

Frederick Guest & Sons, Publishers,
18, Catherine St. Strand

The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND COMMERCIAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

AND

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

VOL. X. No. 460.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... FIVE PENCE
Stampd..... Sixpence.

VICTORIA & LEGAL & COMMERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 18, King William-street, City.

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The assets of the Company exceed 265,000l.
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Advances in connexion with Life Assurance are made on advantageous terms, either on real or personal security.

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At the first division of profits in May, 1845, a bonus was declared, varying from Two to Eleven per cent. on the amount assured, and amounting, in many instances, to upwards of Fifty per cent. on the Premiums paid.

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* Every description of Life Assurance business transacted.

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Insurance data show that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly.

An Annual Payment of £3 secures

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY, OR

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ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

By a policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Which has already paid in compensation for Accidents £37,000.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

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Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

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Loans granted at moderate rates.
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FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods
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NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

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January, 10, 1859.

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

MAPPIN'S Guinea DRESSING CASE, for Gentlemen.
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Ladies' TRAVELLING and DRESSING BAGS, from 2l. 12s. to 100l. each.

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

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Warranted good by the Makers. Shave well for Twelve Months without Grinding.

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A 10-gallon cask (equal to 5 dozens) of the finest SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY, for four guineas, or 20s. per dozen; best Port, 24s. per dozen. Cask or bottle, and case included. Three dozens carriage free. Cash.—HENEKEYS, ABBOTT, and CO., Importers, 22 and 23, High Holborn. Established 1831.

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A pure French Brandy, pale or brown, 20s. per gallon, 42s. per dozen. Packages to be returned within three months, or charged 1s. per gallon. Six gallons, the cask included and carriage paid.

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Pale or brown, 14s. per gallon, 30s. per dozen. Three dozens carriage free.

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As from the still, and the strongest allowed, sweet or dry, 12s. per gallon, 20s. per dozen. Six gallons, the cask included and carriage paid. Country orders must contain a remittance.

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UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA

Of the true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the still, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallon, 18s.; or in one dozen cases, 20s., bottles and case included. Price currents (free) by post.

HENEKEYS BRETT and CO., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

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AN OLD BOTTLED PORT of high character, 43s. per dozen, Cash. This genuine Wine will be much approved.

HENEKEYS BRETT and CO., Importers,
Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

WINE AT HALF DUTY.

QUALITY AND ECONOMY COMBINED.

South African Port and Sherry.... 20s. and 24s. per doz.
South African Madeira and Amontillado.... 24s. per doz.

Pure, full body, with fine aroma.

"Messrs. Brown and Brough's Wines prove, upon trial, that they are richer and finer-flavoured than much of the foreign wines."—Vide *John Bull*, Nov. 13, 1858.

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WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

Our superior SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, &c., in brilliant condition, 20s. per dozen.

"I find your wine to be pure and unadulterated."

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

Pint Sample of either, Twelve Stamps. Terms—Cash or Reference. Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus.

The Analysis of Dr. Letheby sent free on application.
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INGHAM'S MARSALA, 24s. per dozen.

INGHAM'S VIRGIN MARSALA, 26s. per dozen.

Terms, cash, and delivered free within five miles.

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24s. per doz., Cash.—This delicious wine may be obtained at the above extraordinary low price, from the Importers, HARRINGTON, PARKER, and Co., 54, Pall-mall, S.W.

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The choicest Scotch and Irish from 14s. to 18s. per gallon.—OWEN and Co., 75, Lower Thames-street, London, E.C., opposite the Custom House. Shipping and the Trade supplied.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

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As supplied to Her Majesty's Government, the Council for India, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the United States Mail Steamers, Prisons, Poor Law Unions, Hospitals, Public Institutions, the principal Club Houses, &c., &c., is the only Pure Vinegar made or to be obtained; Vinegar, in its ordinary state, is water and poisonous acids. This Vinegar does not contain any impurity or adulterating ingredient whatever, and families, by using this delicious Vinegar, ensure purity, and effect a saving of 50 per cent. See reports of Dr. Letheby, City Officer of Health, Dr. Hassall, of the "Lancet" Commission, Dr. Ure, M.D., F.R.S., and many others. Sold by the Trade, in bottles, labelled and capsuled. Wholesale

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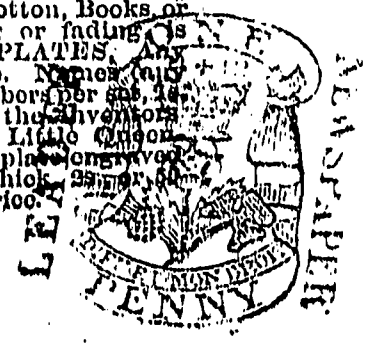
Six Quart Sample sent to any Railway for 3s. 6d.

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

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

Size of Glass.	Outside Measure of Frame.	Price.
40 by 30 in.	51 in. wide by 39 in. high from	37. 10s. each.
46 by 36 in.	48 in. wide by 53 in. high from	57. 0s. each.
50 by 40 in.	52 in. wide by 60 in. high from	67. 0s. each.
53 by 43 in.	55 in. wide by 65 in. high from	77. 7s. each.
56 by 46 in.	59 in. wide by 69 in. high from	87. 8s. each.
60 by 48 in.	62 in. wide by 74 in. high from	107. 0s. each.
70 by 50 in.	64 in. wide by 84 in. high from	127. 0s. each.

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

Merchants and shippers supplied by special contract.

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Celebrated for more than 150 years, maintains an unrivalled reputation for cheapness and first-rate quality. The stock is most extensive and complete, including the finest transparent Ivory Handles at 32s. per dozen, choice ditto Balance Handles from 22s. per dozen, medium ditto Balance Handles (an exceedingly cheap and serviceable family article), 16s. per dozen; also Bone, Horn, Stag, and every variety of mounting, all warranted. Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, with Silver, Pearl, Ivory, and Plated Handles, in cases of 12, 18, or 24 pairs, also plated Fish-eating Knives from 42s. per dozen. Silver and Plated Fish Carvers of the newest and most elegant designs always in stock.—London agents for Messrs. Joseph Rodgers and Sons' celebrated cutlery.

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For moderator lamps, selected from choice parcels direct from Lille, 4s. 6d. per gallon. Tallow Store Dips, 7d. per lb.; ditto Moulds, 8s. per dozen lbs., stored in March last especially for family use. Household Soaps, 40s., 41s., 46s., and 48s. per cwt. Delivered free to any part of, or within five miles of, town, and orders of 57. value railway free to any part of England. WHITMORE and CRADDOCK, 16, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C., London, old servants of, and City Agents to, Price's Patent Candle Company.

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LYONS, France.

SOWERBY, TATTON, and CO., having purchased for cash, at a discount of 8s. 4d. in the pound, the whole of the rich and distinguished STOCK of SILKS of a Lyons manufacturer, amounting to 1,250,000 francs.

The same is now being offered for PUBLIC SALE, on our Premises, together with some striking Bargains in every Department.

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HAIR DYE, &c.

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ALEX. ROSS'S LIQUID HAIR DYE is easily used, producing a perfect light or dark colour, permanently, to the hair, whiskers, and eyebrows, 8s. 6d. Sent free in blank wrapper, the same day as ordered, for 54 stamps. Cantharides oil, a sure restorer of the hair, 3s. 6d.; hair curling fluid, 3s. 6d. "Hints on Dress, and on the Arrangement of the Hair," 1s.; free for 18 st. vs. Wigs of perfect make and natural appearance, from 17. 10s.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR,

WHISKERS, &c.?—If so, use MISS COUPELLE'S CRINUTRIAR, which is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, &c., in a few weeks, and restore the Hair in baldness from whatever cause, prevent its falling off, strengthen Weak Hair, and effectually check Greyness in all its stages. If used in the nursery, it will avert Baldness in after life. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s., or will be sent, post free, on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Oxford-street, London.—Testimonials:—"I have ordered its use in hundreds of cases with success."—Dr. Walsh. "I have sold it for eleven years, and have never heard a complaint of it."—Mr. Jones. "My hair is quite restored."—E. James, Esq. "After nine years' baldness, its effects are miraculous."—W. Mahon.

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MARIE COUPELLE continues her vivid and interesting delineations of character from an examination of the handwriting of individuals, in a style never before attempted in England. Persons desirous of knowing their own characteristics, or those of any friend, must enclose a specimen of their writing, stating sex and age, with fourteen penny postage stamps, to Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London, and they will receive per return a full detail of the gifts, defects, talents, tastes, affections, &c., of the writer, with many other things calculated to be useful through life.—From F. N.—"I consider your skill surprising." C. S.—"Your description of her character is remarkably correct." H. W.—"Your sketch of my character is marvellously correct." Miss F.—"Mamma says the character you sent me is a true one." W. N.—"You have described him very accurately."

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PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS
PATENT, and received by the most eminent of the Faculty.—Mr. LAWRENCE'S IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH by the OLMO-PLASTIC process entirely supersede the Soft Gum, and every substance that become putrescent in the month. Their cleanliness, ease, and comfort render them available in every case, without springs or wires, at less than advertised prices.—PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION by GRADUATED ELECTRICITY is always attended with certainty and success.—A Treatise on the above methods sent post free on application.
Mr. LAWRENCE, Member of College of Dentists, U.S., 10, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

OLENFIELD 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.

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CRAMER, BEALE, AND CO. have every description for Sale or Hire. Warranted.—201, Regent-street.

HARMONIUMS.

CRAMER, BEALE, AND CO. are the chief agents for Alexandre and Son's NEW MODEL HARMONIUM. Every variety.—201, Regent-street.

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HYAM and CO., 86, OXFORD-STREET, beg to acknowledge gratefully the encouraging success which has attended their trading operations during the year 1858. So great has been this success that the proprietors are led to augur favourably for the year 1859. HYAM and Co., on a review of their past efforts, congratulate themselves on the assurance that they have extended the advantages of their business to the material benefit of the public. Nothing will be wanting on the part of the Proprietors to secure by merit a continuance of support during the year 1859.

CHILDREN, BOYS, AND YOUTHS.

HYAM and Co. respectfully invite the attention of parents and guardians to the superior Overcoats, Sleeve Caps, School Suits, &c., which they have now on stock, Style, Serviceableness, and Suitability being admirably combined in these matchless garments.

CHILDREN, BOYS, AND YOUTHS.

HYAM and Co. have contributed materially to the comfort and appearance of the Young in the design and make of their DRESS and UNDERDRESS JACKETS for Little Boys and Youths. A vast variety may now be selected from at the most economical prices.

CHILDREN, BOYS, AND YOUTHS.

HYAM and Co. are celebrated for the Elegance, Excellence, and Economy of the HUSSARS and TUNICS which they fashion, fabricate, and finish in the most approved style, and from the choicest patterns.

CHILDREN, BOYS, AND YOUTHS.

HYAM and Co., in their excellent and diversified GARMENTS OF A-PIECE for the Young, have provided what was long wanting in convenient and becoming Undress for Children and Boys. These conjoint Garments look exceedingly well, and serve to spare the wear and tear of other articles of attire.

SPECIAL CAUTION.

HYAM and Co. are not in any way connected with any other establishments than the following, viz.:—
LONDON—86, OXFORD STREET, WEST END.
BIRMINGHAM—23 and 24, NEW STREET.
LEEDS—42, BRIGGATE.

H. J. AND D. NICOLL'S PALETOT WARE-ROOMS

Are situate 114, 116, 118, 120, REGENT-STREET, W., and 22, CORNHILL, E.C., where clothing for gentlemen, of the best qualities, may be obtained, and at the moderate charges originating with this establishment, a circumstance the higher and middle classes who deal with Messrs. NICOLL or their agents have long since discovered and appreciated.

Messrs. NICOLL, for shaping and fitting garments, not only employ the best talent in England, or to be obtained from France and Germany, but they secure to their customers all those advantages which arise from there being no intermediate profit between manufacturer and consumer. The following may, for example, be chiefly referred to:—NICOLL'S NEW REGISTERED PALETOTS are worn by professional men, who desire to avoid anything like singularity of dress, and to retain the appearance well-known to be afforded by this garment.

For those Gentlemen who prefer NICOLL'S CAPE PALETOT, a garment concealing but giving great freedom to the arms, a variety will always be ready for immediate use; and estimates as usual are submitted for Military Uniforms and for Servants' Liveries.

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142 and 144, REGENT-STREET, W., is an Establishment also belonging to H. J. and D. NICOLL, in whose Show-rooms female attendants exhibit the Household Jacket, the rich seal fur Jacket, the popular Highland Cloak, Riding Habits, and Pantalons des Dames a Cheval.

Also in WARWICK HOUSE, but in another part of the premises, there may be seen every material adapted for the clothing of young gentlemen at school and for other purposes. The Kilted or Highland Costume, as worn by the Royal Princes, may also be inspected, with the Cap, Sporan, Scarf, Hose, and all the Ornaments proper for this Costume, now becoming so popular for youth under ten years of age.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Prescribed, in consequence of its immeasurable superiority over every other kind, as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for

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

OPINION OF Q. H. BARLOW, ESQ., M.D. F.R.C.P.
Physician to Guy's Hospital, &c. &c.

"I have frequently recommended persons consulting me to make use of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. I have been well satisfied with its effects, and believe it to be a pure Oil, well fitted for those cases in which the use of that substance is indicated."

Sold only in Imperial Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 8s., capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE AGENTS,
ANSAR, HARTFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London, W.C.

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WINTER HOSIERY of every description, knitted and woven. Underclothing for Family use and Invalids. Printed and Woven Flannels in great variety.—POPE and PLANTE, Manufacturers, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.

POPE AND PLANTE'S

MILITARY SHIRT, constructed to fit the figure without creasing with peculiar accuracy.—POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.

POPE AND PLANTE'S

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

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WHAT IS A COLD? THE PLAGUE OF THE ENGLISH CLIMATE. At this season who, however careful, escapes its destroying influence? We may clothe well, live well, and guard well to repel the inevitable attack: it comes at last with the ever-changing atmosphere of this country; then should be procured a box of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which have been known to cure when other means have failed.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND COD**LIVER OIL,**

Perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, has been analysed, reported on, and recommended by Professors TAYLOR and THOMSON, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. PEREIRA, say, that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour." Half-pints, 1s. 6d., Pints, 2s. 6d., Quarts, 4s. 6d., and Five-pint Bottles, 10s. 6d., Imperial Measure.—79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

THE EXPANSIBLE RESPIRATOR,

Variable instantaneous to any of four stages, from a warming power of 40 deg. down to 15 deg. A paper, describing the principles and right use of proper Respirators, and especially of this recent and important improvement, by the original Inventor of the Respirator, Mr. Jeffreys, may be obtained by post from J. E. Percival, Manager.

Chief Office, 25, Bucklersbury, London; and of the Agents everywhere.

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.

TURKISH TREATMENT.—A SURGEON from the Crimea, who was cured of fourteen years' deafness and most distressing noises in the head, is anxious to communicate the means of cure to others so afflicted. Full instructions to effect a cure sent to any part of the world upon receipt of a stamped directed envelope.—Surgeon Colston, M.R.C.S. and M.D.S.L., No. 7, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London, W.C. Consulting hours eleven till four daily.

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And PRIVATE BATH ESTABLISHMENT, 105, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.—Simple and Medicated VAPOUR, GALVANIC, and ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, on improved principles. For the extraction of Lead, Mercury, and other Minerals from the body, and for the cure of Nervous, Diabetic, Paralytic, Cutaneous, Hepatic, Spinal, Rheumatic Gout, and other diseases. Medical Superintendent—JOHN SKELTON, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.

For terms, &c., see circular sent free upon receipt of address.

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MR. WILLIAM H. HALSE, the Medical Galvanist, of No. 1, Addison-terrace, Kensington, London, solicits invalids to send to him for his Pamphlet on "Medical Galvanism," which he will forward post free on receipt of Two Postage Stamps. The beneficial effects of Galvanism in cases of Paralysis, Loss of Muscular Power in any part, Asthma, Indigestion, and Nervousness, are most extraordinary when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus. Attendance from Ten to Two o'clock. Mr. Halse's Galvanic Machines are Ten Guineas each.

VISIT THE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT OF**LAWRENCE HYAM,**

MERCHANT CLOTHIER AND MANUFACTURER,
CITY—80, Gracechurch-street,
WEST—189 and 190, Tottenham-court-road, } LONDON.

In the READY-MADE DEPARTMENT, such an immense assortment of MEN'S, BOYS', and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, consisting of garments of the most novel, durable, and elegant designs, can rarely be seen. The Public will effect a great saving, the prices being based on the most economical principles, consistent with sterling quality—the only test of cheapness.

BOYS' AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.—Nothing can exceed the variety and novelty of design in this department. For the winter season, such an immense assortment is provided as to exceed all L. HYAM'S former efforts. The prices, as usual, are framed upon the most economic scale, and have only to be seen to ensure that patronage which their intrinsic merits so well deserve.

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THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

THAT Europe is in a state of agitation, and deeply imbued with the idea that war is imminently possible, is an undeniable fact. Wars and rumours of wars are, of course, the readiest and strongest levers that stock-jobbers can handle for moving the money-world. No doubt the present occasion has been industriously improved, both on the Bourse of Paris and in the less volatile Exchange of London; but it is idle to think that a stock-jobbing device could have brought about a fall of five per cent. in French funds, and a grave decline in our own stocks, with a continued uneasiness that may lead to still more serious results, but for a general belief in the gravity of the present state of affairs throughout the Continent, and especially in Italy. War may be averted, the inevitable Italian struggle may be deferred or crushed at the outset, as in 1848, but the fact is clear enough that, in Italy, more particularly in Lombardy, the Italians, not only of the so-called revolutionary party, but of the trading class and gentry, think the hour has arrived when the Austrian tyranny is to be finally overthrown and Italy regained for the Italians. Austria is profoundly sensible of the dangers of the time; hence her vast military activity, the reinforcements of her garrisons in Verona, Mantua, and Milan, her military councils at Venice, and the despatch of an entire *corps d'armée* into Italy, in addition to the large force already there; hence her anxiety to perfect her military resources and to increase her navy, in spite of the difficulties presented by an almost bankrupt treasury. She is terrified at the chance that the example of successful revolution may be offered to the impatient Italians, and therefore she hurries to put down the Servians, even at the risk of breaking the faith of treaties with the other great Powers parties to the Treaty of Paris. She has sent reinforcements to Semlin, two hours' march from Belgrade, and directed the officer in command to occupy Belgrade, on requisition from the commander of the Turkish forces garrisoning the citadel. It is reported that strong representations have been sent to the Austrian Government on the subject, as to the extreme danger of an infraction of the Treaty of Paris. Report adds that Austria has refused to alter the arrangements she has made, her first thought being, at any hazard, to quell the idea of successful revolution.

Her real danger, however, manifestly arises from the rapidly growing confidence of the people of Italy in the Constitutional Government of King Victor Emmanuel. The distrust with which every movement of the House of Savoy had been watched by the democratic parties of almost all the Italian States, would appear to have been worn out or cast

away; and there can be but little doubt that the hopes of Northern Italy at this moment turn wholly towards Sardinia. Victor Emmanuel has earned this confidence. During the ten years he has been upon the throne of Sardinia he has held a perfectly just and temperate course with regard to Austrian-Italy, and that in the face of enormous temptation. The hopes of assistance which the struggling peoples of Lombardy now entertain have been the spontaneous growth of opinions year by year tending more and more towards the constitutional form of government, of which Sardinia is sole representative on the Italian peninsula. Victor Emmanuel, wisely following the counsels of his far-seeing Minister, Count Cavour, has never uttered a word to awaken ill-timed hopes or to precipitate eventualities. He has bided his time; but at last he has spoken in a way that leaves no doubt as to the future. "We respect treaties," he said at the opening of the Chambers on Monday, "but we are not insensible to the cry of grief which reaches us from so many parts of Italy." The King (says the *Piedmontese Gazette*) pronounced these words with great emotion, and the hall resounded with loud applause and enthusiastic cheering; the echoes of such words, we may well believe, have reached to the farthest shores of the Adriatic, and been repeated amid the ruins of the City of the Seven Hills. Henceforth, the King of Sardinia is the acknowledged champion of Italian nationality struggling for emancipation, and for the blessings of Constitutional Government.

If there is any point upon which a doubt may hang with regard to the course of Sardinia, the approaching alliance with the present French régime may be called in question. Victor Emmanuel gives his daughter to Prince Napoleon, a man more than old enough to be the young lady's father, and the only conceivable object of this union is the support of France against Austria. It is to be remembered that the close intimacy of the Court of Turin with that of the Tuileries has been pretty much owing to the way in which the English Government has held back, when solicited to give Sardinia a more open and active support. Sardinia has, in fact, been thrown into the hands of France and Russia, with which Powers it rests to determine whether there shall be peace or war.

In France, the word most constantly on the lip is war. At a late ball at the Tuileries it was remarked that nothing but strategic talk was heard throughout the night. At all the Government military workshops there is unceasing activity; in the percussion cap manufactories, for example, where neither gas nor lamps are permitted, the hands are working double tides so long as daylight lasts. At Toulon the greatest possible expedition is made to get ready a number of steam-transports; and for this purpose every ship-carpenter that can

be spared from Brest or Cherbourg is sent by rail to Toulon.

The position which Prussia would take in the event of war is a matter of vital importance, and therefore the speech of the Prince Regent on the opening of the Prussian Chambers was looked for with eager interest. No language could be more guarded than that uttered by the Prince of Prussia on Wednesday: "Nothing," he said, emphatically, "has occurred to alter the peaceful relations of Prussia towards foreign countries; but increased outlays will be required for the maintenance of the Royal dignity, for augmenting the army force, and for the support of the navy." Preparedness for eventualities is obviously a dominant idea in the Prince Regent's mind.

To another Royal mind the future opens up a prospect of terror. King Ferdinand of Naples, after so long scandalising Europe by his revolting treatment of political offenders, in spite of representations and remonstrances, has relented before the possible war-storm, and has released sixty-one victims, Poerio and Settembrini being prominent names in the list. A notable sign, when the King of Naples takes pains to stand better in the eyes of the civilised world!

Our own part in the struggle, if it comes, will be determined rather for us than by us; but the country will not tolerate intervention for the maintenance of such a huge and shocking tyranny as that which is driving the Italians to war as the only possible means of getting rid of it.

In the mean time we have work for our military in India. The news by the last Calcutta mail has been, for the most part, anticipated, and the important item of new intelligence which it supplies refers to the appointment of an Enam Commission in the Madras Presidency. The old King of Delhi, it is stated, is on his way to the Cape of Good Hope, there to end his days in exile.

Mr. Gladstone's mission has given rise to all sorts of false impressions, or perhaps we ought to say, speculations. In the early part of the week, it was stated with apparent confidence that Mr. Gladstone had been appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands in the room of Sir John Young; the truth of the matter appears to be, that Mr. Gladstone will not in that capacity for a short time, until the arrival of Sir John Young's successor, but that he will assuredly be back in England in time to take his part in the great Reform drama.

As to the chief actors in the said "action," they keep well out of sight, and utter no word as to the plot of their forthcoming novelty. They have determined to open both their Houses on the 3rd of February, and the new piece will be produced, it is expected, tolerably early in the season. Out of doors, where there is a clear stage and little or no

favour, there have been several spirited rehearsals of the popular version of the Reform Play. Lord Panmure, Mr. Horsman, and Mr. Roebuck have been the leading actors in these performances. The moral of their speeches was to curb the tongues of those who are loud in their demands for Reform. John Arthur Roebuck, indeed, went the length of combating the popular doctrine of everybody's inalienable right to be represented in Parliament. His own views are that a very simple reform is all that is either wanted or that is likely to be obtained—the addition of about 120 members, to be distributed amongst the large towns,—Sheffield, with its 160,000 inhabitants, for example, being cut in two, and each division having two members. The tone of Mr. Roebuck's speech predicates obstruction to the Bright battalion.

Other meetings we had during the week, and also notice of a meeting to be held in Dublin on the 27th of this month. The object of this proposed meeting is notable. A set of "considerations," drawn up by Lord Downshire, Lord George Hill, and Mr. Lennox Naper, are to be submitted to the meeting, the ultimate object being the formation of an association to obtain such amendments in the law as may appear from time to time necessary for the better protection of life and property in Ireland. The noblemen and gentlemen at the head of this undertaking stand above mistrust, but their object appears upon the face of it extremely open to question, as implying a grave doubt of the fitness or willingness of the constituted authority to secure the ends mentioned. We shall, however, know more about the proposed movement after the meeting has taken place.

At Birmingham, there has been a great demonstration on the subject of church-rates intended to counteract the impression made by a Birmingham deputation which lately waited upon Lord Derby and presented a memorial in favour of church-rates. In London we have a great meeting on the subject of a very different kind of grievance, namely that of the Coalwhippers. The men ask to be protected from the publican middleman system under which they are now obliged to work, and they desire the establishment by law of an office where they would be employed and paid, and protected from the extortions and temptations to which the present system subjects them.

An important item of the week's news is the departure of the Prince of Wales to Rome. He is to travel incognito, under the charge of his governor, chaplain, and equerry, which will be comfortable news to those who dread the temptations of Popery. Before leaving England he presented colours to the 100th (or Royal Canadian Regiment) at Shorncliffe. The ceremony was interesting as being the first at which he has exercised the power of his military rank. He made a brief but very good speech. He has passed over to Brussels, and is being made much of at the Belgian Court.

NUPTIAL PREPARATIONS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* says:—"It is time to return to the marriage of Prince Napoleon with the daughter of the King of Sardinia. Herewith are some of the preparations that have been made for that solemnity:—1. There have just been ordered in the French manufactories seventy-five batteries of the 'Emperor cannon,' perfectionised according to the system already explained in the columns of some journals. Ordinary cannon have also been ordered, as well as carbines and projectiles of all descriptions. The new cannon will not be distributed except in case of war, and the batteries will be placed in the arsenals, that the system may not be employed by foreign armies. 2. The arms of the *chasseurs à pied* are to be perfectionised in respect only to the projectile, and a little also in respect to precision in firing according to models given by M. Nessler, the successor of M. Minié. 3. The battalions of chasseurs on active service are to be increased from 900 and 1000 men to 1850. 4. At Toulon they are collecting all the provisions necessary for a campaign. 5. In the offices of the War Department they are studying the plans for two camps."

THE ORLEANS FAMILY IN SPAIN.—In a letter from Madrid, we read:—"The Count de Paris receives manifestations of sympathy from all classes at Seville. At the theatre, in the street, and indeed everywhere, he is saluted with respect. On the 29th ult., the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier gave a grand banquet in his honour, at which the principal authorities of the province and the principal members of the Seville aristocracy were present."

PRUSSIAN ANTI-BIGOTRY.—The Government of the Prince Regent certainly intends to open the museums and public buildings on Sundays. The working classes of Berlin seem very gratified with the result.

Home Intelligence.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

MR. TITE, M.P.—The hon. gentleman, in an address to his constituents at Bath, said he was sometimes asked "Who wants Reform?" The answer to this question was, "If nobody wants it, why is everybody bringing it forward?" Nothing would have been more consistent in a Tory Government than to say, "No, we think some unimportant changes should be made in the Reform Bill, but as it was a final measure, we see no necessity for going on bringing in Reform Bills; we will attend to the business of the nation;" but they did not say so. The Government had undertaken the Reform question, and it appeared to him that there was nothing in the antecedents of the two great leaders of the present party to make it inconsistent with their professions or their position. Mr. Tite then observed that Mr. Bright was attempting something that was really practicable. What his scheme was he could only comparatively conjecture. On the part of the Government not a single fragment had escaped as to what their measure would be. With respect to the part which Mr. Bright had taken, perhaps it was well explained in what might be considered the manifesto of the Birmingham Reformers. It was sometimes complained that many of the small boroughs returned literary men to Parliament—for instance, that Midhurst returned Mr. Warren. But, on the other hand, Macaulay was returned by the great constituency of Edinburgh; Sir Bulwer Lytton and Mr. Disraeli were county members, and Mr. Gladstone was the member for the University of Oxford. These gentlemen did not owe their seats to the small boroughs, but to their great merit and talent. He sincerely hoped that they would not only have a large measure of Reform, but an honest and sincere one; that the Legislature would do that which was honest, aboveboard, and fair to all parties. Mr. Tite then referred to the question of the Ballot. Every day's experience, he said, convinced him of the necessity for secret voting.

MR. ROEBUCK, M.P., AND MR. HADFIELD, M.P.—The members for Sheffield met their constituents on Thursday afternoon, and an exciting scene took place in the Town Hall, the Mayor presiding. The crowd was great, and Mr. Roebuck proceeded with some observations about the need of Reform, argued from the origin of political government. He was, however, interrupted by an outcry for adjournment to a larger building, and after in vain resisting such a demand, and finding he could not be heard, he left the platform. He consented, however, to resume his speech in the Temperance Hall, and the Mayor and the assembly met him and Mr. Hadfield in that building. Mr. Roebuck proceeded very frankly to state his convictions on the Reform question, and even to combat the views of those who think there is an inalienable right for every one to be represented. He particularly urged that such was the state of Europe that the Reform question would not mainly occupy the time of Parliament. I remember (said the hon. gentleman) during the last Reform agitation people said there would be a civil war. The whole country was aroused; man, woman, and child could talk of nothing else. Now there is an apathy about Reform, and till you can persuade the House of Commons that it would be dangerous to resist, you cannot expect such a Reform as I have propounded. Well, then, we must wait. Depend upon it that England at the present moment is better governed than any other part of the world. I don't care where that other part is. I am told to look at America. Look at America, sir. Are there not 6,000,000 of slaves in America, and does not the declaration of independence of the republic state that all men are born free? It should have said all white men. I say, away with the measure, talking to me about America. In England a man can say pretty well what he likes, and can do what he pleases, so long as he does not interfere with his neighbour. This is rational freedom. There is one thing which I hope for in a reformed Parliament. I mean economical government. But I don't think economy will come from 10% householders; since the Reform Bill, or the 10% householders voted, the expenditure has increased every year. Mr. Roebuck then spoke of our foreign policy. He said our alliances ought to be with freedom everywhere. With France as a people let us be on an alliance. She is a gallant and great nation, and has been a light to mankind as we have been, but she has not set an example of good government. We have seen constitutional government in France trodden out by the hard heel of an unblushing despot. Constitutional government has been put down, England has been insulted, and every possible attempt has been made by that despot to ally himself with the Powers of Europe, tyrannical as they are. I have no faith in a man who has perjury on his lips. I recollect when at Cherbourg seeing the Emperor of the French visit the Queen of England. It was a great sight. I saw that man mount the steps which led to our noble Queen's vessel, and when I saw his perjured lips upon her hallowed cheek my blood rushed to my heart to think of that holy and good creature being defiled by the lips of a perjured despot. The sight which I then beheld was a type of

England. She was in alliance with this despot—she, the great light of mankind, whose writers, philosophers, whose mechanics—every man of us—have been working in the great cause of humanity. England is upon a pinnacle at which the world wonders—many admire and still more envy. She is great because she is good. But, depend upon it, no alliance with foulness can be made without foulness attaching to the ally.—Mr. Hadfield said one of the best signs of the times is the anxiety of the honest and industrious classes to be enfranchised, and that man is entitled to respect who, by honest means, obtains the power to vote. All men who contribute to the taxes ought to be enfranchised; though from policy demand is made for household suffrage, and I advise you to adhere to it. In 1857 we imported to the value of 187 millions, and we exported 146 millions, the produce of the labour of our honest working classes. These were the results of the people's labour. Surely, these men are to be trusted. Surely their interests are the interests of the country. I will never while I live cease to urge their claims. Referring to the future, he said there never was a time of more hopeful prospects. The question now to be asked (he said) is, How can we pour on the people the blessings of cheapness and abundance? Can we not have returns from India and our colonies far greater than were ever known before? The people of Manchester have issued a statement showing that we are paying for the slave-growing cotton of America 10,000,000*l.* a year more than its fair marketable value, and every ounce of that cotton might be raised in India. Let roads be made and the means of irrigation be provided, and we could have 100,000,000*l.* produce a year from India—and half that would regenerate India.

LORD PANMURE.—At a meeting at Brechin, on Monday, his lordship made some remarks on the Reform question. He said:—"We live in times when it appears that in politics we are to have large measures of Constitutional Reform when scarcely a voice in the country is raised in its favour; but circumstances have so combined that it is impossible for any Government, whatever its political professions may be, to abstain from entering and embarking in a course of Parliamentary Reform. I have been accused of having lost some of that taste for Reform which I imbibed in early youth, and which for many years I have followed up; but I can assure you that that representation is not founded on fact. So far as Reform is carried out on the principles of the Reform Bill of 1832 I am a determined Reformer. When I see schemes of Reform projected which strike at the very root of our mixed constitution, when I see new organisations sketched out before me which are to do away with some branches of our constitution, or to give to one, at least, the supremacy—then I confess I shall pause at that road to Reform, because I do not think it a safe one. If ever there was a measure from which a benefit accrued to the nation and glory accumulated on its head, it is that measure of Reform which was passed in the year 1832. The very first act after the passing of the Reform Bill was to blot out from our country the disgrace of participation in the trade of negro slavery. The next act of Reform was the Municipal Act. There are many people who had no vote before, and who have a voice now, and they may go on in the spirit of that bill and get a further voice when Parliament chooses to grant it. I assure you that free-trade is the result of the Reform Bill of 1832, and numerous other advantages. I shall conclude by saying that, on the subject of a Reform Bill, so far as the intelligence of the people warrant me in going, so far will I go. I would do everything to forward a measure of Reform on this basis; but I would do everything openly, and would have no secret transactions, either in voting or legislating."

MR. HORSMAN, M.P.—The right hon. gentleman addressed his constituents at Stroud on Wednesday. On the Reform movement he observed that the two great points which excited the most intense interest in connexion with the question were the extension of the franchise and the ballot. In all probability Mr. Berkeley's proposition to have the ballot introduced into the Government measure would be defeated. The most important question involved in any new Reform Bill would be the extension of the suffrage. The difficulty in every plan for extending the suffrage which had hitherto been proposed was, that it was only a stepping-stone to universal suffrage, or rating suffrage, which Mr. Bright accepted avowedly as a compromise, as taking universal suffrage at two bites instead of one. He (Mr. Horsman) was against all class legislation, and universal suffrage must place the Government of the country entirely in the hands of one class, the most numerous and the most uneducated. Observe, the object of representation was, that they should have as perfect a legislative body as possible, and that it should be a fair representation of all classes and interests in the country. There were three great elements to be considered in representation—property, intelligence or education, and numbers; and the more perfect their combination of all the three, the more perfect the House of Commons must be. The result of universal suffrage would be, not an equal distribution of the suffrage, but that the educated classes would be swamped, and the property class disfranchised, while the Government of the country would be placed in the hands of the uneducated operative class. Was that a desirable or a safe state of things? They

had universal suffrage in France and America. Was France free? They had there a military despotism, and France was in a state of slavery such as had never been exhibited in any nation in the world in the same state of civilisation. In America the electoral system was notoriously corrupt, and with immense possessions the spirit of aggrandisement prevailed; above all, slavery—that blot on humanity—existed. He did not say that universal suffrage was the cause of all these evils, but that this and the ballot, as was shown in France and America, were no guarantees of good government. Payment of members would make a seat in the House of Commons desirable for other reasons than the desire to do one's duty. How long would a House of Commons elected on universal suffrage act in unanimity with the House of Lords? (A voice:—"We don't want no House of Lords.") That was exactly what he anticipated: and, having got rid of one of their great fundamental institutions, would they next depose the Queen? He ventured to say that the cry would be with the salaried candidates for membership—"We don't want no monarchy." ("No, no.") In conclusion, Mr. Horsman said it had been the fashion to call the non-electors slaves. That was absurd. The mere change from a 10% to a 9% house could not constitute a man a slave, nor a change the other way make him a free man.

MR. BRIGHT.—A journal enjoying the hon. gent.'s confidence has the following announcement:—"The Reform meeting to be held at Bradford, on Monday, promises to be of more than usual significance. Mr. Bright intends to avail himself of the occasion to explain how far he proposes to extend the disfranchisement of small boroughs, and in what manner he would distribute the members or seats obtained from the operation of the schedule A in his Bill; to give to the public, in fact, those details of his measure which have not been explained in his former speeches. The report of the Bradford meeting will put the country in possession of the most important portion of the Bill which Mr. Bright has been engaged in preparing. The meeting will be attended by great numbers of the friends of Reform from all the towns of the West Riding."

MR. JOHN ABEL SMITH, M.P.—At Chichester, on the 7th, this gentleman addressed his constituents. After some remarks on the war with Russia and the India Bill, he referred to the Reform question. He denied that it would be an organic change to have a large extension of the suffrage; that it would be an organic change to take the members from those places which in the course of time had become reduced in importance and population, and give them to those places where trade and commerce had drawn together large numbers of people. He was in favour of a very large extension of the suffrage, he was in favour of vote by ballot; but if, when they talked of a more equal appointment of members to population, they meant electoral districts, he did not agree with them, because he did not believe that such an apportionment would be acceptable to the mass of the people of England, and he considered that old arrangements and old associations possessed great importance. With regard to the present Government, he could not forget the great obligations which the country owed them, he should look at measures and not men (cheers), and if Lord Derby's Government proposed a Reform Bill which he believed to be honestly framed for the purpose of introducing those changes and those alterations which time had rendered desirable and necessary, he should give them his support.

MR. GREER, M.P.—At a public meeting at Coleraine this gentleman said that the question of Parliamentary Reform had been deferred on the ground that Lord Derby would, next session, introduce a Reform Bill of his own. It was satisfactory to know that the Prime Minister of a Conservative Government was pledged to the country to introduce Reform, for in 1830 the Duke of Wellington, at the head of a Conservative Government, declared the constitution of England to be so perfect it was impossible to improve it. Lord John Russell had been a journeyman in such matters for some years. He had put before the country two or three Reform Bills which had never been debated, and they might expect that he (Lord John Russell) would come forward if Lord Derby failed. He was glad to find Mr. Bright coming forward to demand a comprehensive measure of Reform, so that, when carried, the House of Commons would represent the people. Having expressed himself strongly in favour of the Ballot and reform of the electoral divisions, he urged the importance and justice of a measure of tenant right, and called upon the people to petition in favour of it, and to re-establish the Ulster tenant right society.

MR. SCROPE, M.P.—The hon. gentleman has issued an address to the constituency of Stroud, in which he says he does not avail himself of this opportunity of addressing the electors because in "the present misty and uncertain state of the political atmosphere he has nothing definite or positive to state to them." On the subject of Reform, Mr. Scrope says:—"With regard to Reform there are certainly many persons at present not possessed of the parliamentary franchise, who from their intelligence and education may be safely and advantageously entrusted with it. It is also undeniable that some localities possess more, some less, than their just proportion of the entire representation. I think a fa-

vourable opportunity is now afforded for the correction of these anomalies. Moreover, I have always been of opinion that the voter should be protected in the conscientious exercise of his suffrage. While, however, I am a parliamentary reformer to this extent, I may say that I shall not be found to support any extreme and hazardous change in the machinery of our representative system, which in its present form has been productive of so much beneficial legislation, and I believe moved quite as fast in the path of progress as public opinion would permit. Moreover, the contrast exhibited during the same period by other countries in which fundamental institutional changes have been attempted with results fatal to all liberty, does not encourage us to risk a continuance of the blessings we have been all along enjoying by any rash experiments."

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.—We believe that the speculations of a contemporary, of Mr. Gladstone's remaining for any length of time in the Ionian Islands, are entirely unfounded. Sir John Young's tenure of power there will almost immediately terminate, and pending the short interval between his departure and the arrival of a successor, Mr. Gladstone will, in a few days, receive the authority requisite for conducting the administration. But the right hon. gentleman will, we learn, be in London in ample time to participate in the leading events of the session.—*Daily News*.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—At a Privy Council at Windsor on Tuesday, it was ordered that Parliament should assemble on Thursday, February 3rd, for the despatch of business, and a proclamation to that effect was accordingly published in the *London Gazette*.

