* to a degree that must have reassured the lessee, if indeed he had any question upon the subject, of the yet unfaded popularity of the Spanish dancer.

**STRAND THEATRE.**—On Monday evening the fair lessee of this theatre inaugurated her winter season by the production of a new and very agreeable petite comedy from the facile pen of Mr. Charles Selby, whose previous successes as a dramatist, and well-known excellence of taste, preclude at once the idea of failure. We cannot stretch our complaisance so far as to state that *The Last of the Pig-tails* has a plot. It is the mere exposition in pleasant talk, by pleasant people, and with very excellent stage accessories, of an episode of ordinary occurrence in the private life of now-married couples. For the comfort of the audience, too, it is carried to a most harmonious conclusion, though a fatally discordant one might quite as legitimately have been anticipated. The moral—for we are bound to seek a moral in the piece—is, we apprehend, that, though the old song says to the contrary, the alliance of May and December, where the first is sunny and smiling, and the latter kindly though frosty, may be made productive of happiness on both sides. A pigtailed bachelor, of the real old school, *Sir Noah Starchington* (Mr. Charles Selby), appears in the opening as the bridegroom of *Lady Starchington* (Miss Swanborough), a young lady of the ultra-Crinoline faction. The knee-breeches and buckles, pigtail, and gaiters of the worthy baronet, who must have lain dormant in some crypt—for by no other stretch of imagination can we fancy his style of dress to be contemporaneous with that of his bride—find little favour in the eyesight of the latter. *Lady Starchington* resolves to remodel, not only her lord and master, but his ancient body-

## INDIA.

## WHAT INDIA MAY COME TO.

servant, *Doddles* (Mr. James Bland), and his equally old-fashioned housekeeper, *Mrs. Tabitha Fidget* (Mrs. Selby.) *Mr. Swellington*, also (Mr. J. Clarke), and his wife (Miss M. Ternan), are to be cured, the one of outrageous gentism, gentishness, or genthhood—for we hardly know how to express it—and the other of that frightful disease termed “an old head upon young shoulders.” With this herculean task before her does *Lady Starchington* enter upon the blessed state. Like a clever general she attacks the outworks before dreaming of assaulting the citadel. She puts *Doddles* to utter rout, throws a heavy shell into *Mrs. Fidget's* notions of propriety, and modernises by a *coup-de-main* the younger domestics of the establishment. *Doddles* and *Fidget* fall back upon their master, and a sortie of the baronet in person at the head of his malcontent retainers seems for some time imminent. But the good qualities of the new broom soon compensate for the clean-sweeping tendencies which made it first so objectionable. *Doddles*, caught off his guard by his amiable mistress, exchanges his old livery and unkempt locks for a powdered coiffure and a modern butler's uniform. *Fidget*, though roused to frenzy in defence of her preserving-pans and pickling-jars, is, woman-like, by no means so impregnable on the side of dress, and is persuaded out of an antediluvian crimson brocade into a dove-coloured modern silk. Gentle rillery, and the force of example, drive the ridiculous ex-milkman, *Mr. Swellington*, from the most awful Mosaic excesses into the customary suit of sables that becomes a gentleman; and his wife expands in length of waist and breadth of skirt, to something modern and yet reasonable. Lastly, the stiff baronet himself, rather than be left alone in his eccentricity, dons trousers, boots, dress-coat, and Gibus hat, vice pepper-and-salt coatee, nankeen shorts and their usual accompaniments, cuts off his pigtail, and confesses himself a reformed character. It is not too much to say that this piquant little piece is delightfully acted throughout. *Mr. Selby's* performance, although his facial make-up is far too juvenile, lacks none of the tasteful quietude which was appropriate to the part of Sir Noah, and to be expected of the artist author. *Miss Swanborough* is fascinating as ever, and *Mr. Clarke* is in dress, voice, and every respect, an admirable *Mr. Swellington*. In no part has this artist filled upon the stage of this theatre has he been, to our thinking, so well fitted or so successful as in the present. *Mrs. Selby* and *Mr. James Bland* are both acquisitions in their respective walks. *Miss Swanborough* may now be congratulated on having gathered round her a company fully capable, unless fortune prove singularly unpropitious, of attracting and taking permanent hold of popular favour. In *Mr. Buckstone's* delightful little comedietta of *The Rough Diamond*, which follows *The Last of the Pigtales*, *Miss M. Oliver*, another new engagement, interested us very much as the pretty, high-principled hoiden, *Lady Evergreen*. *Mr. Parselle* was gentlemanly and faultless as *Sir William*, and *Mr. Clarke*, as *Cousin Joe*, (one of *Buckstone's* brightest bits), a thought too broad in manner, and far too antique in appearance.

POLYGRAPHIC HALL, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CHARING-CROSS.—WJALBA FRIKELL'S SOIREE.—On Monday last this prince of “prestidigitators” commenced his third metropolitan season. Discarding, as many readers may have noticed, the time-honoured paraphernalia of jugglery, the painted rickety tomfoolery that formed of old the background of all wizardry shows, abandoning the star-spangled and be-crescented gaberdine which, while it undoubtedly favours trick, destroys all that unquestioning faith in physical magic which we ourselves, and thousands more, delight to profess,—our modern *Cagliostro*, of whom *Wjalba Frikel* is at once the most artful and most artless, appear before their audiences in close-fitting garments, without apparent plant or machinery, reliant alone—if the black art be really extinct—on the simplicity of mankind and their own dexterity of hand. There was never fitter title for a magician's *stance* than the *Two Hours of Illusions* chosen by *Herr Frikel*. We spent our two hours on Monday as we have spent many another two hours—as it were in a dream. Delusions hailed upon delusions. We saw handkerchiefs burnt, chopped, and restored; rings, watches, and money made to travel; hundred-pound notes recklessly burnt, stamped upon, and reminted; and a wondrous hat filled thrice with flowers. And we agreed with our clever, sharp-sighted neighbours, who knew all about it, that the trick might be a trick after all; but when the wondrous hat came to be filled time after time by unseen hands, with silver cups, more flowers, and flags, and deluged last of all with playing cards, we could but rub our eyes, and ask if *Herr Frikel*, the company, nay, ourselves, were all delusions too.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—*Mr. Duffell*, who has been many years connected with the direction of *Vauxhall Gardens*, and is well known to the regular visitors of the establishment for his energy and his zeal for the amusement and comfort of the public, announces an attractive benefit for Monday next.

It is surprising how great has become the tenderness of late expressed for the Hindoos by the friends of the Civil Service as the double Government has been going through its phases. The love for the natives has been almost as strong as that of the Baptist missionaries for the West India negroes, of the Wesleyan missionaries for the Kaffirs, when these latter were robbing and murdering our brethren, and of the Aborigines Protection Society and the Society of Friends for the Maoris, when these were engaged in deadly war with us. The great end and aim of the Government of India is now declared to be to maintain the natives in their rights, and more particularly to preserve them against the oppression of Englishmen, not members of the Civil Service; and yet, strangely enough, the result of all this sympathy will not be to advance the political position of the native one whit, while it would retard his social progress. Surely—although we may pay a high tribute to the many noble men in the Civil Service, as in the Uncovenanted Service and the Military Service, who have done so much for India—we cannot assume that the welfare of India depends on its continuing under the paternal despotism of some few hundred gentlemen, and yet for years we have been called upon to do so. There are rights, privileges, superstitions of so many classes of the population, of whom no outside barbarian can know anything, and, above all, there is caste, and if Englishmen are allowed to meddle with the country there is an end of our empire, or rather of the empire of the Civil Service, and as *Lord Stanley* is threatened with the consequences of any innovation, he must surrender himself to the old routine, and be governed by it, or he will lose the country.

India is the great mystery which it answers the purpose of a good many people to keep a mystery, and for this mystery double government was maintained, and for this mystery direct government is to be morally shackled and restrained; and yet the Colonial-office has had to deal with this mystery and dealt with it successfully. Whatever we can say of India we can say of Ceylon. There are people ignorant, superstitious, and peculiar; there are a variety of races, and, what cannot be said of the plains of Bengal, there are mountain fastnesses with warlike tribes to hold them, and yet the mystery has been solved, Ceylon has been held, and a parliamentary government is at work with full scope for English exertion. Ceylon has had its difficulties as well as Bengal; if the bulk of the Cinghalese are obedient, there have nevertheless been wars and a revolt on account of Buddha's sacred tooth.

Those who remember what Ceylon was some years ago, will remember that it was a country in as low a condition as India now really is under its bureaucratic government. It was ruled by a coterie, and the small English population was discouraged and treated with contempt; its revenues were small, and its population in a state of pauperism; native prejudices were fostered, and native progress depended on the benevolent efforts of a few well-disposed functionaries. What it now is, is something different; for on the 28th July, the Legislative Council was opened by the Governor, *Sir Henry George Ward*, with the usual Parliamentary speech; and it is worth noting, for after all we have heard about the difficulties, and indeed impossibility, of the English getting a footing in India, it is what we must some day look forward to in India, and although we cannot indulge Bengal with vote by ballot, and South American representative institutions, and South American institutions, we may gradually raise the Presidencies in the scale of Government, and in the hills of the north and the south we may endow the large English settlements which will be formed there with the like institutions that are to be found throughout the empire.

*Sir Henry Ward* has only spent three years in the government of Ceylon, and refers only to the statistics of his own time; but in that short period the gross revenue has advanced from 408,000*l.* in 1854 to 578,000*l.* in 1857, with every prospect that it will in the current year exceed 620,000*l.*, and may reach 650,000*l.* As a matter of course, the expenditure has likewise increased at a corresponding rate, and in the last year alone 160,000*l.* was spent on works of acknowledged public utility. Those who have laboured in India in their districts as collectors and magistrates to promote public

works, or as officers of engineers advocating reproductive improvements, will look with envy upon such an outlay, which is far beyond the amount so bestowed on any district in India of corresponding extent and population. This outlay is exclusive of the sums devoted to railways and local expenditure for roads.

The remarks of the Governor will be echoed by every enlightened administrator of India, for, speaking of the increase of income and of the corresponding increase of expenditure, he says:—“I am the more particular in dwelling upon this fact because there is, in my judgment, the most intimate connexion between the one increase and the other, and I wish the Council to feel with me that we are labouring upon a grateful soil, that trade and agriculture respond to every measure favourable to their development, and that when the outlay is well considered, the effect upon the revenue is as rapid as it is remarkable.” There is many a man in India administers a district as populous as Ceylon, but he has not the same means of improving the condition of his population, because his exertions are paralysed by the system in the hierarchy for the maintenance of which he is enlisted. He wants a sufficient number of English assistants, he wants English settlers, and he wants a legislative council to co-operate with him in providing and properly distributing an adequate revenue.

In the situation to which Ceylon has, under English government, been brought, *Sir Henry Ward* is able to refer with pride to its healthy and thriving condition, to the increase which for five years the revenue has sustained, to the fact that “the colony has no debt”—and he is not ashamed of using the word *colony*—that it is executing large works out of its own surplus funds, that railways and telegraphs are provided, and that public tranquillity is maintained. “To these happy results,” he tells the Legislative Council, “you have yourselves largely contributed, by the impartial spirit that has guided you in the distribution of the public resources. If the demands of the European settlers have been liberally met, the irrigation votes show that native wants have not been neglected.” So far is he from being afraid of referring to English settlers, or supposing that their presence in the country can be inimical to his Government or the progress of the people, that he asserts that not only is there no incompatibility between them, and no lack of means to do justice to both, but that in many respects they are completely identified. He says in express words that the vast properties which English energy and capital are creating in the interior furnish the readiest market for every article that the industry of the low country can supply. What is wanted, says he, is a more intimate knowledge of the field upon which we have to work, improved means of communication, greater familiarity with the wants and producing powers of each separate locality.