CHELSEA.—An important meeting was held on Monday night, intended to promote the claims of that metropolitan locality to distinct representation in the House of Commons. Mr. W. T. McCullagh presided. Chelsea has a population of between 60,000 and 70,000; the ratable value of the parish is more than 200,000*l.*; and it has over 8000 houses. But according to the resolutions that were passed the people of Chelsea would be content with one representative, and the argument in favour of such a constituency having its own member was ably put by the chairman. The meeting resolved to address the Parliament in support of their views, and also to communicate with Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Mr. Bright, and the members for Middlesex.

PROVINCIAL MOVEMENTS.—A great meeting in favour of Parliamentary Reform was held at Carlisle on the 7th inst. The Mayor presided; and the principal speakers were Mr. Sutton and Mr. Wilks. The meeting declared itself for a ratepaying suffrage and the vote by ballot. A vote of thanks to Mr. Bright was adopted.—Large meetings have been held during the present week in Newcastle-on-Tyne, Lincoln, Newton-leath, and other places. In all these towns an enthusiastic support was accorded to Mr. Bright.—The Sheffield Town Council have adopted a petition in favour of a rating suffrage, vote by ballot, and the other points.—The next election for Banbury promises, unless the Liberal candidates can come to an arrangement, to place that borough in the hands of the Conservatives.

GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

In the Queen's Bench Mr. Bovill, on the part of Mr. Ingram, has moved to enlarge the time in which to move for a new trial in the cause "*Scully v. Ingram*," but the Court refused the application.

In the Court of Exchequer an application was made in the compensation case against the Great Northern Railway, arising out of the accident at Calton. The jury, after being locked up, were discharged, and it was now urged that there had been some irregularity in making up the jury lists, which was attributable to the negligence of the attorneys. The Court granted a rule to show cause why the attorneys should not pay the costs of the trial.

The rule for a new trial in the Marchmont case has been refused at the Court of Divorce. The court, however, may yet have to deal with the case in another way.

At the Guildhall, George Gibson has been again examined on the charge of having been concerned in the notorious Stamford-hill robbery, several years ago. Evidence was brought forward with a view to show that he was identical with a man named Elliot who had been sentenced to transportation for ten years, and recently liberated. He was again remanded.

Esther Griggs was placed at the bar of Marylebone police-court, before Mr. Broughton, on the remanded charge of throwing her infant out of window last week. An attempt was made to show that the woman was under the influence of drink when she committed the act; her own allegation being that it was from terror, one of the other children having called out "fire" in its sleep. The infant now lies in the workhouse, suffering from concussion of the brain and a fractured skull, and the magistrate has again remanded the prisoner for a week, as the child is not yet out of danger.

A wretched woman, whose looks endorsed the plea of starvation she urged in defence, was charged before Mr. Yardley, at the Thames police-court, with stealing a

table from a furniture-broker's in Whitechapel-road. The salesman had placed the article in her way, and then set himself in ambush to watch the result, which came up to his expectations. The magistrate severely rebuked this person for his conduct in so tempting the prisoner, and merely sentenced her to two days' imprisonment.

In the Court of Divorce on Saturday, the judges for the first time sat to hear appeals. The first heard was that of Mr. Curtis, the engineer, whose wife had obtained a judicial separation, on the ground of cruelty. Mr. Curtis set up the plea that he was insane at the time the alleged acts of cruelty took place. Lord Campbell confirmed the decree for separation, in which decision he was supported by the other judges.—In the notorious case of *Evans v. Evans and Robinson*, application was made by Mr. Evans that the decree for the dissolution of his marriage should be issued, and that Mr. Robinson should be required to pay the whole of the costs. The Court complied with both these applications.

The Newcastle sessions terminated last week, the number of prisoners having been more than usually large. "With regard to the Recorder," says the local *Chronicle*, "the difference in his court appears to have terminated. The members of the bar attended as usual, and the ordinary harmony and good feeling appeared to prevail."

The Master of the Rolls on Wednesday gave judgment on an application for a new trial in the suit "*Swinfen v. Swinfen*." The whole case turned upon the question whether, at the time he made the will, old Mr. Swinfen was in a fit state of mind. The jury who tried the case found a verdict for the defendant, Mrs. Swinfen. His honour said that upon a careful consideration of the whole of the circumstances of the case he had come to the conclusion that the jury were right in finding that Mr. Swinfen was in a fit state of mind, and in returning a verdict for the defendant, and therefore he refused the application of the plaintiff for a new trial.

A charge of perjury has been brought by Mr. Isaac Barratt, furniture dealer, at Woolwich, against Mr. Murrell, of Walbrook, auctioneer, and Captain Thomas Nutting, of Peckham-rye. The charge arises out of an action for assault tried in the Court of Queen's Bench last month. A portion of the evidence for the prosecution was taken, but there being many witnesses to examine an adjournment till Tuesday next was ordered.

The young woman, Ann Collyer, who has undergone several examinations at Wandsworth police-court, on the charge of setting fire to her master's house at West-hill, a fortnight ago, when it was burned to the ground, has been committed, by Mr. Ingham, for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

On Monday, an attempt was made to blow up the house of Mr. Poole, butcher, in the Wicker, Sheffield, a proceeding by which the lives of eight persons were jeopardised. James Linley (brother-in-law to Mr. Poole) lived in the house with his family. About seven o'clock, while the inmates were still in bed, a loud report was heard, and the house was shaken in a most violent manner. A large can, filled with gunpowder, had been lowered into the cellar, where it exploded; from the circumstance of the cellar door being left open the explosion found vent, and not one of the inmates was injured. Linley is a saw grinder, and it appears that the attempt to blow up the house has been resorted to for the purpose of intimidating him into joining the saw-grinder's union. Little more than a year ago he was fired at with a pistol through the window.

The police have at length traced the friends of the unfortunate young woman who was found dead in a pond in Epping Forest, with her infant child, on the 5th ult., but there still hangs over the case the presumption that both the deceased were murdered. The unfortunate young woman appears to have been the stepdaughter of Robert Oswald, the keeper of the Enfield-lock, on the River Lea. Her name was Emma Morgan, and her age twenty-two. She was in domestic service at Tottenham, but left her place in July, being then pregnant. She was confined at the workhouse, which she left on the 20th August. Her proceedings since that time are not distinctly known.

A terrible murder has been committed in Dublin. Black, a journeyman painter, seems to have stabbed his wife, a handsome young woman, in a nocturnal quarrel, and held her in bed until she bled to death. He absconded, but has since given himself up, and been committed to gaol.

On Saturday the convict Whitworth, who murdered his sweetheart, a domestic servant, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at York. The criminal is said to have died repentant.

A young girl, under sixteen years of age, named Emma Coppins, was barbarously murdered in the street at Queensborough on Tuesday night. The assassin is Frederick Prentiss, a bricklayer's labourer, whose addresses the girl had refused; and in consequence he seems to have waylaid her and cut her throat with a razor. The murderer has been apprehended.

IRELAND.

A RESPECTABLE farmer, one Dennis Shea, residing about three miles west of Macroom, has been captured, and is now an inmate of Cork Gaol, on suspicion of being a member of a secret society.

In Belfast, according to the *Banner of Ulster*, Barney Boyle, of Barrack-street, still continues the last of the captured, and no formal examination of him has taken place as yet. Another person, named M'Shane—stated to be a leader—is urgently "wanted," but he knows it, and prudently keeps out of the way. Collections are being taken up, more or less secretly, in the mills and elsewhere, to provide for the defence of the incarcerated, and for the maintenance of their families while they lie in prison.

A despatch, dated Galway, Tuesday, says that great excitement was caused amongst the passengers of the *Circassian*, previous to her departure, by the arrest of a young man, about twenty-five years of age, on suspicion, it is said, of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Ely. Three pistols, two of which were loaded, and a bowie knife were found on him. On investigation to-day it has transpired that the prisoner is not Delany, but a man named Kelly, a somewhat famous cow-stealer, from the county of Kildare.

At Dublin, on Monday, at the head police-office, Mr. John Francis Nugent, printer and publisher, was charged with having published and sold a work known as "Nugent's Moore's Prophetic Almanack," being a seditious, malicious, and scandalous publication, and calculated to bring her Majesty's Government into contempt, against the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. The object of the prosecution was to bind the prisoner in recognisances to keep the peace—that is, to discontinue the publication of the offensive book. Last year a similar charge was preferred against Mr. Nugent. Passages of a most offensive and seditious character abound in the production in question. On Wednesday the magistrate refused an application for further postponement, and directed that Mr. Nugent should enter into his own recognisances in the sum of 500*l.* and two sureties in 50*l.* each to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for seven years, or in default two months' imprisonment.

Baron Pennefather has sent in his formal resignation to the Government, consequently the venerable judge did not take his seat at the opening of term on Tuesday at Dublin. There appears to be no doubt that Mr. Hayes, the Solicitor-General, will be the new Baron. In the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Crompton, in his charge to the grand jury, told them he would not have many more opportunities of addressing them in his judicial capacity. It is said that in the event of another vacancy on the bench, the Irish Attorney-General means to hold his present office, and that the judgeship will be offered either to Mr. Brewster or Mr. Francis Fitzgerald, the leaders of the Chancery bar.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

Mr. THORNTON J. Herapath, son of Mr. William Herapath, the celebrated analytical chemist, had been for some time engaged as the chief chemical officer of the Mexican and South American Smelting Company. On his passage from Herradura, Chili, on a visit home, he fell overboard; a boat was lowered for the purpose of rescuing him, but in vain. Mr. Thornton Herapath was a gentleman of high scientific attainments.

While some improvements were being made at the shop of Mr. Lewis, draper, St. George's-street, Liverpool, the party wall gave way and caused a portion of the premises to fall in. Fifteen assistants and several customers were in the shop at the time of the accident. A number of persons are injured, and two of the customers (females) were killed on the spot. Three of the workmen were likewise severely injured, and have since died; six other persons were severely hurt.

The number of persons now known to have been poisoned by eating the lozenges with which arsenic was mixed at Bradford is 226, of whom 18 have died. Five or six others are still suffering from the effects of the poison, and the recovery of two of them is doubtful. 186 of the persons poisoned were adults.

The adjourned inquiry into the causes of the accident at the Polytechnic Institution took place on Thursday. The evidence went to show that the accident was occasioned by a defective slab of stone on the top of the staircase, and also by a defect in what is known as a "joggle," which is a species of dovetailing in iron. The inquiry was again adjourned, the architects appointed by the coroner and the jury not being prepared with their reports.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

At Gibraltar, on the 4th January, the whole of the garrison assembled under arms to witness the execution of a private soldier of the 6th Regiment, named Connor. This young man was hanged for having, without provocation, killed Sergeant Taylor, of his own company, by firing at him with his rifle. None of the inhabitants were allowed to witness the execution.

It is rumoured that the Government intend to augment the Channel squadron by twelve sail of the line.

At all the dockyards the completion of those line-of-battle ships which have been on the stocks several years is hastened in order that they may be commissioned and made ready for sea. During the present year several first-class screw steamers will be launched at Portsmouth, Chatham, Devonport, and Pembroke, when other line-of-battle ships are to be immediately laid down.

It is generally understood at Woolwich that a reorganisation of the regiment of Royal Artillery will take place after the 31st of March. The regiment will be augmented by two battalions, to be designated the 15th and 16th, and the sixteen battalions comprising the regiment will form four divisions, each division to occupy a station (home or foreign) having its own regimental staff.

The Trusty floating battery last week underwent the test of Armstrong's 32-pounder long-range gun. The gun, which loads at the breech, was charged with a 6-pound cartridge and one of Armstrong's invented shot. The shot are about ten inches and a half long and about four inches in diameter; they are covered with lead, the outer end of some of them very much resembling the circular end of Mr. Hall's rockets; others form a square of about an inch and a half. The barrel of the gun is rifle-fluted down to the chamber. Some common shot were fired, none of which exceeded 400 yards; these shots started the plate bolts, woodwork inside the plates, beam knees, decks, &c. One of the newly-invented shot, steel pointed, was then fired, which drove in a portion of one of the plates, went through the side, tearing away one of the beams, deck, &c., and passed out over the upper deck; another imbedded itself in the shattered plate and lodged in the woodwork, the outer end being just flush with the surface of the plate. Some idea may be formed of the powers of the gun from the following statement:—The 12-pounder gun at Shoeburyness has passed 1500 of the newly-invented shot, one of which, at 800 yards' distance, passed through a solid body of oak timber nine feet thick. Mr. Armstrong now proposes bringing out a gun of much larger calibre to carry a 56-lb. shot.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The registrar-general's return for last week shows that the health of the metropolis was in about the usual condition for the period of the year. The deaths from measles, scarlatina, whooping-cough, and typhus had declined. The total number of deaths was 1338, and of births 1738.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE QUARTER.—In the thirteen weeks that ended January 1st the mortality in London was high. The deaths registered in that period rose to 17,688, whereas in the four corresponding autumnal periods of 1854-7 they ranged from 13,840 to 17,238, the latter number having been in part the result of cholera and scarlatina in 1854. The excess of mortality in the quarter that has just passed arose from two causes—scarlatina (including diphtheria), which has been extremely prevalent throughout the period, and in the earlier part of it carried off about 160 persons in a week; and bronchial complaints, which became unusually fatal towards the end of November, the air at that time having been remarkably cold for the season. Though the mean temperature for the quarter, 14 degrees, was high, the early severity of the weather, and its quick transitions, proved fatal to young and infirm constitutions. Pulmonary diseases, which include chiefly bronchitis and pneumonia, carried off 4075 persons; in the four corresponding quarters the numbers ranged from 2510 to 3732. Scarlatina was fatal in 1814 cases, 70 of which occurred in Westminster, 141 in Marylebone (59 of these in the sub-district of Christchurch), 206 in Pancras, 84 in Islington, 88 in Poplar, 110 in Lambeth. These are some of the parts in which it was rife. Of 471 violent deaths, 396 were by accident or negligence, 12 by murder or manslaughter, 68 by suicide.

CITY SEWERS.—On Tuesday the Commissioners met for the despatch of business. Dr. Letheby, the City officer of health, presented his quarterly report on the sanitary condition of the City, from which it appeared that during the autumn quarter the mortality had been higher than usual, and that zymotic diseases had prevailed to a large extent. A conversation took place respecting the injury done to the pavements by telegraph and other companies disturbing them, but it led to no result. Complaint was then made regarding the deficiency of light afforded by the gas company to the private houses as well as public lamps in the City, and the clerk was directed to draw the attention of the company to the subject. A motion was then made to alter an existing rule respecting slaughter-houses, with a view to amend the same, but after some discussion it was negatived.

AMERICAN PROTECTIONISTS.—It is rumoured that the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania are about organising a vast protective league to promote their interests in different states of the Union, with a view to a control of the next presidential election. Ex-Senator Cooper will address a convention of the leaders of this movement during the coming week at Philadelphia. They will demand not only the specific duties on iron, but the adoption of iron buildings and ships by Government, and discrimination generally in favour of iron.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

THE *Moniteur* contains a decree convoking the Senate and the Legislative Assembly for the 7th of February next.

The Emperor's speech to the Austrian Ambassador has caused the greatest alarm in France, which his subsequent civilities to M. de Hubner have utterly failed to remove. Public securities throughout Europe have been fearfully influenced by it. The shares of the Bank of France continue to fall rapidly. At the commencement of last month they were at 3180 francs, and to-day they are at 2850. Most of the great mercantile houses have countermanded all the large orders they had given. MM. Derosne and Cail have countermanded to the extent of 5,000,000*l.* to 6,000,000*l.*, and other houses proportionally.

It is reported in Paris that M. Fould, Minister of the Emperor's household, has gained upwards of 5,000,000 francs by the recent fall in the price of the French funds. M. de Mornay is said to have been even more fortunate. Both gentlemen are supposed to speculate largely at the Bourse.

In the list of promotions in the French army on the occasion of the new year, the name of M. de Montalembert, Colonel in the Imperial Guard, does not appear. Five or six officers junior to Colonel Montalembert have duly received their promotion.

Apprehensions of war have been increased by the King of Sardinia's speech. The more it is commented upon, the more warlike it is considered to be. The assurance of the *Moniteur* that nothing in the state of the "diplomatic relations" of France justifies the fears entertained, so far from being an anchor of confidence in any mind, only makes matters worse, so utterly is it at variance with indisputable facts.

On Tuesday it was rumoured in Paris that M. de Hubner is about to receive his passports. Another report is that General Macmahon is appointed to command the "army of the Alps."

The approaching marriage of Prince Napoleon with the Princess Clotilde of Savoy, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, is officially announced. The Prince has left Paris for Turin, where he was to remain eight days, returning as soon as the ceremony of betrothal has taken place with the Sardinian Princess. The Princess is in her sixteenth year, the Prince in his thirty-seventh. By this marriage the Bonaparte family will be allied not only with the House of Savoy, but with the House of Austria, as the Princess Clotilde is the daughter of an Austrian Archduchess. The mother of the Prince was a daughter of the House of Wurtemberg. The political bearings of the match are at this moment amply suggestive. It is affirmed that the Emperor gives a dotation of 1,000,000*l.* to his cousin. This last is, of course, but a trifle, if the state of the finances, as described in the flowery report of M. Magne the other day, be correct.

A telegraphic despatch received from General Macmahon, dated Algiers, announces that General Desvaux had received reinforcements, and that he was to march on the 10th of January to chastise the rebel tribes in the mountains of the Aures.

Orders have been sent to Toulon to arm two large steam frigates and ten minor vessels.

The marshals charged with commands in the great military districts, and generals commanding military divisions who are on leave of absence, have received orders from the War-office to return to their posts.

AUSTRIA.

When all the reinforcements have reached their destination the Austro-Italian army will consist of no fewer than 150,000 men.

The garrison of Verona, Mantua, Milan, and Pavia, have been reinforced. Orders have been given for the various fortresses to be completely provisioned.

A letter from Milan, dated the 6th of January, says:—"We shall soon have a new *corps d'armée* which will raise the number of Austrian troops in Italy to 150,000 men. It is not true that Giulay has the intention of quitting Milan and the line of the Adda; on the contrary, he is concentrating his troops near the Ticino, as Radetzki did in 1849. The excitement amongst the troops is very great. Headquarters are at Milan; and it is said that yesterday, in the saloons of Count Giulay, a council of war was held, when it was proposed to place Milan in a state of siege. It is certain that the presence of the Archduke alone prevents the execution of the project."

Later letters from Milan, dated January 9th, say that the Archduke Maximilian has left for Trieste, and it is rumoured that he is not likely to return to Milan. The Austrian brigade of General Raming, forming the advanced guard of the reinforcements for Italy, entered Milan on the afternoon of Monday last.

Another correspondent writes: "The dislike entertained for Count Gyulai increases. He is reported to have said, 'I know how to keep Milan quiet; I will hang a man at the corner of every street.' You are aware that it was he who commanded at Milan in 1848, the most

terrible period in the history of this city. On this occasion, when war is expected, it would not be wise to attempt a revolution, which would be fatal to the country, and this is the universal opinion entertained here.

It is stated that the Rear-Admiral commanding the Austrian squadron in the Adriatic, and who was about to proceed to the Levant, has been ordered to return to Trieste. Captain Prince Nicholas of Wurtemberg, who commands the steam corvette *Dandolo*, is to proceed to the Piræus, to protect Austrian subjects in Greece.

TUSCANY.

A letter from Florence says:—"It has been forbidden to cry 'Viva Verdi,' because it has been discovered that the initials contain a hidden and political sense, or, to speak clearly, the initials of 'Viva Vittorio Emanuele, Re d'Italia.'"

TURKEY.

A relic of great value has been discovered at Belgrade by Omar Pasha, and sent to the Sultan. It is, or given out to be, the Setshade or carpet on which the second Khalif, Omar, used to pray. It has been carefully deposited in the place at Pera where other relics are kept.

According to late accounts, Omar Pasha appears to have redeemed his position in Asia, but requires well-trained officers.

SARDINIA.

The King opened the Chambers on Monday. His Majesty's speech has caused great excitement throughout Europe. In it he says that the political horizon is not clear, but that the future must be awaited with firmness. The future cannot fail to be fortunate, because the policy of Piedmont is based on justice and love of its country's liberty. Piedmont is small, but great in the councils of Europe, on account of the principles it represents and the sympathies it inspires. It respects treaties, but is not insensible to Italy's cry of anguish. The King concludes with the words—"Let us resolutely await the decrees of Providence." Prolonged acclamations of *Viva il Re!* followed the conclusion of the speech.

In an order of the day, addressed to the national guards of Turin by their general, on the occasion of the opening of the Chambers, the following passage occurs:—"May your presence here, and your fine appearance under arms, be a pledge of your firmness, and a certain witness that on every occasion, and in every cause, the nation may rely upon you. *Viva le Statute! Viva l'Italia!*"

The Sardinian Government has thought fit to raise a protest against the resolutions concerning the navigation of the Danube come to by the Riverain States in their conference held at Vienna, as not in accordance with the principle laid down by the Paris Conference.

Signor Ratazzi, a decided and energetic member of the Liberal party, has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. Deprello and Fuchio, also Liberals, are the Vice-Presidents.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* of Thursday publishes the following note:—"The official *Gazette* of Vienna having announced the despatch of reinforcements to Italy, the Piedmontese Government has thought it its duty to bring the distant garrisons nearer to the frontiers of Lombardy, without however calling out the Contingents."

SPAIN.

The dispute between Spain and Mexico may be looked upon as nearly terminated. The Mexican Government has made the concessions on which Spain chiefly insisted. It is believed in Madrid that after the settlement of the dispute, General de la Cerna will be recalled from Cuba, where he had been sent as Governor-General, to prepare for the emergency of a war. Troops continue, however, to be forwarded to Cuba. It is said that General Ros de Olana will replace General Concha as Governor of Cuba.

The Queen, on Twelfth Night, held a reception of the members of the two Chambers and of the great public bodies, at which brief complimentary addresses were delivered.

The Council of State is engaged in examining a project for the immigration of Chinese labourers into Cuba.

The Emperor of Morocco, to prove to the Spaniards that he was determined to fulfil the engagements entered into with them, had sent an officer to the Riff to see that the Spanish prisoners were given up to them.

A proposition of Señor Olozaga to revoke the last reform made in the constitution, has been unanimously rejected by the committees of the Congress.

The journals are again treating of the question of the immigration of Chinese colonists into Cuba. It appears that the black population is diminishing, in spite of the slave trade. Proposals have been sent in by respectable foreign firms; as also from the company of the *Credit Mobilier* of Barcelona, who offer to the State 200,000*l.*, and engage to found in Cuba an educational and beneficent establishment for the colonists they shall import.

HANOVER.

The Hanoverian Chambers, which refused, before their adjournment, an increase of taxation demanded by Government, have, on their reassembling, now adopted a proposition which in the main accomplishes the wishes of the Government.

ROME.

On New Year's-day General Goyon and his staff went in state to pay their respects to the Pope. The concluding words of General Goyon's speech on the occasion were:—"In contemplating the majesty of your throne, we admire a temporal king, and what is more, the sovereign pontiff; the first exercising, like other monarchs, his temporal authority within the limits of his state, an authority which we shall support with all our might; the second, greater still, exercising his spiritual power over the whole universe, without any limit save that of the globe." The Pope made a suitable reply in French.

NAPLES.

On Saturday evening last the Hereditary Prince was married, by procuration, at Munich, to the Princess Maria Sophia Amelia of Bavaria. The King has granted a partial political amnesty on this occasion. Sixty-one political prisoners are permitted to breathe the upper air again in exile. Among the number are Poerio and Settembrini. The name of Nicotera is not mentioned.

Notwithstanding the consultation of the advocates in the matter of the Tarento Railway, the Neapolitan Government refuses to entertain any jurisdiction. Every investigation of the affair only raises difficulties.

RUSSIA.

The *Phare de la Manche* revives the rumour of a visit of the Emperor Alexander to France and England, and fixes it for May next. The Czar will go first to France, and afterwards embark at Cherbourg for England.

A letter from St. Petersburg informs us that all the ecclesiastical authorities had been recommended by the Holy Synod to encourage the subscription opened for the establishment of orthodox Greek seminaries in Montenegro. Sympathy for all the Slave nations is gaining ground in Russia.

The agitation against the use of spirituous liquors is still great in the Government of Kowno, and almost all the inhabitants of the districts of Rossienen, Schawli, and Telsche have vowed to abstain from strong drinks for the rest of their lives. The great landed proprietors, who are also distillers, are said to ridicule the idea of a Russian serf being a teetotaler.

The Khan of Bokhara has not only expressed his willingness to enter into friendly relations with Russia, but he has sent an elephant to the Czar "as a token of sincerity."

In the Russian *Marine Journal* is a letter written by a M. Sawalischin from Tschetor, in which it is stated that the accounts of the brisk trade, &c., on the Amoor are either grossly exaggerated or entirely fabulous.

The committee of the Government of St. Petersburg, after having terminated its labours, has drawn up a respectful address to the Emperor, praying him, after regulating the condition of the peasants, to occupy himself with a reform of all other classes in Russia, and to convoke the States General of Russia. This unexpected demand has produced a considerable impression at the Court. The wish expressed by the committee of St. Petersburg will, letters state, be reproduced by the committees of other provinces.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

News from Corfu reports that Mr. Gladstone had returned on Christmas-day from Athens, after a sojourn of nine days in the capital of Greece, where he was treated with much distinction. The residents of that city had presented to him an address in favour of the Union. He will not, it is believed, return to England in time to take part in the deliberations of Parliament. Nevertheless, he seems to have completed his inquiry, if he has not already drawn out his recommendations to the Government at home. But matters of more or less importance may necessitate a further stay among the Ionians.

PRUSSIA.

The Prince Regent opened the Chambers in person on Wednesday. The opening paragraphs of his speech are occupied with matters referring to home affairs. The Regent proceeds to say that no change has taken place in the peaceful relations of Prussia towards foreign countries, and that all friendly connexions with the Great Powers remain undisturbed. But he asks for increased votes of money to support the royal dignity, and to augment the efficiency of the naval and military services. The Prince concluded with some inspiring remarks about the Deputies helping him to carry high that banner upon which are written such phrases as the observance of the law, the fidelity of the people, and the fear of God.

The King of Prussia is growing better at Rome. The priests besiege the Queen, in order to re-convert her to the Catholicism she abandoned upon marrying the present sovereign.

SERVIA.

The *Pays* of Tuesday contains the following:—"Notwithstanding the representations made to Austria by the Powers who signed the Treaties of Paris, the Austrian Government has given orders to the Commander at Semlin to place his troops at the disposal of the Pasha of Belgrade. These measures are contrary to the stipulations of the treaties, and by persisting in them Austria disavows its engagements towards the other contracting Powers."

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly was opened at Berne on the

10th, in order to continue the ordinary session, under the presidency of M. Stehlin, of Basle, member of the National Council, and M. Niggeler, of Berne, member of the Council of State. No speech was delivered.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

According to advices from Jassy, Prince Michael Stourdza, who is enormously rich, is likely to be elected Hospodar of Moldavia. Prince Stirbey, who has the best chance in Wallachia, is still at Crajova, in Little Wallachia.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Government prorogues the permission of duty-free importation of foreign wheat, barley, and beans into Portugal up to May, 1859, excluding, however, maize.

AMERICA.

THE Arabia has arrived at Liverpool, from Boston on the 29th of December, and Halifax on the 31st. A great number of petitions had been presented to Congress in favour of a protective tariff. The House had refused to entertain a resolution directing the committee on foreign affairs to report a bill authorising the President to take possession of Cuba, but had referred to the same committee a bill to enable the President to enter into negotiations with Spain for the cession of that island.

The feuds of the border ruffians of Kansas have burst out afresh. It is reported that the notorious Montgomery, at the head of 200 men, attacked Fort Scott, and captured the town, killing half a dozen of the inhabitants in the *mêlée*. The object of the assailants was to release one of their band who was in confinement on a charge of murder. It is furthermore reported that a gang of Kansas marauders had ravaged Vernon county, Mo., killing a citizen, and carrying off valuable spoil, in the shape of horses, cattle, and negroes.

Walker was believed to be in the vicinity of Mobile. The schooner Susan, which recently escaped from Mobile, landed her filibuster passengers on the banks of the river Colorado, near its mouth. About 1000 men had previously arrived. Report says that General Henningsen, who was in Washington, was augmenting the force on the Colorado for the invasion of Central America, while others interested in Mexican affairs say the filibusters are to join Vidaurri.

MEXICO.

FROM Vera Cruz we have advices to the 22nd ult. Zuloaga was still in Mexico, but was prepared for flight at a moment's warning. General Marquez had been defeated near Guadalajara by Degollado. The archbishop had refused to advance any more money to the Zuloaga faction. A new Government, under the form of a triumvirate, had been proposed at the capital.

A fleet, consisting of five French and three Spanish war vessels, was lying at Sacrificios. The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* was also there. Another American sloop-of-war was seen off Vera Cruz.

It is stated that 125,000 dollars in silver had been found in the vault of Mr. Forsyth's house near the city of Mexico.

It was rumoured that Zuloaga had offered to place Mexico under English protection, and that Mr. Worrell had gone to England to arrange matters.

Echeagaray had defeated Camano at the hacienda of San Michatas. A Spanish brig-of-war was at Tampico. General Alabrister defeated the Zuloaga forces before Puebla.

With regard to British interests in Mexico the *Times* remarks:—"Letters from Mexico state that although the French Government have caused Vera Cruz to be visited by three men-of-war, which are believed to be the precursors of others, their claims are not supposed to exceed 40,000*l.* Spain has sent four vessels, but now the perpetrators of the murders at San Vicente have been brought to justice she has few grievances pending. English subjects alone find themselves without redress. Mr. Newall, an English merchant of long residence and the highest respectability, was ordered to be shot by General Marquez, commander of the Government forces at Zacatecas, upon his refusing to contribute 3000*l.*, and was saved only by the exertions of a friend, who happened to be present and to hear the sentence. Apology and reparation have been refused, and Mr. Otway, the British Minister, finds himself powerless. The most extraordinary reports were, of course, in circulation to account for the total absence of any protection to British interests. Among them was one to the effect that we had delegated to France the task of intervention."

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

THE Atholian has arrived with intelligence from Cape Coast Castle to the 12th December.

At Bonny, Acora, and New Calabar, trade had not commenced, but it was expected to be renewed at the last port in a few days. At the other ports of call, and especially at Fernando Po, trade was dull. The *Rainbow*, of the Niger expedition, with Dr. Bakie on board, was in that harbour, but would leave in a few days for the river; Mr. Fairweather, one of the expedition, died there of dysentery on the 1st ult. In the harbour were also her Majesty's steamships *Vipor*, *Triton*, and *Myrmidon*. Her Majesty's ship *Archer* was at Lagos.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The royal family are all well at Windsor. Her Majesty and her daughters walk in the Home Park daily, accompanied by the Prince Consort. The week has been a very quiet one at the Castle. Among the visitors were the Earls of Derby and Carnarvon, Lord and Lady Leigh, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Shelburne, and the Right Hon. J. W. Henley.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—On Monday his Royal Highness left Windsor for the Continent. The Duke of Cambridge accompanied the Prince as far as Folkestone, where a review and inspection of the troops at Shorncliffe, including the 100th Canadian Regiment (Prince of Wales' Own), took place. After the regiment had been duly paraded, and the usual formalities had been gone through, his Royal Highness, on presenting the colours, addressed the regiment. He said it was most gratifying to him that, by the Queen's gracious permission, his first public act since he has had the honour of holding a commission in the British army should be the presentation of colours to a regiment which is the spontaneous offering of the loyal and spirited Canadian people, and with which, at their desire, his name had been specially associated. After the ceremony the Prince left for Dover to embark for Ostend, on his visit to Rome. His Royal Highness arrived in Brussels on Tuesday, about mid-day, and was received at the station by the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders. The Prince breakfasted at the palace, and afterwards went to pay a visit to the King and the Duchess of Brabant at Lacken.

PRINCE ALFRED AND HIS TOADIES.—We can look composedly enough on the arrival of the Portuguese royal barge alongside of the Euryalus; and we can be well content to be merely amused by the reported astonishment of everybody at the alacrity with which the Prince jumped into the barge—an astonishment arising, we presume, from a general idea that the descent of a Queen's son from a Queen's ship's side could only be accomplished by a species of solemn procession, or by a stage-walk, or by any other means, except the means natural to a lively lad of fourteen who can make good use of his legs. But the case is altered when we get to Malta. Here, in an English possession, where the authorities had no excuse for awkwardly thwarting the Queen's intentions, and mischievously elevating her son above the free sea-training and the impartial sea-discipline which can alone make a sailor of him—here, the sickening servility of these receptions of the young Prince reached its climax. The Governor, the Council, the Judges, the Archbishop, the Protestant bishop, the clergy, the nobility, and all the other grandees in the island, received the midshipman in solemn assembly on the steps of the palace. Whether they fell on their knees at his approach, or whether they walked backwards till they got in-doors, is not mentioned—but it is asserted, quite seriously, that a levee was held; and that, wherever the Prince went, there a procession presistently went with him, both before and behind. There was a ball, too (the Midshipman's partners duly chronicled), and an illumination; and there would have been more to do, if the Midshipman had not "greatly chagrined" the Maltese by graciously condescending to allow his Captain to proceed on his cruise! But the crowning absurdity of all was accomplished by making the Midshipman of the Euryalus publicly review the troops of the garrison. When we had arrived at this part of the newspaper narrative, nothing else that it might have contained would have astonished us. After reading of all the soldiers in Malta being reviewed by a sailor of the age of fourteen, we should not have felt the least surprised at being further informed of the governor boxing the compass, the judges holystoning the decks, or the Archbishop borrowing the boatswain's whistle, and piping all hands, out of compliment to the Prince, in the very pulpit itself. What is to stop this fawning perversion of Prince Alfred from the plain professional purpose to which his parents have so wisely devoted him? Who is to prevent these abject authorities from doing their best to spoil a frank, straightforward, natural lad, who is promising so well at the fair outset of his career?—*Household Words.*

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—A very full meeting of this society was held on Monday evening at Burlington House, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, president, in the chair. The papers read were:—1. "Notes on the Zambesi Expedition, from the journal of Mr. Thomas Baines, F.R.G.S.," communicated by Dr. Livingstone, F.R.G.S. Prior to the reading of Mr. Baines's journal, the President introduced the subject with extracts from a letter addressed to him by Dr. Livingstone, describing his enthusiastic reception by the natives, the companions of his former journey, whose numbers had been reduced by sickness, and mentioning the general condition of the people and their treatment by the Portuguese authorities. 2. "Account of the Lake Yojoa, or Tauleb, in Honduras, Central America," by Mr. E. G. Squier, of the United States. The friends of Captains Burton and Speke, of the expedition to East Africa, will be glad to hear that those gallant officers have succeeded, after the most trying efforts, in reaching and surveying the great lake of the interior, and are on their return to Zanzibar.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PRINTING.—On Monday Major Bonlawski explained to a meeting in St. Martin's Hall

the means invented by him to enable an unskilled person to set up manuscript in type without having recourse to the assistance of a professional compositor. With several of his audience the ideas of the major were decidedly unpopular, but he had some supporters, and got through his assumed task amidst a tremendous uproar.

"THE GREAT SIN OF GREAT CITIES."—A meeting on what is affectively called the "social evil" question was held on Tuesday, in the schoolroom adjoining All Saints' Church, Portland-place. An interesting and encouraging report of the results of the labours of the local Prevention Society was read. Many of the houses of ill-fame had been closed, and many unfortunate women reclaimed and restored to society.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.—It is not Lord Naas who is to succeed Lord Harris as Governor of Madras, but Sir Charles Trevelyan, the veteran assistant to the Treasury. Mr. George Hamilton, the present financial secretary, is to succeed Sir Charles, and Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., takes Mr. Hamilton's place. This will create a vacancy in the representation of Dublin University.

THE LATE CAPTAIN SHEPHERD.—The death of Captain John Shepherd was announced on Wednesday, and a vacancy is thus created in the India Council, of which he was one of the most esteemed members. He was also an Elder Brother of the Trinity-house, and Deputy-Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

A PROPOS DE BOTTES.—Italy has often been compared to a boot. Taking it on this footing, we suppose Austria may be called "the iron" that has "entered its sole."—*Punch.*

AUSTRIA'S GERMAN SUBJECTS.—A letter from Vienna thus describes public feeling there:—"The spirit of the nation has been so thoroughly roused by the hectoring of Sardinia, and by the domineering of France, that it is well pleased with the spirit displayed by the Emperor. The public grumbled when it saw large sums of money expended on new-fashioned saddles, helmets, sword-belts, and lappetien (fiddle-faddle), but now that the question is one of maintaining the integrity of the empire, people declare that they are ready and willing to make sacrifices. Yesterday evening *Getz von Berlichingen*, by Goethe, was given in the Burg Theatre; and some words pronounced by 'the man with the iron hand' led to a very remarkable ebullition of feeling on the part of the audience. *Getz* says:—'Would to God that there were no turbulent men in Germany! If there were none, we should still have occupation enough. We could try to extirpate the wolves, we could every now and then fetch a bit of game out of the woods, and if we wanted still more to do, we could unite with our brethren to defend the frontiers against those wolves the Turks, and those foxes the French, and to protect the more exposed provinces of the empire.' The cheers of the audience were so loud and prolonged, that M. Lowe, the actor who played *Getz*, was obliged to remain silent for some minutes."

CHURCH-RATES.—An anti-church-rate meeting has been held at Birmingham. The meeting was convened by the Mayor, acting on a requisition signed by eight hundred electors. The demonstration was held in consequence of a deputation from Birmingham which waited upon Lord Derby some weeks ago, and presented his lordship with a memorial in favour of church-rates. Mr. Alderman Allday read a letter from the Rev. Dr. Miller, one of the leading Evangelical clergymen of Birmingham, containing his testimony against church-rates. Mr. Allday indulged in some reminiscences of the days when church-rates were enforced in Birmingham, and the most deplorable scenes of strife and bigotry were as a consequence enacted. The meeting also derived additional interest from the presence of Mr. Scholefield.

THE DESTITUTE POOR.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to place 100*l.* in the Bishop of London's hands as a donation to the funds of the Metropolitan Relief Association (4, St. Martin's-place), of which his Lordship is President.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF WAR TO FRANCE.—In Paris well-informed people observe that France never at any period had so many unsound industrial undertakings on hand as now, and that the distress when they are broken up will exceed all calculation. War, they say, means wide-spread bankruptcy, 200,000 men out of work in the streets of Paris, and a proportionate number in all other large towns—men, moreover, who know how to handle a musket, and who will be in a state of desperation. A deputation of bankers saw the Emperor on Wednesday, and endeavoured to alarm him. Several Ministers, among whom are MM. Fould, Rouher, and Count de Morny, have pronounced strongly in favour of peace.

AUSTRIA AND SERBIA.—A letter from Vienna, in the *Post Gazette* of Frankfurt, says:—"It is not true that the French Cabinet has presented to our Cabinet a note declaring that Austrian intervention in Servia would be considered a *casus belli*. Nothing in fact calls for a communication of that kind, Austria having given explanations to the powers when she collected a corps of observation on the Servian frontier. A circumstance which proves that Austria had no idea of intervention is that when the revolution broke out a telegraphic de-

spatch was sent to Colonel Stratinorwich, who happened to be at Belgrade, to leave Servia, in order that his presence might not give rise to erroneous interpretations."

AN "INSURRECTION" IN MONACO.—A letter from Menton (Monaco) of the 8th says:—"We have had a formidable insurrection here! Some persons having got up a petition to the Government praying that wine might be taxed, though it was the taxation of wine which caused the population some years ago to separate from their lawful prince—about five hundred persons two days ago, armed with spades, pick-axes, clubs, and other weapons, went to the Town-hall and clamorously demanded that no such tax should be imposed. The syndic protested that he did not know anything of the petition referred to, and some persons who were with him explained that if the tax were imposed, the proceeds would be employed in constructing a theatre, which would amuse the population, and be advantageous to the town by attracting strangers. But the mob were not satisfied, and compelled the syndic to sign a declaration that no wine tax should be imposed without the consent of the sovereign people. After this, they dispersed."