How painful is the contrast between this picture and that of the Madras presidency. In that presidency, in the Neilgherries, in Mysore, and in Coorg, is as fine coffee country as any in Ceylon, and the Neilgherries produce some of the best coffee now imported into England. In the Neilgherries, with one of the most splendid climates, the few English settlers cannot obtain an acre of land in fee simple, but are subject to the chance exactions of a collector, who has proposed to tax land, held to be tax and rent free; the magistrate is a government official with inferior powers, and black subordinates, and before whom the English settler has no rights of citizenship, no claim of English law, no privilege of an English jury; he is taxable without representation, and without the benefit of a legislative council in which he or his class can take part. His position in the country is ignored, and he is dependent solely on the accident of the Government official of the district being kindly disposed to settlers. It is not surprising, if under such a system, produce is kept from market, for want of roads, and that it takes a week to carry coffee fifty miles in bullock trucks, when the season allows of travel. In that district the Government, which will not give a freehold title to English settlers, allows four hundred savages, named Podahs, to claim and exercise squatting rights over a country as large as an English county.

A narrow sea separates Ceylon from Madras, a new government from an old one, a land of progress from a land of misery, and yet in Madras there are men as able, as zealous, as benevolent, as any in Ceylon; but the latter has the institutions of an English colony, and Madras the well-meaning but feeble institutions of Prussia, Russia, and China,



where a good theory in the mouths of an educated governing class becomes oppressive practice in the relations between the corrupt subordinates and the ignorant subjects, of whom the bulk of the population consists. With the present constitution of the India Board, however, it is impossible for the contrast between these countries to continue. We can no longer allow Col. Sykes to prove to us, by statistical deductions, that Madras is the best-governed country in the world, and to have every officer of the Government snubbed who proposes an improvement, or recommends a reproductive outlay. The India Board will, perforce, carry out the system of progress already inaugurated in India. The triad presidential system will be broken up, India will be formed into more governments and smaller governments, just as Behar is now being transferred from the sub-presidency of Bengal, more English assistants will be allowed to Government officials, the native force will be reduced, the English force increased, and the arsenals and chief stations be placed in the hills, English capital and English energy will be encouraged, and the Government of India will assume new vigour and new vitality, without any compromise of principle, by simple persistence in the course of progress, and by the slow and sure suppression of all the old defects.

### NOTES ON INDIAN PROGRESS.

THE railway system in India mixes up sections of the population more than it does in England, for here first-class passengers are only divisible into Whigs and Tories, and in the second and third-class carriages the influence of race or of creed is very little felt, although various sections of society may be mixed up; but in India we shall in time have one place, where caste must give way, and English, Hindoos, Mahometans, and Parsees come in contact. Not so long ago a number of English merchants were coming into Calcutta from their residences at one of the stations on the Ranegunge line, and in the same carriage was a fat, sleek Marwarée Mahajun of the Burra Bazaar. The topic of conversation was the dreaded commercial crisis in Calcutta, but in a joking tone. "Well, baboo, how many kotees do you think will shut up?" The Mahajun complacently smiled, and appeared to enjoy some inward joke. "Why, sir," said he, "I don't think you put the question properly: you ought to have asked, how many kotees will remain standing; not how many of them will shut up," a suggestion not very complimentary to the English mercantile firms in Calcutta, with whose affairs the *Gazette* is beginning to interest itself. The anecdote is trivial, but it shows on a small scale what has now begun on a large scale, and the effect which the railway system will have in India—as it has had in India—in not merely taking persons from place to place, but bringing their minds in contact.

The Great Indian Peninsular Railway between Khandalla and Poona is now working well. English station-masters are to be generally employed.

The East Indian Railway section in the up country from Futtchepore to Cawnpore was to be opened on the 1st of August. This will be a material aid to communication with the north-west.

The Public Works Department has been placed under a new code of regulations, which it is to be hoped will do good. The best code of regulations will, however, be established by Lord Stanley providing more civil engineers, clerks of the works, and superintendents, more municipal and local boards, and a large supply of funds for public works.

The electric telegraph was opened to Hyderabad, in Scinde, on the 21st of June, and it now communicates with Kotree, between which places a message lately took half a day, which can now be managed and the reply obtained in half an hour.

In Ceylon the telegraph has been opened between Colombo, Galle, and Kandy. By the end of October the telegraph will reach Maunabo, and the cable for connecting Ceylon, by the Madras lines, with those of India, is deposited at the Pamban Straits, and will be carried across as soon as the season permits.

A part of the plan is to make Galle the port of call for vessels engaged in the Indian trade, and it will now be connected by telegraph with all the ports of Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, and Kurrachee.

A survey of the harbour of Galle is being carried on by the local government, so as to make its navigation better known and provide for its improvement.

We may here observe that a survey, in which the brig *Euphrates* is engaged, is being carried on in the Persian Gulf. This was much wanted as our trade from Bombay to those shores is making great progress. The *Shulkhs* of the towns have shown a favourable disposition to the English and received the officers well.

The Bombay Government have seriously under consideration the establishment of gas in the city of Bom-

bay. Gas will be expensive there, because coal is dear, but gas is one of the best engines of night police. If every large city in South America can afford gas, surely it is time the cities of India were lighted, and at present the partial lighting of Calcutta is all that has been accomplished. A great part of the continent of our colonies, and many of the cities of South America have been lighted by English enterprise, but it seems strange that India has not. This has arisen from two chief causes, first, the want of a local care of limited liability and joint-stock organisation, and secondly the want of municipal institutions. These are being remedied in India, and consequently gas is one of the improvements of which we shall have to record the progress. Gas engineering is now a great and productive branch of national industry.

The new civil station at Allahabad is making progress. Among the new buildings are to be two churches.

At Bhagulpore in Bengal, a new Government school is to be erected. Besides the Government grant for the school, it is proposed that a library shall be provided in the same building, to which the Library Committee contribute 250*l.*, and Baboo Mohendro Narain Sing of Giddore, 100*l.*

The Simla people propose to establish a proprietary grammar school on the home plan, so as to extend the provision for the education of English children on the hills. This will be a powerful rival to Cheltenham College and the other grammar schools in England, to which so many children of residents in India are sent. The Scinde clergy have taken a deep interest in this undertaking. It is much to be regretted that while so many good boarding and day schools are provided for the better class of English children in the hills, no adequate provision is made for carrying out the views of the Lawrences, General Tremenhare, and Dr. Macnamara, and that the Lawrence schools at Kussowlie and Mount Aboon constitute the only schools for thousands of children now dying in the plains.

The boarding schools for boys and girls in the hills constitute one resource for extending English settlement, as each school consumes hill produce and brings an income to the town, besides inducing the residence of the parents to be near the children during furlough.

A slight incident in connexion with female education is of interest, because female education in India is one great means for the improvement of the population. In the Government Bethune Female School, ornamental needlework, as tapestry, is taught. The committee of native gentlemen have now suggested and obtained permission to make the art of cutting out and sewing native apparel a part of the teaching. This is, in fact, the adoption of a system of improvement which is now working in English schools; and, in fact, the progress of education in England is intimately connected with the advancement in India. As we showed last week from Dosabhoj Framjee's work, even Berlin wool, embroidery and other female accomplishments are introduced among the Parsee women, and the latest English music. Much of this polish is superficial, but much is solid. We may, it is true, have Turkish bands playing opera *morceaux*, and the bands of mutinous regiments playing "God save the Queen" by note, but useful practices that are taken to the homestead contribute to the welfare of the masses.

Among the projects of the new-born zeal of India is one which has been countenanced by the Bengal Government for raising a regiment of Eurasians for the Bengal establishment. Strangely enough, this is to be recruited in the Madras Presidency, and it is to be presumed, among the so-called Portuguese, one of the most degraded Creole races. The regiment, under any circumstances, must be expected to be a failure, while it is exceedingly impolitic to recruit among and dissipate the Eurasian population, when it is most desirable that it should be increased. In one point of view, perhaps, the preservation of the Eurasian population may be of less importance, for it is a mixed and inferior race, and what is wanted is to plant in India an English population of white race. The Eurasian regiment will have one success, at all events, that of exciting the ridicule of the Madras and Bombay men.

Strangely enough the labour question is one of the difficulties of many parts of India. While Madras is sending out Coolie immigrants to Ceylon, Mauritius, the West Indies, and Tenasserim, there are still many districts short of labour, and with the least pressure on the labour market wages immediately rise at a great rate. Such is the case in Assam, Dacca, and generally throughout Eastern Bengal. For the short supply there are various causes: in some places scanty population, in others lazy population, in others minute divisions of caste. In Assam at the present moment, as for some time past, they are greatly suffering, and the Directors of the Assam Company are sending to all quarters of Assam seeking labourers, particularly in Kachar. This will cause a pressure in those districts again. The rise in wages of course operates to a considerable extent in moving the population; but one chief difficulty in India is undoubtedly the want, not of cheap locomotion, but of quick locomotion. To convey labour from Western Bengal to Eastern Bengal, for instance, can be cheaply done by the rivers; but it is the work of months, during which the labourer cannot earn a pice. To extend rail-

way conveyance is to place within the means of the labouring classes access to better markets for labour, and to achieve two great political objects—the improvement of the physical condition of the masses, and a greater dissemination of the population, so as effectually to lessen the influence of the local population for mischief, while the means for advancement are extended.

The attention of the Supreme Government has been called to the alleged injurious effects of irrigation on the cotton crops in Bengal, and Lord Canning has issued a circular demanding information.

There is a good prospect that Calcutta will soon be liberated from the importation of Chinese tea, as the production from the hills extends. Already in the up country local teas from Assam, Darjeeling, and the Dhera Dhoon, supply the consumption. It is because they find a good local market that the export is limited; when a new cultivation is introduced it is only when the local demand is supplied that export on a considerable scale can take place. There is, however, still among some in India a lingering fancy for Chinese tea.

Mr. J. J. Mackenzie and Mr. H. E. Braddon have resigned their seats in the direction of the Bank of Bengal. In their places have been elected Mr. Wm. Maitland, of Messrs. Mackilless, Stewart, and Co., and Mr. Jas. Scott Elliot, of Messrs. Gisborne and Co.—as of old all in the Scotch line.

Another joint-stock company under the Limited Liability Act has been started in Calcutta. This is an Apothecaries Company to sell drugs at one half the Calcutta prices. The capital is to be 1000*l.*, in 500 shares of 2*l.* each.

## Mercantile and Commercial.

### TRADE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND CHINA.

THERE is no episode in the history of our trade more curious and instructive than that with China. It was begun by adventurers, and they gradually opened the supposed hermetically closed empire to the acquaintance and commerce of Europe. So far as England was concerned, this trade remained a monopoly in the hands of the East India Company till 1834, secured to it by the act of our own Legislature. The Americans, however, and several European nations shared largely in the traffic, and the monopoly, though maintained in favour of the Company as against the rest of the community, was practically abrogated as against the rest of the world. Government or diplomacy seems to have been of no avail in opening this important trade. No man-of-war ever appeared in the waters of Canton till 1743, when the Centurion, under Commodore Anson, went thither with her prize to refit and prepare for the home voyage. Many years elapsed before another man-of-war appeared in the same neighbourhood, and neither by fleets nor embassies was China brought into communication with the rest of mankind. It was the result of trade; and prior to 1834, when our legislative restrictions on the enterprise of our own people were abolished, this communication had become very extensive. China had then a large trade with the islands of the Indian Ocean; and the following are specimens of her trade with the rest of the world.

The total annual average invoice value of the import and export trade of the East India Company with China in the years 1826-1828 was ... .. £2,859,912  
The average yearly value of the imports and exports of the Americans from and to Canton between 1822 and 1828 was ... 3,145,749  
The value of the opium-trade in the year 1828-29 was ... .. 2,500,000

Mr. McCulloch, from whose dictionary we borrow these figures, says:—"Exclusive of the Portuguese, Spanish, French, Swedish, and Dutch trade, and of the trade with the Philippine and Eastern islands, &c., the trade of Canton with the East India Company, the country trade with India, and the American trade, amounted to 12,400,000*l.*" "We are not sure," he adds, "that Canton should not be reckoned decidedly the first place for trade in the East." It should be noticed, too, that the average value of the Company's trade was in 1814-1816, 3,620,782*l.*, or 800,000*l.* more than in 1828. Thus, somewhat contrary to the popular creed, China has long been opened to trade, and has in fact carried on a considerable intercourse with the rest of the world, including Europe and America. Now let us see what ensued subsequent to 1834. The declared value of exports from England to China has been as follows:—

	£		£
1834 ...	842,852	1839 ...	851,969
1835 ...	1,074,708	1840 ...	524,198
1836 ...	1,326,388	1841 ...	862,570
1837 ...	678,375	1842 ...	969,381
1838 ...	1,204,356		

Thus the effect of the Legislature putting an end to the monopoly of the East India Company was to excite the hopes of a wonderful trade with China, and to cause in two years an increase of exports to the amount of nearly 500,000%. This was, however, a speculative increase, and not being founded on the wants of the Chinese, did not continue. In 1837 the exports sank below the value of the exports in 1834, and on the average of the three years, 1840-42, they were below the value of the exports when the Company's monopoly was abolished. Judging from the following account of the American trade, taken from De Bow, it appears to have declined in the same interval.

#### AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

	Total value of Imports and Exports.
	Dollars.
1836 ...	8,519,080
1842 ...	6,379,042

That anything happened in the domestic condition of China to cause an abatement of the demand for the goods of the Western world after the abolition of the monopoly, we do not believe. We never heard of a commercial convulsion at that time in China stopping trade, such as we have had in Europe and America. The rebellion had not then broken out, and though it has been assigned as the cause of a subsequent decline in our trade, it cannot ever have been very influential. A more powerful cause for the interruption may be traced in our own proceedings. The same act of Parliament which in 1834 put an end to the monopoly of the East India Company, placed the regulation of our trade with China under the protection and direction of a superintendent. To fulfil these novel and extraordinary functions, Lord Napier was appointed, and he had scarcely reached the waters of Canton before the representatives of the Cabinets of St. James and Peking began to quarrel. Without pretending to adjust the balance of right or wrong between the contending authorities, we state the fact; and from the arrival of Lord Napier at Canton till the capture of the forts of Canton by us in 1841 there was an almost incessant quarrel between the English and the Chinese authorities. This impeded communication and checked trade. A treaty was then exacted by us. Hong-Kong was ceded to England, and the trade suddenly revived and expanded, as in 1834. The declared value of our exports was as follows, but henceforth they include Hong-Kong as well as Canton and the four ports opened by diplomacy to trade:—

	£		£
1843 ...	1,456,180	1852 ...	2,503,599
1844 ...	2,805,617	1853 ...	1,759,597
1845 ...	2,394,827	1854 ...	1,000,716
1846 ...	1,791,439	1855 ...	1,277,944
1847 ...	1,508,969	1856 ...	2,216,123
1848 ...	1,446,960	1857 ...	1,459,667
1849 ...	1,587,109	First half of	
1850 ...	1,574,195	1858 ...	1,499,814
1851 ...	2,161,268		

These results are similar to those in the former period. The interference of the Government by force of arms and the treaty excited in 1844, as did the abrogation of the monopoly in 1834, great hopes of an extensive trade, and goods unsuitable to the markets were at once forwarded in large quantities to China. In all other cases the merchants and manufacturers study the wants of their customers, and only expect to extend their trade with Persia or Hindostan by manufacturing the shawls and the tunics that are in demand amongst these people. In the case of China it seems to have been thought that an immense empire opened, as was boasted, to our traffic by our arms and a commercial treaty, was capable of absorbing, and was sure to absorb, whatever amount of commodities, and of whatever kind, our hasty speculators chose to send thither. Slowly, however, the same influences prevented a continued increase of exports, as after 1834, and they fell in 1848 to little more than half a million in excess of 1842. Again quarrels ensued between our authorities and those of Canton, and a new convention was agreed to in 1847. The trade then went ahead, to reach 2,500,000% in 1852. Afterwards it fell off, till, in 1854, it did not much exceed its amount in 1834. Subsequently it took a new start, to feel, in 1857, the effects of the new quarrel,

though it promises now, even before this is settled, to exceed in the present year the highest amount it has ever attained since 1834. In the interval, while the exports to China have not made a continuous progress, and were actually less last year than thirteen years before, the general trade of our country, measured by its exports, has increased threefold. How is the slow and fitful progress of our trade with this vast empire to be accounted for?

It is not the consequence, we believe, of the disturbed state of China, for the industry of the people seems to have been uninterrupted, and our imports from China have continually enlarged. The value of these was, in

#### Value of Imports.

1848.....	£3,105,099
1851.....	5,371,675
1856 (the latest accounts) ...	9,421,648

The people who have so much to sell must be able to buy. They go on wearing clothes and using and consuming articles we can supply. Notoriously they have emigrated to all parts of the earth, and have acquired a knowledge of European customs, and have adopted some European habits. They are imitative, and readily adopt arts and customs superior to their own. They are a material people, the very incarnation, it is said, of common sense, and extremely anxious to traffic. That our trade has not rapidly and continuously increased is not their fault.

They have been willing to buy but our people have not made and sent them what they wanted. They like our cotton twist, and the export has increased from 2,640,090 lbs., in 1845, to 5,775,620 lbs., in 1856. But they do not want knives and forks, which, according to Mr. Wingrove Cook, the Sheffield cutlers have sent them, nor pianofortes, which some London speculators shipped for their use. They prefer the produce of the looms of Lowell to the produce of those of Manchester. Into Shanghai, as an example, there were imported, between 1848 and 1851,—

#### In English vessels. In American vessels.

Domestics—pieces .	26,228	.....	127,960
Drills—ditto .....	47,012	.....	550,346

This is an official account; in 1856, according to Mr. Cook, the proportion was still more favourable to the Americans—221,716 pieces of drill imported by them into Shanghai, against 8745 pieces imported by us. The Chinese prefer, too, the common Russian woollen-cloth to our inferior, and we are afraid sometimes falsified woollen-cloth, and they use some of the silver we send them to buy the commodities of our rivals and competitors. Our trade has not succeeded in China, therefore, because our people have not adapted their wares to the Chinese market.

They seem, unfortunately, to have supposed that the Chinese were as backward as their Tartar rulers, and because these were ignorant of the art of war that the people had neglected the arts of peace. For ages the Chinese have been a shrewd manufacturing people, distinguished for their skill, and excellent judges of the commodities they make and use. On them woollen cloths and cotton goods cannot be forced, as the unworlike mandarins were compelled to conclude treaties. Mistaking the Government for the people, our merchants thought the latter could be as easily used for their purposes as the former was conquered; they have found themselves mistaken: the Americans have profited by the treaties we have concluded, and our people are disappointed and angry. This is one source of the mutual ill-will which, since 1834, seems to have continually increased betwixt our people and the Chinese. Our merchants have relied on treaties when they should have relied on well-made calicoes and cloths, and though every treaty has disappointed them, they still persist in demanding and in relying on treaties. Even those who have explained the causes of the former failures expect from Elgin what Pottinger failed to effect. In truth, the sending a superintendent to China—a political agent, the representative of the royal power not of trade—the endeavours of that agent and of the Government to procure presumed advantages for trade, and to coerce the Chinese into more open and official communication, have impeded the progress they were meant to promote. They have made our people neglect the true commercial means of success, and have excited continual hostility where trade, uninterfered with, would have ensured continual and increasing friendship. The history of our trade with China since 1834 is a striking illustration of the great and well-recognised truth that Government never interferes in favour of trade without damaging it.

## GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

London, Friday Evening.

We have again the satisfaction of reporting a continuous improvement in the general trade of the country. All the various classes of industry in the cotton, woollen, and silk districts are fully occupied, yet they do not overtake the demand, and there is no accumulation of stocks. It will be noticed, further, that prices generally are rising—in some cases, as in flax, from a scarcity of the raw material, but much more in consequence of the character of the demand for goods. In cottons higher terms have been established in the Liverpool market, but they are less in proportion to the higher prices required by manufacturers and spinners. This fact is a further confirmation of the statement made in our last, that the profits of the cotton trade are returning to something like their old scale. There is still some depression in iron and hardware, but it is gradually disappearing, and we anticipate more cheering reports in future. Under present circumstances things are looking very satisfactory, and there are certainly no visible signs of reaction. Money is cheap and abundant, the people are well employed, foreign orders are enlarging, and stocks of all kinds of manufacture are generally exhausted. The year, therefore, is likely to close prosperously.

At Manchester the increasing activity of business has been obvious all the week, both from the extent of transactions and the steady hardening of prices, which in many cases amounted to a decided and substantial advance upon the prices of last week. In yarns for export a fair amount was done, both on Tuesday and again yesterday, and almost without exception on better terms for spinners. The improvement is most marked in mule yarns for India, particularly 40's, which have been sold in large quantities, at an advance of fully 1d. per lb. over the rates of last week. For Russia 40's to 50's mule have been largely bought at very full prices; and for China a good business has been done in 20's to 30's water twist at 1d. advance. Purchases for Germany have been checked by the advancing prices, and the buyers are acting with extreme caution, but they are obliged to accede to the spinners' terms. Two-fold yarns are fully as good to sell, but the improvement is most marked in the finest counts. Home-trade yarns are dearer all round, with a healthy and active demand. Blackburn yarns, 32's, are 1d. per lb. dearer; and the finer counts, influenced by a demand from Bradford, have advanced in proportion. The spinners of 60's and upwards complain, however, of difficulty in obtaining remunerative prices. The cloth market is also very firm, and manufacturers are striving further to advance prices. In shirtings, jaconets, madapolams, and nearly all other descriptions, considerable business has been done for India and China. The Greeks are operating freely in T cloths and L cloths at hardening rates, with the turn of the market in favour of sellers.

At Blackburn on Wednesday, the yarn-market of which is second in importance only to Manchester, there was a brisk demand, which was not affected by the advancing tendency of the raw material at Liverpool. Mr. Alderman Baynes of that town has just collected the following statistics of the extent and importance of the cotton trade in the district, which may be interesting, as furnishing data for calculating the productive powers of any particular locality:—

“Mr. Baynes gives certain data for calculating the power, number of persons employed, wages earned, &c., such as, that each real or mechanical horse-power will drive 450 self-acting mule spindles with preparation, or 200 throstle spindles, or 15 looms for 40-inches cloth, with winding, warping, and sizing. Each horse-power, in spinning, will give employment to 24 operatives, but in weaving, to ten persons, at wages averaging full 10s. 6d. per week each person—men, women, and children, including short-timers.

“There were, on the 1st instant, in actual operation in the town of Blackburn, 950,000 self-acting mule spindles, and 65,000 throstle spindles, total 1,015,000 spindles, and 25,800 power-looms, employing about 23,800 factory operatives; and the wages earned by them amounted to 12,500% per week. The total real power employed is 4156 horses. There are, in addition, mills and sheds empty, or only partially employed, capable of containing 75,000 mule spindles, and 1800 looms, a portion of which will shortly be at work.