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.—A numerous meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, clergy, and other influential inhabitants of Bradford and neighbourhood was held on Wednesday at St. George's-hall, for the purpose of making known the local arrangements which will be necessary for receiving the association at its third annual meeting, to be held at Bradford in October next. Several gentlemen added their names to the list of subscribers to the guarantee fund, which now amounts to 1400*l.* A vote of thanks to the Mayor for his conduct in the chair concluded the business.

THE POPE AND LITTLE MORTARA.—A letter from Rome of the 7th says:—"On New Year's-day the Pope sent a basket of comfits to the boy Mortara by one of his Holiness's chamberlains. The child being, of course, duly prompted, asked for an interview with the Pope to thank him for the present. The audience was granted, and the chroniclers of the Vatican state that the tenderness of the Pope for the child, and the 'expansive confidence' of the latter, deeply moved all beholders."

PRINCE "PLOU-PLOU" AND HIS BRIDE.—A letter from Paris says:—"The personal attractions of Princess Clotilda of Savoy are a topic of conversation. She is spoken of as taller and more developed than her age (born 2nd of March, 1843) would indicate, and bearing some resemblance to her great maternal ancestress Maria Theresa, mother of Queen Marie Antoinette. Her betrothed husband was born in 1822, on the shores of the Adriatic, educated an Italian at Florence; his name is now in the mouths of the population all throughout the peninsula as *Napoleoncino*, this terminology being one of endearment. The entrance of the imperial couple into Paris is already the subject of a grand programme, in which pomp and pageantry on a grand scale will gratify the Parisians."

MACMAHON IN ITALY.—The policy of giving a chance to General Macmahon in Italy (keeping Marshal Pellissier in the background) is pretty obvious. It would never do to concentrate all the military prestige on one head; and as activity is the life and soul of an Italian campaign, Patrick Macmahon will be more in his element than the more unwieldy beleaguerer of Sebastopol. It was by rapidity of march and countermarch that the First Consul fairly bewildered the slow though solid Germans along the river banks of Lombardy, and the African Zouaves are peculiarly nimble of foot, while the battle is oftener to the swift than to the strong, as the bard of Mantua knew. "*Stat gravis Entellus*" &c.—*Globe.*

SHIPPING ON THE MERSEY.—From statistics presented to the Mersey Dock Board, it appears that during 1858, 16,726 vessels passed inwards through the Victoria and other northern channels to and from Liverpool. This makes a total intercourse of 31,402 vessels. During 1857, the total intercourse was 39,139 vessels.

RMOURSED EQUALISATION OF THE SPIRIT DUTIES.—The trade report of the *Freeman's Journal* alludes to a floating rumour for some days current, to the effect that it was under the consideration by Government to reduce the duty on spirits to a uniform rate of 5*s.* per gallon, instead of 8*s.* as at present. "Improbable as it is," says the report, "we think it right to notice it, but it does not seem to be more than a mere conjecture, founded, perhaps, upon inquiries by the authorities, which inferentially lead to it, but more upon the complete failure of the attempt to raise another half-million on Irish spirits, and on the evident increase of illicit distillation, which is stimulated by two concurrent circumstances, the very low price of grain, and the excessively high duty. When the cost of manufacture is not more than 2*s.* and the duty is 10*s.*, the chances are in favour of the smuggler. At the same time we do not trace the falling off in the duties to this cause, but to a reduced consumption, and also to the reduced quantity held by retailers in stock. If this be the case when the short price is so very moderate, how much more will the revenue be affected when the price is, as in the instance of a succession of bad harvests, greatly enhanced."

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, &c.

LITERARY CHRONICLE OF THE WEEK.

As an immense relief to a week otherwise barren in matters of literary interest, comes Mrs. Grace Dalrymple Elliott's "Journal of My Life During the French Revolution;" an interesting book in every sense, both for the matter of the journal, the story of the authoress, and the *luxure* of type and engraving which Mr. Bentley has had the good taste to lavish upon it. As Mrs. Elliott was what is sometimes called a doubtful "character," we may be sure that much curiosity will be excited as to her revelations; and, as if determined that the appetite of the curious should not be balked, the editor of the journal has favoured the reader with a glimpse of her in Carlton-house. It is a matter of speculation in literary circles how such a document ever found its way into Mr. Bentley's hands; but it is whispered that the family of Sir David Dundas, physician to George III., at whose suggestion the journal was written for the amusement of his Royal patient, knew something of the matter. But we must not anticipate; the book will receive ample and detailed notice in these columns. A curious work, entitled "Frederick the Great and his Merchant" (Bentley), translated by Lady Wallace from the German; a bombastical poem by Edward Fitzball, Esq., author of "Nitoris," styled "Bhanavar," and issued with much luxury of type and engraving,—these are the most notable books of the week. The subject of the last is borrowed from George Meredith's charming work, "The Shaving of Shagpat." Scarcely enough to satisfy the grudgings of the *Publishers' Circular*. Of works talked about, we note a promise of some notes on Italy collected by Lord Broughton during many visits thither. Glad are we to welcome back a pen that has long been idle in literary work, busy as it may have been in political business. The friend of Byron, the author of the "Travels in Albania," and one of the founders of the *Westminster Review*, the antecedents of John Cam Hobhouse are so thoroughly literary, that we can scarcely regard him in any other light. Tennyson's new poem, "King Arthur," is much talked of, and is even said to be in the press. To borrow a mercantile figure, should the bulk be equal in quality to the splendid sample of the "Morte d'Arthur," this will, indeed, be his *magnum opus*. If it be not, the contrast will be so violent between the fragmental masterpiece and its surroundings, that the failure will be all the greater for the partial success. Sir William Hamilton's "Lectures on Philosophy," and another series of Mr. Helps's "Friends in Council," are also to appear shortly.

Certainly the foreign book-market is at this present time much busier than ours. In Paris the most notable appearances are the three last volumes of the works of M. Briffaut, edited by his friends MM. Rives and Bignan. Madame Charles Reybaud (the wife of the celebrated writer of that name) has published three romances, called "Sidonie," "Misé Brun," and "Faustine," which have been received with great approbation. Strange to say, the Seventh Commandment is not broken by any of the characters, and yet the tales have gained popularity. Surely a sign of the times, and one auguring better things for France! Dumas is publishing in the *Sidèle*, as one of the results of his Russian journey (for Alexandre le Grand usually makes his travels as profitable to him as Mr. Albert Smith does his), a series of letters on the emancipation of the serfs in Russia, which is attracting attention. The series will be a long one, for he has only got as far as the year 685 *ab urbe condita*. M. Mignard, the eminent archæologist and *littérateur*, has just published a Provençal romance of the fourteenth century, written by Girard de Rossillon, of which the curious in such matters speak in terms of high praise. In the German book world the only great novelty which calls for special notice is a contribution to the literature of Islamism, being a "Chronicle of the City of Mecca," by Outb-ed-Din, a Moslem who lived 990 of the Hégira. To those who have made themselves acquainted with Captain Burton's most interesting account of that city, and of his adventures in penetrating to the heart of Mo-

ammedanism, under the disguise of a true believer, this work will possess great interest. Italy adds little to the library, but the *cognoscenti* of Rome are anticipating with much curiosity De Rossi's work on the "Catacombs," which, though long announced, has not yet made its appearance. Apropos of Rome, it will not be out of place to mention that, among the crowds of English visitors now awaiting the Heir Apparent in the Eternal City, is Mrs. Browning, whose fragile health drives her to the sunny clime of Italy.

From Australia, we have intelligence of a pleasant book of travels, entitled, "A Trip to Tahiti," by W. K. Bull. (Melbourne: E. Ray and Co.) Mr. Bull, it appears, is a gentleman who, having nothing better to employ his time, hit upon the curious notion of taking a pleasant trip to the South Sea, and has brought back with him the materials for this book. Mr. Bull, it is said, like his great prototype, displays very anti-Gallican tendencies; for he is never so happy as when he is having a fling at the French. It may afford some satisfaction to adventurous tourists to learn that Mr. Bull did not find his trip to the realms of Queen Pomare a very expensive one. Starting from Melbourne, and spending six months in the islands, it did not cost him more than 140*l*. Before quitting this antipodean wanderer, we are tempted to subjoin one of his anecdotes, which goes far to prove that candour and good sense are not wanting among the damsels of these climes. It seems that a certain young lady at Karatonga was taken to be married to a gentleman, the match having been entirely concocted between the parents, without consulting the parties principally interested in the slightest way. The ceremony (which appears to have been performed according to the ritual of the English Church) proceeded until the lady was asked, "Wilt thou have this man for thy husband?" To which she replied, "No." "No! why not?" "Because," said the bride, with the most unreserved sincerity, "because I don't like him."

The three judges of Fate for the Crystal Palace are reported to be hard at work upon their Burns's "Odes"—doubtless repentant by this time of the awful task. Many suggestions appear in the public prints as to the mode and conduct of the ceremony; how the name of the fortunate bard is to be announced; how the chosen poem is to be recited to the populace; whether the bard himself is to be the mouthpiece, or whether the golden lines are to roll forth upon the majestic accents of Mr. Phelps; all these points are powerfully exciting the attention of the hopeful aspirants and of the Directors of the Crystal Palace. Let us hope, meanwhile, that taste and good counsel will prevail, and that the great model of the Olympic games will not be neglected. Surely some actor may be found sufficiently imbued with classic lore to impersonate the president of the games in appropriate costume, and to bind the wreath of laurel upon the brow of the happy bard. Let the whole matter be arranged according to the best information on the subject, costumes, altars, processions of music, as correct as possible, and we are quite sure that the public will derive a compensating amount of amusement, if not of instruction.

THE HISTORY OF BRITISH JOURNALISM.

The History of British Journalism. By Alexander Andrews. Two vols. Richard Bentley.

MR. ANDREWS in the present volumes has taken possession of ground which may be considered as little, if at all, occupied. Mr. Knight Hunt's book upon the "Fourth Estate" was nothing more, as its author admits, but a few contributions hurriedly thrown together towards a history of newspapers. Its compiler was constitutionally incapable of performing any task that required steady industry and laborious research, even if his many engagements upon the daily press had not fully occupied his time. A number of lectures delivered at various literary institutions, a number of articles scattered about in magazines and reviews, with incidental allusions in biographies and encyclopædias, can hardly have done more than prepare the way for such a work as the one before us. Anything that can be said of the importance of the subject treated can scarcely

be an exaggeration, and the history of the struggles of a free press is the history of all good and wholesome reforms. Whatever advantages we now enjoy have only been obtained by an earnest, steady, suffering hand-to-hand combat with the governing classes. The work is not yet complete. The war-tax upon paper yet trembles in the balance; let it be kicked over. The censorship of printing and speaking is gone for ever; the censorship of plays still remains. Even as we write, and while we are pitying the Emperor of the French in his Montalbert defeat, our own infallible Government is contending in Ireland with a number of Moore's prophetic Almanack! We could see the absurdity of this if it had happened in Paris; shall we be equally clear-sighted when the folly is enacted nearer home?

Mr. Andrews must not be taken as a perfectly reliable guide, although he has been nibbling at his subject for some years past in the pages of the *New Monthly Magazine*. He has collected names and dates with ordinary British Museum research; he has gathered much of the floating gossip concerning the very recent press celebrities, or the contemporary men of the day, and he has arranged his materials in chronological order, for which he deserves the thanks of his readers. His work is necessarily imperfect, because it covers too wide a field, and is too great a task for any one man to perform for love, money, or fame. Hardly one date or so-called fact of literary history will bear the test of a rigid examination, and no man can be pronounced an unerring guide who has to deal with hundreds of such slippery items. The ordinary, or extraordinary pay of literary labour would not compensate any writer for the time expended and the expense incurred in obtaining a perfect verification of details; and it is no discredit to Mr. Andrews to say that a thorough history of British journalism can only be produced by an enthusiastic capitalist, or with the funds of a learned society. Going through our author's two volumes, we will present our readers with some of those heads of information which he has been the first to gather and arrange in a chronological form.

Setting aside the *English Mercurie*, which long held its ground as the first reputed English newspaper, but which has been proved to be a forgery, the list begins with news-books, bearing some such title as the following:—"Newe Newes, containing a short rehearsal of Stukely's and Morice's Rebellion," 4to, 1579; publications which continued up to 1620, inclusive.

The first of any regular series of newspapers preserved in the British Museum is dated 23rd May, 1622, and entitled "The Weekly Newes from Italy, Germanie, &c. London: printed by J. D., for Nicholas Bourne and Thomas Archer."

In 1640 the editorial "we" was adopted by the printer, who was the ostensible director of the paper, to whom all letters were addressed. This plan continued until about 1740, when they were sent to the author.

A few years later—about 1645—we come upon a crop of "Mercuries," the name which the newspapers of the time then assumed. Some of them were remarkable for odd titles, as "A Preter-pluperfect Spick-and-span new Nocturnal; or, Mercurie's Weekly Night Newes," 1645. "A Wonder! A Mercurie without a lye in his mouth," 4to, 1648.

The great press-writer at this time was Marchmont Hedham (born 1620, died 1678), who, like many of his modern imitators, was not particular on which side he wrote. Contemporary with, and antagonistic to Hedham, was John Birkenhead, who was assisted by Peter Heylin. These three men may be considered as the principal Mercury writers of their time, and their organs came out at first once a week, afterwards thrice, but certainly never daily.

It is at this period (1648) that the first advertisement appeared, inserted in the *Impartial Intelligencer* by a gentleman at Candish, in Suffolk, offering a reward for two horses that had been stolen from him.

The first illustrated paper was also a Mercury (*London's Intelligencer*), which came out in 1643 with a variety of rude woodcuts.

About 1647 the press was put under official restrictions, and a licenser was appointed whose name

was Gilbert Mabbot. He resigned his post upon principle, after holding it some two years.

Passing on to 1665, we come to the first recognised Court organ, which was issued on the 13th of November in that year, and called the *Oxford Gazette*. It is supposed to have been written by Henry Muddiman; and on the 5th of February, 1666, it was transferred to London, and came out as the *London Gazette*, which it has continued to this day.

The struggles of a shackled press for freedom were more marked in the reign of Charles the Second than in that of any other king; and the merry monarch more than began what it was left for his brother James to finish. These persecutions recoiled upon the heads of the Stuarts, and helped to hasten their downfall.

The first commercial paper was brought out by Roger L'Estrange (Nov. 4th, 1675), being called the *City Mercury*; and the first literary paper—the great-grandfather of the *Literary Gazette* and *Athenæum*—was entitled *Mercurius Librarius*; or, *a faithful Account of all Books and Pamphlets*. No. 1. April 9th to 16th, 1680.

The first sporting paper was published in 1683, and called the *Jockey's Intelligencer*, and the first medical paper came out in 1686.

In 1692-3 the licensing and censorship of papers was abandoned for ever, and the news-sheets increased rapidly in number and quality.

In 1695 another novelty was produced—the half-printed, half-written news-letter. The first of this class was the *Flying Post*, issued in the form of a sheet of letter-paper.

With the advance in numbers and influence of the newspapers, the advertising system became more fully developed. Some of the editors appealed personally to their public, somewhat in this form:—

If any Hamburg or other merchant, who shall deserve two hundred pounds with an apprentice, wants one, I can help.

I want a cook-maid for a merchant.

I want an apprentice for an eminent tallow-chandler.

The first professedly comic paper, in all probability, was *The Merry Mercury*; or, *a Farce of Fools*, No. 1, Nov. 29th, 1700.

The first daily paper was the *Daily Courant*, published 11th of March, 1702.

The first tax was laid upon newspapers in the shape of the stamp duty, which came in force on the 1st of August, 1712 (10 Anne, cap. 19).

We may pass over the essay newspapers (such as the *Tatler*, and a hundred others) in the time of Steele, Addison, and Swift, and also over such well-known facts as the establishment of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and the Parliamentary reports fabricated by Dr. Johnson. Members of Parliament have always been largely indebted to reporters for their wit, eloquence, and common sense, and none more so than the members of the Doctor's days to the great Doctor himself.

In a work of this kind—a pure history, as it ought to be—the author does not do well in allowing his political prejudices to carry him away. We want facts, not opinions; and, admitting John Wilkes to be the villain he is always represented, it is not Mr. Andrews's place to give him a few uncalculated for kicks in passing. A writer who has any seeds of Toryism in him had better leave the history of British journalism alone.

Mr. Andrews, of course, adds no information to the "Junius" controversy. His quotation from Mr. Dilke, senior's, papers in the *Athenæum* is interesting, as showing the small effect which a great anonymous writer has upon the circulation of a paper:—

The first of these celebrated Letters appeared in the *Public Advertiser* of April 28th, 1767—the last on January 21st, 1772, sixty-nine Letters having appeared in this interval. It has been the custom to represent that they were received with a *furore* that made the instant fortune of the paper in which they appeared. A correspondent in the *Athenæum* of July, 1838, and July, 1839, was the first to correct this delusion by a reference to the accounts of the *Public Advertiser* still preserved in the family of its proprietor. The circulation appears to have been uninfluenced until the famous Letter to the King appeared on February 7, 1770; then 1750 additional copies were printed. Next week the Letter to the Duke of Grafton produced a sale of 700 above the usual number; the Letter of the 19th March, 850; April, 850; 28th May, no additional copies; 22nd August (Letter to Lord North), 100; (Letter to Lord Mansfield), 600; April, 1771, 800; June (Letter to the Duke of Grafton), 100; July (ditto), 250; 24th July (Letter to Horne Tooke), none; August (ditto), 200; September (Letter to the Duke of Grafton), 250; same month (Letter to the Livory of London), the sale fell 250 below the usual demand; 5th October, the usual

number; 28th November (to the Duke of Grafton), 350 additional.

One fact in explanation of these figures should be mentioned, and that is, that the Letters were reprinted by other papers, and supplied to different circles of readers, which checked the circulation of the *Public Advertiser*. Anonymous writers, of whatever quality, seldom widen the area of a journal's influence; and at the time when Sir Bulwer Lytton and Benjamin Disraeli were contributing to the *Press* weekly newspaper, the circulation was perfectly stationary.

We leave the shadowy "Junius" as we found him; and when discovered (so those men tell us who know most about the subject), he will not be one of the accredited "forty," but an obscure man whose name, perhaps, has never been heard before.

Dramatic criticism, as a department of a newspaper, dates its rise from about 1770; and if the present system of appointing play-writer critics is allowed to continue, it will die of internal rottenness before it reaches its hundredth year.

The following are the oldest existing newspapers:—

A brother of Woodfall's, William, has also gained himself a name in the history of the press, having brought out the *Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser*, June 28, 1769. He was at once the printer, editor, and parliamentary reporter of the new paper, and in the latter capacity was so faithfully served by an extraordinary memory that he went by the name of "Memory Woodfall." He continued to carry on the *Chronicle* till 1789, when he left it, and started the *Diary*, which proved a failure. The *Morning Chronicle* is not, however, the oldest of existing papers: a diminutive sheet of prices of indigo, tea, cotton, cochineal; of advertisements of "sales by the candle," "rummage sales," &c., claims that distinction, and is all that is left to us of that *Public Ledger* which was started January 12, 1760, by Newberry, of St. Paul's, under the editorship of Griffith Jones.

Politically considered, the most interesting struggle in connexion with the press is the fight to obtain the undoubted right to report parliamentary speeches. This concession was not wrung from Lords and Commons without a severe contest, in which all the honour and suffering is on the side of printers, authors, and publishers; and all the disgrace and contempt on the side of the legislative bodies. Printer-hunting was put down—chiefly by the agency of the City of London—in 1772, and from that hour the press may be considered as the acknowledged representative of the people.

The *Morning Post* dates from 1772; the *Morning Herald* from 1780. Between these two events—that is, in 1778—appeared the first Sunday newspaper called *Johnson's Sunday Monitor*. In 1785, on the 13th of January, was published No. 1 of the *Daily Universal Register*, a paper of four pages, which, on the 1st of January, 1783, changed its name to *THE TIMES*. In this year, also, the first (daily) evening paper was started by Peter Stuart, and called the *Star*. The *Times* made no great stride for upwards of twenty years, and its ultimate success is due to the sagacity of its proprietor, Mr. Walter, who was the first to see the importance of cultivating advertisements as the foundation of a paper's circulation and influence.

The *Morning Advertiser* was established in 1794, by the licensed victuallers of London, its profits being devoted to the maintenance of their asylum.

Discarding the history of the Provincial, Scotch, Irish, and Colonial press, to which Mr. Andrews devotes some space, we will leave the last century, and gather a few facts from the second volume concerning contemporary organs.

At the beginning of the century, the relative position of the leading morning journals stood thus:—

The *Morning Post*, which, seven years before, only sold three hundred and fifty copies daily, now stood second in the ranks of the morning press; the order being—(1st) *Morning Chronicle*, (2nd) *Morning Post*, (3rd) *Morning Herald*, (4th) *Morning Advertiser*, (5th) *Times*. Had Coleridge's writings nothing to do with this?

In 1814 the *Times* had distanced its competitors, and it fixed itself in its new position by the introduction of steam power in printing:—

Having taken his measures for securing the receipt of early intelligence, Walter began to be impatient at the slowness of the process by which it was issued out to the public, and, for some time after 1801, had been in silent confederacy with an ingenious compositor named Thomas Martyn, who had been visited with an idea of the practicability of working the press without manual labour. So violent was the opposition of the pressmen to any scheme of the kind, that the experiments had all to be made in the greatest secrecy; but the enterprise came to

a dead-lock for want of funds; the old logographic printer, who was still the principal proprietor, coming to a resolution to advance no more money for the purpose. Still his son the manager cherished the idea, and in the year 1814 gave an opportunity to Frederick Koenig, a Saxon printer, and his friend Bauer, of maturing a scheme which they had in their heads. The machinery was set up in secrecy and silence: a whisper that something was going on had got among the printers, and they had not scrupled openly to declare that death to the inventor and destruction to his machine awaited any attempts to introduce mechanism into their trade. At last all was ready for the experiment—the pressmen were ordered to await the arrival of the foreign news, when, about six o'clock in the morning, Walter entered the room, and announced to them that the *Times* was already printed—by steam! He then firmly declared that, if they attempted violence, he had sufficient force at hand to repress it; but that, if they behaved quietly, their wages should be continued to them till they got employment. The men wisely saw that resistance would only lead to their ruin, and gave in to the power of steam. On that morning, the 29th of November, 1814, the readers of the *Times* were informed that the "journal of this day presents to the public the practical result of the greatest improvement connected with printing since the discovery of the art itself. The reader of this paragraph now holds in his hand one of the many thousand impressions of the *Times* newspaper, which were taken off last night by a mechanical apparatus. A system of machinery almost organic has been devised and arranged, which, while it relieves the human frame of its most laborious efforts in printing, far exceeds all human powers in rapidity and despatch."

With the abolition of the advertisement and stamp duty, the history of British journalism closes, and there only remains one more letter—the paper duty—to be knocked off, when this great engine of thought will be perfectly free.

Mr. Andrews's second volume overflows with accounts of living writers, some of the particulars being gleaned, we fear, from not very reliable sources. He confounds Mr. Dilke, senior, the restorer of the *Athenæum*, with his son, Mr. C. Wentworth Dilke, the leading organiser of the Great Exhibition; he leaves out the *Press* weekly newspaper, which, until within the last few months, was a recognised Disraeli organ; he has not heard of the *Critic*, the *Field*, the *Law Times*, or the *Clerical Journal*! he is not aware that the advertisement duty has been repealed for some years, or that the *Morning Star* is now the same size as the *Times*. He has had a very wide field to traverse, which may be some excuse for a few mistakes, but when we find errors and omissions concerning the very year in which the book is published, it tends to shake our faith in that portion of the history which deals with the remoter facts of British journalism.

THE APPLICATION AND LANGUAGE OF SCIENCE.

Novum Organon Renovatum. By William Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Corresponding Member of the Institute of France. Being the Second Part of the *Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences*. Third Edition, with large additions. John W. Parker and Sons.

THE title of this book sufficiently designates its purport and scope; and to make this understanding secure, the author, in the first words of his Preface, carefully expatiates on his intentions and object.

Even if Bacon's *Novum Organum* had possessed the character to which it aspired as completely as was possible in its own day, it would at present need renovation; and even if no such book had ever been written, it would be a worthy undertaking to determine the machinery, intellectual, social, and material, by which human knowledge can best be augmented. Bacon could only divine how sciences might be constructed; we can trace, in their history, how their construction has taken place. However sagacious were his conjectures, the facts which have really occurred must give additional instruction; however large were his anticipations, the actual progress of science since his time has illustrated them in all their extent. And as to the structure and operation of the organ by which truth is to be collected from nature—that is, the methods by which science is to be promoted—we know that, though Bacon's general maxims are sagacious and animating, his particular precepts failed in his hands, and are now practically useless. This, perhaps, was not wonderful, seeing that they were, as I have said, mainly derived from conjectures respecting knowledge and the progress of knowledge; but at the present day, when, in several provinces of knowledge we have a large actual progress of solid truth to look back upon, we may make the like attempt with the prospect of a better success, at least on that ground. It may be a task, not hopeless, to extract from the past progress of science the elements of

an effectual and substantial method of scientific discovery. The advances which have, during the last three centuries, been made in the physical sciences—in Astronomy, in Physics, in Chemistry, in Natural History, in Physiology—these are allowed by all to be real, to be great, to be striking; may it not be that the steps of progress in these different cases have in them something alike? May it not be that in each advancing movement of such knowledge there is some common principle, some common process? May it not be that discoveries are made by an organ which has something uniform in its working? If we can show that this is so, we shall have the *New Organ*, which Bacon aspired to construct, renovated according to our advanced position and office.

We have quoted these sentences thus fully, convinced that space would be best economised by allowing the author fully to express the scope of the book, and thus to save the necessity of our own explanation and comment, necessarily less summary and concise. The relation of the *Novum Organon Renovatum* to the *Novum Organum* is simply this: Bacon, with little previous help, necessarily, therefore, suggesting the further course of science provisionally and conjecturally, but nevertheless standing upon the just dogmatism built up for him as a foundation by faith in the universal applicability of his method and practical experience, in experimental fields, of its efficacy, sends forth a crowd of investigators into the varied domains of nature, each more or less having imbibed and bearing with him the spirit of the new philosophy of patience and search. Successive generations and bands of them pursue each their respective paths, into territories various, but mapped out by the same chart, subject to the same rule, and to be inquired into by the same method. Each brings to the great emporium of scientific truth and methodical arrangements his own genius and trophies. Seated in this central and commanding observatory, Dr. Whewell applies each science and its varied steps marked out by Bacon's precepts, since Bacon's time, to the text of the *Novum Organum*, and declares in what measure its detailed rules and precepts are made good by their practical application, in what degree they must be modified and recast, and what is the reciprocal light shed upon the further progress of each respective science by the journey made by its sister inquiries.

Most tempting is it to enlarge in this vein; to compare the position of science as surveyed by Bacon and Whewell; to contrast the special aptitude of each of the men for the special requirements of the self-chosen cosmical task of each. Devious but appropriate by-paths might also entice us, such as an estimate of the value and efficacy of such wide and comprehensive views, an inquiry into the mental qualities requisite for the survey, a contrast and comparison of the objects of such works as that now under review and Humboldt's *Cosmos*. Such a treatment of the theme would be admissible if the volume before us were a first edition, and if Dr. Whewell had only just brought his great work before the public. But we have only to chronicle and criticise what is new in the book and meets our eyes for the first time.

The *Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences* is divided by its author into three parts—the "History of the Sciences," the "History of Scientific Ideas," and that now before us, now published, like the others, in a separate and compact form, on the "Methods of Scientific Discovery." The first has regard to the *facts* of Science; the second contains the history of those *ideas* by which such facts are turned into Theories; the third (the *Novum Organon Renovatum*) furnishes the rules and methods by which facts may be gathered and treasured, classified under their respective unity-giving ideas, and by which men may stand upon the two general truths thus gained, and attract to their vantage ground new facts, unclassified else and unprolific of further gains.

A preliminary resumption of aphorisms concerning ideas binds the third part of the plan to its predecessor, the "History of Ideas." A book on "Knowledge," having regard to "two principal processes by which Science is constructed"—the explanation of conceptions and the colligation of facts—treats in minute detail the historical progress of Science, the use of definitions, of axioms, so-called accidental discoveries, invention as a part of induction, the use and tests of hypotheses; the logic of induction, the laws of phenomena and of causes, the relations of art and science, and the classification of science. A further book on "Methods employed in the Formation of Science" compares and fixes the modes of progression in the various sciences, and discusses at length methods of

observing, of acquiring scientific ideas, analyses the process of induction, gives rules for the construction of conceptions, and explains the methods of induction depending on resemblance. One short chapter, on the "Application of Inductive Truths," furnishes a considerable amount of new matter.

We can only give, and that meagrely, the general scope of this chapter. Dr. Whewell, starting by an exposition of the verification of theories by further observations and experiments, popularly illustrates his theme by the constant exemplification of the leading doctrines of chemistry by each chemist in his laboratory, and by the case of astronomy, where in observatories the consequences of theories are habitually compared with the results of observation, and where *tables*, "as it were, challenge nature to deny the truth of discoveries." The processes occupying this period of the history of each great discovery he appropriately designates "the *sequel* of the epoch." In a second aphorism, and its accompanying comment, he adds that sometimes further observations, instead of verifying, supply corrections of the *constants* involved in theories, and sometimes *additions* to theories. The extension of well-established theories to the explanation of new facts is appositely exemplified by Laplace's explanation, by the doctrine of universal gravitation, of the cycle, among the perturbations of Jupiter's satellites, observed by Bradley and Wargentine, and by them unaccounted for, and by the adduction by Lagrange of mechanical principles as explanatory of the coincidence of the nodes of the moon's equator with those of her orbit. From optical, electrical, magnetical, and chemical science he adduces other instances of "felicities of this kind."

While candidly admitting that useful arts have as often led science to her discoveries, as sprung from them, he dwells with justifiable pride on such inventions as the weather-glass, the air-pump, the safety-lamp, the diving-bell, the balloon, the electric telegraph, the telescope, the photographic arts, and the steam-engine, as improved by Watt, as being directly produced and springing from advances in theoretical science. Such instances are multiplied with most interesting profusion. Thereby he teaches the superiority of the method of improving art by science, to the blind gropings of mere practical habit.

The fourth and last book on the "Language of Science" is rich in new matter. Technology and terminology are expounded fully in their origin, growth, and the consideration of the rules by which they can be made most clear and expansive, as new *facts* and new *ideas* require new *names* and new *terms*. Here we can do nothing more than give the *summa fastigia rerum*. A sketch is given of the growth of the formation of technical terms in the ancient period of sciences, by the three methods of appropriating common words and fixing their meaning (as *sphere*, *plane*, *rhombus*), by constructing terms containing their description (as *quadrangle*, *polygon*), and by constructing terms containing reference to a theory (as *right ascension* of a star, the *equation of the centre* of the sun, *momentum*, *reaction*). Then comes the genesis of systematic nomenclature, terminology, and modification of terms to express theoretical relations, all proper to the modern period of science.

Here the universality of Dr. Whewell's acquaintance with the cosmos of scientific truth becomes apparent; and all is compressed into due shape, place, and proportion, by a most mathematical unity and precision. To quote or condense would be impossible. This book consists of a successive application to a number of sciences sufficient to represent the whole, of the most summary and precise rules for the rendering of language, to its utmost capacity, serviceable for the purposes of arrangement and progression. Here Bacon's method of aphorisms, adopted by Dr. Whewell, all through his great work, is most largely made use of. By it a clearness and compactness are given to the rapid journey from field to field of science, otherwise hopelessly impossible. And the reader, even of moderate capacity and scientific attainment, is enabled to seize and hold in his mind a clear idea of the broad rules on which a correct nomenclature (and through this, a correct classification) of science rests.

Of the additions to this part of the *Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences* we can only, in conclusion, say that they were called for; that the progress of science in various directions, since the first publication of the work, required its extension and amplification; that the new void has been amply filled; that this new organ of science is fairly abreast of its

last discoveries; and, as far as methodology and nomenclature are concerned, large room and provision are by it made for the orderly garnering of new truths in the repertory of human knowledge.

REDMARSH RECTORY.

Redmarsh Rectory. A Tale of Life. By Nona Bellairs. 3 vols. Skeet.

THIS novel is dedicated to the "Squire of Progression," who this mysterious patron may be we profess to be unable to unravel—the nine hundred pages or so affording no clue to his whereabouts. The novel has also the advantage of some authentic letters from "F.M. his Grace the late Duke of Wellington," with an episodic story dovetailed into the work, we suspect, for the sake of the letters; as neither story nor letters have any very legitimate connexion with the tale, and might have served as "fillings up" for any other work the writer has written or may intend hereafter to write.

Having cleared the way thus far, we proceed to give an outline of the story. The most prominent figure in the various tableaux is Edward Sidney, a parson by compulsion, the matter having been planned and settled by his parent, Colonel Sidney, in infancy. Edward Sidney shows neither moral nor religious fitness for his serious vocation. At college he runs into debt and dissipation to such an extent as to plunge his father into serious pecuniary embarrassments. His father dies—he continues his collegiate peccadilloes, adding to them the larger vice of gambling. This completes the ruin of his early prospects in life, for the upshot is that he is rusticated, and his Church prospects for the present blighted. He leaves England—he makes his way to Sardinia—he meets at an olive gathering a beautiful Roman Catholic peasant, Magdalena—he marries her—he deserts her just as she was about to become a mother on meeting with a friend who informs him that his college debts are paid and that he need no longer fear arrest on his return to England. He does return to England, penniless, and without occupation. He battles with poverty for two years, and is reduced at one time to such distress as to attract the casual notice of a charming young lady in the street, who compassionately presents him with half a sovereign. During these two years Edward Sidney thus amuses himself:—

He maintained himself by writing for periodicals—poetry, essays, stories, &c.; but his views of life were so unpractical, and his style so obscure, that it fared but badly with him.

The literary young lady, lazily turning over the leaves of the highly-decorated periodical, would say—

"Here is another story by Edward Sidney; it is very pretty, but so exceedingly unreal."

Dear lady, had he told you a tale of *real* life, would you have listened to it as readily. Your eyes are wet with tears over the disappointed loves of his Julias and Marias; your bosom thrills at the narrow escapes and heroic dangers endured for the smile of a bright eye by his Algernons and Fredericks. What if, instead, he had told you *truth*?

Of weary days and sleepless nights to gain his scanty bread? Of the stifling heat of the garret where God's free air never comes—of days and weeks spent with no human voice to cheer him, no sound but the dull, ceaseless roll of carriages, and the prowling cat, to break the dull monotony of his life?—day by day, week by week, the same unvarying round of want and care.

Now this is a fanciful picture, drawn rather from imagination and stereotyped representations of the miseries of Grub-street authors, than from fact. Our own experience of this class of literary drudges, and it is tolerably extensive, tends to the impression that although writers for periodicals, &c., become by no means Rothschilds in a pecuniary point of view, yet they do somehow contrive to rub on with tolerable comfort, and to pass through life rather jollily than otherwise. This, however, by the way. Some heaven-born rich relative, at the very nick of time, leaves Edward Sidney a legacy of 4000*l.* Edward Sidney thereupon returns to college and takes orders, which brings him to Redmarsh in the capacity of curate. Here the interest and purpose of the novel commence. The inmates of Redmarsh Rectory are the Rector, Mr. Beresford, a very pleasant, very orthodox sort of personage, and his daughter Laura—a Hobe in person, a veritable Church of England parson in petticoats, and the donor of the eleemosynary half-guinea. Sir Henry Lovell, a wealthy neighbour, plain and honourable, mainly and high-principled, is in love with Laura, and stands a fair chance of winning her, until Edward Sidney comes, like a dark cloud, to cast his unwholesome shadow

over the sunny interior of the Redmarsh Rectory. Edward Sidney is represented as strikingly handsome, dark-haired and browed, sallow, and sentimental. He quickly makes his way into Laura's affections. Sir Henry Lovell, who offers his hand, is discarded, and Edward Sidney accepted. Between the acceptance and the marriage a certain time is allowed to elapse, which gives an opportunity to the author to draw out and develop more at large the specialties of both hero and heroine. The first has throughout made serious love to Laura, although uncertain whether he has not a lawful wife still living in Italy, exhibiting himself as a lackadaisical utterer of overstrained sentimentalities, while the last comes out strong as a young lady singularly blind to the advantages of a suitable match, and wonderfully awake to the raptures of a union with an unknown clerical *roué* and semi-adventurer. We have some new scenes and personages introduced on the occasion of a trip to Wales. Welsh life in one of its aspects—its religious aspect—is well and truly painted, but we suspect from social conditions which existed some time ago, and which, if they have not wholly disappeared, are fast disappearing. The characters of Lord and Lady Melford are contrasted with force and humour. Lucy Demster is one of the freshest characters in the work, and from the glimpse we have into her well kept "secret" we cannot help giving half a sigh to the dreary fate to which the author in his remorseless will has consigned her. Frederick Demster and the Irish heiress, and descendant of Irish kings, Miss O'Grady, give life and variety to several of the scenes. So do the pictures of mining life and miners, with their brutalities and low debaucheries. Then we are introduced to characters which are becoming very common in our circulating library literature—Puseyite priests and their doings. We are made acquainted with a sprig of the Puseyite family in the person of Mr. de Vere, who, having contrived to pervert one young lady to Popery, weds her. We are occasionally treated to theological disquisitions something like what we might presume would pass between Dr. Pusey and Dr. Cumming over a bottle of Soyer's nectar. Mr. de Vere represents Puseyism, Miss Laura and Miss Lucy are an embodiment of unadulterated Protestantism. Mr. de Vere, we are bound to say, in these Tractarian logomachies comes off but second best. His array of sophisms are bowled down like so many ninepins by the ladies, and he retires from the field, as such black sheep ought to do in every novel, with metaphorical marks of the mauling he has been subjected to. The climax of the tale by this time begins to develop itself. Suspicions have got abroad that Edward Sidney has a wife yet living, nevertheless the bridal day arrives without any *éclaircissement* on the part of Edward Sidney, who, however, on that day writes to his affianced, with whom he is represented as insanely in love, a note, taking leave of her for ever. He makes his way to Sardinia, and finds that his deserted wife has died some time since, leaving a son. He falls mortally sick, and is attended in his last illness by Laura and her father. Several years are permitted to elapse; Sir Henry Lovell then succeeds in his suit and marries Laura, who has by this time become aware of the superior worth of her manly suitor.

The novel has a great deal of merit, but it has some serious defects. It is written too much in fragmentary style—abrupt transitions—sudden and spasmodic apostrophes, with the use of asterisks to mark the breaks. We think these are defects—in this opinion we shall be at issue with the author, who doubtless regards them as beauties. In summing up our review of this production, we do not hesitate to say that it exhibits more than common talent, and considerable originality, and, had the various strands of the narrative been more coherent and connected, the interest of the reader—who will possibly feel annoyed and disappointed that such an unprincipled clerical popinjay as Edward Sidney should have succeeded in captivating Laura Boreford rather than such a fine, manly rival as Sir Henry Lovell—would have been greatly enhanced.

THE CHURCH AND THE MASSES.

Lectures and Addresses on Literary and Social Topics.
By the late Rev. Frederick W. Robertson, M.A., of Brighton.
Smith, Elder, and Co.

Most of our readers must be acquainted with the name of the author of this book. By some, it may be, he is accepted as a sound enunciator of sound

doctrine. To others the name is probably suggestive of nothing but heterodoxy—Pantheism, Neologianism. He belonged to that clerical school which public nomenclature has confessed its incapacity to define, by clubbing it vaguely together under the designation of "Broad Church." Now, within this field are contained two most contradictory elements: the one, a latitude of opinion and indifference, arising from insincerity and heartlessness; the other, an earnest, manly, genial school of thinkers, certain of whose doctrines are, we verily believe, most dangerous, especially in the light of their further development, but whose efforts and public work are most disinterested, popular, and conducing in no small degree to the rejunction of the severed bond between the Church and the masses. To the "Broad Church" party, and to its latter element, Mr. Robertson belonged. We are glad that this book brings him and his mind and heart before us in what were, comparatively speaking, the secular aspects of his ministry; for we are spared the unpleasant duty of unfavourably criticising the opinions of so estimable a man, which we should have felt compelled to discharge to the best of our light and ability had one of the volumes of his sermons been before us for review.

The book is dedicated by its (anonymous) editor to working men, and specially those of Brighton, among whom, and for whom, the author of the lectures worked. All that the volume contains, with the exception of eight pages, was spoken to the men of Brighton; but there is not one word or idea of merely local interest. All might have been appropriately spoken, all may be most beneficially read wherever there are honest minds trying to work out for themselves and their fellows the hard social and political problems which closely elbow them at all hands, and demand those definite answers to the arrival at which minds have to balance so many considerations, and consciences to weigh so many conflicting rights and obligations. Two addresses delivered to the Brighton Working Men's Institute—one inaugural, the other advocating the exclusion of sceptical works from their library; two lectures on the Influence of Poetry on the Working Classes; a lecture on Wordsworth, with notes of speeches and addresses delivered on five public occasions, make up the book. The key to Mr. Robertson's success with, and acceptability to, the alienated working classes—whether Chartist, Socialist, Atheist, or representing any other aspect of antagonism to established faith and opinion—is to be found in the following sentences, and they contain his own determinate theory and realised practise of life:—

A minister of the Church of England occupies a very peculiar position. He stands, generally by birth, always by position, between the higher and lower ranks. He has free access to the mansion of the noble, and welcome in the cottage of the labourer. And if I understand aright the mission of a minister of the Church of England, his peculiar and sacred call is, to stand as a link of union between the two extremes of society; to demand of the highest in this land, with all respect, but yet firmly, the performance of their duty to those beneath them; to soften down the asperities, and to soothe the burning jealousies which are too often found rankling in the minds of those who, from a position full of wretchedness, look up with almost excusable bitterness on such as are surrounded with earthly comforts.

In these sentences a text is contained on which, without digression or irrelevancy, many a homily might be written. Whether rightly or wrongly, the opinion of those classes which are furthest alienated from the Church and orthodox Christianity is that the clergy have not and are not occupying that position and discharging that conciliatory function designated by Mr. Robertson, as quoted by us. High Church is looked upon as an upper-class creed, Low Church as a middle-class, shop-keeping creed; and after you have classified to High and Low Church their own clerical adherents, few clergymen remain unappropriated. The tacit but deep conviction about Tractarianism is, that it is the addition of fashion to exciting operative and courtly display, rather than a self-originating, warm, emotional desire for sensuous worship, that creates a craving for ritualism in church services and infallible sacerdotalism in the persons of priests. Somehow or other, the shrewdness of the on-looking masses opines that Messrs. Liddell and Bennet are Belgravian pots, because Belgravia adores the sonorous clangour of *Trovatore* or *Le Prophète* spectacular, choral, and orchestral shows. In the popular mind, crinolines and chasubles are classed together; and the money that found the 80,000£ worth of gewgaws in the Wells-street temple is

thought to come from the same sources as supported Lord Ingestre's Cremorne fête.

Believing, as we do, that the doctrines taught by the Low Church party are the doctrines for the teaching of which the Church of England was founded, that they are the doctrines of scriptural Christianity, and that they are inherently, and in their own nature, popular, and calculated to command an affirmative response from every dispassionate and calmly-questioned human heart—we have to seek an explanation of the undeniable fact that they do not, with any marked progress, attract the masses to Christian teaching, in causes external to the creed itself and attaching to the conditions of its manifestation. We hardly need to stop to support our statement of the inherent and natural popularity of Evangelical doctrine. Every religious movement in English history supported by the popular voice, has embodied a creed of the Evangelical type. In Lollardism, the Reformation, the Presbyterianism of the era of the first two English Stuart kings, Brownism, or the Independency of the Commonwealth, Wesleyanism, the movement with which the name of Mr. Wilberforce is most naturally associated, which clothed itself in such works as the London Missionary Society,—in all these, what are called Evangelical doctrines were contained. Wickliffe, the Marian martyrs, Owen, Bunyan, Baxter, John Wesley, Whitfield, Hervey, John Newton, and Rowland Hill taught no other doctrines than those now preached from Low Church pulpits. And these names, we believe, represent every religious awakening or national testimony which England has seen since Chaucer's day, which was really popular, and affected the people's hearts.

We are endeavouring to look at this matter with dispassionate judgment and critically, and thus far we have arrived at this conclusion: that the Evangelical and Low Church party, though holding their own within the Church, acting vigorously and healthily, rearing up new generations in a thorough indoctrination of Scripture truth, identical in creed with the great majority of dissenters, and acting with them on a large common ground, are yet not acting aggressively on surrounding irreligion with the success which it would be naturally imagined would, under the Divine blessing, attend the operation of such agencies as City missions, out-door preaching, special working-classes services, district visiting, and the like.

Without entering upon the polemical question of the relations between Church and State, we might have urged, as in some degree explanatory of this unsatisfactory state of things, that a state-supported religion, although possessing special advantages, is looked upon with a certain disfavour by large sections of the proletarian mass, who refuse to look upon a "parson" as a minister of Christ, but regard or pretend to regard him as a public official, whose trade is the Church, and who is paid to preach out of the taxes paid by them. That this cause, however, whether largely applicable or not to the solution of the problem, is not adequate and sufficient, must be at once admitted when it is reflected that dissent is no more successively aggressive on the outlying masses than evangelical State-churchism.

We do not pretend thoroughly to solve the problem; nor, if we did, should we propose a solution where the full space requisite to substantiate it was wanting. But we do believe that evangelical churchmen would find at least one key to the popular heart, now unpossessed by them, if they pondered seriously the example of such men as Mr. Robertson, and the statement we have quoted from his lecture. Let clergymen who wish to win the masses to religion remember this serious fact, that they start in their course with an encumbrance and a difficulty to which no other national or non-conforming church in Europe is subjected. *They are members of an extremely rich establishment, almost every one of whose clergymen springs from the upper and middle classes.* There is hardly a drop of proletarian blood in their body. In England the Church is the most exclusive profession. In every other country in Europe the Church is the only learned profession to which poverty is no bar. This statement will apply with almost equal truthfulness to Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, or Russia.

The English masses believe that clerics, however well disposed, think for them instead of thinking with them. They repel their patronage and benefactions. Their hearts would open, and remain open, in spite of any cross-grained ultraism of opinion, to their manly sympathy and free, unosten-

tatious mutual counsel-taking. Considerable personal acquaintance with the irreligious masses enables us with some degree of confidence to assert that Broad Church is the only division of the Church at which they do not sneer. If so, might not Evangelicals borrow the weapons which in the other hands have proved successful? We do not wish clergymen to turn politicians and demagogues; but they have a strong warrant and injunction to be "all things to all men." If in secular and social matters, they really fulfilled Mr. Robertson's ideal of "standing as a link of union between the two extremes of society," and gave themselves, heart and soul, to "softening down the asperities and soothing the jealousies which are too often rankling in the minds" of the masses, many avenues, now coldly closed, would be thrown open for the entrance of Christian doctrine to tens of thousands of now estranged human hearts.

LIFE IN VICTORIA.

Life in Victoria (Australia). By William Kelly. Two Vols. Chapman and Hall.

MR. KELLY is a gentleman who has travelled much, who has been across the Rocky Mountains to the great Salt Lake Valley, and great Sierra Nevada; who has been through the diggings of California; who has lived every variety of Australian life; and who is now on his way to British Columbia. Such a man must have much to tell, and he pours it out in no niggardly manner. His book might have been a succession of newspaper correspondent's letters; and it wants but one thing—a little digestion of material. The history of Victoria for the last five years (1853 to 1858), social and political, from Governor Latrobe to Hotham, and from Hotham to Barkly, is contained in the two volumes; but so inextricably mixed up with narratives of merely personal and accidental adventure, that those may separate it who can. The coarse, brutal life of the mining population of the colony, and their dependants, is given with no loving hand, and a little tendency is exhibited to take the individual as an unerring type of the mass. Mr. Kelly's style is fast rather than humorous; something like that of Mr. G. F. Train, the American merchant, who has written on the same subject; and he is, to some extent, safe, as long as he keeps to the surface of things. Many men can give a very readable account of the physical aspects of a colony, who are incapable of predicting its destiny, or of theorising upon its political economy. Mr. Wingrove Cooke was amusing, though prejudiced, during his China mission, until he dabbled with the currency question, and discoursed upon the flow of silver to the East.

The extravagance of diggers and diggers' wives in 1853; the roads four feet deep in liquid mud; the scarcity of lodgings, their character, and their prices; the language of the rough settlers, their habits and their crimes; the meeting with old acquaintances in very novel positions; and many other things made familiar to the public by the agency of the press, are again described at some length. The following picture of a digger's wife at the washing-tub will give some idea of the state of things existing at that time:—

The days when the digger had a sick headache, and his lady for a little relaxation condescended to "get up a few of her light things," she always dressed for the washing-tub. Tying her long hair at the back of her head in a hard knot, and transfixing it with a huge gold pin with a mother-of-pearl head, she would then shake off her loose morning robe, and, having disengaged the body, get into the skirts of a satin dress, only slightly mottled with punch and mustard stains, but nevertheless protected from suds spatters by a thick bandana cut in the form of a stomacher apron, concluding her toilet by clasping on a pair of massive bracelets, throwing a heavy watch chain over her neck, and stuffing a carved timepiece into her virtuous bosom. Thus arrayed, I presume, to show her neighbours that she did not wash for filthy lucre, or contemptible economy, but only as a colonial substitute for crochet-work.

Mr. Kelly gives us some interesting particulars concerning the Australian press, from which it appears that the first newspaper started was the *Melbourne Advertiser*, published at Port Phillip, in manuscript, on the first of January, 1838. Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner was the founder and proprietor of this pen-and-ink journal, and nine numbers were circulated before any type could be procured. Several other papers followed before the establishment of the *Argus*, now the leading organ, which publishes a supplement equal in area to the London *Times*. Speaking of the way in which this journal

secured its ascendancy in a rough, but busy country, where one auctioneering firm earns nearly two hundred thousand pounds sterling a year for selling cattle, Mr. Kelly says "its advertisements, contrary to the general rule, secured its circulation." Here our energetic traveller is at fault, as we know from the secret history of our own leading journal. The elder Mr. Walters, the creator of the gigantic property, did not concern himself much in engaging the highest literary talent for his paper, or in increasing the staff of his correspondents; but he did a wiser, and a more far-sighted thing, he cultivated the advertising trade from its loftiest heights in commerce, to its lowest depths amongst domestic servants, sure that when the *Times* became the great advertising medium, its circulation would be fixed upon a firm and enduring basis. This must be the case with newspapers in all communities, and we record the fact for the guidance of literary emigrants to British Columbia.

The account of the struggles which ended in the overthrow of the license tax on diggers, is important as showing the resistance to imposts on the part of a young colonial state, and the utter feebleness of a marionette governor appointed by the home Government. The political future of Australia will be like the present of America—a burst into independence at the first pressure of authority.

The persecution of the Chinese immigrants, and the imposition of a poll-tax upon them of ten shillings a month, is the seed of a difficulty which, if not looked to in time, may develop into another slavery question, more troublesome than the one in America. We are glad to find our author speaking out boldly against this gross injustice to harmless and industrious foreigners; and also showing how favourably the prudence of the Irish emigrant stands out against the improvidence of the boasting and self-satisfied Saxon. We know even less of our neighbours and dependants across the channel than we do of the African or the Japanese.

As we have said before, our author depends more upon the matter of his book than he does upon his style, for in addition to giving the coarseness of colonial dialogue without any pruning, he occasionally favours us with magnificent phrases, and talks about "gaunt hunger gripping the bowels of the people in its torturing grasp." We close our notice by quoting an anecdote of theatrical life in Victoria:—

Lola Montes, after a short preliminary engagement at the Theatre Royal Melbourne, was induced to visit Sandhurst, where a new and splendid theatre had just been finished, and which Lola filled in every corner night after night with enthusiastic audiences, imperturbable in their good humour and determination to be satisfied and indulgent under all circumstances. For when Lola did not feel in a mood to exhibit the "Spider Dance" (a universal favourite, and always on the bill), or some other advertised attraction, she would come out before the drop-scene, like Charles Mathews in the *Critic*, to tell the audience some story and make an insinuating excuse, which was always received with uproarious satisfaction. I remember one evening—I think it was on the occasion of her benefit—when every one gave way to the impression that the "Spider" would be given in all its variations, and eager lads and lasses, who crowded from the remotest gullies, were impatient for the termination of the play, in order to see the charming danseuse in this popular ballet. There was a positive hum of delightful expectation as the curtain fell. Every countenance was radiant with anxiety; every eye was "skinned" in watchfulness; every ear was at full cock to catch any sound denoting the approach of the longed-for moment. The ordinary interval was provokingly exceeded. Yet several minutes more elapsed without the expected tinkle, when a gruff digger arose in the pit, and thus addressed the drop-scene in good-humoured remonstrance: "Come, Lola; damn it, come on, ole gal, before the moon goes down." And on she did come, in front of the curtain, with a hand on that part of her person where gripes are said to dwell, shaking her head, too, in indication of pain; but her face gave no token of sympathy. However, the farce burst prematurely by the aforesaid digger's inquiring if "she took the water neat?" an ironical sally that provoked a general roar, in which Lola most heartily joined; and when silence was restored, she tendered this bit of advice to her friends. "Never," said she, "eat any of your preserved Bendigo lobsters; I tried some after the play, and only that I had the good luck of having a good 'Spider' within reach I was a gone coon. (Thunders of applause.) I cannot, therefore, give you the 'Spider' dance to-night—(spasm)—but go all of you and drink honest spiders

* "Spider," an American drink, compounded of brandy and lemonade.

to my health, and I will do the same to yours." The house (forgetting the disappointment) rose at her bidding in a shout of joyous applause, which reached an astounding climax as she returned with the postscriptive recommendation "to be sure and put the brandy in first."

POEMS OF GOETHE.

Poems and Ballads of Goethe. Translated by W. Edmondstone Aytoun, D.C.L., and Theodore Martin.

William Blackwood and Sons.

THE smaller poems of Goethe, like those of every great poet, bring the master nearer to the scholar's level, and for this reason are especially dear to the real lovers of the bard. Those who admire "The Paradise Lost" of Milton, but yet think it open to criticism, will readily concede the perfect finish of his "Allegro" and his "Il Penseroso," his sonnets, "Lycidas," and his hymn of "The Nativity," and never question their beauty. Thus, with many who could never penetrate the meaning of "Faust," the songs and ballads of its mighty author are esteemed as so many gems of the rarest quality. They are so many sports of the great poet's mind, and the ordinary student appreciates him better when at play than when at work. It is then they sympathise and understand each other, without strain or trouble. They meet as fellows, not as teacher and learner.

Some, however, of these minor poems of the German master are difficult enough, for not seldom they paint a mood of the mind capricious enough in itself, and hard for the reader to hit; nay, which he cannot hit at all, unless he can place himself in the exact position of the poet at the time of writing. To the translator, also, they present another difficulty. Many of them aim only at the merit of execution; and these are so nicely finished, that if they are to be rendered into English, they must be perfect in the choice of word and phrase, in rhythmical movement, in rhyme, and whatsoever constitutes the charm of exquisite poetry in the most exquisite verse. To accomplish this end, literal translation is not sufficient, is even sometimes most adverse; and it will happen that the poem must be rewritten in the new language, in the same spirit, and in diction of the same sweetness, though not in the same words. There are few translators, it will be readily believed, equal to a task like this.

This task, however, Professor Aytoun and Mr. Theodore Martin have undertaken, and perhaps two better men could not have been selected for its due performance. They had already been associated in a joint production, entitled "Bon Gaultier's Ballads," which the world has received with favour, a verdict that promises well for their co-operation in the work before us. They seem to have played readily and skilfully into one another's hands; each in the first instance selecting the pieces suited to his genius, and then submitting to each other's revision. In some difficult cases, they have both wrought assiduously on the same poem and presented the joint result.

The principal poem in the collection must, we suppose, be esteemed "The Bride of Corinth," which bears and merits a high reputation in Germany; and on this the translators have bestowed their united exertions. Their labour has evidently been one of love, and they, with some justice, have commended their original as something complete and absolutely perfect. We doubt, however, whether the English reader in general will participate in these raptures. The fact is, that English and German poems differ in one important particular. The former adopt not only a certain diction, which is especially called poetic, but revel in the use or the abuse of metaphor in the expression of ideas, sometimes even in this way elevating even common-places into apparent dignity. Our old poets uniformly did this to excess; and our more fervent modern writers, though somewhat more choice in their figures, are little less abundant. This fact, indeed, makes one of the difficulties in the way of Shakspearean reading and acting in Germany; the foreign elocutionist requiring to distinguish between the apparent passion implied in the metaphorical phrases, and the real passion intended by the whole speech; and it requires practice to get over the difficulty. Now, the German poet is sparing of figures—he depends rather on the sentiment than on the expression, avoids metaphors rather than courts them. His diction is studiously plain, sometimes more simple even than prose, less ornate, less verbally eloquent. He depends upon a few apt words, some subtle suggestion of thought or feeling, some abrupt transition, or some metrical

movement whereby the sound is made to echo the sense. "The Bride of Corinth," as we have said, undoubtedly possesses high merit—but its perfection (if it be perfect) is that of structure; the verbal construction is rather coldly correct, or technically artificial. We suspect that by the English reader "The Seven Sleepers of Ephesus" will be preferred.

The translators apologise for not rendering the poems, entitled as a series, "in the manner of the antique," in the classical measures of the original. Their apology was needed. Justice cannot be done to these poems in any other measures; and their theory on this score we are bold to consider erroneous. On the whole, however, we think that their task has been admirably performed.

FOREIGN GRATITUDE.

Narrative of Services in the Liberations of Chili, Peru, and Brazil, &c. By Thomas, Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B. In Two Volumes. James Ridgway.

WHAT man of liberal education, possessing a spark of chivalry or love of daring, can see or hear the name of Cochrane with indifference? During the early part of this century, when our navy was engaged in those gigantic contests which left it undisputed mistress of the seas, when acts of personal valour were so common that it was rather the exception than the rule for a seaman not to have distinguished himself, Lord Cochrane was pre-eminent for his daring. *Le plus brave des braves*; some of his acts appear like romance rather than reality. Who does not remember with pride his leading of the fire-ships into the Basque roads, or the wonderful pluck that dared attack, and capture too, a large Spanish frigate, in the Speedy ten-gun brig? Recalling these feats, and comparing them with what was done, or rather left undone, in the Russian war, we almost sigh for the good old times.

Lord Cochrane was driven from our service; but he promises us, "should God spare his life" (for he is now eighty-three years of age), other volumes relating to his early career, with explanations of the intrigues which brought this calamity upon the country: for a calamity the loss of such an officer undoubtedly was; his subsequent restoration being *prima facie* evidence that his dismissal was unjust.

In the year 1817, being thus out of employment, and too active, too enterprising in mind and body to remain idle, our author accepted the command, or rather formation, of the Chilean Navy, and, under circumstances which rendered the smallest success wonderful, brought it to such efficiency that in two years he swept the Spaniards from the Pacific, ensured the independence of Chili, and secured that of Peru. In this service his deeds supported his former reputation. The cutting out of the frigate *Esmeralda* from under the batteries at Callao is almost unequalled in the annals of naval daring; and we may recommend the capture of Valdivia to the perusal of modern naval men as one more proof, if proof were needed, that stone walls as against ships are only formidable to those who fear them.

It was as due to the country, as to Lord Cochrane himself, that these volumes should have been written to disprove the abominable calumnies heaped upon this distinguished hero. By members of his own profession, to its shame, he has been termed a buccaner,—a pirate by those he served,—and by men to whom he gave liberty, "a thief of the seas." But these were either the contemptible envious of his fame or the real "thieves of the seas" who used the services and lives of Cochrane and his men to purchase national independence and personal freedom, and rewarded their benefactors by leaving them to starve in nakedness. Such are the almost incredible and damning acts of dishonesty and cruelty that will rest for ever as a stain upon the honour of the Governments of Chili and Peru.

We believe that during the whole two years and a half of his command neither he, his officers, or seamen, ever received one farthing of pay, prize money, provisions, or clothing of any kind. After having put to sea they actually sustained themselves as best they could upon their prizes, with the exception of the seizure at Ancon of money belonging to the Chilean Government, but which the traitor San Martin was applying to his own purposes. After the return of the squadron to Valparaiso no notice was taken of their condition, and an address, signed by all the captains, was forwarded to the Government, of which the following is a short extract:—

Permit us, therefore, to call to the notice of the Go-

vernment that since our return to Valparaiso with our naked crews, even clothes have been withheld for four months, during which no payment has been made, the destitute seamen being without blankets, ponchos, or any covering to protect them from the cold of winter, the more severely felt from the hot climates in which they have for nearly three years been employed.

With ships and seamen thus neglected, with treachery, fraud, and insult to contend with, did our hero proceed with his duty; and, having brought it to a successful termination, left the Chilean service in disgust, not only without any substantial reward, but actually without mere pay or prize money. These would have amounted, according to the rules of any other service, to probably 100,000*l.*, and it was not until thirty years afterwards that the ungrateful, and, as regards this transaction, contemptible state he had saved, took advantage of the ruin it had brought upon its deliverer to settle with him for 6000*l.* in full of all demands.

The second volume relates entirely to Lord Cochrane's connexion with Brazil. Here his services were of a still more extraordinary description, although less dashing than those on the western coast. His blockade of Bahia with one single vessel, the enemy's squadron numbering thirteen sail—his daring entry into that port with his flagship in the dead of night, and his pursuit of that squadron for days and nights during its retreat to Portugal, were achievements which few but he would have attempted. They, however, emancipated Brazil from the Portuguese yoke; but instead of the gratitude which such aid should have inspired, opposition, bad faith, and even persecution, were Cochrane's guerdon. Following the example of the Chileans, the Brazilians left the squadron unpaid, impounded its prize money, and condemned the admiral in the Prize Court to heavy damages. In explanation of such wickedness and folly, it should be told that poor Brazil had placed her infant liberties in the hands of her enemies, the Portuguese, who did their best to strangle them in their birth. Such intrigues were, for many years, too successful. They drove Cochrane from the service, they lost the sovereign his crown, and they have created confusion in the empire almost to the present day. This it is which accounts for the periodical popular risings of the Brazilians against the Portuguese; but these it is to be hoped will cease as the causes are removed.

Lord Cochrane next saved to the empire its northern provinces, which had revolted and proclaimed an independent republic; but we cannot say we are so well satisfied with his Lordship's explanation of his proceeding at Maranhão, to which exception has been taken. After the treatment his squadrons had received in Chili and Brazil, we can see how he was justified in forcing the Junta of Maranhão to refund 100,000 dollars; and we have no doubt that this sum was honourably disposed of; but it does appear to us incredible that Lord Cochrane should have transhipped his flag to the Piranga with the sole view of taking a cruise to a colder climate, when by sailing south he would have attained the same object, and would not have been guilty of leaving his post. We are forced to the conclusion, therefore, that when Cochrane left Maranhão in the Piranga, he purposely—fearing the consequences of his act if he returned to Rio—set sail for England, and that when he got there, he detained his frigate until he attained his object, namely, dismissal from the Brazilian service. If this, our impression, is right, Lord Cochrane was wrong not to avow the whole truth; for, the war being over, he might have justified the step by reference to the known hostility of the Portuguese faction. We trust, however, that these volumes will cause the Brazilian Government to do him tardy justice. That Government has now a wide reputation for good faith, that it were pity should be tarnished by continued ingratitude and injustice to its deliverer. The present prime minister, the Marquis of Olinda, has already given his opinion that Lord Cochrane ought to be paid his claim in full. Upon this distinguished man, and, indeed, on others in the Administration—Souza Franco, for instance—whose liberality and sense of justice are not exceeded even by their powers of intellect, the last appeal of the ill-used veteran will surely not be thrown away.

Let, however, the experience of Lord Cochrane be a warning to British officers against tendering their services to foreign states without some "material guarantee." We rejoice that these volumes have appeared. They prove beyond question the chivalrous character and the reasonable disinterestedness of our gallant countryman. They

show that he was no mere sailor of fortune, but a statesman of enlightened views, and a lover of rational liberty.

Clearly and graphically written, with here and there a pleasing dash of sentiment, they will interest not only the profession, but all who love to read of daring men and daring deeds.

THE BOOK OF JOB.

The Book of Job; the Common English Version, the Hebrew Text, and the Revised Version. With an Introduction, and Critical and Philological Notes. By T. J. Conant, Professor of Hebrew in Rochester Theological Seminary. Trübner and Co.

THIS is the first part of a learned work on an interesting subject—the oldest dramatic production in the world. The "revised version" is very carefully done, and has many points of excellence. It is the more to be welcomed, as the received translation in King James's Bible is perhaps the most inaccurate of all the books that compose it. The argumentative character of the drama renders it necessary that it should be translated with the nicest precision. In his "Introduction" Mr. Conant deals intelligently with the commentators, particularly Ewald and Hengstenberg, to whose views he severally objects, leaving his own, meanwhile, to be inferred. But, after all, the grand solution of the whole, as a poem, though obvious enough on the very face of the record, is complacently passed over by all the writers. We find in it the earliest traces of the classical idea, that the struggles of mankind form dramas and spectacles for the gods. The action of the Book of Job is initiated to satisfy one of the angels, whether the hero was not susceptible to certain temptations, and the trial is permitted by the Supreme to gratify the curiosity of his minister. Why superior spirits should require this sort of investigation, or why they should be permitted to indulge in this species of amusement, is a transcendental question not susceptible by its nature of an answer. The Book of Job justifies it on the ground of its perfect innocence. There are some amusements which are sports to one party and death to the other. The trial and temptation of Job were not of that kind. They were overruled for his benefit, and brought him out in an attitude of triumph both in regard to his temporal fortunes and his moral nature. The last, indeed, is the one great triumph of the argument, the former only its result. He is made to feel that the most righteous man is necessarily yet a sinner, inasmuch as he is human, by the very constitution of his nature and its original projection. He is willing, therefore, to submit to any outward evil that may serve as a corrective to his inward proclivity, however painful it may be. This we find, from his answer to his wife, that he was willing to do from the first; but he miscalculated his powers of endurance. The most patient of men, he was yet not patient enough, and was forced at last by his sufferings to doubt the justice of their infliction. But at the point where his natural heroism fails, divine power (as in many subsequent Grecian dramas) interposes and restores the overtasked victim to more than his former position in worldly rank and moral dignity. The difficulty about Elihu, which Mr. Conant and the commentators he has consulted cannot see their way through, is best solved by the Hutchinsonian interpreters, as what the theosophists term a theophany. But this is a view which scarcely belongs to mere literary criticism, and may therefore properly enough not be entitled to a place in the work before us; perhaps it is exclusively of a theological character, and an assumption besides that would entirely preclude all controversy. This would not well harmonise with the purposes and interests of those who would fain live by it, as the Ephesian traders did by their Diana.

THE QUARTERLIES.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The Anglo-political article of the present number, an essay on "Reform of Parliament," touches on extension of suffrage, ballot, prevailing defects in the process of legislation, the necessity of life peerages, &c., and is interesting. With respect to secret voting the reviewer has sagaciously hit a blot when he argues that instead of intimidation being removed thereby the rich and arbitrary will still have the power of establishing a reign of terror unless systematic tacturnity or deceit is to prevail among the class of voters who now suffer by intimidation. The evils of botching legislature might be lessened, the author thinks, were Parliament to discriminate between laws

and ordinances, and to delegate the power of making the latter sometimes to Ministers, sometimes to local executives, sometimes to municipalities. The payment of members is contended for in a bold and practical strain. The seduction of honest members by false titles to bills is censured; and while advocating short or even annual parliaments the author demands that the influence given to Ministers over members by their power of dissolution should be abolished. He concludes by observing that "any such recurrence of elections as shall force him to give frequent account of his stewardship will be alarming to none but to the incompetent, the dishonest, or the wayward and self-willed representative." A good and elaborate paper (signed S. H.—why not in full, pray?) on the report of the Army Medical Commission replies, *inter alia*, at length to an excellent paper by Mr. F. G. Neison, which appeared in our columns, and properly advances the necessity of recognising and cultivating military hygiene as a science. The number also comprises a medical paper on "Anæsthetics," and reviews of "Carlyle's Friedrich II.," "Spiritual Destitution in England," "The Religious Policy of Austria," and "Recent Cases of Witchcraft."

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.—This number is rich in articles of interest to "reading men." The first in order—"Physical and Moral Heritage," though bearing an uninviting title, treats learnedly, yet pleasingly, of hereditary vices, virtues, and qualities, and maladies of body and mind. The passage on the hereditary results of intoxication is a startling one. "Bolingbroke" is a political sketch of merit, and the paper on "Russian Serfdom" and the enfranchisement movement, which affects fully a third of Russia's population, throws more valuable light on a subject that has hitherto been sparingly noticed in this country, though it has more than once been treated in our own columns. A sound critical article upon Professor Masson's "Life of Milton," of which the first volume follows the poet no farther than his thirty-first year, leads us to imagine that the complete work will be a valuable contribution as well to historical as to biographical literature. "France and England" comprehends a sketch of the French Bar, with remarks on its leading ornaments and their independence. This is followed by a history of the recent massacre of the French press, a well-written though intemperate diatribe against the Imperial régime, and a review of the Montalembert case. Some sound observations on our own colonial and domestic policy conclude the paper. The reviewer advocates reasonable extension of the franchise, but, like wiser men, is puzzled to say what extension. He hopes for a razzia upon the rotten or pocket-boroughs which still encumber the parliamentary roll, and that the country will not a second time be deluded into strengthening territorial power at the expense of the other classes. The number ends with a good review of "Carlyle's Friedrich II.," in which that writer is gravely censured for faults in style, philosophy, and Frederick-worship.

RAILWAY LAW.

A Handbook of Railway Law. By Arthur Moore.

W. H. Smith and Sons. RAILWAYS, the railway system, and its interests have become of vast importance to the country, both nationally and individually. From the old tramways previously existing for about fifty years, and those only suited for goods, coal, and other mineral traffic, it was so recently as the year 1826, when the first company, incorporated by the Act 7 Geo. IV., c. xlix. for constructing a railway for general traffic (the Liverpool and Manchester), was established, that the germ of the now gigantic network of iron spread over the area of the United Kingdom, and extended to almost every part of the world, was initiated. This line, the first completed one, about thirty-two miles in length, was opened in September, 1825, the event being rendered doubly memorable by its being the first completed railway in the empire, and by its attendant fatality in the loss of Mr. Huskisson, one of our most distinguished statesmen.

In the thirty-eight years from 1821, when the first act of the Stockton and Darlington line was passed, to 1858, inclusive, railway legislation may be said to have originated and to have been continuously developed, no less than 1686 special railway acts having been passed in that period. Of these, 1248 were for railways in England and Wales, 279 for Scotland, and 159 for Ireland.

Nearly in the same period the extent of railways has increased from 32 miles to 9116 miles, and open for traffic alone in the United Kingdom at the end of 1857, besides nearly one-fourth of the latter number in course of construction or authorised.

The amount of capital invested in these undertakings has increased from 1,692,000*l.* (the capital on amalgamation of the present railway from Liverpool to Manchester above noted) to the vast aggregate of 377,767,907*l.*, authorised to be raised up to 1st January, 1857. Of this sum 308,775,894*l.* had been actually raised at that date, leaving only

68,992,013*l.* then to be supplied. The total amount (which has been since increased for additional lines and additional works) is equal to half our national debt, enough, according to recent calculations, to pay off the entire debt of the French empire, and leave a surplus nearly equal to the combined debts of Austria and Russia, and to the debts of all the European states put together.

More than one hundred and thirty millions of persons travel over these railways in a year, so that the cost and outlay of about 3*l.* a head on this number of passengers, will thus be found to have been necessary to provide them with this accommodation.

The railway system, almost endless in its ramifications, may be in some measure comprehended from the fact that, independently of shareholders and persons employed in the manufacture of iron and other matériel necessary to their construction and working, there are 133,000 paid officers and servants attached to the existing companies, including directors and auditors.

"Before 1840," writes Mr. Moor, the author of the work under notice, "there was no general legislation relative to railways." "Railways," he continues, "had been previously established, and to some extent regulated by the special acts authorising their construction; and in 1838, provision was made for making such and future railways available for the Post-office service;" but it was not till 1840 that it was considered "expedient for the safety of the public to provide for the due supervision of railways," by a general law, so far as that end could then be accomplished by it. "The insufficiency and imperfections of this and others of the earliest statutes passed through the growth of the railway system are sufficiently shown by the extent and nature of subsequent legislation, which affords also at the same time ample evidence of the rapid expansion of the system."

The large number of special railway acts to which reference has been made have therefore been increased by the various statutes which in relation to the general law of railways have been necessarily and wisely passed since 1840.

Having in view the large number of statutes now in existence, the variety and repeated alterations of railway law, and being practically compelled to deal with the difficulties consequent upon them, the author (who is also Secretary of the Dublin and Wicklow, and Kingstown Railways) has produced the present publication. His modest and well-directed aim is not to discuss the provisions, policy, or operation of the law, but to furnish a convenient means of access to its enactments, rather as a book of reference, more especially for those immediately and practically connected with Railways, and a guide to their statutory duties, obligations, and responsibilities.

To the persons interested, and their name is legion the volume is of great utility. The labour and care with which the public statutes have been arranged and annotated, and an elaborate and explanatory Index superadded, fully evince the deep and practical interest which the author has taken in the subject. We cordially recommend the volume to the profession and the public.

The statistics of railways introduced into the work, and which have been slightly glanced at, read at first sight like marvels. They are not, however, more marvellous than the system, which now, by a simple but effective application of a scientific principle, literally annihilates both time and space, and brings the ends of the earth together.

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS MERCHANT.

Frederick the Great and his Merchant. Two vols. From the German Translation. By Lady Wallace.

R. Bentley. THIS INCIDENTS are founded on fact; we have verification by numerous foot-notes, which afford us extracts from works of recognised authority. The Berlin banker Gotschlosky was a celebrated character in Prussian history during the Seven Years' War. In the form of a novel, we have placed before us the leading events of his brilliant career and disastrous ending. We learn the services he rendered to the great and powerful, the substantial benefits he conferred upon his country, and the general ingratitude he eventually reaped. The love story woven into the history we presume is intended to relieve the dryness of biographical narrative. This novel is quite worth a place in our circulating libraries.

THE TOWN.

The Town: its Memorable Characters and Events. By Leigh Hunt.

Smith, Elder, and Co. THIS new and remarkably cheap edition of Leigh Hunt's delightful gossip about *The Town* will not fail to meet with the large patronage it deserves. Gifted with a degree of observant power that falls not to the lot of every man, impregnated with graceful illustrative lore, and clear of antiquarian

or topographical pedantry, the author takes his reader by the hand at St. Paul's, and parts company with him at St. James's. Between these parallels lays that portion of the metropolis which, in days gone by, was wont to be designated "*The Town*" *par excellence*, and which is yet so esteemed in most circles of wit and taste. He has charmingly focussed his lantern's gentle ray upon the most remarkable characters and events associated with the precincts of the Cathedral, Fleet-street, the Strand, Lincoln's Inn, Covent-garden, the Playhouses, Leicester-square, Whitehall, and St. James's Park. As his magical slides follow one another, we are introduced in turn to the fair, the brave, the witty, and the wise of the past, whose spirits—we almost think as we read—must still delight to haunt the beloved purlieus where the once loud echoes of their mortal footsteps have long been fused into the din of successive generations.

Turning over at random the leaves before us, we meet the names of Lord Herbert of Chesham, Ben Jonson, Nell Gwynn, Lord Essex, the Kit-Cat Club, Abraham Cowley, Pepys, the two Villierses, Mrs. Centlivre, Lord Craven, and the Queen of Bohemia. These have all in their day been "people about town." They have passed from the flesh, it is true, but, thanks to Leigh Hunt, the reader may yet look for many a pleasant quarter of an hour in their company.

MILDRED NORMAN.

Mildred Norman. By a Working Man.

Longman and Co.

WE wish we could persuade ourselves that this work was really written by one of the labouring classes, or what we understand to be a "working man." We think there is sufficient internal evidence to warrant us in saying that, although *Mildred Norman* may not be by a professional literary hand, it is certainly the production of some one in a higher grade than that of the artisan class. The first chapters of the work pleased us the best. They led us to expect we should have reliable revelations of the inner life of the poor man, his trials, home privations, and worldly, or rather social, troubles; but the end disappointed us. John Norman, the cobbler, and his two daughters, Mildred and Mabel, are well sketched, and true, in the main, to the life. So are some of the scenes and characters in Petticoat-lane, rather over-coloured, however, but quite in keeping with the introductory chapters, and with what we at first conjectured was the object of the work. But after the tale departs from its original path, and enters upon the well-explored regions of melodramatic incident, the special interest subsides into one of a common-place character, and the conclusion brings something very like a disappointment. Mildred has a religious turn. She talks and acts Scripture with the unction of a Methodist preacher. Mabel becomes the victim of a missionary, and attempts suicide. She is rescued by a family named Morris, who are about to emigrate to Australia, and who on hearing her pitiful history, induce her to accompany them. Mildred, on the sudden death of her father, comes into a large property in low lodging-houses in the neighbourhood of Petticoat-lane, left her by a stranger, her landlady. Mildred assumes the lady of fortune with rather too much readiness. She visits her tenants, and, in particular, a low thieves' public-house; and here, we are told, she was so horrified at the language and scenes she witnessed—although the one and the other must have been thoroughly familiar to her all her life—that she directs her agent to refuse a renewal of the lease, and to shut up the house. There are several other parts of the work which want the charm of verisimilitude; we also think the religious element is rather too prominently, and certainly, in some cases, inefficiently, introduced. Let this writer, if he be a "working man," confine himself in future works—for it is not likely this will be the last—to his experience of his own class, or that class which we are apt to consider as constituting the lowest rank of working life, and then we may promise ourselves and the public something striking, original, and instructive.

JAPAN AND HER PEOPLE.

Japan and her People. By Andrew Steinmetz. With numerous Illustrations. Routledge and Co.

RECENT events have brought Japan and her social wonders prominently before the English public. The late treaty has turned commercial attention to this secluded quarter of the globe, and we may be sure, wherever the British merchant succeeds in planting his foot, that mystery and exclusiveness will speedily disappear. Mr. Steinmetz does not conceal the fact that his book is only a compilation. He has anticipated the public appetite for further and fuller information relative to Japan, her people, her institutions, and her peculiarities; he has, with much patience and labour, collected the oldest and the newest works, and has condensed their spirit into

one very readable volume. We think, however, the reader would have been better pleased had Mr. Steinmetz allowed his authorities to speak more fully for themselves, and abstained from his own comments and deductions, which in many instances are questionable and not always in the best taste. The book, however, is a very good book of its kind, and until we have before us the results of that personal experience which we may expect from the intercourse that is about to be established between the two nations, we must content ourselves with what is here afforded us.

THE SCOTTISH ANNUAL.

The Scottish Annual. A. and C. Black. We have always regretted the extinction of that butterfly, but beautiful offspring, of modern literature—the Annual, but we doubt if anybody's regrets are likely to be removed by the present heavy attempt to resuscitate it in the Scotch form; nor can we think that the "object" of this revival, as set forth in the preface, will assist this movement, as far as English readers are concerned, that object being "to establish a vehicle for matters chiefly Scottish," and "as a tangible and legitimate means of conserving that NATIONALITY, so dear to every Scotchman," especially when we recollect that the nationality in question meets with a totally different appreciation on this side of the Tweed than it does on the other. The *Annual* is made up of thirty contributions in prose and verse, none of which are above mediocrity. There is only one illustration—a portrait of Lord Clyde, very like a retired sweep—and a vignette.

SOUTHERN LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.

Southern Lights and Shadows. Being brief Notes of Three Years' Experience of Social, Literary, and Political Life in Australia. By Frank Fowler.