“The fixed capital in mills and machinery Mr. Baynes estimates at 1,500,000% sterling, and the floating capital at 500,000%—besides the balances-bankers are required to keep to enable spinners and manufacturers to hold heavy stocks of cotton, yarns, and cloth, when it may be considered advisable to do so.

“The average counts of yarn spun and woven are from 80's to 82's twist, and 84's to 80's worst yarns; and, taking the spinning production at 18oz. per spindle per week, will give 824,700lb. yarn spun per week, requiring 970,000lb. or 2800 bales of cotton, at a cost of 28,800% per week. The yarn woven may be taken at 1,200,000lb. per week, thus requiring 375,000lb. of bought yarns from other quarters, at a cost of 10,000% per



week. The cloth woven may be taken at 1,240,000lb.; value 67,000*l.* per week.

"Such is the magnitude of the cotton trade in the town of Blackburn, with its suburbs; but, taking its Town Hall as the centre, and describing a circle with a radius of five miles, it will embrace the townships of Darwen, Accrington, Church, Enfield, Great Harwood, &c., in which there are 522,000 self-acting mule spindles, and 28,000 throstle spindles, total 23,000 power-looms at work in addition—making a grand total of upwards of 1,600,000 spindles and 60,000 power-looms in the Blackburn district, or one-eighteenth of the whole cotton spinning of the United Kingdom, and one-sixth of the whole power-loom weaving.

"The total cotton consumed in this district per week is 1,530,000lb., or 3650 bales, at a cost of 44,625*l.*

"Yarn spun per week 1,300,000lb., but owing to finer counts of yarns being woven at Great Harwood and the neighbourhood, the average consumption of yarn in weaving for the whole district will not be so great in proportion to the looms as in Blackburn alone, where a considerable amount of coarse yarns are used. The yarns consumed in weaving may be taken at 2,100,000lb. per week, thus requiring 800,000lb. of bought yarns from other quarters, at a cost of 36,000*l.* per week. Total cloth produced 2,170,000lb., of the value of 120,000*l.* per week. Total steam power employed, 7200 horses. Fixed capital, 2,500,000*l.*; floating capital, 800,000*l.* The number of persons employed exclusively in spinning and weaving, within the mill walls, may be taken at 43,000, earning 23,000*l.* in wages per week."

At Leeds, the visit of her Majesty, combined with the Musical Festival and the holiday which consequently prevailed in the first two days of the week, entirely suspended business; but, both previously and subsequently, many transactions have taken place, and the staple trades of the town are unquestionably healthy. Indeed, the deliveries direct from the manufacturers to the merchants are so large that the halls are kept bare of stocks. Blankets and heavy fabrics are in active demand; and woollen cloths are taken off as fast as they can be produced.

At Bradford, the rates for all descriptions of bright-haired wools continue firm, and against the buyer; and there has been a fair demand for noils and shorts, but they are not so firmly held. Worsted yarn is exceedingly active, there being a brisk demand both for home and foreign markets. Spinners, indeed, find it difficult to fulfil their contracts within the time that the goods are generally wanted. Fine cotton yarn has advanced 3*d.* per pound, and as there is a great demand a further advance is more than probable. The business in pieces and manufactured goods is very active, but there are complaints of low profits. Stocks are light, and manufacturers are generally engaged in producing to order. Plaids of various descriptions are in increasing request for the approaching winter trade. Manufacturers generally are fully employed, though this has been what is called here "a broken week," owing to the Queen's visit to Leeds.

At Halifax the worsted and carpet trades are without material alteration. The former, however, is increasing in activity, there being a ready sale for most descriptions of goods, both for home and foreign markets. Lastings sell well; and serge-de-berries are in demand. Orleans and similar fabrics for autumn and winter are passing off, and the makers are fully employed. Woollen yarn in demand, with an upward tendency in prices. Provided the raw material is not forced up by improper influences, of which there is no present appearance, but some apprehension, the position of producers will continue to improve.

At Huddersfield, and indeed throughout the woollen districts of Yorkshire, the visit of her Majesty to Leeds rather interfered with business in the early part of the week; but things have now fallen into the ordinary course, and large dealings have taken place in all the better kinds of fabrics. Low-priced goods, including the coarser woollens, are least inquired for. Prices are firm both for goods and for wool.

The Flannel trade at Rochdale has not been so animated this week, owing in a great measure to the still prices required for wool, which keeps makers as much as possible out of the market in the hope of easier prices. Still the mills here are well employed, and most of the orders are for home use, the shipping trade being, as yet, very inactive. Whatever manufacturers may expect, the staplers have certainly no anticipation of wool going lower.

In Glasgow a very large business has been done in yarns and cloth without any material change in prices, but they are very firm. Indeed, stocks of yarns are well cleared. Spinners are deep in contracts, and there is every probability, if the demand continues, of higher prices being established. Big-iron has declined this week, but business is only moderate, buyers not showing any spirit.

The Lace and Hosiery trades at Nottingham and Leicester are moderately active at prices, that promise to be remunerative, and the general prospects of all branches of production are as favourable as they well can be. Shipping orders for hosiery keep the manufacturers well employed, and unable to accumulate stocks; and a good deal is doing for the home fall trade.

A good spring trade is also expected with the United States.

The silk trade reports from Manchester, Macclesfield, Coventry, and Spitalfields are again satisfactory. There is a brisk demand for goods of all kinds.

In Birmingham and Wolverhampton the tendency to improvement in the various branches of the iron, copper, and hardware trades noticed in our last, has been confirmed in the present week; but there still is, and perhaps there will be for some time longer, some depression in particular branches. "The banks," says one of the most reliable reports, "are paying out more money on Saturdays to manufacturers for wages, there are few steady, clever workmen out of employ, and the reports on all hands are more favourable." For Russia, heavy castings and heavy hardware are in great demand, and the last Indian, Brazilian, American, and Australian mails have brought considerable orders. The cutlery trades of Sheffield are brisker, and the improving tendency is becoming daily more confirmed.

The iron works in North and South Wales are increasing their production. The Frood Works near Wrexham are producing about 200 tons of pig per week.

The Staffordshire potteries are fully employed. Numerous foreign orders are on hand for ware of all descriptions.

The Irish linen trade continues active and improving. At the county markets round Belfast more is doing on all hands. At Magherafelt and Money more stocks are small and prices rising. At Armagh last market day goods of all kinds were in brisk demand at the extreme rates previously obtained. At Lurgan diapers and damasks met a fair sale at full prices; lawns were dearer. At Ballymena there was an average supply, which was sold off at the advance lately obtained. At Belfast the trade in hand-loom linens is good; drills meet with ready sale; prices are firm at a small advance, and stocks are small. Printing lawns and cambric handkerchiefs are in improved demand at steady prices. Light linens for bleaching very brisk at higher rates, and goods for dyeing and for hollands in good demand at the late advance. Stocks are quite exhausted. Heavy linens, a brisk sale at improved prices, and stocks very light. The reports are much the same as to power-loom linens. In this class of drills a moderate business has been done at firm prices. In heavy linens the demand has increased, and rates are firm. Light linens for bleaching are wanted, at prices in favour of sellers, and stocks are low. Printing lawns and linen handkerchiefs are the same. Roughs steady, at previous rates, but stocks are exhausted. Unions without alteration. There is a better demand for white linens, at advancing prices, and stocks are only moderate. In fact, the home-trade is very healthy, while the Foreign is steadily improving. The discouraging accounts from abroad with respect to the yield and the quality of this season's flax crop has imparted much activity to the local flax markets, and the supplies of new are eagerly bought up at advancing rates. The quantity at all the country towns is rather increasing, and the quality is good. Spinners have advanced their prices 1*d.* per bundle for line yarns, since our last, and there being still a brisk demand, large quantities have changed hands. Tow yarns have also been advanced 1*d.* per bundle. There is a good export demand for this class of yarns.

At Dundee, the price of flax has advanced since our last from 2*l.* to 3*l.* per ton. There is a very brisk inquiry for it, and a good deal of business has been done at the advanced rates, while the tendency is still decidedly upwards. Tows and codillas are also in increased demand, and full prices given for all descriptions. Jute is also in demand at improving prices. Higher prices are demanded by spinners for almost all kinds of yarn. In linens, however, there is no special improvement to be noticed.

#### COMMERCIAL AND BANKING DELINQUENCIES.

THE Liverpool Chamber of Commerce submitted their half-yearly report to the Chamber on Monday. The report stated that—"The bill on the subject of the bankruptcy law amendment, would be introduced next session, and as it was found to carry out the regulations of the bankruptcy conference in October, it had received the support of the council. The council had also examined and petitioned in favour of the Joint-Stock Banking Companies Bill, praying, however, for more ample publication of accounts, especially with reference to the character of the investments. The council had also adopted measures in favour of the Partnership Registration Bill, which, though withdrawn last session, would be reintroduced. Arrangements had also been made to introduce the United Kingdom Writs Bill next session. The law relating to debtors residing in foreign countries had also received careful consideration, and an ample report on this subject, pointing out the peculiar privileges of certain parties in the United Kingdom, had been prepared and issued to members. The report also called attention to the circular which had been issued in February, explaining the state of the law as regarded private arrangements with creditors, touching bills of ex-

change fraudulently obtained. The custom prevailing in Canada and elsewhere as to preferential assignments to creditors was under investigation by the commercial law committee. The council had been given to understand that a scheme for the establishment of tribunals of commerce was in preparation by the Legislature. Attention was drawn to the report of the committee of the House of Commons on the Bank Charter Acts. The subject of the government of India had occupied the attention of the council, and the act lately passed embraced, to a certain extent, some of the suggestions which they had made. A great deal of information had been elicited by the council on the subject of the excise duty on the manufacture of paper, but the recent resolution of the House of Commons on this question had tended greatly to relieve them of their labours. A deputation from the Chamber to the Treasury and the Board of Excise had been sent on the question of the duty upon deficiency of spirits in transit, and they were assured that the subject would receive careful consideration. The Treasury had also been memorialised on the subject of obtaining statistics of the import, deliveries, and stocks of bonded goods, but no reply had as yet been received. The Council had also memorialised the Government, but without success, upon the subject of an improved postal communication with the West Coast of Africa. The Liverpool Improvement Bill had passed, and the Town Council were in treaty with Government for the erection of a new Post-office contiguous to the public offices. The subject of the electric telegraph communication with Holyhead had also received attention. With respect to the differential rates of carriage for goods between Manchester and London and Manchester and Liverpool, the Council were happy to report that such alterations had been made as would to some extent remove the grievances to which Liverpool had hitherto been subject. At the wish of the Board of Trade the Council had obtained and forwarded information as to the average rates of daily wages paid to labourers in the district."

#### RUSSIA.

THE Russian Captain Tchichajoff brought to Trieste the treaty concluded between Russia and China on the 1st (13th) of June. The important convention, which is said to be in Russian, Chinese, and Manchoo-Tartar, is now on its way to St. Petersburg. When the Russo-Chinese treaty of the 16th (28th) May is published, it will be found that the *St. Petersburg Journal* was too modest when it stated that the left bank of the Amoor was to form the frontier of Russia. That part of the right bank is to remain in the possession of Russia which is between the confluence of the Shilka and the Argun, and the spot at which a river called Usuri falls into the latter. The Chinese are to enjoy the privilege of navigating the Lower Amoor, and the Russians will be at liberty to trade on the Songari. A glance at any good map of Asia will clearly show that the Russians will still be in very dangerous proximity to Pekin. It is worthy of remark that the Russian writer speaks of Nicholajeffsk, Martinsk, and various other places lying on the right bank of the Lower Amoor, as if they still formed part and parcel of the Russian empire. "A railroad," says the St. Petersburg correspondent, "is to be made along the coast from Nicholajeffsk to Castries Bay." The acquisition of the Sardinian port of Villafranca by the Russians makes the shareholders of the Austrian Lloyd feel excessively nervous and uncomfortable. It is said that the Russian company, which is to work with a capital of 80,000,000 roubles, will receive a very large subsidy from the Government. It is currently reported that between 800 and 400 gun-boats are being constructed in the United States for the Russian Government. Their destination is understood to be the Black Sea.