Samson Low and Co. Mr. FOWLER is a lively and intelligent observer. What he has witnessed he has seen with no dull or common-place eye; and he is able to give his experience and impressions with so much of truth and graphic power as to put the reader pleasantly in possession of a good deal of sound information. Life in Australia has seldom been more vividly depicted, and although this unpretending volume does not aim at anything beyond affording an hour's amusement, a good deal may be collected from it that will, if rightly regarded, prove of very material use to intending emigrants. We might take exception to portions of the style and the straining after liveliness and smartness: this, as we have more than once had occasion to point out, is the besetting sin of young writers of the present day; but, as we are informed by the author that the book was thrown off *currente calamo*, during a three days' knocking about at sea, we are not disposed to be hypercritical; we only volunteer one word of advice to the writer—to abstain in future works from any exhibition of that false taste which so much disfigures our light literature.

OUTLINES OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

Outlines of English History. By Henry Ince. Corrected and Extended by James Gilbert. We hope that the "corrections" of Mr. Gilbert are not of that Romanising character which have drawn upon him the castigations of the *Morning Advertiser*. We do not see very many evidences of the Popish leanings of which he, the Roman Catholic editor, has been accused, unless we are to reckon among them the epithet of "bloated tyrant" applied to Henry the Eighth, the gingerly manner in which he refers to the downfall of monkery, the common use of the phrase "Catholic religion" instead of "Roman Catholic," and the insinuated intimation that Protestants are very properly denominated heretics.

A SONG OF CHARITY.

A Song of Charity. By E. J. Chapman. Second Edition. Basil Montagu Pickering. The first edition of this work was published at Toronto, in Western Canada, in 1857; it appears here in somewhat an improved shape. It is in six sections, written in a metre resembling Coleridge's *Christabel*, and intended, we believe, in imitation, but much inferior in power, though, on the whole, not ungracefully managed. There are, too, poetic aspirations in some of the passages; but it is rather "as a verse-writer" (all, by the way, that the author claims) than as a poet that Mr. Chapman must at present be esteemed.

Old Jack: a Sea Tale. By W. H. G. Kingston. (T. Nelson.)—*Old Jack* is a very readable story. There are plenty of nautical adventures and other marvels, both by sea and land, to delight youthful minds. Mr. Kingston has the art, not only of telling his story well, but of giving it the appearance of thorough reality.

Hints for the Table. (Kent and Co.)—The author, or rather the compiler of other writers' hints, has brought

together a good many facts that may be found of use to those who aspire either to keep a good table, or to shine at a neighbour's. A good deal of what is taken from other writers, however, has no connexion, that we can see, with the Economy of the Table, and if the work reaches another edition, might be left out with advantage.

Tales of the Colonies; or, the Adventures of an Emigrant. By Charles Rowcroft. New Edition. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—Mr. Rowcroft's work has already been so well appreciated by the public, that six editions have been called for, and we have, consequently, only to remark, the object of the work being already well known, that its merits fully entitle it to the popularity it has attained.

The Parents' Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction. New Edition. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—Two or three pretty tales, and some little pieces of information well adapted to young minds, make up this pleasing little book.

The Wars of the Roses. By J. G. Edgar. With Illustrations. (Kent and Co.)—Mr. Edgar's object in writing this book for boys, as he tells us, "is to furnish them with a narrative of the struggle between York and Lancaster, commonly known as the 'Wars of the Roses.'" Mr. Edgar will not be disappointed—we judge from the manner in which he has executed his task—in his purpose "of engaging the attention and favour of English boys of this generation to the most remarkable epoch in the mediæval history of their country."

The Pulpit Observer. (Judd and Glass.)—We do not know whether we offend against the gravity of the title of this little volume by calling it "very amusing." It certainly is pleasantly sketchy and graphic in its execution, and will thoroughly repay perusal.

Moore's Irish Melodies.—This is the second number of a cheap and neat edition of the ever popular ballads, the copyright of which still remains in the hands of Messrs. Longmans. The words are given with symphonies and accompaniments for the pianoforte; and when we say there are thirteen songs with music for a shilling, neatly printed, we have done everything to recommend the work to the lovers of song and the admirers of Moore.

The Scottish Review. No. 25.—This is a temperance Quarterly Review published by the Scottish Temperance League. It contains interesting and serviceable reviews on social questions, and is deserving of every encouragement. It has a learned and clever article on "Substitutes for Paper Material."

Registered Date Dial.—Messrs. Petter and Galpin, the lithographers and printers, have issued a pretty card in a frame to indicate the day of the month. Whilst it is ornamental it is extremely simple, the days of the month being disposed in a semicircle to which an index hand can be daily moved. The disposition of the colours is extremely tasteful, and as it is framed, it forms an elegant adornment to the walls, enlivening them by its bright yet artistic tints. It is a highly creditable specimen of coloured lithography.

Church of England Monthly Review. No. 31.—This number contains some articles apparently with what is termed a High Church tinge, but still, as it appears to us, truly Christian feeling. The story of Holbein's "Madonna" is an interesting paper.

Chronicle of Revolt in India. Part 12.—This is the concluding Part of a very full and fair History of the terrible insurrection that has just occurred in India. It is copiously illustrated with capital woodcuts and maps, and is a record of events that must ever have a deep though painful interest.

Edinburgh Veterinary Review. No. 8.—This is a periodical not only valuable to the horse-dealer but to the farmer and agriculturist. It is illustrated with good engravings, and doubtless its various articles will be prized by professional men, though we cannot sympathise with the gentleman who rejoices that he has found a specimen of Bots in the human species.

Post Magazine Almanack for 1859.—In addition to being an Insurance Directory, this Almanack comprises a great deal of miscellaneous information. The Calendar is very full, and is carefully compiled; and all the Governmental and Postal information is ample, and judiciously selected. To all connected in any way with the insurance of lives, or seeking information thereon, it is of the utmost value, and, we may almost say, it is indispensable.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Scottish Temperance League Register, 1859. Glasgow League Office.
The Scottish Review. No. XXV. January. Glasgow Scottish Temperance League.
Outlines of Physiology. By J. H. Bennett, M.D., F.R.S.E., Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.
The Congregational Pulpit. No. XLVII. Part XXIV. Judd and Glass.
The Pulpit Observer. No. I. Vol. II. Judd and Glass.
Endowed Schools of Ireland. By Harriet Martineau, Smith, Elder, and Co.
Charles Chesterfield; or, the Adventures of a Youth of Genius. By Mrs. Trollope. Knight and Son.
Varium. L. Booth.
Palestine Past and Present. With Biblical, Literary

and Scientific Notices. By the Rev. Henry S. Osborn, M.A. N. Trübner and Co.

Church of England Monthly Review. Vol. V. July to December, 1858. Bell and Daldy.

Church of England Monthly Review. January, 1859. No. XXXI. Vol. VI. Bell and Daldy.

Anecdotes, Observations, and Characters of Books and Men. By the Rev. Joseph Spence. James Russell Smith.

Sir Joshua Reynolds's Notes and Observations on Pictures. Edited by William Cotton, Esq. James Russell Smith.

The Works of Thomas Sackville Lord Buckhurst, afterwards Lord Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth and Earl of Dorset. Edited by the Hon. and Rev. Reginald W. Sackville West, M.A. James Russell Smith.

Hurmel Rhymes: a Second Collection of Poems in the Dorset Dialect. By William Barnes. James Russell Smith.

The Poetical Works of Robert Burns. Routledge and Co. *The Healing Art the Right Hand of the Church.* Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox.

Edinburgh Veterinary Review. No. III. January, 1859. Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox.

Right or Wrong. By Geraldine E. Jewsbury. In 2 Vols. Hurst and Blackett.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening, January 14th.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

It is understood that the address in answer to the Speech from the Throne will be moved, in the House of Commons, by the Hon. Charles Trefusis, M.P. for North Devon, and seconded by Mr. Beecroft, M.P. for Leeds.

FRANCE.

The *Constitutionnel* of this (Friday) morning contains an article which refers to serious difficulties which have arisen between France and Austria, concerning the Danube and Servia. The article goes on to say:—The speech of the King of Sardinia could not be more moderate. The marriage of the Prince Napoleon with the Princess of Savoy will cement the alliance between the two nations. Italy is agitated, but war is only possible in the event of the violation of treaties taking place or being threatened.

The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes the monthly return of the Bank of France, which shows the following results, as compared with the last return:—

DECREASED.
Bullion 28½ millions.
Treasury balance 6½ "

INCREASED.
Bills discounted but not yet due 43 millions.
Advances... .. 24 3-5 "
Bank-notes 67½ "
Current accounts 33 5-6 "

At the last Cabinet Council one of the Ministers, who is decidedly opposed to the war movement, declared that if the same state of things continued there would be over a thousand failures in Paris in a month.

The orders given for the supply of coals for the navy coincide with the revival of rumours that over one hundred vessels are required to be ready to serve as transports. The rumour circulates of considerable purchases of horses, and of preparations actively going on at Toulon. All the old steamers that conveyed the Roman expedition in 1849 with such ease and despatch to the Italian coast are being put in order, for another convoy, and every disposable ship carpenter at Brest or Cherbourg is sent by rail to Toulon. People at Marseilles write on the 11th that every preparation in the commissariat is hastened, and the business on 'Change has become exclusively of a military kind, the transactions having all reference to supplies.

General Macmahon, it is now fully understood, is to be Commander-in-Chief of the armée d'Italie; and of the African Contingent 30,000 men are to embark forthwith and land in Italy—this was positively stated at the ball at the Tuileries.

In the meantime orders have been sent round to the various newspapers, either to cease blowing the war trumpet for the present, or to lower the war notes as much as possible.

BELGIUM.

On Wednesday evening there was a second ball given in honour of the Prince of Wales, at the Lacken Palace, Brussels, the heir of England leading off the Duchess de Brabant, daughter of Leopold. People remarked as something odd, under the circumstances, that the Sardinian Envoy, Count Montalto, led off la Baronne de Vrlentz, wife of the Austrian Minister. Yesterday the Prince of Wales left Brussels on his way to Italy.

ROME.

The news has just arrived that the military and municipal authorities of the Papal States having applied to the Pope to know in what manner the Prince of Wales is to be received, his Holiness has directed that all

honours usually paid to royalty are to be given on the arrival of the Prince.

SARDINIA.

Prince Napoleon is expected at Turin at noon on Saturday, and the ceremony of the betrothal will probably take place on Monday or Tuesday. It is thought that the Prince's presence at Genoa and Turin will be accompanied by popular demonstrations of an unmistakable character.

LOMBARDY.

At Milan an additional number of guns are mounted at the citadel, all pointed against the city—there is to be no street fight, but a bombardment on Bomba's Messina model. Count Giulay's plan is to carry the war into the Piedmontese territory at the first outbreak.

AMERICA.

The Kangaroo arrived at Liverpool this day (Friday), with dates from New York to the 1st January. She brings 151,919 dollars specie. The Americans in British Columbia are annoyed at a continued exaction of the Hudson's Bay Company. There is excitement in Havannah concerning the President's Message. General Harney is engaged successfully in suppressing Indian depredations.

Two shocking railroad catastrophes are reported, at which between twenty and thirty lives were sacrificed.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, January 22. Monday, open at 9. Tuesday to Friday, open at 10. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, open at 10. Seventh Winter Concert, at 2.30. Admission Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Scientific Lectures daily by Mr. Pepper in the Lecture Room adjoining the Tropical Department. On Sunday, open from 1.30 till sunset, to shareholders gratuitously by ticket.

EXHIBITION.

PALACE OF THE PEOPLE,

MUSWELL HILL.

The PLANS and VIEWS of the PROPOSED BUILDING, designed by Mr. Owen Jones, are now ON VIEW at Messrs. Leggatts, Hayward, and Leggatts, 79, Cornhill. Cards of admission may be obtained of Mr. Mitchell, Old Bond-street; at Sains' Library, St. James's-street; Cramer and Co., Regent-street; Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; at Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi and Co., Pall-mall; and at the Office of the Company, 61, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, City.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA,
COVENT GARDEN.

(Under the sole management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.)

On Monday evening, and until further notice, Balfe's highly successful opera, SATANELLA, OR THE POWER OF LOVE. Characters by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Miss Susan Pyne, Mr. George Honey, Mr. A. St. Albans, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. W. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Concluding with the New Pantomime, LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD. Messrs. W. H. Payne, Frederick Payne, Henry Payne, Flexmore, Barnes, Miss Clara Morgan, Mesdames Morlacchi and Pasquale. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven.

Private Boxes, 17. 1s. to 37. 3s.; Orchestra Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circles, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 2s. and 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

Box-office open daily from 10 till 5, under the superintendence of Mr. J. Parsons, where places may be secured without any fee for booking.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA,
COVENT GARDEN.

A Morning Performance of the new Pantomime, LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD, will take place on MONDAY, January 17th, commencing at Two o'clock. Carriages to be ordered at Four.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

(Farewell Season of Mr. Charles Koan as Manager.)

Monday HAMILTON. Tuesday, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Wednesday and Saturday, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. Thursday, MACBETH. Friday, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, and the PANTOMIME every evening.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Manager, Mr. Edmund Falconer.)

Triumphant Success of the SIEGE OF TROY, with its gorgeous scenery and unequalled cast. Last Twelve Nights of the Engagement of Madame Celeste.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, MARION DE LORME. On Thursday, a New Drama entitled A SISTER'S SACRIFICE, in which Madame Celeste will appear. After which every evening with the immensely successful burlesque by R. B. Brough, entitled THE SIEGE OF TROY. The new and gorgeous scenery by Mr. W. Calcott. To conclude with the Comic Pantomime. The Harlequinade sustained by the Lauri family.

Prices—Private Boxes, 27. 2s., 17. 11s. 6d., 17. 1s.; Dress Circle, 4s.; Upper Circle, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Stalls, 6s. Doors open at Half-past Six, to commence at Seven. Box-office open from Eleven to Five daily.

Morning Performance of the Burlesque and Pantomime, on Saturday next, January 22, at Two o'clock. Doors open at Half-past One.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 3, Titchborne-street, opposite the Haymarket, OPEN DAILY (for Gentlemen only). LECTURES at 3, 4, and 8 o'clock on important and interesting topics in connection with ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and PATHOLOGY (vide Programme). Admission, 1s.—Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage, &c., sent post free, direct from the Author, on the receipt of 12 stamps.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

The Pantomime Every Evening, and on Thursday Morning at Two.

On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Miss Amy Sedgwick will appear in the character of Constance, in THE LOVE CHASE. The Widow Green, Mrs. Wilkins; Lydia, Mrs. B. White; Sir William Fondlove, Mr. Chippendale. On Tuesday and Thursday, Mrs. W. C. Forbes, from the principal theatres in the United States, will make her first appearance in London, in the character of the Widow Cheerly in the SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER. On Saturday (by desire), THE BUSY BODY. Marplot, Mr. Buckstone; Miranda, Miss Reynolds—with every evening, the greatly successful Pantomime of UNDISCOVERED. OR, HARLEQUIN AND THE SPIRIT OF THE WATERS. The magnificent Scenery by Mr. Frederick Fenton. The third Morning Performance of the Pantomime will take place on Thursday next, January 20th, the fourth and last on Thursday, January 27. Doors open at half-past One, commence at Two, and conclude by a quarter past Four. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings the Pantomime will conclude immediately after Eleven. Stage Manager, Mr. Chippendale.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

(Lessees—Messrs. F. Robson and W. S. Emden.)

Monday, and during the week, the performances will commence with the comedy of NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS. Characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Vining, H. Wigan, H. Cooper, Miss Hughes, and Mrs. Stirling.

After which, the New Extravaganza founded on Lord Byron's Poem of MAZEPPA. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Cooke, H. Wigan, F. Charles, H. Cooper, and L. Ball; Mesdames Wyndham, Hughes, Marston, Cottrell, Bromley, and W. S. Emden.

To conclude with AN OBJECT OF INTEREST. Commence at Half-past Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, SADLER'S WELLS.

(Under the Management of Mr. Phelps.)

Monday and Tuesday, THE WINTER'S TALE. Leontes, Mr. Phelps; Polixenes, Mr. T. C. Harris; Florizel, Mr. F. Robinson; Antigonus, Mr. J. W. Ray; Camillo, Mr. C. Seyton; Cleomenes, Mr. Belford; Autolycus, Mr. J. Chester; Shepherd, Mr. Williams; Clown, Mr. C. Fenton; Hermione, Miss Atkinson; Perdita, Miss Ness; Paulina, Mrs. H. Marston.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, a play in which Mr. Phelps will perform. Concluding every evening with HARLEQUIN AND OLD IZAAK WALTON; OR, TOM MOORE OF FLEET-STREET. THE SILVER TROUT, AND THE SEVEN SISTERS OF TOTTENHAM. Harlequin, Mr. C. Fenton; Columbine, Miss Caroline Parkes; Clown, Nicolo Deulin; Pantaloon, Mr. Naylor.

Boxes, First Circle, 3s.; Second Ditto, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Doors open at Half-past Six. The Performances to commence at Seven.

Box-office open from 11 till 3, under the direction of Mr. Austin.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL every night (except Saturday) in the new characters of their Comic and Musical Drawing-room Entertainment, "Patchwork," pronounced the most varied and brilliant entertainment of the day.

Mr. Howard Paul as "The Vegetarian." Mrs. Howard Paul as "Dog and Cat," in which she represents two persons at once—a novel and laughable impersonation. Also, the wonderful imitation of Mr. Sims Reeves, in which the eminent tenor is photographed in a marvellous manner.

Morning Representations every Tuesday and Saturday at 3. Evenings at 8. Carriages at 10. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at the Hall (Piccadilly entrance), and at Mitchell's Royal Library, 53, Old Bond-street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

PATRON—H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.

Important Novelty; the Italian Salamander. Lecture on Chemically Prepared Fire Resisting Materials, by Mr. E. V. Gardner, Professor of Chemistry, Practically illustrated by Signor BUONO CORE, who will Walk in the Midst of Flames, uninjured, in his Patented Prepared Dress.

Lecture on Moule's Patent Photogenic Light. Lectures on the Philosophy of Juvenile Amusements, by Mr. King. Child's highly successful PHANTASMAGORIA, most interesting to the Juveniles. Lectures by Lennox Horne, Esq., on the Humorous Melodies of Old England.

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Mr. S. C. Hall, F.S.A., will have the honour of presenting a Series of WRITTEN PORTRAITS (from personal acquaintance) of the AUTHORS OF THE AGE—"GREAT MEN AND WOMEN OF THE EPOCH"—to be comprised in Two Lectures, the first of which will be given on Friday Evening, January 22, the second on Friday Evening, February 4, commencing punctually at Eight o'clock.

The First Series, on Friday Evening, January 22, will relate to—Hannah More; Sir Walter Scott; Samuel Rogers; Lisle Bowles; George Crabbe; James Montgomery; Ebenezer Elliott; Thomas Moore; Letitia E. Landon (L.E.L.); Amelia Opie; Charles Lamb; Sydney Smith; Wordsworth; Coleridge; Southey; and others.

The Second Series, on Friday Evening, February 4, will relate to—Professor Wilson; Lady Blessington; Mary Russell Mitford; Horace and James Smith; Jane and A. M. Porter; Allan Cunningham; James Hogg; Maria Edgeworth; John Banim; Felicia Hemans; Barbara Hofland; Thomas Campbell; Theodore Hook; Thomas Hood; and others.

Reserved and numbered seats for the Two Lectures, 8s.; Unreserved seats for ditto, 5s.; which may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 53, Old Bond-street.

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.

OFFICE,

NO. 18, CATHERINE-STREET,
STRAND, W.C.,

The commodious premises formerly occupied by the MORNING HERALD.

The
Leader.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1859.

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.

ROYAL SPEECHES—SARDINIA AND PRUSSIA.

Two royal manifestoes have been put forward this week, each of which has its particular significance and meaning in the present critical condition of continental affairs. The King of Sardinia has addressed his Parliament and people in accents not to be forgotten. Though conscious of his inability to wrestle unaided with the gigantic despotism of Austria, Victor Emmanuel declares unmistakably that he sympathises deeply with the sufferings of Italy, and that he holds himself in readiness for the events that may arise out of her condition. This is as plain an offer to take the lead in a war of liberation as could well be made under all the circumstances of the case. It was not to be expected that popular revolt would take place before it was generally known that the Government of Piedmont was prepared and willing to co-operate with an organised force; nor would even this alone have probably been deemed sufficient without some indication beyond the Alps that France was ready to interpose on the side of national freedom. The ambiguous words uttered by Louis Napoleon on the first day of the year, in presence of the whole diplomatic body assembled at the Tuileries, were hardly in themselves enough to decide so momentous a question. But, followed up as they have now been by the pregnant declarations of the King of Sardinia, they are calculated unquestionably to bring to maturity all the disaffection that has so long been ripening under Austrian misrule. Bearing in mind the confidential conferences between the French Emperor and M. Cavour in September last at Plombières, the many proofs of growing alienation between the Courts of Vienna and Paris that have since occurred, the absolute refusal of Sardinia to entertain any project of alliance or friendship with Austria, and the avowed intimacy of the diplomatic relations established between the Cabinets of Paris and Turin, it was difficult not to believe that combinations were forming inconcompatible with the peaceful retention of its dominions in Italy by the House of Hapsburg. This conviction we have more than once repeated during the last three months; and an event is now about to occur which puts as it were the seal on all such anticipations: we allude to the approaching marriage of Prince Napoleon Jerome with the Princess Clotilde of Savoy. So significant has the last-mentioned fact been considered that when authoritatively announced in Paris on Wednesday last, the funds, which had begun to rally a little from the depression caused by Victor Emmanuel's speech, fell rapidly again, and have continued to fall without material recovery ever since. Meanwhile there is no disguise at Vienna about the apprehensions

which these things have caused. Councils of Ministers sit from day to day. Large reinforcements have already been despatched to Italy, and Field-Marshal Giulai is said to hold secret instructions enabling him to place the whole Lombardo-Venetian kingdom in a state of siege on the first appearance of outbreak.

At a moment so full of interest and peril to the Austrian Empire the intentions of Prussia become a matter of the utmost concern. The ties that have hitherto bound the Court of Berlin to that of St. Petersburg have indeed been loosened, if not broken; and the friendly dispositions known to prevail towards England and Belgium have not unnaturally led the Austrians to reckon sanguinely on the possibility of forming a counter alliance against France and Piedmont. The speech of the Regent of Prussia contains nothing which can be construed either into confirmation of these hopes, except in so far as it seems to be a deliberate revival of the high monarchic notions of the superseded King, and an attempt to resuscitate something of the military spirit of personal government by the head of the State. It is not pleasant to find a prince, whose advent to power was so lately vaunted of as the inauguration of a new régime, wantonly indulging in hereditary heroics about "holding high the banner of Prussia, whereon is inscribed kingship by the grace of God, &c.," while not a word is said indicative of any constitutional ameliorations, such as the liberal majority of the Chambers were elected to demand. For ourselves we have never disguised our opinion of the character and tendencies of the Prince of Prussia. We have never believed him to be other than a thorough absolutist, rendered prudent by temper and experience, and accessible in matters of detail to reasonable remonstrance; but a man incapable of conceiving a policy different from the traditional one of his house, utterly devoid of constitutional sympathies or ideas, and mainly bent on applying in civil affairs the principles of vigorous authority and implicit obedience which as a soldier he has habitually practised in the camp. His speech on opening the Chambers is full of this spirit. It reads, as if it were set to a running accompaniment of bugles and drums. Although in this respect having a certain similarity to the address of the King of Sardinia delivered three days before, it is in all else different, and not less dissimilar seems to have been its reception. The soul-stirring speech of Victor Emmanuel called forth loud and repeated bursts of enthusiastic applause; while the formal and forced appeals of the Prussian Regent to the loyalty of the people and the fidelity of the troops were received for the most part in silence.

For our parts we profess to feel no great confidence that Austria may not succeed in cajoling Prussia and Bavaria, with the various minor states that lie between, into a new holy alliance for the maintenance of her power in Italy. We have, indeed, very serious doubts whether, after all, Russia may not content herself with having helped to set France and Austria at loggerheads, and when the hour of conflict arrives, concur with England in the wisdom of standing aloof and holding herself in reserve. We were amongst the first to preach the doctrine of strict neutrality, as far as arms are concerned, in the Italian quarrel; and it is gratifying to observe that, almost without exception, the entire press of this country has since adopted and enforced that opinion. Should the Cabinet of Lord Derby unfortunately commit the error of lending any degree of countenance or support to Austria, the leaders of Opposition, who desire to drag the country into an unnecessary war, would doubtless attempt to raise a counter feeling, professing themselves enthusiastic friends of Italian freedom, but in reality bent only upon diverting the thoughts of the nation from domestic economy and Reform. Nothing can be more hollow or more unsound than a Bonapartist alliance for intervention in the peninsula, and nothing deserves more uncompromising opposition.

THE CHURCH IN THE CITY.

We trust that none of our readers are so poor or so disreputable as never to have received an appeal for their assistance in the cause of Church extension. You must be far sunk, indeed, in poverty, or disrepute, to be exempt from such applications. Most of us receive hundreds of them. We can identify them at first sight, as easily as if the words "Spiritual destitution" were printed at the corner of the letter. We know by heart their various forms and

fashions. There is the modest and inexperienced applicant, who encloses a stamped envelope, and informs you that the smallest contribution will be thankfully received; there is the older and less scrupulous offender, who does not enclose a stamp, but works on your feelings with harrowing details, and requests an answer by return of post; there is the hardened and callous claimant, who does not prepay his letters, but encloses a card with the modest request that you will collect a hundred shillings from a hundred of your friends and acquaintance, and expresses surprise that his last appeal remained unanswered. The worst of it is that our consciences will not allow us to disregard the appeal, while our pockets object to its admission. We may dispute the good taste of such applications; we may doubt, we may even say we do doubt, whether this system of solicitation promotes the true interests of charity or religion, but we cannot deny that the evil complained of does in truth exist. We know that in town and country there are large districts almost unsupplied with church accommodation, that in the towns there are vast populations growing up without spiritual teaching and pastoral care.

The English public have no lack of zeal—still less are they wanting in charity. Before, therefore, we, who happen not to be enthusiastic in the cause of church extension, are condemned for culpable indifference or undue parsimony, it is only fair that our defence should be heard. We respect your cause—such is the substance of our apology to the advocates of further extension—we wish well to its success; if need be, we will contribute to its resources; but still, after all, we are a commercial people, and like to get our money's worth for our money. The Church is already in the possession of large funds, which in one form or other are derived from the resources of the country. Let us see that you make the most of what you have got before we contribute more. The labourer is undoubtedly worthy of his hire; but we like to know how he has spent his earnings before we raise his wages.

All this is, perhaps, a very matter-of-fact and unexalted manner of looking on so important a subject; but in spite of ourselves it is forced upon us by the glimpses we get from time to time of the internal organisation of the Church. The innovating spirit of irreverent inquiry has invaded even the sacred repose of the City churches. We confess that if it were not for the vital interests at stake, we could not witness this intrusion without a kind of sentimental regret. Those City churches lie so quiet and retired in such quaint nooks and corners; in the heart of warehouses, and wharves, and offices, you come unawares upon the small flag-paved courts in which they stand. Nobody comes near them, nothing seems to go on in them—amidst the noise and turmoil, and bustle of the surrounding City, they look like temples dedicated to eternal rest, where we can fancy that the spirits of departed citizens meditate undisturbed in slumberous and solemn silence. The sacrilegious hand which threatens to disturb their repose is that of the Bishop of London. By his desire the incumbents of the City churches have been required to furnish particulars of their cures, and to return the numbers of their respective flocks, the amount of their stipends, and the fruit of their labours, as evinced by the attendance at their services. They have had to give an account of their stewardship, and out of their own mouths they are convicted as unprofitable.

The result of the episcopal inquisition has been to bring to light a variety of curious details. Within the precincts of the City of London there are to be found fifty-seven parish churches. Excluding the population of three parishes, the returns of which are not given, the whole population of these fifty-seven parishes is only 46,788. Out of these 47,000 parishioners, a very large proportion of whom are probably Jews, the greatest number who ever attended divine service in the City is found, by adding together the largest attendances in each church throughout the year, to be only 9478. As this is an exceptional and too favourable calculation, the average number of attendants, on any Sunday at all the City churches, may safely be put down as not above 6000 to 7000. For the cure of these 47,000 souls, and the pastoral ministration to these 6000 chosen sheep, the City clergy receive incomes which, in the net, amount to 24,987*l.* a year. Taking the value of City property at five per cent. per annum, we may state that a sum of about 500,000*l.* of Church property is appropriated to the care of the 47,000 souls who reside within the

City boundaries. There are, again, four City parishes which rejoice in the quaint designations of St. Margaret Moses, St. Martin Vintry, St. Mildred Poultry, and St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, whose joint population is only 1780, who never, in their days of the greatest religious zeal, contributed more than 95 listeners in all to the services of the Church, and the annual stipends for which amount to 1008*l.* From the printed list we might call out dozens of instances of snug parishes where there is all pay and no work; but we refrain from doing so, as it is the system itself, and not the individual clergy, we object to.

Now, if there were plenty of funds to prosecute the work of the Church throughout the country, or even in this metropolis alone, we should be the last to complain of the existence of these City sinecures. They form pleasant retreats for men of education and merit; and if they do little good, they do less harm. The iniquity consists in the inequality of the system by which the funds of the Church are applied. Outside the bounds of the City, just beyond this favoured locality, are the parishes of Hoxton, of St. Mary's Haggerstone, and Spitalfields, whose populations amount to 21,370, 26,627, and 17,160 respectively; the value of these livings are only 450*l.*, 500*l.*, and 198*l.* a year; and out of these amounts the incumbents have to provide for seven rates. We might multiply instances like these if there were need for it. For any one who can use his own eyes, an hour's walk through the courts and lanes of the eastern district of London will be enough to convince him of the work that there is for the priest and pastor to perform. The reason why that work is not done is the want of funds. Within sight of those half-heathen districts, there are churches without hearers, clergymen without work, and funds without employment.

When we ask how these things can be, how it is that the funds of the City churches have not been applied long ago to their proper uses, we find that every effort to remove them has been frustrated, by a cry of vested interests, by the pig-headed resistance of civic beadledom, and, by more than all, the sentimental opposition of men who style themselves the friends of the Church of England. For the two former class of objectors there is no argument but force; of the last, however, we hope better things. We would urge on them that for the sake of the shadow they are sacrificing the substance; that, after all, the congregation is of more importance than the church, and human souls than stone monuments.

The Methodist child, when she was asked by the lady visitor at the Sunday-school whether she believed in the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, replied, "No, ma'am; I believe in the Wesleyan and Congregational Chapel." No argument could induce her to retract her opinion. To her mind, the Church was the building, and the building was the Church. The idea of an abstract church, of the Church of the Apostles and Martyrs, of the communion of Christians, of the assemblage of just men made perfect, were to her, words without meaning. Apart from the building, the Church, in her eyes, had no existence. She believed in bricks, and her faith was in plaster walls.

Strange to say, in support of her material creed the dissenting school-girl might have quoted the argument of those who opposed the removal of the City churches, of enlightened bishops and university members, of the chosen sons of the Church of England.

ATTEMPTED REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE-TRADE IN AMERICA.

A CARGO of slaves has been landed on the coast of Georgia, and the proceeding appears to be something like the landing of Sunday voyagers on a quay near Glasgow—to try the actual state of the law; not, indeed, that there is much doubt about the state of the law at present, but the extreme freedom of discussion and of political action in the United States has begotten a state of feeling amongst many of the citizens that they have a right to act; not only upon the law existing, but upon the law of the future, that which they intend to bring about. According to the reports, which appear to be tolerably correct, the yacht *Wanderer* brought over the slaves from Africa direct, and landed them in the Edgelyfield district of Georgia. This act, says the *Edgelyfield Advertiser*, on the authority of an authorised statement, has been done by a combination of many of the first families in Georgia and South Carolina from purely patriotic

motives, and they ask for suspension of public opinion until their motives can be explained, and their arguments heard. The proceeding, therefore, is not the act of an individual, but of a party. It is most likely, indeed, to combine both aspects, to be performed under the patronage of a party for the profit of an individual. The Africans are said to have been four hundred in number. There seems to have been some difficulty in disposing of them, but it is scarcely denied that purchases were made. After the cargo was landed, Captain Corrie, the owner of the *Wanderer*, sent her round in care of another seaman to Brunswick, and in various ways efforts were made to throw any suspicious persons off the scent.

While the extreme pro-slavery party, however, has thus participated in the proceedings of Captain Corrie, the authorities of another party, which seems to be more numerous, have not only expressed a strong opinion against the legality of the act, but have taken legal proceedings to bring those who are implicated to trial. Several persons who have been arrested for complicity in the slave trade were brought before the United States Commissioner's Court, and Judge Henry did his best to trace the proceedings of the vessel, its captain and crew; but at the very threshold of the trial counsel raised an objection with no small amount of success. The question was raised whether the witnesses should be compelled to testify so as to criminate themselves, as the act of which they are accused is more than a misdemeanour—is a felony, subjecting those who are guilty to the highest penalty of the law, and on these grounds the judge decided that no person should be required to give evidence which should criminate himself or tend to that result. With regard to the general character of the evidence there does not appear to be the slightest doubt; but under these circumstances there was an evident difficulty in rendering it complete, and it is more than probable that the failure which attended the appeal to the law in the case of the *Echo* would be repeated in this case.

It is more than probable, however, that the course taken by the patrons of Captain Corrie would have a result very different from that which they anticipated. It was supposed that the success attending this experiment would afford the occasion for a good deal of brag on the side of the extreme southern party. It is quite evident that it will afford a handle for the abolitionist party, and also for that more numerous party which resents any encroachment upon the laws of the republic; for there is not the slightest question that the law has been broken, and in the most flagrant manner. Captain Corrie and his coadjutors knew that they were forbidden to deal in slaves, they knew that it was a capital offence, they have, however, done so deliberately although they have tried to evade the execution of the law; they have done so in the face of day, and this extraordinary proceeding of a party which is in the minority, has aroused indignation amongst many who cannot in any way be reckoned with the advocates of Abolitionism. The majority of the Union are of course in favour of maintaining the law which has been passed and has been ratified by the representatives of the people in Congress. The majority, comprising probably nine-tenths of the Union, will not permit its legislation and its executive officers to be defied by a very small minority. In this way not only is public spirit offended at such a proceeding, but all thoughtful men at once perceive that if it be tolerated it will end in terminating all law, and in placing the country at the mercy not only of a faction, but of a fraction. It will, therefore, rally to a settlement of the question many who have hitherto stood aloof from it, either because they deprecated division of the republic, or because they could not share the extreme views of the Abolitionist party.

Nor is the offence passed over without notice in the capital of the Federation. The *Union* of Washington gives utterance to the opinion that there is not a single circumstance to relieve the moral turpitude of the crime. It has many circumstances to aggravate it:—"The law of the country has been deliberately violated, and an act of piracy committed as sordid and as wanton as ever disgraced the times of the buccanners. Why have gibbering negroes, little more elevated in intelligence than so many monkeys, been brought from their native and congenial wilds to be thrust upon our soil? Simply for money value. It is not pretended that any advantage can accrue to this continent, its people, or its institutions, except the more pecuniary advantage that may result from a

larger supply of labour. It cannot be asserted that anything but moral injury to society can come of these importations. The laws of the country have been broken, the public sentiment of the whole country offended, piracy committed, and guilt deliberately incurred, solely for sordid gain. Heretofore the pride of the South has been that her cause was the cause of the Constitution and the laws; but now some of her own people endeavour wantonly to abrogate and set aside those instruments."

With regard to the sentiments of the federal executive there is no doubt; in no case is it probable that the Government at Washington could in any way tolerate such a proceeding as that of Captain Corrie. There is no necessity for concession; the party to be conciliated by accepting the outrage as an act of spontaneous legislation is too small to be really of any importance, although it is common in this country to assume that if the South is not unanimous in favour of restoring slavery, there is a majority holding that opinion. Yet it is obviously as impolitic to encourage such an idea, as it is false in fact. It is partly because the violent minority in the Southern States has been made much of that it has been able to keep up an appearance of success. There is another reason: by affecting to consider the South as countenancing these violent propositions, the North has made an enemy for itself which need not have been called into the field. An outrage like this, however, is too excessive for the upholders of the law in the South to remain in equivocal silence. Accordingly, they are declaring themselves without reservation. The majority in the South, therefore, and the North almost unanimously, would not only expect the President to take a course for the active vindication of the law, but will lend him an active support in doing so. Mr. Buchanan's own sentiments are well known; he deprecates alike extreme opinions on both sides; he has never countenanced the dictation of the North, which would make an easy sacrifice of other people's property to an abstract idea; for to the federated republic of the North negro slavery is an abstract idea. Mr. Buchanan has equally discountenanced the proposal to relax the prohibition upon the slave trade; and, indeed, it is well known that his earliest political connexions belong to a distinguished party which favoured the idea of prospectively abolishing slavery. While, therefore, he is the very man to hold the balance in the present disturbed state of the Union, he will heartily share the feeling and conviction of the dominant majority, though we have in his well-known prudence the guarantee of that caution which would restrain him from any re-actionary extremes either way.

THE ELBE TOLLS.

CONTINUAL complaints are made of the slowness of the multitude to master the new knowledge which is from time to time revealed to the clever men of every generation. Their unwillingness, however, to adopt new truth is meritorious compared to the obstinacy with which their rulers, merely from prejudice, or sometimes from self-interest, refuse to follow the light by which all other men walk. It is a matter of notoriety that England owes much of her prosperity and growth to having all her rivers and all her roads free from any other tolls than those necessary to preserve the roads in repair and the rivers navigable. It is a matter of equal notoriety that the commerce, with the prosperity of Germany, has been much retarded by the country being parcelled out amongst different states, each of which crowded its rivers and roads with tolls. They compelled continual delays and examinations of goods, and were intolerable burdens on all transit. After numerous complaints, and many attempts to lessen or get rid of such tolls, it was solemnly settled at the Vienna Congress, in 1814, that the "navigation of rivers along the whole course, from the point where they become navigable to their mouth, shall be entirely free;" and "the tariff of duties on navigation shall be regulated in such a manner as to encourage commerce by facilitating navigation." By this latter clause it was meant that only such tolls should be levied on shipping as would suffice to pay the expense of keeping the rivers free from accumulations of sand, and providing accommodation for vessels. In opposition to these principles, and in defiance of experience, the Governments of Hanover, Mecklenburg, and Denmark persist in levying tolls on vessels going up and down the Elbe, and impeding the com-

munication between the heart of Germany and the other nations of the world.

For a long period England has remonstrated against the heavy tolls levied at Stade by Hanover on all vessels entering the Elbe; and they having been fruitless, notice has been given to the Government of Hanover by our Government that the treaty of 1844, by which we were bound to submit to these tolls for a specific period, should terminate. On English commerce entering the Elbe, according to a statement in the annual report of the Board of Commerce for Hamburg, these tolls levy a sum equal to 60,000*l.* per annum. A tax to that amount is paid to Hanover by the consumers of German products brought from the Elbe and consumed in England, or by the consumers of English products in Germany carried thither by the same river. For this sum, or rather for the larger sum which Hanover levies on the whole trade of the Elbe, she performs no services whatever. She merely exacts the money for her special advantage, and other nations are patient under the spoliation.

The rapidly increasing trade of Germany, which is diverted from the Elbe, and especially from Hamburg, by these tolls, is rousing a spirit of resistance even amongst the placid and submissive Germans. By the Board of Commerce public opinion is appealed to, and is expected "to remonstrate strongly against such illegal obstacles to commercial intercourse, and demand their immediate removal." Too soon it cannot take place. While the whole trade of Germany is increasing with unexampled rapidity, the traffic on the Elbe of goods has fallen off from 2,033,000 cwt., in 1845, to 294,000 cwt. in 1857. The tolls on the Elbe above Hamburg exceed the charge for carrying goods by railway to Magdeburg, Dresden, and Prague. In seventy-five miles from Lauenburg to Wittenburg, on which the freight is from two to three silver grosschen the mile, the tolls levied by Hanover, Mecklenburg, and Denmark amount to six silver grosschen five pfennige. Hanover has lately made Harburg, on her own coast, opposite Hamburg, a free port, and from this port railways proceed to all parts of Germany. By exonerating the goods landed at Harburg from the tolls she continues to levy on the goods landed at Hamburg, Hanover now tries to ruin the trade of this ancient Hanse-town. If she could accomplish it by offering to the commerce of Germany greater advantages at Harburg than it can enjoy at Hamburg it might be meritorious, but it is a flagrant wrong to continue for such a purpose the tolls she has no right to levy. She now deprives the Elbe of its natural usefulness, and places burdens on commerce instead of promoting it. To see the gifts of Providence thus wilfully perverted and destroyed is enough to make men rise in rebellion against the destroyers, who are at war, as it were, with Nature; but the Germans, long accustomed to submission, fancy no evil so great as restricting or throwing off an authority which can be so mischievous. The time, however, is obviously coming when men will prefer the authority of facts to the authority of sovereigns, and when these are in conflict, as in levying tolls on the Elbe, the latter must and will go to the wall.

THOUGHTS, FACTS, AND SUGGESTIONS

ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

No. X.

In a recent speech at Sheffield, Mr. Roebuck, with his usual courage, told the constituent bodies of the kingdom that they had in a great degree themselves to blame for the exclusiveness of past Administrations, and the doubtfulness of further reforms. Had the great industrial constituencies of the empire sent proper men to Parliament since 1832, family compacts, and Cabinets of lords and their lacqueys, would have long since become matter of history; and had the great cities and boroughs in this respect done their duty at the last general election, it would not now be a question whether sound and useful measures of progress would be carried during the coming session, nor would it be a question whether a Bonapartist faction on one side of the House, or an Austrian faction on the other, can drag the country into unnecessary war. But the shameful truth is, that the industry and intelligence already enfranchised has not done its duty. Honourable exceptions there are, like Birmingham, Southwark, Sheffield, Ashton, and Glasgow, with some others that might be named; but the majority of the large constituencies have either returned one man of

ability and a blockhead or impostor along with him, or they have returned two respectable dullards, or lordlings, or flunkies of great men. It is positively deplorable to look over the rank and file of what ought to be the party of progress in Parliament; and to see how helpless and hopeless it is, as now constituted, both with regard to moral courage and debating ability.

Take, for example, the metropolitan county, a county which, in the struggle for the first Reform Bill, was represented influentially and worthily by old George Byng, and which, in the coming conflict for another and better measure, is luckily able still to command the useful and reliable services of one who bears his name; but a county which, as regards its other member, might as well be not represented at all. Mr. Hanbury belongs to that narrow and bigoted clique who are oligarchs in religion, oligarchs in politics, and oligarchs in trade. In creed they desire to perpetuate the domination of one sect over all others, in politics they will keep up the domination of one usurping class over the rest of the community, and as for all that concerns social and industrial life, they have but one faith and one idea—the worship of the grasping and grinding money power. It was clear, from the majority he obtained over Lord Chelsea, that the Liberals might have returned whom they pleased; and now, when they want a man of intellect and talent to fight their battle with the obstructives in Parliament, they find themselves saddled with one who is incapable of giving them any practical aid, and whose probable course may be anticipated from his vote in favour of the Conspiracy Bill. Take the case of Hull. There also, in times past, good and able men have been returned, and there also is still to be found one efficient and consistent representative, Mr. James Clay. But in which lobby will the other member for the borough most probably be found when questions arise next session in which the people feel a deep interest? Lord Ashley, to do him justice, did not take his constituents in. They must have seen at the first glance that he had neither the talent nor the desire to impose on them. He was flung at them from Cambridge House, in the midst of the uproar about the China war, and without being able to make a speech worth hearing, or to give a pledge worth keeping, his backers contrived to foist him on the electors of Hull. It is gratifying to observe that a portion of the constituency have at length awakened to a sense of their situation, and that his illiberal Lordship has been served with notice to quit a post he should never have been suffered to occupy. Again, look at Dublin and Edinburgh, the capitals respectively of the two sister kingdoms: the one returns two nominal Whigs, and the other two nominal Tories; but will any impartial man rise up and tell us that Edinburgh and Dublin are represented as they ought to be? Examples are always irksome and invidious: we willingly forbear to multiply them. But of the scandalous truth we have pointed at there is, unhappily, no room for question, and before we are many weeks older, every earnest Reformer in the land will have bitter cause to deplore the lack of ability, courage, and popular sympathy, in the foremost ranks of the popular party in Parliament.

But why advert to these things now? For this plain simple reason, that in the face of discussions that may, and in all probability will, lead to a dissolution, it is of the last importance that everywhere the constituencies should prepare betimes for a wise and worthier exercise of the powers they already possess. Let it never be forgotten that it was in this way that the Bill of 1832 was carried. When first proposed in March, 1831, the second reading was passed by a majority of one; on going into committee, its further progress was arrested by a hostile majority of eight; Ministers appealed to the country, and such a weeding took place of inveterate retrogrades and incapables, such an array of talent and earnestness was presented in the new Parliament, that the majority obtained therein thoroughly overwhelmed the party of resistance, not only in division but still more in debate. Mere numerical preponderance would not have been enough to do the work. This is proved by the fact that the Lords twice threw out the Bill. But the people felt that they were thoroughly well officered by their representatives in the House of Commons, and they gave the Court and aristocracy to understand that, if driven to make a choice, they would obey the House of Commons rather than the Peers, the Bishops, and the

Crown. And does any rational man believe that the nation at large would have felt or shown such a determination had the independent constituencies of that day put themselves up to auction, or submitted to be misrepresented by ignorant, wavering, bigoted, or blundering, make-believe members?

BIOGRAPHIES OF GERMAN PRINCES.

No. X.

GEORGE, GRAND-DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

THIS potentate is the senior sovereign of the whole universe—at least among those who are supposed to be privileged to enrol their names on the tablets of royalty. As such, he is entitled to some notice, even though his long life and reign may offer but little material for the pen of the biographer. The Nestor of Strelitz has always found comfort in a certain mediocrity of manners well adapted to the dull nature of his out-of-the-world principality. Were it not that, now and then, he has left the beaten tracks, and assumed an attitude rather ultra, his reign—in spite of its lengthened run—might remain unnoticed, as neither conspicuous for any display of those singular “moralities” which distinguish princes in general, nor as containing any of those sanguinary occurrences so characteristic of German Monarchy ten years ago.

The Grand-Duke George was born in 1779. Of the uninteresting story of his early youth let it suffice to say that he passed it mostly at the Darmstadt Court, to which he was related through his mother, the Princess Frederike, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse. The example set him at that Court was certainly not likely to imbue him with favour for liberal government; nor was he there taught much of the duties he owed to the common German Fatherland. The Hessian Landgrave was one of those minnow princes who looked upon their petty dominions, and everybody that lived in them, as their private property, counting their unfortunate subjects as so many heads of cattle, to be exchanged or bartered away to other rulers without their having any vote in the matter. It is true, with regard to arts and science, the Serene Highness of the Hessian Lilliput had a few crotchets favourable to the development of those branches of human culture, although science was, of course, expected to keep duly within the bounds prescribed by “monarchic order.” Thus young George was, at an early age, filled with the peculiar notions of “enlightened despotism” so prevalent towards the end of the last century.

A few years’ sojourn at the University of Rostock completed his education. He then repaired to the Court of Berlin, to live near his two sisters; Louise, the Queen of Prussia; and Frederike, afterwards Queen of Hanover. The time he passed at Berlin was during that blessed epoch of pig-tailed, antiquated régime, and aristocratic mismanagement, which brought down upon Prussia the subsequent disasters of the battle of Jena. It was the time of the Haugwitzes and the Lucchesinis, of those frivolous Junkers and Court-Chamberlains, on whom must be charged at the same time the misfortunes of the monarchy whose servants they were, and the misery of Germany at large, against whose union and liberty they formed the worst impediment. In this profligate society—profligate by policy as well as by private character—the young Mecklenburg prince found no very elevating models of conduct. No wonder that we see him soon afterwards reveling in the pleasures, and attendant extravagances, of Italian tours, whilst the German fatherland was rent asunder by the foreign swords and princely treachery at home.

Returned from Italy, he showed himself an accomplished adept in the school of vile diplomatic manoeuvres of which Haugwitz and Lucchesini were the types. Though still young in years, he was deputed by his Mecklenburg relations to Paris, to negotiate about the accession to the Rhinebund—that disgraceful league of petty German sovereigns, who placed themselves under the protectorate of the Corsican despot. It was through him that Mecklenburg entered into that league. He signed and sealed the bond which promised the sacrifice of German blood for cementing the structure of German oppression.

He evinced considerable alacrity to accept that odious commission. But he showed no such eagerness to wipe out the disgrace on the German name when the hour for revenge and national resurrection arrived. He did nothing in 1813 and 1814 to pro-

mote the popular movement for the overthrow of Napoleonic dominion. In the camp, on the battle-fields of struggling Germany, we find him not. In return we meet him again, in 1814, in the diplomatic closets at the Congress of Vienna—at that famous assembling of purple-born sovereigns and bedizened ambassadors, who consumed the time in ridiculous squabbles of etiquette, and in a gay succession of soirées and balls, whilst Bonaparte, on his island in the Mediterranean, gloomily meditated another attack on the territories of those crowned noodles. *Le Congrès danse, mais il ne marche pas*, said Talleyrand. Our Mecklenburg George found plenty of work for his heels at those saltatory festivals, and did not trouble his head about securing the affection of the people by any offers of amelioration or political reform.

When the yoke of Napoleon was definitively overthrown, George of Strelitz—mounting the throne in 1816—carried on government in a certain easy-going, good-humoured way; still, however, taking abundant care to preserve all the worst abuses of mediævalism and rule by Right Divine. His principality, in fact, is the one in which serfdom has had the longest existence in all Germany. Bondage had been abolished in Prussia, in the German provinces of Austria, and in every petty state of the Confederacy, and yet continued in Mecklenburg under the fostering hand of the benevolent Grand-Dukes there. Altogether, there was a wonderful harmony between the petty Court of Strelitz and the landed proprietors of noble robber descent. In one of the Diets of Mecklenburg—composed before 1848 almost exclusively of noblemen—a rollicking cavalier, in answer to some timid demands for reform, hesitated not to say, that “he gloried in the club-law his ancestors knew how to use so well,” and that he should “be glad to see his noble friends again have recourse to that very efficacious law.” Such observations received no reprimand or comment from the Grand-Ducal Government. George did not, it is true, himself launch out into similar audacious tirades; but they were evidently far from displeasing to his august ears.

At times, he thought it his duty somewhat to moderate the Feudalist or ultra-reactionary tendencies, when they assumed a form obnoxious to Monarchy itself. Thus he had repeated squabbles with his brother, the well-known Duke Charles: an absolutist of a rather eccentric nature, who would have screwed back mankind exactly to the condition it was in before the French Revolution. Duke Charles, it will be remembered, was a fierce opponent to the marriage of Princess Helena of Mecklenburg with the Duke of Orleans; for, in his opinion, the new French dynasty which arose from the barricades of July, was “not legitimate,” and therefore “not to be recognised” by the ancient and important family of Strelitz. It was on this occasion that the Grand-Duke George, with all his predilection for pure legitimacy, nevertheless stepped forth to conciliate court parties, and smooth the way for the marital union.

In 1848, the Strelitz ruler made himself conspicuous by the support he undisguisedly lent to the malcontent aristocracy of the sister principality, Schwerin. From his Court proceeded continual protests and intrigues against the new revolutionary order of things. At his Court the plotting *Ritters* of Schwerin took refuge when driven out from their own soil. The rump committee of the nobility of Schwerin were received with open arms by Grand-Duke George; and the better to favour their reactionary plans, he entered into a treaty of military aid to be given by the King of Prussia to the Conservative cause in Strelitz. Thus it came to pass that nowhere in Germany had the Feudalist interest regained such an ascendancy after 1849 as in these petty northern dominions—thanks to the ceaseless efforts of the wily old man who has seen generations rise and depart under his rule.

Within the last years, the Strelitz ruler has relapsed, in public opinion, into utter oblivion. His very existence has almost become a matter of doubt, and a myth. Nay, some Court chroniclers—otherwise well informed—have even set him down as positively dead, and solemnly recorded the advent of his son Frederick, the husband of the late Duke of Cambridge’s daughter. Those trusty recorders are, however, in error. George of Mecklenburg Strelitz is still this side the Styx. He is only dead to the spirit of the age, and goes on in a pottering dotage, trying after an artificial revival of a state of things which departed with the rest of the rococo rubbish of powder, patch, and pigtail.

THE "TIMES" AND LORD BROUGHAM.

FALSEHOOD AND MENDICANCY.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—The public was astonished on Monday by reading in the *Times* a leading article and a circular recommending a public subscription for Lord Brougham to relieve him from the possibility of future pecuniary liabilities on account of the London Mechanics' Institute. Those acquainted with the history of the Institute were still more astonished to find the recommendation based, both in the circular and in the leader of the *Times*, on an often refuted and now admitted falsity. In both, and especially in the leading article, the statement was reiterated, that Lord Brougham established, and that Lord Brougham was the founder of the first Mechanics' Institute. As I knew this to be a gross error, and as it was due to the real founders of the Institute, to the public, and to posterity, deeply interested in having the truth on this as on every subject known, I immediately wrote the following letter to the *Times* to correct the misstatement. The accuracy might have been tested by a reference to its own columns, in which the proceedings concerning the foundation of the Institute were recorded. As I also knew that such personal topics are speedily forgotten, when I saw, on Wednesday, that the *Times* took no notice of the letter, I informed the Editor that if it did not appear on Thursday I should endeavour to procure the publication of it elsewhere; and in consequence, as it has not appeared, I now respectfully request that you will do me the favour to publish it in your columns. The press of our country, to which as a reporter, a sub-editor, and editor I have long contributed, has now acknowledgedly become a great power in the world. It is more mighty than kings, and the public have the deepest interest in its truthfulness and honesty. By details it must be judged of, and it would be for the public a most fearful prospect if the press may emblazon falsehood in its columns and thrust the truth contemptuously, as the *Times* has done in this instance, into its waste-basket. In the hands of the press are now the issues of peace and war; on those momentous topics the *Times* writes leaders day after day, and no words can exaggerate the importance to the public of the conviction that the writers of those leaders are to be implicitly trusted; or, as in this instance, cast aside with contempt and horror, as the unshamed and wilful promulgators of falsehood. On public grounds, therefore, quite as much as private feelings, I most respectfully request that you will do me the favour of inserting in your journal the following correction of the misstatement of the *Times*.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS HODGSKIN.

LORD BROUGHAM AND THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

16, Claremont-row, Islington, Jan. 10, 1859.

SIR,—I trust entirely to your sense of justice for the publication of this letter to rectify some statements in your journal of this day, in which the public and posterity have a deep interest.

In a leader you say that "the founder of the London Mechanics' Institute has been neglected;" that "it is a shame Lord Brougham should be positively punished for founding the first Mechanics' Institute with a forced penalty of 3500l." You also quote from a circular the phrase, "In the year 1823 the London Mechanics' Institute was established by Lord Brougham and Dr. Birkbeck," and after referring to "contributions" which may be paid into the bank of Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co. to the account of the London Mechanics' Institute on behalf of Lord Brougham, you ask, "Are we to drop the founder of Mechanics' Institutes?" On Lord Brougham's merit with regard to other subjects I am silent, but I beg to state, in order to inform the public correctly, that he had very little to do with founding the first Mechanics' Institute, the history of which foundation I shall briefly give.

The projector of this Institute was the late Mr. Joseph Clinton Robertson, the originator, and at that time the editor of the *Mechanics' Magazine*. With him I was associated, and after frequently talking over the project with him, I wrote the first paper or address published in the magazine which announced the scheme, and invited the assistance of the public. It brought a communication from Dr. Birkbeck, and led to a cordial co-operation be-

tween him, Mr. Robertson, myself, and others, several of them working mechanics, to realise Mr. Robertson's idea. After the preliminary labours necessary to achieve success, a public meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, over which Dr. Birkbeck presided, and that meeting, at which Lord Brougham was not present, at which a considerable sum was subscribed, was the actual foundation of the Institute. It gave into the hands of Dr. Birkbeck, Mr. Robertson, and myself, the joint secretaries to the Institute, and the committee then formed, of which Lord Brougham was not a working member, the means of bringing the Institute into existence. Amongst the subscribers were the late Sir F. Burdett, the late Mr. Place, and the late Mr. Cobbett, who placed his subscription in my hand with a little sneer at those who sent their name without sending their money, and many others. The earliest meetings were held in a chapel in Monkwell-street, and it was long after the end of 1823 that it was transferred to Southampton-buildings, or any debt incurred. Lord Brougham might have made a jaunty speech or two on some anniversaries, but his contributions, if any, of money or assistance to the success of the Institute, were in the first few years of its existence amazingly small. Dr. Birkbeck, whose name the circular places after that of Lord Brougham, was president from the beginning. He was incessant in his exertions. He contributed largely of his pecuniary means; he advanced the greater part of the money for building the theatre; he was present at most of the meetings; he lectured frequently on mechanical science, on physiology and anatomy, and never till death did he cease, by all the means in his power, to promote the success of the Institute. Were the public now asked to reimburse his family with ample interest for his great pecuniary sacrifices in this cause, or to erect a statue to him as a benefactor to the working classes, the appeal would be just. Whatever may be Lord Brougham's pecuniary enthrallments at present with the Institute, which require elucidation before his friends solicit public aid, I assert from knowledge that Lord Brougham has no claim whatever to be called the founder or projector of the first Mechanics' Institute.

Mr. Robertson separated from the Institute at an early period of its existence. I continued connected with it for some years, and, in common with Dr. Birkbeck, contributed to its success by lectures on Political Economy, on General Grammar, and on the Progress of Society. Of living men I have a much better claim than Lord Brougham to be regarded as the founder. I, however, make no claim. I request respectfully to rectify a misstatement which ascribes to the noble Lord, already rich in public approbation, a merit which belongs to others. You enforce with great vigour and eloquence the claims of *art and science* on the respect of mankind; they, Sir, are founded on *facts*—they are worthless unless they embody and diffuse great *truths*, and their noble characteristics now are, and often have been, assumed by quackery and humbug. The application of the distinction I leave to others, and am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS HODGSKIN.

THE LESSEPS SCHEME AND THE PORTE.—A letter from Constantinople states that the Porte is much annoyed at the impulse given to the Suez Canal scheme by M. de Lesseps. The Ministers state that the opening of the canal would be attended with more inconvenience to the Porte than advantage, and that if it depended on them it should never take place, and that, at all events, the firman will never be granted for it until a formal and unanimous demand be made by all the Powers. Meantime, the Porte has repeated its order to the Viceroy of Egypt not to allow even the preliminary works to be commenced without the express authorisation of the Sultan.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.—A letter from Cannes of the 2nd, says:—"Were the men of England, France, and Germany called upon to elect three representatives who should personify high mental power, wisdom, pure philanthropy and patriotism, their choice could not possibly fall upon more worthy objects than on the three distinguished men whom circumstances have brought together in this petty town. I speak of Henry Lord Brougham, who radiantly stares time out of countenance; of Alexis de Tocqueville, laid low by disease, but daily parrying with greater vigour the assault of the fatal scythe; of the Chevalier de Bunsen, who has deserted his favourite retreat and abandoned his beloved occupations in order to bestow his entire attention and affectionate care on his stricken friend."

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, 6½ P.M.

APPEAL OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE LEGISLATURE. AMID the universal disquietude and very general dissatisfaction which at the present time reign from one end of France to the other, men turn, as drowning swimmers clutch at straws, to the imperial decree which appeared in Sunday's *Moniteur*, convoking the Senate and Legislative Body to meet on the 7th of next February. On that occasion the speech from the Throne is expected to be clear and explicit, to frankly tell the nation and Europe whether the issue is to be war or peace, and whether the tinsel ornaments of the imperial mantle have ceased to be mere bumble-bees or are now changed to wasps.

There is no use in disguising the fact that a panic, more disastrous and more extensive than the one which resulted from the commercial crisis of 1857, has seized upon the mind of France, and is wrecking private fortunes every day. The clouded phraseology of the official journal has increased the confusion and diminished public confidence instead of restoring things to the state that existed before the imperial amenities of New Year's-day. The non-official organs of the Government exhaust their rhetoric in vain attempts to prove that there is no reason for this universal distrust and apprehension, but the public, who are told to be comforted, to put their trust in the "providential wisdom and ineffable goodness" of the Emperor—*font la source oreille*, and persist in realising their securities at increased losses day by day. Finding the usual means fail to influence public opinion, the Legislature has been convoked, in the hopes that people will pause until the day of meeting before continuing their downward course. For a day or two the new move had this effect, which is analogous, I suppose, to what electricians call retardation, but when men reflected what mere puppets are the senators and legislators, what a hollow figment is the supposition that they can exercise any influence upon the acts of the Government, seeing that they are its "salaried creatures, carefully selected from among the lowest intelligences and most sordid spirits of the nation, the panic acquired even greater proportions; and the Three per Cents. declined upwards of 4 per cent. on Tuesday in addition to their previous fall.

The announcement of convocation, following so closely upon the declaration in the *Moniteur* that there was no cause to fear political disturbance, is looked upon as a forced but indirect homage to the principle of representative government; it is also regarded as convincing proof of the weakness of the present system, of the slender hold it has on the popular mind, and to show evidence of weakness is the precursor of defeat. Supporters fall away and partisans are quickly metamorphosed into unrelenting foes. Had the slightest reality of parliamentary government existed, even though it were no better than the one which lasted through the Restoration and July Monarchy, the astounding panic which prevails would have been impossible. Among the council of the nation, some wisdom would have been heard, some courage shown, and some abiding trust displayed in the future. But now the present is hopeless, and in the distance loom the scourges of humanity—war abroad and at home. The greatest despotic power the world has yet seen, the course whereof has been unchequered by the shadow of a reverse for nearly ten years, the power that has gone from success to triumph, that has moulded the will of forty millions to its purpose, that has driven into silence and obscurity the intellect of the nation, and that boasts the "visible protection of Providence," grows craven at the approach of the spirit it has wantonly evoked, and hastens for succour to that authority which it has sought to destroy and replace by a hollow semblance. It is from what should be the representatives of the nation, of its intelligence and independence, that the Empire seeks to gather strength and prestige to preserve its existence by allaying the fears of its subjects. To your readers, who can appreciate the magnitude and importance of moral victories, this involuntary recognition of the truth of parliamentary government, and this homage to its superior strength, will appear of greatest moment and of good omen for the new year.

CAUSES OF THE PANIC.

The opinion expressed in my last letter, that the unusual language addressed to the Ambassador of Austria at the New Year's levee, was the result of manoeuvres to facilitate certain Stock Exchange transactions, is very generally credited, and I am assured that the instigators of this *sortie* are those who now most bitterly regret it. They thought to be able, cleverly and quietly, to do a little "Bulling," but they have nearly achieved their own ruin and endangered the system by which they live, and on the destruction of which they will become nothing. However great may be the power possessed by the Emperor and direct the influence he exercises upon public affairs, it would be impossible for his mere discourtesy to bring about such a panic as we now witness. Even were there prospect of immediate war

with Austria, that ought not to reduce the value of public securities below the level at which they stood during the Russian campaign, and to drive down Bank Stock—the most solid of all investments—7 per cent., as is actually the case. For never before did a prospect produce more than the reality. We must look elsewhere for the causes of the panic. They will be found, I believe, in the character of the Government itself, and in the general belief of its unstableness. Whatever may be the personal merits of the Emperor they are no guarantees for the existence of the Empire. So long as life and the full vigour of his intellectual faculties are vouchsafed him he may maintain the system established in 1851. But should either of these fail, men have very little confidence in the harmony of a regency necessary to ensure its duration. Although no opposition may appear upon the surface, it is latent, biding its time and cherishing its revenge. The present régime is popular because it is, and therefore the source of emolument and place, but it has struck down no roots into the soil of France, since it is nothing more than Bonapartism, the idolatrous worship of the sayings and doings of one man.

Next to this instinct of the unsoundness of the system must be placed, as one of the causes of the panic, the wide-spread belief that there is a great deal of coquetting going on with the revolution. The partisans of rational liberty and of constitutional government are found to be invulnerable alike to the blandishments and to the threats of power. They will neither come over nor allow others to go to them. So it is thought a clever piece of policy to call up the worst spirit of revolution, and to set it upon the lovers of freedom in order that while the two parties are harrying each other, and people terrified by the horrible phantom of a red republic, the Empire may hold its own. Unfortunately for the success of this measure men will see and judge for themselves. They perceive that if Prince Napoleon enters into correspondence with M. Hubert—the man who toppled the President of the National Assembly from his chair on the 15th May, and leaped into his seat—and sends him on a confidential mission to Algeria, he must give strength to the party and encourage hopes which are believed dangerous to society. Experience teaches that no man can toy with revolution. Her dalliances are deadly, her embraces mortal; and those who think to use her for their purpose but arm her against themselves; Philippe Egalité fatuously imagined he had charmed her to place the crown upon his brows, but she carried his head beneath the knife on the Place de la Révolution. Cannot his successor in the Palais Royal learn from his fate the danger of pursuing his policy?

The Italian part of the question has, I really think, but very little to do with the present state of things. Were Victor Emmanuel to proclaim himself King of Italy to-morrow, and obtain the assistance of 40,000 French soldiers to expel the Austrians from Lombardy and Venetia, it would not create a panic, especially when it is understood that England and Russia would remain neutral. On the contrary, most Frenchmen would see in such a programme employment for the army—a safety-valve for the escape of turbulent spirits from the earth, and a prospect of increasing French territory by accepting from Sardinia the concession of Savoy.

The true cause of the panic is the unsoundness of French finance, and the extravagant notions entertained with regard to credit. The expenditure is so great that another loan is believed to be inevitable, as the necessities of the State are made day by day more apparent. Accounts are carried over from year to year, and in order to postpone payments, the bills of contractors during the Crimean war are subjected to investigation by a commission. Nor is it Government alone that is so needy and importunate a borrower. All the great provincial cities have been permitted to borrow money to carry out public works with a view to give employment to the working classes. Besides the immense sums already expended by the city of Paris, the municipality is to form a new building fund of 400,000*fr.* by charging it to future revenue, and has been moreover authorised, by a decree of the 6th instant, to borrow 600,000*fr.* Where there are such a reckless expenditure, such improvident mortgaging of future resources, and so little political stability, the occurrence of panic ceases to be a matter of wonder and astonishment.

LUCK.—A Vienna letter says:—"M. Pollack, an unlicensed broker on 'Change, won 250,000*fr.* (25,000*l.*), 40,000*fr.* (4,000*l.*), and 400*fr.* (40*l.*), at the drawing of the Crédit Bank lottery on the 3rd instant. M. Pollack is a Jew, and the elders of the Hebrew community have already obtained a donation of 300*l.* from him. An acquaintance of mine, who sold the *serie* to Pollack, yesterday dryly remarked that the man had never before given any proof of talent."

THE COALWHIPPERS.—A great demonstration of these hardworking men was held at Sussex Hall on Thursday. Their grievances and their demands for legislative redress were very ably explained by Canon Champneys and several of their own number. They complain of the manner in which the middleman system presses upon them, inasmuch as it compels them to spend a considerable portion of their wages in compulsory drink in public-houses.

Fine Arts

THE GRAPHIC SOCIETY.

THE second conversazione for the present season of this interesting body was held on Wednesday evening, by the enlightened permission of the London University authorities, in the handsome library of that institution. A large number of celebrities and notabilities connected with the fine arts were of course present, and, as usual, the charming opportunity of cementing and forming acquaintances was so heartily embraced by the numerous members and the visitors of their introduction, that the spacious apartment presented, at one period of the evening, very much the appearance of a huge ant-hill. The walls were hung, and the ample library tables covered, with meritorious fine-art productions, kindly exhibited for the pleasure of the company by members and amateurs, and these attracted successive groups of admiring gazers. Mr. Sant's "Duc d'Aumale," Mr. Baxter's delicious trio of female heads, and Mr. J. Deffett Francis's masterly drawing of Señora Perea Nena, were the most remarkable efforts of portraiture exhibited. Mr. Thurston Thompson's gigantesque photographs of heads from Raffaele's cartoons were the marvel of the evening, and Mr. T. M. Richardson's splendid portfolio of water-colour views in the Highlands its most generally interesting feature. A "Barber's Shop in Brittany," by Mr. A. Solomon, which will no doubt hereafter take a place on the Academy walls, cannot be more than mentioned in the space at our disposal; and the same remark must apply perforce to at least a dozen of Mr. James Holland's powerful *morceaux* exhibited, not by the artist, but by their gratified proprietors. A highly-finished rustic scene, with a lovely figure, by Mr. F. Topham; a wheat-field, by Linnell; Mr. M'Kewan's folio of water-colour sketches from Wales and the North; and Miss Claxton's "Old Maiden's Progress," were all much noticed, and each, according to its degree, admired. Along the eastern end of the apartment were ranged several of Mr. Owen Jones's designs for the People's Palace at Muswell-hill, and it is hardly necessary to add that they stood out boldly among the more imaginative works in their vicinity.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

The sixth annual exhibition of the Photographic Society is now open in the large room of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street, Pall Mall. The great objects of attraction are the large photographs of Caldesi, and Montecchi, and Mr. Thurston Thompson, from the cartoons at Hampton Court. The most artistical works are the composed figure subjects, by Mr. H. O. Robinson, Mr. Roger Fenton, and Mr. Delferrier. Very pleasing copies of works by Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, Caracci, Paul Delaroche, Philip, and others, are shown by various well-known artists and manufacturers in photography. When we say that the whole collection numbers upwards of six hundred works, our readers will at once jump to the same conclusion as ourselves, that, while there is much to condemn and to ignore in it, there must also be more than enough to repay the most fastidious critic for one or two visits.

EXHIBITION OF 1861.

The council of the Society of Arts are moving energetically in the matter of the proposed Exhibition of 1861. The Crystal Palace Company, although opposed by the courtier advocates of South Kensington, are not yet without hope of being allowed to house the treasures of the world on that occasion. Of the two inaccessibilities, we are induced, *primâ facie*, to prefer that which has a palace ready built upon it to that where all has to be done. There are plenty of ways of spending for the public benefit the vast sum an exhibition building at Kensington would cost; many better ways of devoting such a sum to fine-art purposes. We regret to observe the continued flow of art-treasures to this Brompton seclusion, which seems dictated, not in favour of, but in spite of, the public. It is rumoured that the "Boilers" are agape for the East India Company's superb collection, now one of the few ornaments of the City. We hope they will yet be denied the tempting morsel, and that the old ladies and young gentlemen of the east will still have a gratis museum within a day's march of their homes.

CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION.

We have in former numbers devoted so much space to argument in favour of this project, that we need now only congratulate the public on its proximate realisation and ourselves upon the keenness of perception which led us to recognise its advantages and espouse its formation when as yet it had comparatively few friends. Specimens of the works pro-

posed for distribution are now on view at the Palace, and form of themselves a most attractive exhibition.

We are glad to note that Mr. Blake will move, early in the ensuing session, for a select committee to sift the Art and Science Department and its management.

We read in the columns of a daily contemporary that ten pieces of very interesting antique mosaic have reached the Louvre from Athens.

Theatres and Entertainments.

THE GREAT DODD AND CULLENFORD CONTROVERSY.

A MEETING of subscribers to the Royal Dramatic College took place on Wednesday at the Adelphi Theatre, under the presidency of Lord Tenterden, when it was announced that the donations received amounted to 2930*l.*, and that subscriptions to the extent of 250*l.* per annum had been promised. The Provisional Committee were voted the thanks of the society for their valuable services, confirmed in their offices, and, at the same time, we are sorry to observe, permitted, without contradiction, to indulge in most ungenerous aspersion of the spirited parent of the scheme. We were, of course, prepared by rumour to learn that the sanction of the subscribers would be invited to the severance of all relations between the society and Mr. Henry Dodd, on the strength of that gentleman's alleged breach of faith. We had been informed that the Executive Committee had washed their hands of him, and had refused him a list of subscribers he sought with a view to his justification. But we were quite unprepared, before we compared his published "Correspondence" with their published "Report," to find upon what insufficient grounds they have dared publicly to impugn his honour, and to question his charity. The society have, however, blindly sanctioned the acts of their Committee, the connexion is terminated, and with it may depart the prospect of much future advantage to the charity from the same source. But the truth must be spoken: Mr. Dodd is an ill-used man. He it was who started the project of the Dramatic College or home for poor actors. It was he whose first offer of two and a half acres of good land was enthusiastically responded to. When that offer was doubled, he was a finer fellow still. He offered one hundred pounds' worth of bricks. Still he was well. He talked about other gifts, and being possibly a rich elderly character with little occupation, evidently hoped, if permitted, to do a great deal for the institution. But after a life of toil and saving our capitalist was naturally a little timid, and desiring to be just as well as generous, he has chanced to gall the pride of one or two gentlemen who would tolerate no other view of their mutual relations than that Dodd's business was to give, and theirs to spend. Dodd is the man of real property, practical and business-like. The Committee are men of stage properties, impracticable and unbusiness-like. They entered heartily into the theatrical exhibition of last summer, when Dodd was a rich and mysterious stranger in the Thespian camp; but, from the hour he showed the usual symptoms of substantiality, they chafed at the *liaison*. Thoroughly acquainted with the "heavy" line of business in all shades, they yet refused to recognise the capacity or peculiarities of their new acquisition. They determined to have a pantaloon in the company, and accordingly cast Dodd for the part. But when he demurred to being eased of his possessions, with the usual placidity of that much-put-upon personage, they abused him for not playing fairly, threw the loaves and fishes at his head, and hustled him off the stage as an impostor.

Much stress is laid in the report read on Wednesday last upon the alleged unconditional nature of Dodd's original offer. But unless a document now before us, dated 10th November, 1858, and purporting to be signed by Mr. Cullenford, the secretary, is a base fabrication, the said Committee were not only well aware, all along, that certain conditions and stipulations would be pressed, but also deliberately kept the public meeting of July the 21st in ignorance of them. The settlement of the deed of gift or conveyance appears to have been left by Mr. Dodd very much to a certain Mr. Macphail, a solicitor. This gentleman's correspondence contrasts very favourably with that of the Provisional Committee. The former is sensible, earnest, and kindly; the latter seems tinged with

what cynics would call a very natural hatred of a benefactor. Macphail is a man of law and business; the Committee seem to fight shy of him in both capacities. He objects to divest the donor of the legal estate until somebody is legally entitled to receive it. Their aim is to do their will with Dodd's own, and that speedily. Macphail quotes from Sir T. K. Shuttleworth that 800,000*l.* of charitable income is annually misappropriated. He has heard Mr. Webster lecture admirably upon Alleyne's charity. He has also read Mr. Charles Dickens's censures of the Literary Fund. He may have heard, perhaps, of the famous Guild of Literature and its supposed occult hoard. He may chance to have heard whispers that for want of foresight the Covent Garden Fund may some day be without a claimant. He knows the old proverbs about the souls of corporations, "a stitch in time" and "shutting the stable-door," he therefore wishes to provide a wholesome check upon future managers, and urges his fellow-labourers "to perform their duty of properly constituting the institution, at present, for all real and business purposes, a nonentity." But the more wisely he charms the more deaf are the provisional committeemen who strut and fret their hour at the board in Bedford-street. The more he concedes and advises, the more they demand unconditional surrender—the more discourteously, not to say insultingly, do they flout his counsel. Forgetful that if they have not power to concede such a reasonable and trifling stipulation as the publicity of the charity accounts, they can hardly be judged competent to the graver function of holding lands, they imperiously demand the conveyance, the whole conveyance, and nothing but the conveyance. "They will have the bond." Their souls abhor conditions.

They advance no argument (according to the Dodd version) against the course Mr. Macphail recommends, nor will they hear any in its favour. Both parties being thus at a dead-lock, the secretary at last presents a moral pistol at the head of Henry Dodd by way of *dénouement*, and the piece ends, as the Provisional Committee resolve to "cut" and otherwise ignominiously entreat the good Samaritan who first enabled them to grasp their brief authority, and whom, six months ago, they joined all generous minds in delighting to honour. But the repetition of the farce is not to be permitted, though it has singularly enough brought money to the treasury. Subscribers have doubled their gifts, offers of eligible land have been received, but the necessity of saving the society from its friends has already been recognised. Mr. Theodore Martin, learned in the law, has prescribed a course which practically admits the propriety of the position taken by Mr. Dodd, and more than justifies Mr. Macphail. He moved at the meeting on Wednesday "that the committee be authorised (*i. e.* ordered) to take all steps, and consider and determine on all provisions and regulations necessary for the establishment and future management of the college, and, if deemed expedient, to apply to her Majesty for a Royal charter of incorporation." This looks much more like business. During the Committee's quarrelsome flirtation with Mr. Dodd, their perverse adhesion to an inchoate state effectually counteracted that gentleman's good intentions. Intreating for land with their new friends, their inability to deal with real property may, perhaps, no longer impede their action; and let us hope, for the sake of those whom it is proposed to benefit, as well as for the avoidance of scandal, that the course of the new love may run more smoothly than did that of the old. But unless the tempestuous officials can stoop to meet the advances and possibly innocent crochets of Mr. Moore and Mr. Moore's lawyer (who, unless they have indeed "caught a flat," will transpire by-and-by) with a better grace than they did those of Messrs. Dodd and Macphail, the acquisition of the Gerard's Cross estate, the establishment of the college, the general happiness of the characters, and the call for the managers, will be further off in six months' time than it is to-day.

A word of warning to the subscribers ere we leave the topic. It bodes no more good to a charitable than to a commercial association that the earliest demonstration of its managing body should be so markedly directed against responsibility.

We have copied from the Dodd Papers the following clauses which Mr. Henry Dodd's friend, Mr. Macphail, proposed to insert in the conveyance of the Langley estate to the charity, and to which the committee de-

murred. To us, they seemed especially framed with a view to secure the thorough publicity of all the charity's proceedings, and thus leave, if possible, no foothold for future jobbery, corruption, or close patronage:—

"1. That annual accounts of receipts and disbursements shall be made up, the items carefully examined, vouched, audited, and that a balance-sheet, sanctioned by the signatures of the auditors, or a majority of them, shall within one month after such audit be published in, say two or three of the metropolitan newspapers having a large circulation.

"2. That when a vacancy occurs by the death or removal of any pensioner, or in the section of the proposed College school entitling the pupils to board, &c., in either of these cases, a notice of the vacancy shall forthwith in like manner be published in the London newspapers, and that thereupon, within one calendar month after such notice, the election shall take place.

"3. That these notices and copies of the balance-sheet should be suspended in some part of the college-hall, in the green-rooms of three London theatres, and of such provincial theatres as the council shall determine."

Now, because the reception of these clauses would have involved an admission of account ability, the gorge of the acting committee seems mightily to have risen against them. The general uprightness of the leading dramatic members of the committee is so well known to us that we can tax them in the matter with no heavier sins than those of neglect and permission. But of those they are clearly all more or less guilty. They have been appointed and have been glorified as trustees between their weaker brethren and a generous public. They have abandoned their position in favour of outsiders who care little or naught for the flock. They have thus abused—each on very good excuses, no doubt—the confidence reposed in them, and have permitted grievous wrong to be done to the poor players, the subscribers, and the benevolent HENRY DODD.

HAYMARKET.

MISS AMY SEDGWICK appeared here on Monday last as *Constance*, in the *Love Chase*, and made an excellent impression in that celebrated part, for which, other considerations apart, her agreeable personal appearance so well qualifies her. Mrs. Wilkins may be praised for her *Widow Greene*, in which she displayed humour and growing intelligence. The reception accorded to the heroine of the evening, who had not been previously seen upon the London stage since her marriage, was very cordial. The cast was, as usual at the Haymarket, most satisfactory.

PRINCESS'S.