RUSSIA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The journals of Nice announce that an order has been given to clear out as quickly as possible all the warehouses which surround the dock at Villafranca. This fact favours the probability of a statement made some time ago, that the dock was to be ceded to a Russian steam navigation company. The Odessa Steam Company will, it is said, be placed in possession of it, and the vessels of the Russian navy are to turn it to use as a port to touch at, and where they may also keep a supply of spare stores of all kinds.

THE FORCED CURRENCY IN AUSTRIA.—The *Vienna Gazette* publishes the imperial decree for the resumption of cash payments by the National Bank, which we have already mentioned as being about to take place. The exchange of notes for cash will be made successively, according to the different amounts, beginning with the smallest. It will not, however, be until the month of October next year that the present forced currency of bank-notes will have entirely ceased.

GOLD (AUSTRALIA).—In the year 1857, 48,815 oz. of gold (value 185,138*l.*) were exported from New South Wales, and 2,720,055 oz. (value 10,806,260*l.*) from Victoria. The gross total quantity of gold exported from both colonies between May, 1851, and December, 1857, is estimated at 17,023,418 oz., valued at 64,122,860*l.*

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE most important feature in the railway world is the meeting of directors and railway representatives, which took place on Thursday. At that meeting it was stated that assents to the resolutions passed at the former meeting had been received from eighteen railway companies, representing an amount of capital exceeding 150,000,000*l*. The following resolutions were then carried:—

"1. That the rates and fares on the several railways of the kingdom should be so fixed as to realise the largest amount of net profits, due regard being had to the interests of the public."

Carried (one company dissenting).

"2. That where any two or more companies interested in any particular traffic fail to agree among themselves as to the rates and fares to be charged, the points in dispute shall be referred to arbitration."

Carried (four companies dissenting).

"3. That where two or more routes exist between any two points, the rates, fares, and charges between such points shall be equal."

Carried (nine companies not voting).

"4. That this meeting strongly recommends the settlement of all differences between railway companies by arbitration, instead of by recourse to law or to excessive and ruinous competition, and that powers be sought for from Parliament in the ensuing session to enable any two or more railway companies to settle all disputes by arbitration."

This resolution was carried unanimously.

"5. That a committee, consisting of the chairmen (or other directors) of the assenting companies, with the addition of the Mayor of Liverpool, the Rt. Hon. J. Parker, Mr. Leeman, and Mr. Wilson, be now appointed to prepare a bill for presentation to Parliament, with power to add to their number, and to appoint an executive sub-committee."

This was also carried unanimously.

These resolutions appear to have been prepared with care and judgment, and if they can weather the shoals and rocks of Parliament and become embodied in a bill, then we shall have hopes of the railway interest rising from that depression and surmounting that distrust which it has experienced for so long a period.

As far as the railway market is concerned, we have nothing particular to report beyond the fact that there have been petty fluctuations in most of the shares; and that the North British is the only company whose shares have sustained a marked rise. The market may be considered as a rising one. Certainly there is nothing that we know of to come forward as likely to affect prices injuriously.

**THE PORTSMOUTH RAILWAY.**—Arrangements have at last been completed with the South Western Company for the lease of this line, which is now completed with the exception of the stations. Rumour states that the opening of the line will take place in October.

**THE VICTOR EMMANUEL RAILWAY.**—The first trial trip was recently made on the trunk line of the railway from Saint-Innocent to Culoz (Victor Emmanuel Railway). The train proceeded along the embankment thrown across the Bay of Gresine, which is very deep at that part, in order to unite the tunnel to that of La Colombière. The train, after passing through the tunnel of La Colombière, which is 1200 metres in length, and cut out of the solid rock, skirted along the mountain as far as the tunnel of Brison, where another halt was made. In a few days there will be a direct communication by rail to Geneva, Lyons, and Paris.

## THE METAL TRADE.

MESSRS. TRUMAN AND FRY state that the tendency is towards improvement:—

**COPPER.**—Since our last publication, the smelters have reduced the price of copper 4*d* per lb. for manufactured, and 5*l* per ton for cake; yet, from all we can gather, little or no increase of orders has taken place in consequence; there appears, however, to be more disposition to purchase foreign at the reduced value, and a fair amount of business has been done during the last few days.

**IRON.**—This metal has rather strengthened during the past fortnight, and we cannot now purchase British bar iron quite on such favourable terms. In Swedish, also, a large business has been done, chiefly for the Bombay market. Scotch pig has rather receded, mixed numbers selling, but not freely, at 54*s*.

**TIN.**—There has been a good business doing in this metal during the last few days, and prices, which had receded about 14*l*, have now fully recovered, and a good deal of confidence is generally felt in its future position.

**LEAD** calls for no special remark; a fair amount of business has been doing, and prices remain unchanged.

**SPELTER.**—There has been more doing in spelter for the East, but in the face of the large stock the demand has not had any effect upon prices, which have fluctuated between 23*l* 15*s* and 24*l*, a parcel of 70 tons having been sold yesterday at the latter price. Stock on the 1st instant, 4409 tons.

**TIN PLATES** have again been dull of sale, and prices are with difficulty supported."

## HOME, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Mincing Lane, Friday Evening.

THE prevailing feature throughout these markets is the uninterrupted steadiness in current values, and the slow but permanent degrees by which trade is expanding. The elements of prosperity are regarded as such as might warrant a more speedy revival, but all concur in the opinion that the restraint, which is evidently imposed by the experience of the past, is both wholesome and desirable, and must result in great ulterior advantage. Production of nearly all the primary necessities of life, as well as of the leading manufacturing staples, is abundant, whilst the supplies of capital are equally satisfactory, and with ample materials thus at hand, the development of trade is watched with considerable hope. But whilst all operations of a *bona fide* character are therefore confidently entered into without reserve, there is a continued absence of speculation, and an apparent determination not to push business beyond its natural limits.

**CORN.**—Harvest operations are drawing satisfactorily to a close. It is estimated that about three-fourths of the crops have now been secured. The quality of the wheat is generally well spoken of, but scarcely more than one-third of the yield of barley is expected to be really fine. Beans and peas will be short crops, and oats barely an average. At Mark-lane this week the supplies of English wheat have been short, and rather a large proportion inferior in condition and quality. Prime samples have commanded a ready sale at the full currency of the previous week, and other qualities, although purchased sparingly, have not been obtainable on lower terms. Kent and Essex white brought 50*s*. to 51*s*.; extra fine qualities rather more. Foreign wheat was firmly held throughout, although the week's imports have been moderately good. From most of the continental markets high prices are advised, with but little doing for shipment to England, and this gives holders confidence; Dantzic white has realised 52*s*. to 56*s*.; Rostock red, 51*s*. to 52*s*.; French red, 45*s*. to 46*s*.; Russian, 38*s*. to 44*s*. No quotable change has occurred in the price of flour, but only a very moderate business has been done. The top price of town is still 43*s*.; town households, 37*s*.; seconds, 32*s*. to 33*s*.; country households, 33*s*. to 35*s*.; seconds, 31*s*. to 32*s*.; prime Norfolks, 31*s*. per sack; American, 21*s*. to 24*s*. per barrel. Prime malting barley meets an increased demand, and is rather higher in price. Grinding qualities sell steadily at fully late rates. Malt is taken off in limited quantity at steady prices: choice were 72*s*. Beans and peas, in consequence of short supplies, bring full market rates. Oats continue in steady request at quite late rates for all good corn; the imports of foreign are still liberal although not so large as of late. The provincial letters generally report a steadiness in prices, with a fair demand on the respective markets.

**SEEDS.**—The week's arrivals of linseed are 10,300 qrs., all East India. Bombay seed sells steadily for consumption at 60*s*. to 60*s*. 6*d*.; Calcutta, 58*s*.; floating parcels of the latter bring 56*s*. 6*d*. to 57*s*. cost, freight, and insurance; and Black Sea seed at 58*s*. per qr. Rape-seed has ceased to decline, and Calcutta is not offered under 58*s*.; Bombay Guzerat, 64*s*.; inferior, 48*s*. to 60*s*.

**POTATOS.**—The samples at market this week are generally in good condition, and it is expected, should the disease not make further progress, that the season will be the finest for some time past. Regents sell steadily at 55*s*. to 75*s*.; Shaws, 50*s*. to 65*s*. per ton.

**HOPS.**—Picking is now becoming general, and the results favourable. The duty is estimated at 260,000*l*. New hops are arriving in the market more freely, and sales have been made at 75*s*. to 100*s*. for Middle Kent; 65*s*. to 75*s*. for Weald; and 60*s*. to 65*s*. per cwt. for Sussex.

**HAY.**—Supplies are seasonably good, and prices steady; meadow hay 74*s*. to 84*s*.; clover 95*s*. to 105*s*.; second cut 90*s*. to 98*s*.; straw 98*s*. to 30*s*. per load.

**STOCK.**—At the Metropolitan Cattle Market the show has been unusually large, but has consisted chiefly of coarse and inferior breeds. For all prime fat stock the demand has been good and quotations firm, but inferior descriptions have been difficult of sale at reduced prices. The number at market, and current quotations were as follows:—

MONDAY.			
Beast.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
6,528	20,900	280	740
4 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> . to 5 <i>s</i> .	4 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> . to 5 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> .	4 <i>s</i> . to 5 <i>s</i> .	8 <i>s</i> . to 4 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .
THURSDAY.			
1,429	8,970	397	200
4 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> . to 5 <i>s</i> .	4 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> . to 5 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> .	4 <i>s</i> . to 5 <i>s</i> .	8 <i>s</i> . to 4 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .
Provisions.—Country killed meat is sent to market sparingly, but the supplies on offer are equal to the demand, which is but moderate. Beef, 2 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> . to 4 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> .;			

mutton, 3*s*. 8*d*. to 4*s*. 4*d*.; veal, 3*s*. 8*d*. to 4*s*.; pork, 3*s*. 4*d*. to 4*s*. 4*d*. per 8 lbs. by the carcase. Cured meats are without quotable change.

**TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, RICE, SPICES, &c.**—For reviews of these markets we refer to the circular of Messrs. Travers and Sons, which will be found in another column.

**SALTPETRE** continues to be firmly held, but the market is not over active. The demand is mostly for arrival, and late shipments have commanded rather higher terms. On the spot the sales are 1000 bgs. Bengal at 42*s*. to 47*s*. 6*d*. for 2 to 2½ per cent, and 1000 bgs. Bombay, at 33*s*. to 33*s*. 6*d*. About 300 tons sold to arrive early periods, 41*s*. 9*d*. to 42*s*. late, 42*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. 400 tons were landed last week, and the stock is slightly increased.

**COCHINEAL.**—Fine qualities are in demand for export at fully 1*d*. per lb. advance; other descriptions firm. 560 bgs., mostly sold, fair to fine bold Honduras silvers, 3*s*. 9*d*. to 4*s*. 2*d*.; inferior and foul, 3*s*. 5*d*. to 3*s*. 7*d*.; Tenerife silvers, 3*s*. 8*d*. to 3*s*. 10*d*.