Mr. Kean has been performing *Hamlet* alternately with the *Corsican Brothers* during the week to good houses. The public have already and so often recorded their sentence upon the merits of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean in the characters they assume in *Hamlet*, that it were superfluous now to suggest new material for judgment. Miss Heath continues to improve and to be appreciated. Her *Ophelia* is a finished and sweet performance; but the most noteworthy feature of the revival was, perhaps, the absence of the old renowned *First Gravedigger*, J. P. Harley, whose place is supplied by Mr. F. Matthews. The pantomime continues to prove attractive.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.—A question has lately agitated the dons of both the Universities which will afford nuts to crack to the stern critics of those learned bodies who assume the duty of supervising their morals in the London press—how far graduates, and especially Masters of Arts, are subject to the regulations of University police? This knotty point has seriously been taken in hand at Cambridge, and the result was that by the vote of a majority of the Senate, a new tribunal was erected for the purpose of taking cognisance of offences committed by Masters of Arts. This tribunal, which is called the *Sex Viri*, consists of six men chosen from among the most distinguished and influential of the resident members of the University. They have power to call before them any member, and inquire into any matter wherewith he may be charged; and their power extends not only to reprimand and rustication, but even, we believe, in extreme cases, to expulsion from the University. They could not, of course, deprive a Fellow of his Fellowship without the consent of his College; but it is difficult to believe that any Combination-room would support one of its tenants in an offence so flagrant as to call for such a sentence from the *Sex Viri*. Already, we believe, has the power of this new body been felt in more than one quarter, and opinion is very much divided at Cambridge as to its continuance. At Oxford, too, the question has come to an issue even in a more definite form. It appears that Messrs. John Parkinson and George Mallory, both Masters of Arts, rode a race, in Port Meadow, for a stake of 50*l.* a side. Each of the learned jockeys was upon his own horse, and was professionally attired in colours. An event so extraordinary could scarcely take place without causing some notoriety, and the Rev. Bartholomew Price and the Rev. Dr. Henton, the Proctors for the year, were so scandalised by the transaction, that they fined the

riders five pounds each for the feat—such a thing as fining a Master of Arts having never before been heard of since the days of Alfred. It may easily be imagined that great as was the commotion excited by the offence itself, that which the punishment gave rise to was infinitely greater. Fine a Master of Arts! why the thing was unheard of. It was a question in which every graduate who writes M.A. after his name became personally involved; and even those who disapproved of the conduct of their racing brethren were none the less opposed to such infringement of their privileges as was attempted by the Proctors. The result is that an appeal against the sentence of the Proctors is pending before the Assessor of the Chancellor's Court. At the time of writing this the decision of this dignitary had not been delivered; but we are told that so great was the interest excited by the matter, that "nearly the whole of the influential resident members of the University were present," and that they "are much divided in opinion upon the subject." Without presuming to predict what the ultimate decision of the learned assessor may be, it is scarcely out of place to suggest to the Oxonians whether they would not do well to consider the example set them by the Cambridge Senate. Authority is at all times a disagreeable influence to have to submit to, but it is wholesome; and it is plainly anomalous that Masters of Arts should be allowed to do that with impunity which would cost an undergraduate his whole prospects, not only of University success, but of advancement in life. We believe the proportion of resident graduates requiring supervision to be infinitesimally small, and that, such as it is, it is invariably composed of the most worthless and least distinguished men in the University. Still, if they exist, there should be some power to repress the exuberance of their follies; and whence could that power proceed so authoritatively and so gracefully as from among the great body of the graduates themselves?—*The Critic*.

THE YANG-TZE-KIANG.—This magnificent river, running through the heart of the Chinese Empire for upwards of two thousand miles, will, indeed, open a new field of enterprise for all classes of Englishmen. Along its banks, we are told, countless thousands of the teeming population are busily engaged in the every-day concerns of life; and city after city is passed by the wondering traveller. The river itself may be fairly classed amongst the richest of the world; it rises in the centre of Tibet, just above the source of the Brahmapootra; it gathers in its course hundreds of tributaries, which swell the parent stream as it proceeds towards the sea, until it reaches a depth sufficient to bear the inland navigation of this great country. It is up this stream, as far as Hankow, about six hundred miles from Shanghai, that Lord Elgin and his naval escort were about to proceed; that he will make a favourable impression on the inhabitants of the interior we sincerely hope; nor can we doubt that his footsteps will soon be trodden by the mercantile representatives of the English nation. As years roll on, we may expect to see mansions built after the European fashion on the sides of this river, and inhabited by Englishmen who have left their fatherland for the purpose of creating a commerce in the heart of this gigantic empire. It may never be that a race of Anglo-Saxons in China will equal in numbers the present population of the province of Kweichau, but it is within the range of possibility, and probability too, that a colony of Englishmen will locate themselves in the great valley of the Yang-tze-Kiang, and introduce the civilisation of the West.—*China Telegraph*.

AUSTRIAN MILITARY IMPROVEMENTS.—A correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The celerity with which the troops have been moved from one extremity of the empire to the other is astonishing, and the ease with which the thing has been done is hardly less so. The new military organisation, which is the work of Marshal Baron Hess, is considered perfect by the army as a body, and 'abominable' by very many of the persons composing it. Noble and rich officers, who are accustomed to the comforts and luxuries of life, do not like to be obliged to change their quarters at a short notice, and to be under restrictions in regard to baggage. An officer, when on active service, is not allowed to have more than 36 lb. of baggage. Bat horses are abolished for the infantry, and each company has instead a light waggon at its disposal. In this vehicle, which is so constructed that the pole can be fixed at either end, are packed the caldrons of the company and the 'traps' of the officers. A general officer, who has seen a great deal of service, and is besides an extremely intelligent man, yesterday told me that the introduction of light waggons instead of bat horses was a great improvement. 'If,' said he, 'troops are taken by surprise, and grape shot is poured into them, bat horses are almost sure to become unmanageable. They lash out so violently and rear so tremendously that the men are obliged to loosen their hold, when, as a matter of course, the brutes go to the d—l, caldrons and all.'"

VON HUMHOLDT.—On the occasion of the new year, the Prince-Regent of Prussia, after the reception of those who enjoyed the privilege of paying their respects at Court had been concluded, proceeded to offer his personal congratulations to the venerable philosopher. The King and Queen had also sent tokens of their remembrance.

INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

THE NEW YEAR AND THE COMING SESSION.

THE Indian political world—the new world of politics—is naturally engaged in considering its own interests, and the forthcoming session of Parliament is eagerly looked forward to by the leading statesmen connected with India. Heretofore, they have had only a provincial arena, or, rather, they have been sequestered from the world, and now they feel they are personally interested in the discussions of the greatest senate of Europe. It was formerly not unusual to find men who had spent their lives in India ignorant and careless of the politics and proceedings of the mother country; but now the community of interests is strongly felt. It is expected that next session will be momentous for India, and among the subjects of particular discussion looked forward to are the conduct and constitution of the Council for India, the organisation of the Indian governments, the policy of a native army, and the proceedings of the English Settlement Committee. It is contemplated that more than one committee of inquiry will be appointed, and as India will thus occupy much of the time and attention of members of the two Houses, our legislators will be gradually trained to take a more active and more influential part in Indian politics.

OUDE.

Just at this moment when the pacification of Oude is making progress, when steam has been introduced on its rivers, and the railway company is moving forward, Mr. L. E. Rees, the historian of the siege of Lucknow, has rendered a very useful service to the cause of Oude progress by publishing at his own expense a pamphlet on the resources of that country under the title of "Oude: its Past and its Future." In this he has especially considered the cotton question, and already his views have been taken up by the daily press, and have engaged the attention of the Cotton Supply Association.

Mr. Rees was for eight years in Lucknow, and although then engaged in other pursuits, he devoted considerable time to the resources of Oude, and having the adequate commercial knowledge and special application, he, at the period of annexation, had the means of giving valuable information to the Calcutta public, and had it not been for the revolt would have succeeded in greatly developing the commerce of the country. The justice of his views in proposing measures for the transport of its produce has been confirmed by the action of the Government in placing a steamer on the Gogra and authorising the formation of a steamboat company for its navigation, and the information recorded by Mr. Rees was adopted as the basis of the prospectus of the Oude Railway Company, for which the preliminary subscriptions have been raised.

The first words of Mr. Rees are that Oude is undoubtedly one of the most fertile provinces in India, having a surface of seventy-three thousand square miles, or nearly the size of Ireland, and being watered by an infinity of rivers and muddees, which, without cutting too deep into the level soil, so admirably irrigate it that there is hardly an acre of ground which cannot be well tilled. This is the country which was consigned to the tyranny of an hereditary lord-lieutenant of the middlemen and tithe proctors, for which Government has provided one steamer, and to which it demurs to concede one railway company. Such is the scale on which affairs have as yet been conducted in India. Mighty are its relations; insignificant is the provision made for it; and Oude, under our rule, does not yet form an exception.

The produce includes the following articles:—rice, maize, wheat, grain, bajara (a poultry grain), sugar-cane, peas, pulse of several kinds, till (an oil-seed), linseed, indigo, cotton, mustard and surson, opium, safflower, palma christi, mango, tamarind, and many native fruits, for Oude abounds with trees, firewood, sisoo, toon, teak, ebony, sandal, drugs, wild honey, bees-wax, catechu, saltpetre, salt, carbonate of soda, kunkur, river gold-dust, glass, and soap, together with many articles of local manufacture.

The saltpetre manufacture, which, under the late regime, was a Government monopoly, is now free,

and will be carried out on a very large scale. Indigo and opium will now be largely cultivated; but if the latter article were at once prohibited, it would be the best thing for the country, as landholders would not be induced to engage in a cultivation which must in the end be suppressed. Mr. Rees points out that for cotton Oude possesses great advantages, having abundance of the rich black soil, which is a fine cotton soil, and of the red soil, which, by some cotton authorities, is preferred even to the black. There is likewise the choice of irrigation, though there is now a division of opinion whether irrigation should be used for short staple cotton. In Oude, however, the water is to be had, many of the rivers running between kunkur banks, which they do not overflow, while they do not, like the Ganges and some other rivers, lie fifty or a hundred feet below the surface, and become thereby inconvenient for irrigation.

Mr. Rees is of opinion that Oude is particularly deserving of attention for cotton cultivation, because even under the late abominable Government it was a cotton-growing and cotton-exporting country, although it may be said to have no roads, is hundreds of miles inland, its rivers, as we have said, with steam navigation as an exception, and only traversed by native boats, and having no railway in operation. In Oude there has been only a local market, with cotton selling in some parts at less than 1½d. per lb., without attention to good seed or to irrigation, and without proper cleaning apparatus.

The author considers the rich soil of the numerous jungles as well suited for cotton when cleared, and he gives a list of twenty-four of these jungles, some of which are very large. Of these the Jugdespore jungle, he states, is sixteen miles long and three wide, covering nearly fifty square miles; and which Messrs. Burn and Co., the railway contractors, are now clearing at the expense of the Government. It is close to the river Goomtee.

The chief measures he proposes for promoting the production of cotton are good roads, steamers on the Gogra, and a railway through the heart of the country, so as to enable the Oude cultivator to ship his cotton on the same footing as the American planter. He urges, too, the importance of European energy, enterprise, and superintendence. Besides the Gogra, he considers the Goomtee should be made available, for although it can never be navigable for large steamers, yet in the rainy season very small steamers could get up it, and it is of importance as it flows past Lucknow. On the south of Oude is the navigable Ganges, separating Oude from our older provinces.

Of course the same obstacles which impede the free transit of produce are none the less serious in depriving the inhabitants of the benefit of English and Indian imported commodities, whereby the deficiency of proper implements, and above all the want of the free operation of European intelligence, is very materially felt. For the remedy of this state of affairs Mr. Rees's observations come very opportunely, and they are likely to make an impression on the public and the Council for India.

NOTES ON INDIAN PROGRESS.

SIR CHARLES E. TREVELYAN has been appointed Governor of Madras. This augurs well for the Presidency. Sir Charles has the benefit of experience in the civil service of India and in the civil service of England. As a scholar, and a man of the highest intellectual endowments, his reputation is well known; it is less known to the public that he is one of our most distinguished administrators, and the Treasury will sustain a severe loss in his retirement. It is long since Madras has had such promise of a Governor, who has the desire to promote the prosperity of the Presidency, and the power to assure it. The appointment does the highest credit to Lord Stanley, for Sir Charles Trevelyan has no claims on his party, but strong claims on his country, and these latter are most commonly little regarded.

One of the most interesting facts the last mail makes known to us is a letter from Darjeeling, which states that they are on the look-out for settlers direct from England, and families from the plains of India, who have money enough to remove, purchase land, and commence farming and cattle rearing. It is urged that

Government should induce some of their steady, useful English pensioners to remove to the hill countries. The writer speaks in the most glowing terms of the climate of Darjeeling as compared with the plains, although he gave up a good appointment and, in a money point of view, lost much by the change. In the hills, he boasts, is existence with all that can make life pleasurable—health, appetite, sound, refreshing sleep, with mental and bodily vigour, and the certainty of independence at no very distant period. At the end of little more than a year he has a good house newly built, several acres under wheat, barley, oats, carrots, potatoes, mangel-wurzel, cabbages, tares, English grapes, &c., all promising well; fifty pigs in his sties, and lots coming; pigs' meat, from the good food available, is very firm and sweet; in the plains it is generally heavy, rich, and indigestible. Labour is reasonable in ordinary times, but at present the large barracks absorb all the artificers and labourers in the market. Food for the natives and English is at moderate prices, and by-and-by the railroad will cause the cheapening of all articles of food, dress, luxury, &c., and open new markets for produce. Within a square of fifty miles in the Darjeeling district thousands of English families could find farms large enough for their comfortable support, and capable of yielding independence in the course of years in the hands of industrious and persevering settlers. The same is to be said of many of the hill regions of India. The whole question of colonisation, it is urged, demands the serious attention of Government, and settlers should be treated with the greatest liberality. The proposed upset price for the waste lands of Darjeeling is 1½ per acre—as much as in Australia—and is very high unless the land is clear, for jungle land will require a considerable outlay, and time to clear and prepare it for cultivation.

The people at Nynee Tal are in good spirits about the barracks for that new military station. The committee for selecting the site for the barracks is under the presidency of Colonel Herbert, 75th Foot. The barracks are to accommodate a whole battalion. It is supposed they will not be near the lake, but some miles from it. The convalescent depot is expected to be maintained in its present situation above the lake. This beautiful watering-place will now have additional resources.

From Mount Aboo we learn that the Lawrence Asylum for the children of English soldiers is to be greatly extended by the Government, who have allowed the committee funds to increase the number from 300 to 500, so that there will be 300 boys and 200 girls, and so many more English children saved from the fearful climate of India. It is deeply to be regretted that there are only 200 girls provided for.

The new Lawrence Asylum at Ootakamund, in the Neilgherries, is really proceeding. The last report of the donations is 2742½, of the annual subscriptions 3917, and of the monthly 35½. Lord Canning, the Viceroy of India, has given 5000.

Lord Harris has left the hills, and gone on to Calicut. The Rev. J. D. Gibson has been appointed chaplain at Malcolmpeth.

Mr. F. B. S. Wylie, Bombay C.S., has been placed under the Collector of Mahabeshwur for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Hindostanee language, which can certainly be much more comfortably accomplished in the cool regions of Mahabeshwur than in the burning cities of the plains.

Mr. Henry Pelly Hinde, of the English and Calcutta Bar, has consented to act as honorary secretary in Calcutta to the Association for Promoting English Progress and English Civilisation in India.

The Punjab Railway was in progress, when red tape has stepped in, and already it is delayed in one district for two months. The engineers, according to local information, proposed to take land in the usual way for a double line, and the local authorities doubted whether they had power to sanction this, and so the question has passed on and the staff are cooling their heels. Mr. W. P. Andrew, the chairman, denies this local statement, and refers to the progress of the works with satisfaction.

The Oude Railway parties are about to make a move. The Great Indian Peninsula Extension to Deckaal, sixty-five miles from Poonah, is shortly expected to be opened.

The Great Indian line is regularly used for the movement of troops between Poonah and Bombay. On the 5th December her Majesty's 88th were passed down to embark for the northern division.

Some agitation is being created in India to develop the local resources and obtain Indian iron to push forward railway operations.

Mr. Gower, locomotive superintendent of the East Indian Railway, has successfully tried a new arrester for stopping sparks from the locomotive chimney.

The submarine telegraph between Ceylon and India is slightly out of order.

The river cables for the Kurrachee and Hyderabad

telegraph through Scinde has arrived. The line is to be completed between Hyderabad and Mooltan.

The Bombay Government, in advertising for tenders for the mail service between Bombay and Kurrachee, has, we are sorry to see, offered a contract for five years. Thus the Government will be bound for a long term for a line which is rapidly improving.

The directors of the Great Steamship Company are proceeding with the plans for the Leviathan, with a view to fit her expressly for the conveyance to India of first-class passengers, settlers, and soldiers on a large scale.

A new company is projected in the City to run steamers of 6000 tons round the Cape.

The Bombay missions afford some news. The German Evangelical Mission on the Malabar coast have lost three missionaries by fever. The Church Mission in Western India has received a reinforcement of two missionaries, one English and one German, for the mischievous practice of sending out Germans to India still prevails. The Free Church have given up the Sattara Mission. The baptism of the first Bhattia has taken place in Bombay.

Female education in Bombay city is proceeding. The Parsee school has been extended, and the Hindoo gentry are founding schools with a permanent fund.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., has allotted 5000*l.* for a new hospital at Nowsaree, a town near Surat.

The nuisance of the Pinjrapole, or native asylum for aged and diseased beasts, in Bombay, which is inhumanly conducted, is about to receive a check, as the municipal commissioners have announced their intention of taxing the beasts.

The English police are likewise making war on the stray pigs in the streets of Bombay, for killing which they receive one shilling a head.

From Central India news has been received through a Jewish merchant. The people of Chaikar and Istalif, being unable to bear any longer the oppressions of Sirdar Ismael Khan, Governor of Kohistan, determined to leave their provinces and emigrate towards Turkistan.

About two thousand families had already left their homes, and were on their way, when the Governor, unwilling to lose his prey and diminish his taxable population, moved after them with a strong force, overtook them, and brought them back. The people then collected to the number of twelve thousand, and determined to make head against his tyranny, and proving too strong for the Governor, he made application to Dost Mahomed Khan, who despatched a force to his assistance, but with directions to conciliate the people. This is a specimen of the movements taking place in those countries, and of the well-spread wanderings of the Jews, who, like the other expatriated people, the Armenians and the Parsees, are to be found even in these remote regions in the pursuit of commerce. The protection they now find under English government is producing a great effect upon them, and inducing them to look to the English dominions for a shelter and a home, securing their wealth, and adding to our influence and resources.

The Dundee people are making a movement for a Central Flax Association for promoting flax cultivation in India, on the plan of the Cotton Supply Association.

INDIA.

We take the following from the *Calcutta Englishman* of the 8th of December:—

The principal event which we have to record is the surrender of the Nawab of Banda, who was one of the leading rebel chiefs, and had hitherto successfully escaped all pursuit. Tantia Topce is still at large, and baffles all efforts of the forces which have endeavoured to cut off his retreat, though several times it appeared that he could not avoid falling into our hands.

The sentence of transportation passed upon the ex-King of Delhi has at last been carried into effect. He arrived a few days ago at Diamond Harbour, where her Majesty's ship *Magara* was in readiness to receive the prisoner on board, to convey him to his final destination, accompanied by two of his wives and several other members of his family, who follow him in his exile. The party were in as good spirits as if they were going on a pleasure excursion. The Cape of Good Hope was to be honoured with the custody of the aged assassin.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN OUDE.

Mr. L. E. RUTZ REES, whose *Personal Narrative of the Siege of Lucknow* is so well known, has just reprinted, at Longman's, his article on the "Past and Future of Oude," from the *Calcutta Review* of June, 1856. That article has frequently been referred to on account of its complete description of the physical capabilities of the country, and of the value of its commercial and statistical statements. We extract from a postscript, written for this edition, the following "Supplementary Observations on the Cotton Question."

I feel it particularly deserves the attention of those who take an interest in the growth of cotton, to remark

how peculiarly Oude is fitted for its cultivation. The best proof of this is that no inconsiderable quantity has been exported from it, even during the mismanagement of the native Government, which affected cotton in the same way as, or even more than, the other natural products of Oude. The immense importance of a supply of cotton from India (the only one of our colonies that seems capable of producing it in sufficient quantities) is fully appreciated by our manufacturers, whose very existence as such depends on an independent and regular supply of that article. Its successful growth, we must consider, depends upon both the soil and the irrigation. Both the rich black soil and the more meagre red, which is, in the opinion of many, quite as fitted for the growth of cotton, exist in Oude, particularly in many of the jungles. These, however, might and should, as I have already pointed out, be made available for purposes of cultivation. Indeed, one firm, Messrs. Burns and Co., I understand, have actually undertaken the contract to clear the Jugdespore jungle, the fifth in my list. There is sufficient water in the streams and rivers in Oude, which have the further advantage of not being like the Ganges and other rivers, fifty to a hundred feet below the level of the soil; the natives being thus enabled, with even their rude implements, to attend to its cultivation with greater facility than in most other parts of India. But I see no reason why, when European science is brought to bear upon native enterprise, this advantage could not be turned to still further account. European supervision is not so much required for its production as for sugar or indigo. Unlike those, cotton is the raw produce of the tree, and with the increased facilities for transport which must arise, the native would easily be induced to pay sufficient attention to its cultivation to render it equal to any other kind of cotton. The only serious obstacle to the production in sufficient quantities to supply all the demands of our markets is the defective and costly means of transport, nowhere so apparent as in Oude, which not only prevents the native from successfully competing with the American in delivering cheap cotton at a seaport, but also materially damages the quality of the article. The natives of India consume about 2,000,000,000, whilst the amount exported to all other countries does not exceed 150,000,000 pounds. These figures prove that in India cotton is not grown for exportation, but for home consumption, and that the native agriculturist, possessed of no capital, and loaded with debt, as he is everywhere in India, and oppressed arbitrarily as he has been, particularly in Oude, cannot and will not take the risk of seeking a market elsewhere than on the spot. In some parts of Oude cotton was produced at even less than an anna (1*½*d.) per pound. With steamers on the Gogra, good roads throughout the country, and a railroad through the heart of it, no doubt whatever can be entertained that Oude may become one of the most important cotton-producing provinces in India; nor is the fact to be questioned that India is capable of furnishing any quantity that may be required.

CHINA.

The *Overland Friend of China* of November 30 says:—

After concluding the arrangement of new regulations for trade, the Earl of Elgin and suite left Shanghai on a voyage up the Yang-tse-kiang. We know nothing of the expedition as yet.

Baron Gros had not signed the regulations for trade to be attached to the French treaty when the last mail was despatched. It is not improbable that his Excellency prefers keeping something in connexion with these matters for final settlement in the south.

The United States Commissioner, Mr. Reed, is now in Macao, and has furnished a section of the local press with a copy of the new tariff.

There are reports of serious disturbances within a hundred miles of Canton, the only confirmation of them being the difficulty of obtaining certain articles of consumption at the same rates as before.

Sir John Bowring left for Manila in her Majesty's ship *Magicienne* on the 29th November.

JAPAN.

We could never sufficiently admire the beauty of the site of Yedo, the excellence of its police, the cleanliness of its vast population, and the order and appearance of wealth in its streets; but commendation was due to much else—everything was in equally good keeping: there was none of that rigid appearance of mildewed gorgeousness about the official abodes, or temples, which strikes a traveller so much in China. The very beach at Yedo was well kept; miles of vertical embankment occurred along the face of the whole bay, yet no embankment had a stone out of place. Batteries, and of them as well as guns there were no lack, were far neater, and we are bound in truth to say, in far better preservation than those of Malta, or Portsmouth, a few years since. If you met a nobleman with his retinue, there was order, cleanliness, and gentility stamped upon the whole affair—one might stare at it, but there was nothing ridiculous or contemptible.

Their clocks are beautifully ingenious, and adapted to the Japanese mode of keeping time, which is very complicated. Barometers and thermometers are made at

Yedo; and before the electric telegraph had been long in their hands, they applied it to their wants, and in more than one prince's palace we were told that it might be seen at work. At Yedo, we found two sailing ships, and a steamer and a schooner under the Japanese colours. The two vessels had been built by themselves without the aid of a European, beyond the ancient lines of some queer craft, which might have ploughed the salt seas in the time of Van Tromp.

In a commercial point of view, the field is very promising. We know that the Portuguese annually exported from Nangasaki, in the time of free intercourse, the enormous amount of 300 tons of gold annually! We know, at the present hour, that a gold kobang, equal in real value to a British sovereign, may be bought at Nangasaki for an ounce of silver! or little more than the Mexican dollar. We know that a quantity of silk or crape, which could not be purchased at Shanghai for 20 dollars, may be had at Nangasaki for very much less.

Silk, copper, gold, tea, and paper, apart from articles of manufacture, such as porcelain, bronzes, lacquer-ware, &c., in which Japan excels, will be at first, we should opine, their principal exports. Rice they have in profusion. Wood, coal, and iron are abundant, the two former obtainable at almost nominal prices. Without being learned in the mysteries of the silk trade, we cannot help thinking that its abundance in Japan must next year affect our European markets. The Japanese tea is of a fine, sound, full flavour, well adapted to the tastes of the poorer classes in Great Britain. Copper must be very plentiful; the brass guns alone mounted at Nangasaki and Yedo would pay the ransom of a nation; the piles of their bridges are protected with sheets of it—the bottoms of their native vessels, the gun-wales and stems of their boats, their stirrups, their temples, hilts of their swords—in short, almost everything you see has brass or copper about it in profusion. Gold, for some reason or other, you never see, but the cheapness of the Japan kobang, and its purity, rather corroborates the suspicion of the abundance of gold.—*North China Herald.*

LUCKNOW.—"This city in the space of six months," writes the correspondent of the *Times*, "has been reconstructed by destruction. I never beheld such a great and such a beneficial change to charm the eye and every sense which can be affected by external objects. The history of our labours cannot be comprised in a sentence. The improvements of Paris, due to the vigorous administration and military exigencies of the Emperor, are not comparable to the vast alteration made at Lucknow by the simple process of blasting and levelling whole quarters of decrepit miserable houses, opening out grand streets, and uncovering the stately palaces which were blocked up formerly by obscure neighbourhoods. The only new construction, however, is in its character significant and complete. The city is held by a band of embased parapet, and armed forts, the magnificent project of Sir Robert Napier, are now realised, or in the course of being so."

ENGLISH NOBLEMEN IN AMERICA.—The *St. Louis Republican* of the 24th ult. announces the arrival there of Lord Cavendish and his friends. The Canadian Government, about a year since, appointed Professor Hind and Messrs. Dickenson, Fleming, and Hind, commissioners to explore the Red River Valley. They were joined by Lord Cavendish's party, who since then have occupied the time in hunting and exploring the country from the mouth to the sources of the Red River. The party left Selkirk on the 29th of November, with a train of seventy dogs for Crow Wing, which point they reached in fifteen days' travel. It was supposed some time since that they had been attacked and killed by the Indians in Western Minnesota. They have various trophies of the chase, such as buffalo and other furs, the hide and horns of a magnificent buffalo bull that nearly killed Lord Cavendish, Indian curiosities, and a dog of the Esquimaux breed, used for drawing sledges. They described the life they have been living as indeed romantic; hunting and fishing, chasing Sioux Indians and chased by them in return, and enduring hardships not altogether unpleasant from the very fact of the novelties attending them.

ENGLAND AND ITALY.—"An Italian," writing to the *Times*, says:—"It is now a statistical fact that Italy equals the British Islands in population. What her inhabitants, skillfully guided, are able to do may be read in many a book of many an age. All this strength, if France and Russia only know how to get hold of the living principle that pervades it, could be easily turned against England in the Mediterranean, and against her allies there, and everywhere, by land and by sea. The opinion of thinking Italians is, that it would be wise for England not to oppose any scheme that any other Power may put forth to encourage the hopes and win the confidence of such a gifted and high-spirited nation; and that it would be still wiser for England and very perplexing to the rival Powers did she herself lead the way, and exert the most vigorous pressure upon the resisting Governments. Down the stream of reform and freedom England can sail far more swiftly than any absolute Power. The Italian question is pre-eminently an English question."

COMMERCIAL.

PROGRESS OF PEACEFUL INDUSTRY.

ONE day last week No. VI. of the "Abstracts of Reports of the Trade of Various Countries, for 1855-6-7, received by the Board of Trade through the Foreign-office from her Majesty's Ministers and Consuls," was published. We find some reason to complain of the slovenly manner in which this Blue-book, of nearly 300 pages, is edited. In the table of contents the number of the page in which Spain is referred to is omitted. In one of the paragraphs in that page the amount of duties in a year are confounded with the average duties of five years. At pages 99-100, a few surplus words make two passages perfectly contradictory. But a more important proof of the slovenliness and negligence of the Board of Trade is to be found by comparing the contents of the volume with Part V. of "Statistical Tables relating to Foreign Countries," purporting to be for 1857, and published about three months ago. In this Blue-book of 200 pages, some elaborate tables are given, with much other useful information, of the trade of Spain, from which it appears that the imports and exports of that country, together, had increased from 10,800,000*l.* in 1851, to 23,600,000*l.* in 1856, which was referred to by the *Daily News* when the volume was published, as one amongst many proofs of the extraordinary progress of trade and wealth in Europe during the last few years. In the volume now published by this same Board, a brief account is given of the import and export trade of Spain for 1856 only, three months after the account had been given of the trade of Spain for 1851 and 1856, and as it happened that the exports of 1856 were less than in 1855, this single account might lead hasty readers to infer, quite contrary to the fact, that the trade of Spain was not rapidly and regularly increasing. Short as this account is, too, occupying only half a page, from the slovenly manner in which the work is sent through the press, the increase of duties, in 1856, on imports, as compared to 1855, 204,877*l.*, is described as the increase on the average of five years, while this is also inserted and shown to have been 252,449*l.* The statement has accordingly been misinterpreted by the *Times* and other journals. Printing for the public costs annually a very large sum, and it might be lessened if the Government did not publish numerous duplicates, triplicates, and even sextuplicates of the same documents; and those which are published would be more useful if some attention were paid to putting them carefully through the press.

Passing, however, from the negligence and errors of our officials to the more important subject we propose briefly to elucidate, we remark that the extraordinary progress of trade in Spain mentioned above, between 1851 and 1856, 118 per cent. in five years, continued in the several ports of Alicante, Cadiz, and Seville, of which only the latest published abstracts give us information, in 1857, and probably in the whole monarchy. The revenue of the Spanish Government, from the increase of trade, augmented from 11,379,264*l.* in 1852, to 18,126,314*l.* in 1857, or 61 per cent. in six years. Similar facts are observable in other countries. In Austria, the revenue increased from 21,789,931*l.* in 1851, to 27,316,272*l.* in 1856, or nearly 26 per cent. In 1850 the value of the imports and exports was 26,380,299*l.*, and in 1855, 46,897,361*l.*,—increase 78 per cent.; and in 1857, the value of the exports and imports, though something less than in 1856, was no less than 51,295,103*l.*

The value of the imports and exports of Portugal was, in 1843, 4,845,766*l.*; and in 1854, 7,417,161*l.* Small as are the totals, the increase in eleven years, 53 per cent., is considerable. In Sardinia (the kingdom) the value of the imports and exports increased from 18,770,273*l.* in 1852 to 28,375,875*l.* in 1856,—51 per cent. Between 1853 and 1857 the revenue increased from 21,114,118*l.* to 27,224,201*l.* The value of the exports and imports of Tuscany was, in 1852, 3,999,269*l.*, and in 1855, 5,329,907*l.* There was a like increase in the trade of the island of Sardinia as distinct from the kingdom; in Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, Moldavia, Wallachia, &c. The only foreign countries referred to in the statistical tables, Part V., of which the trade has not increased very considerably, are the Barbary States,

and the equally backward states of Rome, Naples, and Greece.

It is scarcely necessary to remind our readers that the value of our imports and exports together increased from 268,210,145*l.* in 1854, to 334,018,472*l.* in 1857,—nearly 25 per cent.; that in the same period the value of the imports and exports of France increased from 151,880,000*l.* in 1854, to 213,120,000*l.* in 1857,—40 per cent., and the value of the imports and exports of the United States increased from 582,803,445*l.* in 1854, to 723,850,823*l.* in 1857,—24 per cent. These are tolerably well-known facts, and their importance is scarcely diminished by the general, though by no means large, decline in the value of trade in these several countries in 1858.

In the statistical "Abstracts" referred to, we find such illustrative and corroborative facts as the following. The foreign trade of Belgium, says Sir T. W. Waller, has nearly doubled itself in the last ten years. The annual average of the imports from 1845 to 1849 was 376,000,000*fr.*; in 1855 the imports amounted to 679,000,000*fr.* The annual average of the exports from 1845 to 1849 was 362,000,000*fr.*, in 1855 the exports amounted to 698,000,000*fr.* Although the value of the export and import trade of Bavaria scarcely exceeds 4,000,000*fr.*, it has much increased of late years; such is the testimony of her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, Mr. Bonar. The whole import and export trade of Denmark was 9,402,168*l.* in 1853, and 11,463,621*l.* in 1855, and the imports in 1856, says her Majesty's consul at Elsinore, again show an augmentation in value of 283,336*l.*, though the export in 1856 fell off 758,942*l.* owing to the limited supply of agricultural produce to export in that year. One illustration more, and we will cease quotations. The trade of the Zollverein, embracing the larger part of Germany, was valued at 432,831,700 thalers in 1850, and at 791,368,286 thalers in 1855,—an increase in five years of 83 per cent.

Such facts show an irrepressible tendency of society everywhere, not merely in England and in the United States, but in France, Austria, Holland, Russia, &c. &c., to cultivate and extend trade. Every year, too, this tendency becomes stronger. Every extension of trade in one direction, every increase of trade in one commodity, begets a necessity to increase the trade in some other commodity, or extend it in some other direction. Every new production and every new invention multiplies exchanges or trade between individuals. No new art is called into existence without requiring other arts, or encouraging old arts. All trade, in fact, implies two or more persons, and one cannot thrive but another must thrive too. The increase in trade, then, and the tendency of society now noticed, proceed in a compound ratio, and they must carry all the subordinate parts with them. In old times, when nations were yet migratory or lived in a state of war, the chiefs who led the hordes to new countries or led them in battle, acted according to the tendencies of society, and were heroes in those ages. It cannot be otherwise now; and those Governments cannot succeed which by continually using violence or engaging in war thwart the tendency of society. Soldiers, and similar instruments of destruction, cannot be the heroes of an age in which the bulk of society is struggling to create, to form, to gain, and to preserve. With this increase in peaceful industry, the interests of society connected with it acquire a predominance, and will gradually more and more curb the action or dictate the course of Government. Resting on them, and interpreting their wishes and desires, the press—itsself a peaceful industry, the influence of which is already great in all civilised countries—may now exercise a salutary control over those Governments which are disposed for their own petty purposes to kindle war in Europe, and run counter to the progress of society. The sinister effect of the wars of Governments in these great and growing interests may be known by the disastrous consequences on national securities of even the rumours of dissensions. The funds have already everywhere fallen, and brought ruin on many speculators. Were the press, therefore, now zealous in promoting and enforcing the preservation of peace, it would have the support

and approbation of the growing, the influential, and the wealth-creating portions of society.

We refer to the condition of trade as an index to national prosperity. It is never well with commerce (as Sir Josiah Child long ago remarked) but it is well with land; the two "wax and wane together." Representing production and exchange, these are tests of progress and welfare. On them, in the main, Government depends for its revenue, and it cannot lessen them without weakening its own power. It can pay no more civil and military servants than these provide it with the means of remunerating. It may determine the number and rewards of its servants, but its means of carrying out its designs are derived from the labour employed in production and exchange. Government and its agents do not add directly to the wealth of society. They are consumers, devourers, and destroyers, and to live must be sustained by others. It is not, therefore, the progressive power. The condition of Government is only indirectly an index to welfare, as its power, derived from the productive classes, tells of their well-being. On this account we now advert especially to the progress of trade, for, whatever be the skill of Government in diplomacy or war, it depends for the sinews of its strength on the progressive powers of society. These must and will ultimately determine its fate. Our country is not influential in the councils of the world by the wisdom of her Ministers, but by the mighty power which her rapid and continual progress in wealth places in the hands of the least skillful administrator. It is of importance, therefore, now to remind the public of the progress of foreign nations in peaceful industry and wealth. It gives us a more certain clue to the general conduct of Governments than the movements of their diplomacy or the organisation of their military forces; and assures us that the trading and industrious people of England will now find an increasing mass of trading and industrious people in every country of Europe, desirous, like themselves, of preserving and cultivating peace.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

London, Friday Evening.

THE contrast between the condition of the general produce markets and the Stock Exchange is very great. In the latter, all has been through the week panic and dismay; in the former, strengthening confidence and some increased activity. The corn market has been firm and closes firm. Importations have declined. Stocks are short in the metropolis, and the price accordingly looks up. A rise in the price of corn makes people expect a rise in other things, and there is a tendency to more activity. Seeds generally have followed corn. Tallow, too, is dearer. In Mincing-lane not much was done to-day, but tea is dearer. The only thing which shows a considerable depression is silk, which has fallen in consequence of the apprehension of war. For silk the market is quite disordered. Otherwise the aspects of trade this week are extremely favourable, and if war do not intervene the revival of trade is now likely to be steady and continuous.

The rumours of disturbances on the Continent have not had much effect in the manufacturing districts. The manufacturers are not so credulous on these topics as are moneyed men, and the result is that they seldom allow business to be interfered with until they have something more tangible than surmises to influence them. The manufacturers have been very well employed during the week in executing orders they have on hand, and it is not expected that any pause in present activity will take place—at least in the Manchester trade—for a couple of months at least. It must, however, not be left out of sight that the uneasiness and uncertainty which prevails on the subject of continental movements are likely, in the long run, to have an injurious action on trade. If manufacturers and exporters consider that they have reason to believe that the warlike powers of the Continent are but waiting for some pretext to make war, and possibly to light up a general continental war, they will naturally, as a measure of protection to themselves, refrain—the one from accumulating heavy stocks, the other from giving orders for continental supply. It is to be hoped that the present ferment which has suddenly sprung up, and which has had some countenance from the sayings and doings of foreign monarchs, will as suddenly subside, and that commerce, in all branches and directions, may be allowed to resume its peaceful activity.

LIVERPOOL.—There has been a good but not a very large trade doing throughout the week. Prices are unchanged—Surats, 4½d. to 6d.; Egyptians, 6½d. to 9d.; Persians, 7½d. to 8½d.; Americans, 5d. to 8d.

MANCHESTER.—The large orders for the East which have been already executed, and the large orders on hand in process of execution, are beginning to attract attention, and questions are being raised as to the possibility of glutting the India and China markets by the unusual supplies we are sending to those quarters. Against this feeling is to be placed the fact that the very last telegram from the East gives an encouraging picture of the Indian markets, asserting that the large supply is only commensurate to the large demand, and that it is owing to the very low state to which stocks had subsided that the increased demand for goods of all kinds is to be attributed. We hope this will be found to be the case, as the activity which has been produced in our markets came most seasonably for manufacturers and for operatives. The yarn market has not been so busy as it was last week, not, however, from any falling off in business, but because the supply is really short of the demand. The spinners get full rates for all they can supply immediately. Buyers, however, hold back from making contracts when delivery cannot be ensured at furthest by the first week in March. The news from India has so far affected the market as to cause the demand for cloth to be greater than that for yarns. But the truth is that yarns cannot be supplied at present in sufficient quantity, and stocks of any magnitude are nowhere to be seen. It was assumed that the threats of war on the Continent had affected business here, but this is not the fact; wherever business was apparently slack it was because warehousemen and manufacturers had nothing to sell. We understand, however, that orders have been taken for March delivery, and that it is difficult, if not impossible, to get spinners to take orders for earlier delivery. As far as prices are concerned, it may be said that high prices rule generally. The demand for shirtings, madapolams, and jaconets for the Indies still continues very good. In yarns the demand is not so exclusive as in cloths; prices keep very firm at last week's advance. Of course it would be presumptive in us to urge buyers and sellers to use caution, but we know there have been such things as "gluts" in the Calcutta and Bombay markets, and that much embarrassment has been the consequence, and it is this knowledge that induces us to volunteer a word of advice.