**SAFFLOWER.**—Fine qualities of the new crop have been strongly competed for, there being some immediate orders, and the market on Russian account. Prices of these descriptions advanced 40*s*. per cwt.; other kinds were about 10*s*. dearer; 110 bls. have sold; fine 11*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. to 13*l*.; good 7*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. to 8*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

**INDIGO.**—Good shipping Bengals continue in request at fully 3*d*. per lb. advance on the last quarterly sales. The quarterly sales are fixed for the 12th October.

**OTHER DYE-STUFFS.**—Redwood is in demand at 4*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. to 4*l*. 10*s*. being dearer. Turmeric fully sustains its value; common Bombay sold at 14*s*. Bengal held at 25*s*. Lima Orchella weed sold at 28*l*. to 29*l*. 5*s*. Lac Dye is more in demand, A C in diamond sold 1*s*. 5*d*.; other factory marks 1*s*. 3*d*. down to 5½*d*. for Native.

**CUTCH.**—The transactions have been of moderate extent at about late rates. Gambier quoted 15*s*. 9*d*. to 16*s*.

**INDIA-RUBBER.**—A large business has been done in East India at 7½*d*. and subsequently 8*d*. paid for a small parcel. Fine Para brings 1*s*. 6½*d*. and the market generally is firm at the advance.

**DRUGS.**—Opium has declined to 21*s*. to 21*s*. 6*d*. for fine. Camphor in public sale brought 65*s*. to 65*s*. 6*d*. Star Aniseed oil advanced to 7*s*. 9*d*.

**COTTON.**—The improving position of trade in cotton manufactures is inducing an increased demand for the raw material, and within the last few days the daily sales at Liverpool have averaged 15,000 bales, whilst prices have advanced 4*d*. per lb. The most satisfactory feature in this is that this extension of business is the result of natural demand and not of speculative ventures. The small stock of cotton in London is held firmly at comparatively high prices, but transactions are to a fair extent nevertheless. The week's sales are 2100 bales Surat at 4½ to 5½; Timnevelly Madras, 5½. At Liverpool 69,000 bales have sold, and Bowed are higher.

**JUTE.**—Prices are again 10*s*. per ton higher, the anticipations of a short crop still influencing the trade. The week's sales are 6000 to 7000 bales at 16*l*. 5*s*. to 20*l*. for common to good bright. The supplies on the way to London and Liverpool are estimated at 9500 tons against 6200 tons last year.

**CORD GOODS.**—Yarn, in consequence of increased supplies, has been purchasable on rather easier terms. Other fabrics have sold steadily.

**HEMP.**—St. Petersburg clean hemp is now worth 30*l*. to 30*l*. 10*s*. per ton, with a steady business passing. East India hems are without alteration in value.

**METALS.**—Although transactions in the aggregate are still restricted, the market is generally healthy. Some increase of orders is observable in several departments, and indications are in favour of a steady improvement in most. Rather considerable sales of spelter have been made, and the price has advanced to 24*l*. The stock is, however, heavy, and any material rise is therefore not anticipated. At the recent decline, copper has gone more freely into consumption. Lead and tin continue firm in price, but with little doing in either at the moment. Manufactured iron is in steady demand; but Scotch pig is offering on rather lower terms, closing today at 54*s*. per ton.

**OILS.**—Linseed has met an improved demand at 33*s*. 3*d*. on the spot, and 33*s*. 6*d*. for delivery up to December. In the almost entire absence of business, rape oil is nominally as last quoted. Olive is purchased largely by consumers, but is not altered in value. Cocoa-nut has advanced to 87*s*. 3*d*. to 87*s*. 6*d*. for Ceylon, and 88*s*. 6*d*. to 40*s*. for Cochlin. Palm steady at 89*s*.; palm-nut 80*s*. to 31*s*. per cwt. The few dealings in fish oils have been at late rates.

**TURPENTINES.**—A considerable business has been done, viz. 8000 brls. from store at 98*s*. 6*d*.; 3500 brls. ex-ship at 10*s*. and about 1000 brls. spirits at 87*s*. 3*d*. to 88*s*. per cwt.

**TALLOW.**—The market has been dull throughout, but closes with rather better tone. Y.C. on the spot 50*s*. 6*d*.; last three months 49*s*. 8*d*. Public sales went at 6*d*. decline. Australian, 45*s*. 9*d*. to 51*s*. Taganrog, 49*s*. 6*d*. to 50*s*. 6*d*. South American 49*s*. 6*d*. to 49*s*. 9*d*. per cwt. Official market letter: Town Tallow 53*s*. 6*d*.; fat by ditto, 2*s*. 9½*d*.; melted stuff, 85*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.



## MONEY MARKET AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

THE surface of the wide ocean of commerce has not been agitated even by a ripple during this week, if we except the announcement of a failure or two which, however, have been anticipated for some time past. We noticed a few weeks ago that the only speculative movement then visible was in the direction of the Honduras trade; that embarrassments were known to exist in that direction, but that hopes were entertained of certain houses tiding over the crisis with assistance. But as this speculative trading turns out to have been wider than anticipated, and more disastrous in its results, the consequence is that several firms have succumbed, and one or two more are expected to follow. The few applications to the Bank during the week have been of the same character and class as those which have ruled since the commercial collapse. Indeed we may say that the applications are exceedingly scanty, because accommodation can be obtained in other directions on lower terms.

The most noticeable feature in the money market is the New Turkish Loan, and the unfair, not to say dishonest, combination which, favoured by the system of business of the Stock Exchange, was entered into against it. We have already stated that the Stock Exchange quotation generally is no criterion of the soundness or intrinsic value either of stock or share. The rules of business of the Stock Exchange appear to be so framed as to operate to the disadvantage of the public, and to the exclusive benefit of the dealer; and although the jargon of "supply and demand" regulating prices is put forward when any attempt is made to get at the principle which governs prices in the market as it is termed, it is tolerably clear that the dominant influence in regulating prices is to be found in the dealings between jobbers and agents. It is time that something was done to alter a system so pernicious to public morals, and so scandalous as respects the interests of the public. In this age of free trade, how does it happen that a close monopoly—like that of the Stock Exchange—is permitted to exist? On all sides we hear the members of that close body stigmatised in no measured terms. Surely the moneyed public, who are so deeply interested in the question, have a right to demand that a radical change shall be made in this direction, and that a combination of individuals shall not be allowed to exist in this city whose main object seems to be, for their own profit, to encourage speculation, fraud, and commercial cozening. The variations which have been visible in the quotations of the New Turkish Loan, are charged upon an understanding between Hebrew and Greek firms to beat down the price, so as to keep the public out, and to swamp the project. But the plan appears to have missed its purpose, if we may judge from the advance of the price of the scrip within the last few days.

On the question of foreign loans, and how far they operate injuriously or profitably on the interests of this country, we shall have something to say shortly. In the mean time, we strongly advise parties who have cash to spare to be cautious how they are induced to invest in new projects which have the foreign element for their basis, whether in the form of loans or shares in industrial undertakings.

The Bank of France returns are very satisfactory; the most important feature, however, is the steady increase of bullion, which now amounts to 23½ millions sterling. Speculation on the Bourse, however, appears to be reviving, as the increased advances on railway shares, public securities, &c., seem to indicate.

The appointment of a settling day for Turkish scrip is deferred, in consequence, as alleged, of the necessity that exists for signing the contract in Paris. This circumstance excites some remarks and doubts, as the loan is purely an English transaction. To-day the scrip is ready for delivery.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the exchange on London, which lately fell from 176 to 146 piastres, has recovered to 149 piastres. This movement is attributed to the necessity of purchasing bills for immediate remittance, whilst there is a general indisposition to draw pending the expected operations in connexion with the new loan.

Another auction of the foreign redeemable debt of Spain is to take place at Madrid on the 29th inst. The sum set apart for the purpose is 875,000 reales. Tenders will be received in London until the 20th. The Passive Bonds are thus being steadily absorbed.

The *Manchester Guardian* mentions the stoppage of Messrs. Parloe, Hoomans, and Co., carpet manufacturers, of Kidderminster, with debts amounting to from 80,000l. to 100,000l., part of which, however, are stated to be secured. The assets are understood to be large, but consist principally of trade erections, plant, and machinery.

We understand that the committee appointed by the shareholders of the European and American Steam Shipping Company have succeeded in effecting a recon-

ciliation between the directors and Messrs. Croskey and Co., on terms which are described as satisfactory, and which will relieve the company from the pecuniary pressure lately experienced. The directors will doubtless at once apprise the shareholders by circular of this change in their affairs. Meanwhile, we believe, we may affirm that Messrs. Croskey and Co. have agreed to hand over to the company 80,000l.; that the form in which the accounts are to be taken has been settled, with a proviso that any disputes which may arise shall be submitted to arbitration; and that two directors will retire, and be replaced by two others, one to be nominated by Messrs. Croskey and Co. and the other by the board.

The Eastern Counties Railway traffic return shows this week an increase of 1223l.; the Lancashire and Yorkshire a decrease of 997l.; the East Lancashire a decrease of 478l.; the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire a decrease of 1161l.; the North Eastern a decrease of 2216l. (compared with the "actual" receipts for the corresponding week of last year); the Midland an increase of 1371l.; and the South Eastern an increase of 257l.

The stoppage is announced of Messrs. John Plowes and Co., a highly respectable and very old established house in the Rio trade. The firm have a house at Rio, and, if report be true, their embarrassments have originated on that side. Their liabilities will probably prove considerable.

The liquidation of the affairs of Messrs. A. Montgomery and Co., with liabilities estimated at 60,000l. or 70,000l., will prove unfavourable.

The agitation for the abrogation of the Elbe dues on shipping and goods daily increases, and if Hanover, Denmark, and Mecklenburg persist in their opposition to the removal of that impost, it has been determined that steps shall be taken to bring the question fully before the great Powers of Europe, that means may be adopted by them to enforce the observance of the resolutions adopted by the Congress of Vienna as to the free navigation of the rivers of Europe, which those German States have ever since contrived successfully to evade.

The shares of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company were quoted to-day 9-16 to 1 prem., and those of the Indian and Australian Telegraph Company 3-16 to 5-16 prem.

The shares of the Cape Town Railway and Dock Company were quoted par to 1 prem.

It is understood that no remittance from this country on account of the Turkish Loan will be required until the plan for the redemption of the depreciated currency shall have been fully matured at Constantinople. Even then the operation of the measure will be gradual, and it seems possible, therefore, that the entire affair may not at any time exercise any very decided influence on our money-market.

Consols, Money 98; Ditto Account, 97½

## JOSEPH TRAVERS AND SONS' WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

19, St. Swithin's-lane.

TEA.—The market is quiet, without any material change in value. Common Congou firm at 10½d.

COFFEE.—The quantity offered at public sale has been large, the whole selling freely at an advance of from 6d. to 1s. Plantation Ceylon is actively inquired for by exporters, and Colory sorts are only obtainable at an advance. Of native Ceylon large parcels have changed hands since our last, and 50s. 6d. has been paid for very little better than good ordinary. The remaining portion of the Costa Rica crop has been brought to sale, and good prices were realised. The whole of this description is now in second hands. Mocha, and other sorts, are without change.

SUGAR.—Raw sugar opened this week with heaviness, and, in some instances, at public sale a slight decline was submitted to. In the private contract market, however, good to fine kinds commanded full rates; and the general tone of the market towards the close was certainly more firm. Grainy bag sugar is in limited supply, and the small quantity brought forward has realised extreme prices. Refined shared in the inactivity of the raw market until the close of the week, but it now bears a firmer appearance, and, in some instances, higher prices have been obtained. Pieces, from 42s. to 45s., and are still very scarce and dear. In bastards there is a fair assortment. Our quotations for molasses remain unchanged.

FRUIT.—Since writing our last, there have been no further arrivals of Valentias in this port, and but one steamer to Liverpool. The demand is moderate, and our quotations are 1s. lower than last week. In reply to the constant and numerous orders we receive for fine currants, we may observe that a cargo of the new crop is expected hourly; and, from the entire absence of any kind of good old fruit, it is very much needed. We have received a selection of new muscatels, quality very good; also of new imperials, in bottles, wooden boxes, and fancy cartons. Our friends will observe the prices of imperials are very much less than those of last year. We also expect, in a few days, figs and sultanas. Our advices from Smyrna do not speak highly of the quality of the early arrivals of figs, the proportion of small fruit being very large.

SPICES.—There has been an improved demand during the past week; prices remain firm, and without alteration. In petre no change.

RICE.—Nothing has been done in this article, and prices are unaltered.

## CORN EXCHANGE.

MESSRS. RUSTON AND SON state that the supply of Wheat was fair, and Spring Corn was more plentifully offered; Wheat met a moderate sale at last week's prices; foreign experienced a slack demand. Fine Barley brought fully as much money, but grinding sorts were not dearer. Oats limited in demand at prices in favour of the buyer. Beans and Peas steady. Seeds were offered more plentifully, and quotations of Canary Seed declined 5s. to 6s. per qr.; White Mustard Seed was taken off in moderate quantities at steady rates.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

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

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued..... 31,772,280	Government debt.. 11,015,100
	Other securities ... 3,459,900
	Gold coin and bullion .....
	Silver bullion .....
£31,772,280	£31,772,280

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' capital 14,553,000	Government securities (including Dead Weight Annuity) .....
Reserve .....	Other Securities. 15,362,692
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Commissioners of National Debt, Savings Banks, and Dividend Accounts) ..	Notes .....
Other deposits .....	Gold and Silver Coin .....
Seven Day & other Bills .....	
£38,818,866	£38,818,866

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 9th day of September, 1858.

## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, September 7.

## BANKRUPTS.

SAMUEL SIDDEN, Millbank-street, Westminster, contractor for public works.  
WILLIAM JACKSON, Worcester and Great Malvern, fishmonger.  
JAMES BROWN, Alcester, Warwickshire, seed merchant.  
JOHN WATSON HEDLEY, South Shields, plumber.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

DAVID SYME and ROBERT MIDDLEMAS, Glasgow, fruiterers.  
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Aberdeen, merchant tailor.  
ANDREW ALLAN, Glasgow, cabinet maker.

Friday, September 10.

## BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

ALEXANDER ALCOCK NEVINS, Liverpool, merchant.

## BANKRUPTS.

JOHN COLLINSON, South Molton-lane, Brooks-street, Oxford-street, builder.  
THOMAS MOORE, South Shore, Blackpool, Lancashire, innkeeper.  
JAMES HUNDY, Birmingham, timber merchant.  
GEORGE WALKER GRAY, Nottingham, builder.  
JAMES FLETCHER HARPER, Dudley, Worcestershire, ironmonger.  
HENRY SPENCER and HENRY BARTON CLAY, Birmingham, shoe makers.  
GEORGE NORTON COULSON, Lincoln, butcher.  
JAMES SHEARD, Huddersfield, corn-factor.  
GEORGE HUMBERSTONE MITCHELMORE, Fitzroy-terrace, Southampton-road, Haverstock-hill, builder and licensed victualler.  
WILLIAM GRIFFIN, Fleet-street, manufacturing stationer.

## SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

RONALD M'DOUGALL, Glasgow, leather-factor.  
WILLIAM FORBES, Kingsburgh, Isle of Skye, and now of Glasgow.  
ALEXANDER HAY, Overgate, Dundee, grocer.  
JAMES STEEL, Glasgow, hosier.

THE WASTE OF WOOLLEN MILLS.—The *Dumfries Courier* describes a process—now in operation at the Kingholm Woollen Mills, near Dumfries—by which the hitherto refuse water of the washing-houses is converted into valuable commercial material. By means of mechanical appliances and chemical action, the refuse, formerly turned into the river Nith, to the injury of the salmon, is made to produce stearine, which forms the basis of composite candles, as well as a cake manure that sells at 40s. per ton.

## ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.

No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London.		No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London.		No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London.	
				T.	F.												
84543	12	10	Ambergate, &c.	67	67	Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead, 5½ per cent.	116	116	48810	20	13	Ditto New	d3	d3
Stock	100	100	Birkenhead, Lancashire, and	66	66	Stock	100	100	Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent.	116	116	100	all	all	Ditto Bonds 1876	108	108
Stock	100	100	Cheshire Junction	92	92	Stock	100	100	East Anglian, Class A, 5 and 7 p. c.	108	108	100	all	all	Ditto 1875 without op.	106	106
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	83	83	Stock	100	100	Class B, 6 per cent.	116	116	100	all	all	Ditto 5½ p. c. 1877, ditto	100	100
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	83	83	Stock	100	100	Class C, 7 per cent.	108	108	100	all	all	Madras guar. 4½ per cent.	19	19
Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	35	35	Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per cent., No. 1.	116	116	100	all	all	Ditto ditto 5 do.	20	20
Stock	100	100	East Anglian	16	16	Stock	100	100	No. 2.	114	114	100	all	all	Ditto 4½ per cent. Extension.	d3	d3
Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties	50	50	Stock	100	100	New 6 per cent.	131	131	100	all	all	Ditto Thirds ditto	p3	p3
Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, class A	46	46	Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, 4 per cent.	82	82	100	all	all	Ditto Fourths ditto	p3	p3
Stock	100	100	class B	30	30	Stock	100	100	10 per cent. pm.	121	121	100	all	all	Scinde	p3	p3
28000	25	25	East Kent	15	15	Stock	100	100	4½ per cent. do.	106	106	100	all	all	Ditto	p3	p3
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire	92	92	Stock	100	100	Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 4 per cent.	50000	10	10	all	all	Ditto New	par	par
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	65	65	Stock	100	100	Great Western, red. 5 per cent.	93	92	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	20	20	Stock	100	100	con. red. 4½ per cent.	84	85	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	99	99	Stock	100	100	irred. 4 per cent.	141	141	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	A stock	79	79	Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 per cent.	141	141	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	B stock	130	129	Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, New, guar. 6 per cent.	113	113	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	Great Southern and Western (I.)	103	103	Stock	100	100	London and S.W. late Third	103	103	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	Great Western	50	50	Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln, 3½ per cent.	70	70	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
18000	50	50	Lancashire and Carlisle	90	90	Stock	100	100	Midland Consolidated, 6 p. c. Stk.	140	140	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
18000	16	14	— Thirds	p13	p13	Stock	100	100	— Bristol and Birm., 6 per cent.	103	103	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
24000	16	15	— New Thirds	p13	p13	Stock	100	100	— 4½ per cent. pref.	110	110	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	94	94	Stock	100	100	Norfolk Extension, 5 per cent.	110	110	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
48444	16	6	— F. 16	d3	d3	Stock	100	100	North British	97	97	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
87500	9	7	— 9½ shares	d3	d3	Stock	100	100	North-Eastern — Berwick, 4 per cent. pref.	97	97	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
11900	11	11	London and Blackwall	6	6	Stock	100	100	— York, H. and S. purchase	24	24	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, and South C.	109	109	Stock	100	100	North Staffordshire	119	120	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	88	88	Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton 6 per cent.	119	120	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
244000	12	7	— Eighths	d1	d1	Stock	100	100	Scottish North-Eastern Aberdeen guaranteed 6 per cent.	124	124	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	92	92	Stock	100	100	— 7 per cent. Pref. Stock	123	123	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	34	34	Stock	100	100	— 3½ per cent. Pref. Stock	70	70	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
50000	10	3	Metropolitan	95	96	Stock	100	100	South Devon, Annuities 10s.	102	102	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	Midland	68	68	Stock	100	100	South Eastern 4½ per cent. pref.	102	102	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	— Birmingham and Derby	68	68	Stock	100	100	South Yorkshire, 4 per cent. guar.	102	102	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
20000	50	50	Midland Great Western (I.)	11	11	Stock	100	100	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.								
22220	25	25	Newport, Abr., and Hereford	63	63	Stock	100	100	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, guaranteed	p3	p3	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	Norfolk	63	63	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	p3	p3	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
60000	50	3	Northern Counties Union	d3	d3	Stock	100	100	Ditto Additional Capital	p3	p3	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	North British	53	55	Stock	100	100	Buffalo, Lake Huron	8	8	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	North-Eastern — Berwick	90	91	Stock	100	100	Buffalo, Brant and Goderich 6 p. c.	82	83	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
64115	25	16	— G. N. E. Purchase	d1	d1	Stock	100	100	Ditto 1 July 1873	82	82	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	— Leeds	45	45	Stock	100	100	Ditto 1 June 1874	80	80	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	— York	71	72	Stock	100	100	Calcutta and S. East. (Limited)	p14	p14	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	North London	99	99	Stock	100	100	Central Oude (Limited)	p14	p14	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
168500	20	17	North Staffordshire	d5	d5	Stock	100	100	Ceylon Guaranteed 6 per cent.	p14	p14	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, and Wolva.	27	27	Stock	100	100	Demerara	105	105	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	113	113	Stock	100	100	Eastern Bengal	105	105	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	Scottish N. Eastern Aberdeen Stk.	27	27	Stock	100	100	East Indian	105	105	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	Scottish Midland Stock	86	87	Stock	100	100	Ditto C Shares	p3	p3	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	Shropshire Union	45	45	Stock	100	100	Ditto E Shares Extn.	p3	p3	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	South Devon	35	35	Stock	100	100	Geelong & Melbourne guar. 5 p. c.	36	36	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	71	72	Stock	100	100	Grand Trunk Canada	74	74	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	South Wales	78	78	Stock	100	100	Ditto 6 per cent. Deben. 1878	d5	d5	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
27582	20	20	South Yorkshire and River Dun.	14	14	Stock	100	100	Ditto 6 per cent. Preference loan	p3	p3	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
3273	20	18	Do	d5	d5	Stock	100	100	Ditto 6 p. c. 2nd Iss. 3 p. c. dis.	p3	p3	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	Vale of Neath	d5	d5	Stock	100	100	Great India Peninsula guar.	214	214	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	LINES LEASED			Stock	100	100	Ditto New ditto	p3	p3	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	AT FIXED RENTALS.			Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	p3	p3	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	100	100	Stock	100	100	Great Western Canada shares	17	17	100	all	all	Ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	Clydesdale Junction	104	104	Stock	100	100									
Stock	100	100	E. Lincolnshire, guar. 6 per cent.	145	145	Stock	100	100									
3000	50	50	Hull and Selby	111	111	Stock	100	100									
43077	12	12	London and Greenwich	14	14	Stock	100	100									
11136	20	20	— Preference	24	24	Stock	100	100									
Stock	100	100	London, Tilbury, and Southend	93	94	Stock	100	100									
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Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter, 4 per cent.	90	90	Stock	100	100									
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\* Ex. Dividend, or ex. New.

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			£	£ s. d.					£	£ s. d.	
22500	20½ per cent.	Australasia .....	40	40 0 0	90	20000	6½ per cent.	National Bank .....	50	25 0 0	..
10000	7½ per cent.	Bank of Egypt .....	25	25 0 0	24	25000	20½ per cent.	New South Wales .....	20	20 0 0	..
6000	5½ per cent.	Bank of London .....	100	50 0 0	47	50400	12½ per cent.	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	25	25 0 0	30
20000	6½ per cent.	British North American .....	50	50 0 0	59	25000	...	Ottoman Bank .....	20	20 0 0	104
32200	5½ per cent.	Char. of India, Australia, and China .....	20	10 0 0	d2½	20000	14½ per cent.	Provincial of Ireland .....	100	25 0 0	04
4500	5½ per cent.	City Bank .....	100	50 0 0	..	4000	14½ per cent.	Ditto New .....	10	10 0 0	..
20000	6½ per cent.	Colonial .....	100	25 0 0	..	12000	5½ per cent.	Ionian Bank .....	25	25 0 0	..
25000	6½ per cent.	Commercial of London .....	100	20 0 0	21	12000	12½ per cent.	South Australia .....	25	25 0 0	..
25000	6½ per cent.	Eng. Scot. and Aust. Chartered .....	20	20 0 0	17	4000	...	Ditto New .....	25	12 10 0	..
55000	6½ per cent.	London Chartered Bank of Australia .....	20	20 0 0	21½	32000	10½ per cent.	Union of Australia .....	25	25 0 0	..
20000	12½ per cent.	London and County .....	50	20 0 0	28	8000	20½ per cent.	Ditto New .....	10	10 0 0	..
50000	22½ per cent.	London Joint Stock .....	50	10 0 0	32½	100000	...	Union of Hamburg .....	15	8 0 0	..
50000	14½ per cent.	London and Westminster .....	100	20 0 0	40½	60000	15½ per cent.	Union of London .....	50	10 0 0	23
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**TRADE OF THE PORT OF BRISTOL.**—The Customs duties received at Bristol for the month ending the 31st of August last amounted to 111,489l. 7s. 7d., and were the largest receipt for the month on record at this port. The exports of coal to foreign ports for the month of August show a falling off of 206 tons as compared with the month of July; but in iron there has been a considerable increase in the exportation during the month of August as compared with the preceding month. During the latter period the exports were 2484 tons, but in August the exports of iron amounted to 4522 tons, showing an increase of 2038 tons for the month.

**LIFEBOAT SERVICE.**—On the 2nd inst. the American bark, Harriet Francis, ran on the Arklow bank. She was fortunately seen from Arklow, eight or nine miles from the scene of the disaster; the lifeboat stationed at that place proceeded to her assistance, and succeeded in taking off eleven of her crew in a very heavy sea. The vessel became a total wreck. The remainder of the bark's crew, four in number, had taken to another boat, which was upset; they were picked up. The Arklow lifeboat belongs to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

**ROTTERDAM COFFEE SALE.**—At the autumn coffee sale of the Dutch Trading Company, held a few days ago in Rotterdam, the largest stock ever known at one sale was brought to the hammer. It consisted of about 800,000 bales—but large as the stock was, it was not equal to the demand. It brought up about a penny a pound above the brokers' estimate, and the sum realised was about two and a half millions sterling. One half of this total was pure profit to the Government, while the brokers' commissions amount to 35,000l.

**THE HARVEST IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—Harvest operations in this county may be said to be ended, and, on the whole, the crops are good, and have been got in in prime condition. Within the last fortnight, however, the potato disease has reappeared, and it is feared the yield will be below an average. Other green and root crops are looking well. The apple crop is light.

**VALUE OF LAND IN KENT.**—The Acrise estate, which stretches for several miles between Elham and Canterbury, including four manors and extending over seven parishes, has just been sold for 190,000l., including timber, to Mr. Mackinnon, M.P.

**STATE OF TRADE IN FRANCE.**—The latest accounts received from the departments announce a gradual improvement in commercial affairs. It must not, however, be supposed from these announcements that trade is flourishing throughout France. A resolution adopted by the Council-General of the department of the Nord demonstrates, on the contrary, that the commercial crisis is still severely felt in that most industrious department.

**THE CORN TRADE IN FRANCE.**—On Saturday the prices of grain of all kinds at Marseilles remained flat, under the influence of the late arrivals. No business was made on account, because the decision of the Government on the future grain duties has not yet been given. At Orleans the market was likewise weak. At Chartres business was lively, the market being stocked with the ordinary supply. At Nancy offers were large, and sales difficult. More towards the north, in Arras, for instance, the markets were not so well provided, and a rise of 50 per cent. per hectolitre has taken place in wheat, none in oats.

**THE FRENCH COLONIES.**—The *Révue Coloniale* of last month furnishes the following information relative to the present state of immigration in the French colonies:—The colony of Réunion had, on the 1st of January last, 53,175 immigrants, of whom 36,144 were Indians, 451 Chinese, 16,509 Africans, and 71 natives of the different islands of Oceania. On the 1st of January, 1857, the number was only 50,227. This abundant supply of workmen is explained by the encouragement which Réunion has always afforded to the entrance of Indians and blacks. The ordinary premium given is 500f. The wages paid is about 10f. a month, and a free passage back to their country is always guaranteed to each immigrant. The Indians and Africans are the most highly valued by the colonists as labourers; the Chinese are not in great repute. French Guiana in 1857 only received 250 immigrants, and the total number there on the 1st of January, 1858, was 1315, of whom 872 were Africans and 443 Indians. According to a contract entered into with a house at Nantes, the premium given for each adult African was, in 1857, 329f., but from the difficulties which arose in recruiting them, the price rose to 500f. The wages paid are on an average 12f. 50c. a month, with food and medical attendance. Martinique, in June, 1858, had 4927 immigrants, of whom 4412 were Indians and 515 Africans. This small number of immigrants is not sufficient for the wants of the colony, and the colonists are anxious that immigration should be encouraged by every possible means. Guadeloupe is better off in this respect than Martinique. In June, 1858, it had 698 Africans, 2800 Indians, and 141 natives of Madeira, making together 3645 immigrants. The wages are on an average 12f. 50c., exclusive of board, lodging, and medical attendance. The natives of Madeira, when once they are inured to the climate, make excellent labourers, but this takes place with difficulty, and only when they are employed on the high lands of the colony.

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The ship Duncan Dunbar sailed from Plymouth on Monday for Sydney, with a cargo of British manufactured goods valued at upwards of 100,000l. She takes 50 cabin and 20 steerage passengers, principally old colonists; and a very fine three-year-old Durham bull, for the purpose of improving stock; also seven other selected bulls, two Shetland ponies, and 20 Merino rams. She has in addition four hares (which survived the Channel passage), eight pheasants, a number of fancy Dorking fowls, and a variety of birds; ten boxes of valuable plants for Sir William M'Arthur and Mr. Mort, and four for the Botanical Gardens at Sydney. The Duncan Dunbar made last year a passage out in 98 days and home in 93. She will be followed in October by the Camperdown.

**MELBOURNE AND SUBURBAN RAILWAY.**—The first sod of the Melbourne and Suburban Railway was turned on the 1st of July, by the Governor, in the presence of some 3000 spectators. The day being the anniversary of the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales, and its elevation into a distinct colony, was observed as a general holiday; a circumstance which, of course, gave additional éclat to the interesting incident mentioned. The works are to be pushed on without delay.

**RISE IN THE VALUE OF TAY SALMON FISHERIES.**—The salmon fishings belonging to the city of Perth were, on Thursday, let by public roup on a lease of three years, at the annual rent of 1890l. The rent paid for the fishings last year was only 870l., making thus a rise upon the rental for three years to come of 520l.

**INJURY TO THE HERRING FISHERY IN SCOTLAND.**—The trawl net or draught net is ruining the fishing, and Government interference is as much required here as when it says that shell fish or salmon shall not be taken at particular seasons. The herrings when about to spawn come close on shore, and can be seen in the water, provided there is no moonlight. The herrings are then exactly in the condition of spawning salmon on the racks and shallows of a stream, and it is destruction of the most fatal kind to take them in such circumstances. The brood fish and the spawn are immolated together, and as it is well known that fish haunt particular places to spawn, and can be driven away by constant interference, it is of vital importance to the herring interest that the spawning places should be undisturbed, as the next year's crop depends on the successful spawning of the parent fish. The trawl fishing is a barbarous abuse of the gifts that have been lavished on the coast of Scotland, and if not stopped at once it ought to be made the subject of immediate regulation, with a view to prevent farther injury to the crop of herrings. All parties agree that the herring fishing is rapidly deteriorating every year, and almost all attribute the fact to the destruction by the trawls.—*Glasgow Commonwealth.*

**THE WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND.**—The *Scotsman* states that the subscription for the relief of the persons rendered destitute by the failure of this bank now amounts to 8736l. The mitigation that can thus be afforded to the mass of existing misery will of course be utterly insignificant, the total squandered having been about two or three millions. From the recent decision at Liverpool, however, some of the heaviest sufferers will be encouraged to hope for more substantial redress by proceedings against the directors. Many of them are beyond help, but their families remain to seek it. Every week furnishes some new instance of the results of this gigantic iniquity.

**SCOTTISH CENTRAL RAILWAY.**—It appears the directors of this company intend to propose a dividend for the half-year ending the 31st of July last at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum on the ordinary stock. The dividend for the corresponding period of 1857 was at the same rate.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IRONSTONE.**—There is more ironstone now being sent out of this country than was ever previously known, and this fact seems to indicate an improvement in the iron trade. Large quantities of stone are daily being sent from the Gayton Stone Works to Wales and Staffordshire, and it seems somewhat singular that just as the mineral treasures of Staffordshire are showing indications of exhaustion this immense tract of ironstone in Northamptonshire is being developed. We are informed that the finest description of pig iron is made from this ore.

**CONISTON RAILWAY.**—The half-yearly report states that, with one exception, the company have not been compelled to use the compulsory powers of their Act for obtaining possession of property, the landowners having, in cases of difference between the company and themselves, allowed the works to proceed. The contractors are not carrying on the works with that energy with which they commenced, and it will be necessary to take such steps as are provided for in the contract, so as to ensure the opening of the railway in the course of next summer.

**FURNESS RAILWAY.**—The half-yearly report of this railway recommends that a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum be declared for the year ending the 30th June last.

**GLASGOW.**—The Customs Revenue in Glasgow for the month ending 31st August was 60,099l., being an increase of about 18,000l. over August 1857; Greenock, 66,229l., being an increase of 80,058l.; Port-Glasgow, 7854l., being a decrease of 1904l.

**GOLD IN NEW BRUNSWICK.**—We do not pretend to say in what quantity gold has been discovered on the river's bank above Government-house, about half a mile from the city. This morning the shore is crowded with parties gathering the sand, and washing it out in the river. Portions of it have been tested in various ways by the jewellers, and we have their authority for stating that it is the genuine article, of very good quality.—*Frederickton Reporter* (New Brunswick and Nova Scotia), August 6.

**BRISTOL LEATHER FAIR.**—This fair commenced yesterday. There was a large attendance of tanners and factors, but very few buyers, which was anticipated, considering the very heavy sales of leather made during the past two months. The fine weather has brought a fair supply of dressing leather, but very little sole leather has been exhibited for sale; indeed, there is not much left in the hands of the tanners suited to the demand of this market. There is no doubt that another month will bring renewed activity and higher prices. Offal is exceedingly scarce.

**A NEW TRADE WITH CHINA.**—Some of the merchants of Liverpool are anxious to open up a trade in salt within the vast dominions of the Emperor of China, and they have memorialised Lord Malmesbury to take care, if not too late, that free-trade in salt should be an article of any new treaty we make with the Chinese authorities. At present the salt trade in China is a great monopoly.

**THE CHANNEL ISLANDS TELEGRAPH.** which has just been successfully laid, is understood to have cost 25,000l. The company have a Government guarantee of 6 per cent. for twenty-five years on their entire capital of 30,000l. A dividend equal to 7 per cent. can, therefore, be realised for the shareholders during that period, supposing the communication to remain uninterrupted.

**MERCANTILE STEAM MARINE.**—It appears from a parliamentary return just issued, that the number of steam vessels registered in the United Kingdom on or before the 1st of January last, was 1785, with a tonnage of 408,702.

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