LEEDS.—The new cloth which has been brought to market has gone off pretty well. The old stocks have also been diminished by buyers. The demand has principally fallen on the best all-wool cloths, fast colours, blacks and whites, which may be dyed any colour. It appears that this demand arises from the strong competition which these cheaper fabrics are entering into with West of England cloths, and if the quality continues sufficiently good, it is expected that this cloth will drive out of the market many qualities of West of England make. There has also been a tolerably brisk call for light fabrics, and a very fair business is doing "off" the public markets. The prospects both for the home and export trade for the year are considered to be better than they have been for some years past. The flax trade is only moderately brisk, prices—that is, of the raw material principally—have an upward tendency. Both as regards the staple trades, the silk and the iron trades, business is better now than it was last year.

BRADFORD.—In English wools not a very large business was done this week; this is attributed to the high prices asked for bright-haired or lustre wool. Prices, however, have been firmly maintained, and, if anything, an advance rather than a fall in present prices may be looked for. The staplers have only very light stocks of wool for the season, and if the demand continues at the present rate, the spinners will have to give higher rates. Mohair noils and brokes are more inquired for. The home trade in yarns is still very good, yarns for export are in request, but exporters hold back their orders as the prices asked are above their limits. The trade for some months past has been of a sound character. Wools firm in price 4½s. to 4½s. per rod. Yarns have advanced 1d. to 1½d. per lb. As far as the hosiery trade in the country districts is concerned it is very good indeed.

LUXEMBOURG.—A fair business is doing in the hosiery trade. Manufacturers are engaged with their orders, and the trade generally looks prosperous. Masters and workmen are fully employed. The same may be said of the Loughborough trade.

NOTTINGHAM.—A small but slow improvement is visible in the lace trade. As the year advances the demand is expected to increase. We understand even now that more machinery is being put on and longer time worked. In plain notes there has been rather more doing, other plain goods are in better request. In hosiery, the demand continues unabated—home and foreign trades are alike buoyant and active.

THE IRON TRADE.—The usual quarterly meeting of the ironmasters of this district was held at Wolverhampton on Wednesday. The attendance of the trade was not numerous, and the prevailing opinion appeared to be that there was scarcely so much buoyancy as existed a fortnight ago; prices were, notwithstanding,

very firmly maintained; in that respect no retrogression whatever being apparent. Some very fair contracts were given out, and amongst consumers generally there is a feeling of confidence that prices are not likely to recede. All the principal makers are pretty full of orders, within the last week or two a good many having come in from Australia, the United States, and from India; and shippers are manifesting a disposition to increase their operations.

The price of pig iron are scarcely so high as we last quoted it, but there was no positive alteration of prices declared to-day.

Ironstone and coal are in active demand. Prices have a tendency upwards.

As regards manufacturers' quarter-day, this has been the most healthful one experienced for the last fifteen months. Accounts were well paid. The Wolverhampton factors are in good spirits, and many of the manufacturers are busy, they having a good supply of orders beforehand.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London and Greenwich Railway Company, a resolution was passed, declaring a dividend of 17. 7s. 6d. per cent. (or 5s. 6d. per share) for the half-year on the ordinary stock of the company, payable by warrant, on and after the 15th of January.

Arrangements are in progress for giving the Great Northern Railway Company a goods depot at the Brunswick-wharf, Blackwall, and also for connecting the Blackwall line with the East India Docks, so that goods from the London and North Western and Great Northern Railways may be taken in the railway trucks alongside the shipping.

A call of 10% is to be paid on the shares in the Danube and Black Sea Railway and Kustendjie Harbour Company by the 1st February.

The half-yearly meeting of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company is convened for the 27th instant.

EDEN VALLEY RAILWAY.—The letting of the works for the formation of this line took place on the 6th inst. at Appleby. The contractor is Mr. Lawton, of Newcastle, and the sum is 75,000l. The highest tender was 92,000l. The line is to be completed by September 1, 1860.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY.—The report that the directors were about to make sales in their 4l. shares is wholly unfounded. There is reason to believe that, in conformity with their intention expressed in the last report, they will grant permission to the shareholders, next March, to pay up in anticipation of calls, unless the money market should become unfavourable.

CAPE TOWN RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY.—The supplemental report, issued by the directors, states that important amendments have been made in the contract with the Colonial Government, and that arrangements for the construction of the line have been completed. The contractor has undertaken to finish the works, exclusive of rolling stock, for 400,000l., which includes the amount required to pay the 6 per cent. interest during construction. The works are to be completed within two years and a half from the 5th October last, or six months within the time required by the contract with the colonial authorities. The contractor has given security to the amount of 25,000l. for the general performance of the contract. No further call will be made before May next; but meanwhile shareholders have the privilege of paying in anticipation. The directors announce that the first payment of interest, calculated up to 31st of March, will be made in April, after which it will take place half-yearly, in October and April.

QUESTIONABLE SAVINGS' BANKS.—Occasional letters are received entreating that a warning may be given to the public regarding certain new savings' banks in London and the provinces which offer the temptation of high rates of interest, and profess to be in possession of subscribed capitals under the Limited Liability Act. It is, however, impossible, even though very decided opinions may be entertained with regard to them, to expose any mischief until the occurrence of actual defaults such as are usually not allowed to take place until the last funds have been squandered. All that can be done is to urge every poor person to consult his employer or some established business man before entrusting his savings to any fresh concern, especially if the promises made are particularly attractive.—*Times*.

THE PORT OF HAMBURG.—From a return lately published it appears that the number of ships that entered the port in the year 1858 was 4364, with crews of 44,540 men, against 5067 in 1857, with crews of 51,746 men, and 5201 in 1856, with 49,264 men. The decrease of last year has been caused by the depressed state of trade. Of the various nations the English were the most numerous, the total number of vessels sailing under the British flag being 1698; the next being the Hanoverian, numbering 781. Only 22 ships belonged to the United States.

HOME, COLONIAL, & FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Mincing-lane, Friday Evening.

The week's transactions do not sum up largely, but are of sufficient magnitude to indicate the progressive condition of the home trade. For export but little is doing, nor is much to be expected until the season is further advanced. The American mails have, however, brought a better sprinkling of orders for some few articles. Speculation continues nearly a dead letter, and circumstances conspire to keep it so. It was thought that the prospective with which the year opened would in due time have encouraged at least a partial revival, but these expectations are for the time dispelled by the threatening aspects of political affairs. The Indian advances have also added another obstacle to speculative operations. At Calcutta, the cry from the interior of failing crops and short supplies had been followed, in one or two instances, by such a goodly abundance in the bazaar as to increase considerably that judicious hesitation with which crop estimates in general are usually received. But beyond impelling any return of speculation still further into the future, these circumstances exercise but little influence on our home markets. The dealings, being regulated solely by actual requirements, respond only to the general consumption of the country, and of this appearances are as promising as heretofore. In quotations a healthy freedom from any material fluctuation is still the prevailing feature.

CORN.—Supplies both of English and foreign grain still come to market slowly, and prices are in consequence firm, although the business passing is necessarily restricted. English wheat has sold readily as offered at the full advance of last week. Choice heavy, old, 50s. to 52s.; good new, 48s. to 50s.; runs, 46s. to 47s.; choice old red, 45s. to 49s.; select new, 44s. to 45s.; runs, 42s. to 43s.; common, 39s. to 40s. per quarter. Foreign is very firmly held. Fine high mixed Dantzic, 55s. to 56s.; good mixed, 51s. to 53s. Brabant and Louvain, white, 45s. to 47s.; red, 44s. to 45s.; French red, 41s. to 43s.; St. Petersburg, 41s. to 42s. per quarter. The flour trade continues very steady at the extreme of late rates. Town made, 40s.; town households, 38s. to 34s.; country ditto, 32s. to 33s.; Norfolks, prime, 29s. per quarter. Fine making barley has advanced 1s. per quarter. The scarcity of this description is increasing. Black Sea samples have sold more readily at rather better prices. The imports have been moderate. Choice qualities of malt are taken off more readily. Ware, 67s.; fine ship samples, 63s. to 65s.; inferior, 56s. to 58s. Beans have met an improved demand, and prime qualities are rather dearer. Peas continue to find but a slow sale, on terms in favour of the buyer.

CORN ARRIVALS.

	English.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat	qrs. 4395	—	11,439
Barley	" 3794	—	15,296
Malt	" 19,629	—	19,639
Oats	" 5410	—	35,721
Beans	" 1007	—	1034
Peas	" 279	—	524
Flour	sk. 17,859	—	825
Ditto	brls. —	—	1500

LONDON AVERAGES.

	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	3222	at	4 10
Barley	908	"	34 1
Oats	1406	"	24 8
Beans	452	"	36 8
Peas	174	"	44 4

SEEDS.—The arrivals since the 1st instant have been 8050 qrs. East India, which meets a steady sale at 55s. to 55s. 6d. for Bombay; and 52s. to 53s. for Calcutta. For arrival, the latter sells at 51s. 6d. c. f. and l., including bags; several cargoes Black Sea, off the coast, have sold at 52s. 6d. to 53s. per qr. Looking at the return of mild weather, which is much wanted on the Continent for the rape crops, the market for rape-seed is firm; fine Calcutta is worth 58s.; fine Bombay, 63s. to 68s. 6d. on the spot; and inferior to good, 45s. to 50s. per qr. Linseed-cakes, as the stock has been reduced, are firm, but the market at the close was less active.

POTATOES.—With moderate supplies, and rather a better demand, prices are firm. York Regents, 90s. to 100s.; Scotch ditto, 80s. to 95s.; Cups, 70s. to 80s.; Belgian and French, 70s. to 80s. per ton.

STOCK.—The supplies of live stock have been moderate, but prices, towards the close of the week, declined 2d. per stone on both mutton and beef. The following were the numbers on offer, and current quotations:—

MONDAY.			
Beast.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
3,740	23,700	121	400
3s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.	2s. 10d. to 2s. 2d.	3s. 3d. to 3s. 10d.	3s. 0d. to 3s. 8d.
THURSDAY.			
1,230	3,500	147	170
3s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.	3s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.	3s. 0d. to 3s. 5d.	3s. 0d. to 3s. 8d.

PROVISIONS.—The dead meat markets were heavy this

morning, and last week's prices were not supported. Beef sold at 2s. 8d. to 4s.; Mutton 2s. 10d. to 4s.; Veal 4s. to 4s. 8d.; Pork, 3s. to 4s. per stone, by the carcase.

SUGAR.—Good grocery and refining kinds have met a ready sale at extreme prices to 6d. advance; low soft sugars are, however, without improvement, but the general position of the market appears exceedingly healthy. The show of West India has been small, and East India has consequently been taken off more freely. Benares have sold at 45s. to 47s. 6d.; Cossipore, 46s. 6d. to 47s.; Gurrpattah date, 40s. to 43s. 6d.; Madras, grainy yellow, 44s. to 47s.; Siam, at late rates, Manila, unclayed, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; clayed, 38s. to 39s.; foreign Muscovado, brown, 35s. to 38s. 6d.; yellow 40s. to 44s. 6d.; Havannah yellow, 40s. to 43s. 6d.; florits 47s. 6d. to 48s. 6d. Floating cargoes have met a moderate inquiry, but only one has changed hands, quality No. 9½, at 27s. per cwt. U. K.

COFFEE.—The recent imports have been brought forward freely, but there have been sufficient orders in the market to effect a clearance at full prices generally. Native Ceylon coffees have realised rather more money, and fine marks of plantation have gone exceedingly dear, ranging from 81s. to 94s. 6d.; small coffee of good quality brought 68s. to 70s.; middling and good middling, 73s. to 76s. 6d.; good ord. native, 52s. to 53s.; fine ord., 54s. to 54s. 6d.; superior bold picked, 56s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; Madras low mid. to fine, 67s. to 82s.; fine ord. Tellicherry, 66s. 6d. to 68s. per cwt. There is still an inquiry for floating cargoes on continental account, and one of Rio was sold early in the week at 47s. for regular firsts.

COCOA is extremely unsaleable, and the parcels brought to public sale, including both Trinidad and Guayaquil, were passed without eliciting a bid.

RICE.—Considerable supplies, reaching 41,000 bags, which were all placed at steady prices; ord. to mid. Rangoon, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 6d.; good, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; mid. to good pinky Madras, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; mid. to good white Java, 11s. to 12s. 6d. Bengal rice remains out of demand, but is steadily held. Accounts from Calcutta represent a continued absence of shipments.

SPICES.—Black pepper has sold largely at stiffer prices, especially for export kinds; Malabar brought 4d. to 4½d.; Sumatra, 3½d. to 3½d.; Penang, 3½d. to 3½d.; white pepper is easier, Singapore and Penang having sold at 8d. to 8½d. Nutmegs declined 1d. per lb., but sold readily at the decline; small to good, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. Mace, 1s. 2d. to 2s. 1d. Pimento, steady at 2½d. to 3½d. for ordinary to good; mid. Zanzibar cloves realised 2½d. to 3d., being the full value.

OILS.—Linseed, on the spot, has declined 29½s.; for future monthly deliveries there are few sellers under 30½s., but this price is not obtainable. Rape oil meets a moderate sale at 46½s. to 47½s. for foreign refined, and 48½s. for brown; English brown, 41½s. to 41½s. 10s.; Bombay ground nut and Gingelly, 35½s.; Madras, 39½s.; Niger oil, 35½s. to 36½s.; Olive very unsaleable, and offers at 45½s. to 45½s. 10s. for Mogadore, 48½s. for Spanish, and 50½s. for Gallipoli; Cocoa-nut has advanced 10s. to 20s. per ton; Ceylon, 39½s.; Cochin, 40½s. to 43½s. Palm oil has risen to 41½s. 16s., influenced partly by the advance in Liverpool, and partly by the rise in tallow. Common fish oils remain dull of sale—pale seal at 36½s. 10s.; pale southern at 34½s.; and cod at 31½s.; but sperm is in request and sold in auction at 90½s. to 96½s. per tun.

WHALE FINS.—Prices are nominal. Davis Straits, 520½s.; Polar, 550½s.; North-West, 470½s.; Southern, 420½s. to 430½s.

TURPENTINE.—Prices advanced to 40s. 6d. to 41s. from a rumour of considerable purchases, but the terms of these purchases having proved lower than had been expected, the market has again receded, and 40s. is the highest offered, whilst there are sellers at 40s. 6d. per cwt. Rough, 10s. to 10s. 6d.

SAFFLOWER has declined to 20s. per cwt. **SHELLAC** is dearer. Ord. D. C. orange sold at 85s., and good button at 100s.

METALS.—A moderate business is passing in manufactured iron at late rates. Scotch pig declined to 58s. Copper advanced ½d. per lb. on sheet, and 5½s. per ton on rough cake; Burra held for 116½s. Banca tin is dearer; 181½s. paid early in the week, and still higher prices said to have been given to-day.

COTTON.—Prices have receded ¼d. per lb., and the week's sales are confined to 1400 bales. At Liverpool business has also been dull, and prices quoted 1-16d. down.

TEA.—Business has been suspended during the week, the telegrams received on Monday having induced the trade to await the full details before operating. To-day a small sale of common congou was made at 1½d.

SALTPETRE.—The threatening aspect of political affairs on the Continent has strengthened the market, and about 3000 bgs. have sold on rather better terms, 8½s. to 8 per cent., 89s. 8d. to 42s. per cwt. Calcutta letters report considerable supplies awaiting shipment.

TALLOW.—There has been a good demand for consumption, and the market has been firm, with an improvement in price on the spot, of 9d. to 1s. per cwt. Many contracts for delivery to the end of March have been closed by settlement, but it is not possible to say

how much may be still open. No opinion can reasonably be formed at present of the prospects for next season; the Russian supply is estimated by some parties at 110,000 to 115,000 casks, but the English make, which is the most important part of the question, must be uncertain for several months to come. The last price at St. Petersburg was 162 ro. on the spot, 166 ro. for August, 10 down; exchange, 36½. To-day we quote Y. C., 53s. spot; 53s. Feb.-March; 53s. 6d. March buyers; 51s. 9d. to 52s. April-June; market firm Oct.-Dec., 51s. 9d. to 52s. The public sales to-day went off briskly at full prices. Of 850 cks. about 600 sold. Australian beef, 44s. 3d. to 51s. 9d.; sheep, 51s. 6d. to 52s. 3d.; South American, 50s. 6d. to 53s. 6d.; East India, 53s. 3d. to 64s.; Archangel, 51s. 9d. to 52s. Town tallow, 55s.; rough fat, 2s. 10½d., melted stuff, 38s. 6d.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, January 11.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

ALFRED CRITCHELL, Upper Dorset-place, Clapham-road, cabinet maker.

HENRY CHELLINGWORTH, Park Attwood, near Kidderminster, maltster.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS.

THE MARESFIELD PATENT GUNPOWDER COMPANY (Limited), proof of debts, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SMELTING COMPANY, for winding-up, to be heard, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court.

BANKRUPTS.

TILDEN CHRISMAS, Sheerness, coal merchant.

ELI WAINWRIGHT, Earl-street, Kensington, corn chandler.

HENRY ROGERS, Bradford, Yorkshire, milliner.

CHARLES JAMES HILL, Birmingham, grocer.

WALTER LODGE, Almondsbury, woollen manufacturer.

JOSEPH WOOLF, jun., Manchester, small ware manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

JAMES BRUCE, Hillhead, Glasgow, builder.

RODERICK M'DONALD SCOTT and THOMAS EDMOND, Glasgow, oil and commission merchants.

MALCOLM M'INTOSH, Portree, general merchant.

ALEXANDER M'DOUGAL, Killiernan, Ross-shire.

JAMES MARTIN, Goldenberry, West Kilbride, farmer.

JAMES FLEMING, Leith, grocer.

JOHN INGLIS, Glasgow, wright and builder.

WALTER EDGAR, Glasgow, grocer.

JOHN LISTER, Edinburgh, advocate.

Friday, January 14.

BANKRUPTS.

THOMAS BARON, Sloane-square, Chelsea, printer.

MATTHEW HENRY COWELL and CHARLES BROCK, Southwark, brewers.

JOHN SYMONS, Manchester, commission agent.

JOHN DAVIDSON NEWBOLD, Lincoln, toyman.

HENRY PARRY, Capel-Cerrig, Carnarvonshire, draper.

JOSEPH SHARP, Metheringham, cattle dealer.

WILLIAM BURIDGE, Birmingham, corn dealer.

WILLIAM LIMBEX, Dunstable, grocer.

GEORGE MANBY, Sudbury, Suffolk, licensed victualler.

JOHN PETER FLINT, Sheffield, plumber.

JAMES TURNER, Warsop, Nottingham, miller.

HENRY BARRICK, Homerton, shipowner.

WILLIAM TINKER, Newington-causeway, Surrey, and Oxford-road, Manchester, carriage-wheel manufacturer.

WILLIAM SMITH, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, builder.

THOMAS BREWIN TURNELL (and not FURNELL, as advertised on 7th of January), draper, York.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

JOHN HOWDEN, Stornoway, insurance agent.

JOHN DOUGLAS and ARCHIBALD M'MILLAN, Glasgow, shawl manufacturers.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM IN TRADE.

At a meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday the committee on banking laws submitted a report, which was laid on the table. It said:—"Your committee is of opinion that the great cause of the periodical derangements of our commercial system is the sudden collapse of previously inflated credit. But the system of credit is only prudent, or even honest, in so far as each individual trader has a reasonable certainty of meeting his engagements; otherwise, the whole credit system is a vicious circle; and insolvency is propagated from one trader to another to an indefinite extent throughout the whole commercial system. To stretch credit without making such provision for contingent calamity, is simply to gamble at the expense of the community. The trader's reserve should be proportioned to his risk. The long credits granted in our foreign trade are a fruitful source of danger—directly to those engaged in it, and indirectly to the whole mercantile community. The best security against commercial convulsion is to limit credit. The nearer we come to a cash business the

sounder will be our trade. In this respect the experience of other nations corroborates our own. The comparative security of French commerce during the late crisis was no doubt greatly owing to the modified nature of its credits; and, on the other hand, the disasters which overwhelmed the commerce of America were as certainly the result of an exaggeration credit system. Everywhere the stability of commerce is in an inverse ratio to the development of credit. But the abuse of mercantile credit could not exist to any greater extent were it not fostered by the abuse of banking credit. Traders could not give excessive credit unless bankers supplied them with the means. The great fault of modern banking is the insufficiency of reserves. The insufficiency of banking reserves is the immediate cause of our panics, and one great cause of insufficient reserves is undoubtedly the high rate of interest allowed upon deposits. Viewed as a whole, our present credit system appears eminently insecure. Our whole credit system is an inverted pyramid. Your committee does not look for any legislative remedy for the abuse of credit. The cure must be found in the more honest and intelligent appreciation of their duties by all who either give or take credit."

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.

—A general meeting of this improving concern was held at the London Tavern on the afternoon of the 7th inst. The Directors have now 1084 persons at work, and the balance of assets in favour of the company in London being 12,296½. A dividend was declared of 1s. 6d. per share, free of income-tax.

FREE TRADE IN FRANCE.—A small extension of free trade has just taken place in the French customs. Some minor articles, particularly necessary to promote French industry, have been declared free of duty. But even this advantage is clogged with discriminations relative to origin and flag. For example, rough-hewn timber for building, the most important of these articles, is only to be admitted duty free when brought in French vessels. These are changes which the French Protectionists themselves have demanded.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.—The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* contains some information which is calculated to excite the surprise of those persons who have been accustomed to believe that money matters are very well managed in St. Petersburg. The floating debt ("uncovered" notes) of Russia is almost as large as that of all the other European States taken together, and the natural consequence of the superabundance of paper money is that the prices of all the necessaries of life are exorbitantly high. Russia is now about to make a loan, in order, as she says, that she may be able to withdraw a part of the notes, for the convertibility of which there is no security, from circulation. A few years ago people used to talk much of the immense quantity of gold and silver which the Russian Government had locked up in some almost inaccessible vault, but, as nothing is now said on the subject, it must be concluded that the Russian treasure was a myth. At the present moment copper money is at a premium in Russia.

CHEQUES ON COUNTRY BANKERS.—The arrangements for the "clearing" in London of cheques on country bankers are found to work very smoothly and satisfactorily. Only two or three of the country banks now stand in the position of opponents of the new system, and little doubt is entertained that they will ere long recognise its value as tending to economise labour. A few of the country bankers have refrained from actually taking part in the new arrangements; but their case also may be left to the operation of time. Useful innovations are occasionally discountenanced merely because they are innovations, involving an infraction of ancient routine. In a few instances, country bankers have levied a commission upon the collection of cheques, but so illiberal a practice is not likely to be persevered in.—*Daily News.*

TITHE COMMUTATION.—We learn from Mr. Willich's usual annual return, that according to the corn averages for the seven years to Christmas, 1858, published by authority in the *London Gazette* of this evening, viz.:—wheat, 7s. 4d. per imperial bushel; barley, 4s. 5½d. ditto; oats, 3s. 0½d. ditto. Each 100½ of tithe rent-charge will, for the year 1859, amount to 108½ 19s. 6½d., which is a little more than 8 per cent. above the last year's value. It appears by the *Annual Tithe Commutation Tables*, that since the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act, the lowest value of the tithe rent-charge was in 1854, 90½ 19s. 5d., and the highest that now declared.

PROJECTED SHIP CANAL IN FRANCE.—A deputation from Bordeaux has been permitted to address the Emperor, proposing the formation of a canal from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, through which French ships may go from the western to the southern coast of France without passing through the Straits of Gibraltar.

PORT OF HULL.—The duty paid on grain and flour imported into Hull during the past week was as follows:—Wheat, 785 qrs., 86½ 15s.; barley, 8420 qrs., 42½ 17s.; beans, 205 qrs., 18½ 5s.; peas, 87 qrs., 17½ 17s.; wheat flour, 904 cwt., 18½ 1s. 6d.; potato flour, 700 cwt., 18½ 2s. 6d. The imports of cattle during the same period were as follows:—Per Seahorse, from Rotterdam, 6 calves; Helen Macgregor, from Hamburg, 11 horses; Graaf van Rechteren, from Kampen, 206 pigs; Norfolk, from Rotterdam, 61 cows, 11 calves, 9 sheep. Total, 61 cows, 17 calves, 206 pigs, 9 sheep, 11 horses.

MONEY MARKET AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY EVENING.

THE Stock Exchange has been in a tumult this week, arising from the reports of war. In expectation of the continuance of prosperity, and of the increase of trade and of railway traffic, the speculators in the Funds generally had calculated on a rise. There was a large Bull account, and hence the reports of war had a sinister influence on the speculators. Independently of this circumstance, the Lombardo-Venetian shares had been run up to a great premium, and a number of them having then been thrown on the market a great fall in them, leading to a fall in all other shares, was the consequence. Of course, under such circumstances, blame is sought to be thrown somewhere, and the perverted or exaggerated reports of what the Emperor said on the day of the levee have been much dwelt on. Whatever he might have said, and whoever might have been the person to give it a sinister interpretation—though the demerit of this is ascribed to a noble lord, a member of our own embassy at Paris—it is impossible, as long as circumstances continue as they are, as long as nations are oppressed and discontented, and Governments think it their interest to continue a system of misrule, that the most trivial events should not cause great uneasiness. When great property, however, is at stake, those who have the control of intelligence should not exaggerate the chances of danger; and we hear some blame thrown on the press for having done so. After a week of agitation, attended by one suspension on the Stock Exchange, the market closed quieter to-day.

The latest intelligence from Paris was of a less unfavourable character, and Consols, which have declined in the week, after touching 95½ in the course of the day, closed at 95½. It is still feared that bankruptcies at Paris may ensue, and the alarm which has prevailed through the week is by no means at an end. Those outside the Stock Exchange, and not largely interested in shares and stocks, may rejoice that variations in them leave all the great producing interests untouched.

We must notice that the panic has been much more violent in Paris than in London, which may serve to check the inclination there to boast of the great stability of business. Of all the countries of Europe, France probably suffered least from the commercial convulsion of 1857, because, proportionately, less of her means and fewer of her people were engaged in trade than those of other countries. The reverse is the case in respect to securities. A larger part of the means of France, and a larger proportion of her people, are engaged in gambling in the funds than those of other countries. Hence the disasters from the fall—and the actual fall in Paris, from the greater number of people frightened, is much greater than in London. Money is very easy, the Bank rate, 2½, being the general rate, but it is expected that the rumours of war, should war not actually follow, by impeding new enterprise, will tend to make money more abundant.

So far as the reports of the Joint-Stock banks are yet published, they show, as might be expected, a reduction in the rate of dividend as compared to the rate paid last year; but still the small capital employed in them being conjoined with great confidence on the part of the public, yields a higher rate of interest—15 per cent. in the case of the Union Bank—not to be obtained in other employments of capital. In the case of the Joint-Stock Banks the confidence of the public and the skill of the managers are the sources of their success.

The returns of the Bank of France, made up to last Thursday, show a decline of bullion, as compared to the last return, of 1,140,000*l.*, and a large advance on railway securities. There is also a considerable increase in the amount of bills discounted, and the increased advances of the Bank are indicative both of increased business as of over-speculation in shares. The bullion in its possession still amounts to upwards of 21,000,000*l.* Our own Bank returns show a considerable decrease of public deposits, from the payment of the dividends, an increase of private deposits, and a small increase in bullion. Private securities have been redeemed to the extent of 1,700,000*l.*

The probable effects of war on railways—One of the most remarkable and most successful works of any age—are thus noticed by the *Times*:—"While French, Sardinian, and Austrian Government Stocks have declined 5 per cent., the shares of the railways

in Austria, Lombardy, and Piedmont, have sustained a fall of between 15 and 35 per cent. Indeed, in the Lombardo-Venetian the momentary depreciation has been much heavier, and this instance affords the best exemplification of the nature of the fears on the question. The 20*l.* shares of that concern, on which 6*l.* is paid, stood at nearly 9*l.* a few days before the opening of the new year. They have since touched 5*l.*, thus showing a depreciation of nearly 50 per cent. The net profits are at present at the rate of about 12 per cent. per annum, and there are solid data to warrant an expectation that under normal circumstances they will not merely be maintained, but exceeded. Yet the mere rumour of war has produced an effect as if half the property had at once been irretrievably swept away. Are we to assume, therefore, that a railway in any country which may be the scene of hostilities is necessarily to be considered a ruined enterprise, and that it must be expected either to remain shut up for years or to be exposed to wanton destruction? If railway destruction is, under any circumstances, to be the order of the day, there can be no reliance on the safety of such property in one country more than in another, and the world must sink to a state of unprecedented barbarism, since none but savages assail works of art and beneficence constructed at the cost of individuals for the general purposes of commerce and civilisation. But for the test furnished by prices yesterday, it could hardly have been supposed that at the present epoch such apprehensions could have arisen. The warning given, however, by the events of the week is, that no continental railways should be trusted until some understanding better than that which now prevails shall have been arrived at regarding the contingencies to which they are to be exposed. The interests involved are so novel and vast, and are likely to be so mixed up with the future advancement of all countries, that they might well have formed a branch of the discussions of the late Paris Congress."

Admitting the vastness of the interests at stake, we see no more reason for making stipulations to respect such property at any Congress than to make stipulations to respect farms and factories. In truth, war is destructive to all kinds of property and peaceful industry, and no protection can be provided for one kind which is not conceded to all. The proprietors of railways may make common cause with all other persons whose property and persons are likely to be endangered by war; and these, altogether, now form such an immense majority of society, in every part of Europe, that a word spoken in union by them, and echoed by the press, will speedily bind down in peace all potentates, though each have 400,000 men—as the *Times* says of Louis Napoleon—at his command. What are 400,000, or 4,000,000 against 100,000,000? If railway and other property be injured or ruined by the "potentates," the monarchs of the Stock Exchange, of the Royal Exchange, and of Lloyd's, throughout the world, will not be blameless.

The following curious fact is worthy of consideration by those who persist in treating bank-notes, because they are of rather modern origin, as less useful than metallic money. From Vienna it is stated:—"The panic continues on 'Change, but the demand for silver at the Bank is not great. It may appear strange, but it is an undeniable fact, that the inhabitants of this city prefer the florin notes to silver coin of the same value. A person of my acquaintance sent to the Bank on Friday last for florin notes in exchange for a note for 100*fl.* The servant returned with 50 one-florin notes and 50*fl.* in silver, and told his master that the Bank clerk had refused to give him the whole sum in one-florin notes."

The arrangements recently made for the "clearing" in London of cheques on country bankers are found to work very smoothly and satisfactorily. Only two or three of the country banks now stand in the position of opponents of the new system. By these arrangements the quantity of metallic coin, and of legal-tender notes, required to carry on business will be further lessened in proportion to the business done, and the public will learn gradually, as the progress goes on, to dispense with all other arrangements for currency than those arising from commerce, including the banking system as one of its offspring. As we see even in Austria—and the case is similar throughout Germany, and indeed throughout society—whenever cash on demand can be obtained for bank-notes, they are preferred to money. In other words, the power of

obtaining money, in order to command the possession of other things, is all that men want; and when they are assured of this by the same kind of confidence between one another, as is essential to all division of labour, they readily dispense with metallic moneys as a useless incumbrance.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

At the meeting of the Union Bank of Australia on Monday it was reported that great caution was still observed by the colonial storekeepers in making purchases which would tend to restrict over trading from home. The directors had written off a portion of the cost of business premises, and contemplated no increase in the number of branches. A dividend was declared amounting to 10 per cent. for the half-year, and 500*l.* additional was added to the salary of the directors with a view of their increasing the salary of their chairman of committees to the high figure of 1500*l.* per annum.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Union Bank of London, a very favourable report was presented. The actual return secured from the business is equal to 22 per cent. per annum, but the dividend declared was at the rate of 10 per cent., with a bonus of 2½ per cent., making a distribution at the rate of 15 per cent., free from income tax; leaving 22,540*l.* to be carried forward for appropriation at the end of the financial year in July next. The profits of the bank, after the payment of all charges, and including the sum of 7495*l.*, brought forward on the 30th of June last, amount to 67,540*l.*

At a meeting of the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company on Wednesday, Mr. J. D. Powles in the chair, a dividend was declared of 1*s.* a share. There was a long and stormy discussion, in the course of which a proposal to wind up was put and negatived. 500*l.* was voted for the remuneration of the directors during the past year.

At the meeting of the Netherlands Land Enclosure Company, on Wednesday, the directors' report was adopted, and a committee of three shareholders, viz. Messrs. Ambrose Moore, William Hartridge, and William Morgan, was appointed to confer with the directors with reference to the future financial management of the company. As soon as the amended concession, which has already been signed by the directors and by the Dutch Government, shall have received the formal sanction of the Dutch Legislature, the company will proceed at once to enclose 1000 acres of land.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Western Bank of London is called for the 27th instant.

A meeting of the National Discount Company is called for the 2nd of February.

The Directors of the Australian Agricultural Company intend to recommend a distribution of 1*l.* per share, free of income-tax, at the half-yearly meeting on the 1st of February, carrying over a balance of between 8000*l.* and 9000*l.* to July next, when the accounts for the year will have been received.

The Alliance Marine Assurance Company announce a half-yearly dividend of 15*s.* per share, and a bonus of 20*s.* per share.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 12th day of January, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	33,036,100	Government debt..	11,015,100
		Other securities...	3,459,900
		Gold coin and bullion.....	18,561,100
		Silver bullion	
	£33,036,100		£33,036,100

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital 14,533,000	Government securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	10,869,807
Reserve	Other Securities.....	16,564,194
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Commissioners of National Debt, Savings Banks, and Dividend Accounts) ..	Notes.....	11,955,935
Other deposits	Gold and Silver Coin	631,250
Seven Day & other Bills		
	£39,850,186	£39,850,186

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.
Dated the 13th day of January, 1859.

THE PORT OF HAVRE.—According to an official return just published by the Custom-house at Havre, the number of vessels which entered the port last year, either laden or in ballast, was 6672, measuring together 1,050,465 tons, and with crews of 65,834 men. In 1857 the numbers were respectively 6983, 1,056,168, and 66,440. The departures amounted to 6524 vessels, measuring 1,002,578 tons, and having 64,250 men; the numbers in 1857 were 7023, 1,077,619, and 67,154.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—A letter from Paris of yesterday says:—Now is the time to buy Isthmus of Suez shares, for those who like the security. The 50*fr.* shares are freely offered at 15*fr.* (85*fr.* discount), but takers are few.

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.					T.	F.					T.	F.
84543	12	10	Ambergate, &c.	63	63	Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead, 5½ per cent.	48810	20½	13	Ditto New	d3½	d3		
Stock	100	100	Birkenhead, Lancashire, and	63	63	Stock	100	100	Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent.	103	103	all	Ditto Bonds 1876	108	108		
Stock	100	100	Cheshire Junction	95	95	Stock	100	100	East Anglian, Class A, 5 and 7 p. c.	118	118	25000	Ditto 1873 without op.	107	107		
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	87	87	Stock	100	100	Class B, 6 per cent.	112	112	20	Ditto 5½ p. ct., 1877, ditto	100	100		
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	47½	47½	Stock	100	100	Class C, 7 per cent.	117	117	20	Madras guar. 4½ per cent.	19	19		
Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	17½	17½	Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per	116	116	20	Ditto ditto 5	205	205		
Stock	100	100	East Anglian	63	63	Stock	100	100	cent., No. 1.	134	134	20	Ditto 4½ per cent. Extension	d1	d1		
Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties	49	49	Stock	100	100	No. 2.	86	86	20	Ditto Thirteenth ditto	p1	p1		
Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, class A	33	33	Stock	100	100	New 6 per cent.	123	123	20	Ditto Fourths ditto	p1	p1		
Stock	100	100	class B	15	15	Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, 4 per cent.	113	113	20	Scinde	224	224		
28000	25	25	East Kent	97	97	Stock	100	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent.	107	107	20	Ditto	p1	p1		
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire	69½	69½	Stock	100	100	5 per cent. Redeemable at	107	107	20	Ditto New	p1	p1		
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	23½	23½	Stock	100	100	10 per cent. pm.	107	107	20	Ditto Punjab	p1	p1		
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	107	107	Stock	100	100	4½ per cent. do.	50000	10	10	Trinidad (limited) Scrip.	p1	p1		
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	92	92	Stock	100	100	Great Southern and Western	42500	5	5	FOREIGN RAILWAYS.				
Stock	100	100	A stock	135	135	Stock	100	100	(Ireland), 4 per cent.	82939	20	20	Antwerp and Rotterdam	5	5		
Stock	100	100	B stock	105½	105½	Stock	100	100	Great Western, red. 5 per cent.	500000	20	20	Belgian Eastern Junction	14	14		
Stock	100	100	Great Southern and Western (I.)	55½	55½	Stock	100	100	con. red. 4½ per cent.	100000	20	20	Dutch Rhineish	d4	d3½		
Stock	100	100	Great Western	92	92	Stock	100	100	irred. 4 per cent.	145	145	20	Eastern of France	26	26		
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Carlisle	p13½	p13½	Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 per	113392	4	4	Great Luxembourg Constituted	63	74		
Stock	100	100	— Third	99½	99½	Stock	100	100	cent.	26595	20	20	Shares				
Stock	100	100	— New Third	d1	d1	Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, New, guar.	400000	16	16	Obligations	94	94		
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	d1	d1	Stock	100	100	6 per cent.	265000	20	20	Namur and Liege	303	37		
Stock	100	100	— F. 167.	d1	d1	Stock	100	100	London and S.W. late Third	300000	20	20	Northern of France	322	334		
Stock	100	100	— 97. shares	d1	d1	Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	27000	20	20	Paris and Lyons	55	51		
Stock	100	100	London and Blackwall	113½	113½	Stock	100	100	3½ per cent.	83331	5	5	Paris and Orleans				
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, and South C.	95½	95½	Stock	100	100	Midland Consolidated, 6 p. ct. Stk.	31000	20	20	Royal Danish				
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	94½	94½	Stock	100	100	— Bristol and Birm., 6 per cent.	26757	84	84	Royal Swedish	74	74		
Stock	100	100	— Eighth	39	39	Stock	100	100	4½ per cent. pref.	109	109	20	Sambre and Meuse	18	18		
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	102½	102½	Stock	100	100	Norfolk Extension, 5 per cent.	20000	25	19	— 5½ per cent. Pref.	23½	23½		
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	77	77	Stock	100	100	North British	20000	5	5	West Flanders				
Stock	100	100	Metropolitan	123	123	Stock	100	100	North-Eastern—Berwick, 4 per	50000	10	10	Western and N.-W. of France	23½	23½		
Stock	100	100	Midland	143393	17	8½			cent. pref.	243	243		MISCELLANEOUS.				
Stock	100	100	— Birmingham and Derby	60872	25	10			— York, H. and S. purchase	20000	25	19	Australian Agricultural	36	36		
Stock	100	100	Midland Great Western (I.)	58500	20	20			North Staffordshire	50000	10	10	Australian Royal Mail	270	270		
Stock	100	100	Newport, Abr., and Hereford	67	67	Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, and Wolver-	350	1000	all	Atlantic Telegraph (Limited)	42	42		
Stock	100	100	Norfolk	63	63	Stock	100	100	hampton 6 per cent.	6000	50	all	British and Irish Mag. Tel. A	21	21		
Stock	100	100	Northern Counties Union	69	69	Stock	100	100	Scottish North-Eastern Aberdeen	3261	20	all	Do. B. 7 per cent. till 1862	15	15		
Stock	100	100	North British	93	93	Stock	100	100	guaranteed 6 per cent.	11739	20	all	Do. C.				
Stock	100	100	North-Eastern—Berwick	49	49	Stock	100	100	7 per cent. Pref. Stock	8915	100	32½	Canada				
Stock	100	100	— G. N. E. Purchase	77½	77½	Stock	100	100	— 34 per cent. Pref. Stock	200000	5	all	Crystal Palace	12	12		
Stock	100	100	— Leeds	103	103	Stock	100	100	South Devon, Annuities 10s.	30000	5	all	Do. Preference	54	54		
Stock	100	100	— York	32	32	Stock	100	100	South Eastern 4½ per cent. pref.	34364	9	all	Eur. and Amer. Steam (Limited)	11	11		
Stock	100	100	North London	115	115	Stock	100	100	South Yorkshire, 4 per cent. guar.	80000	20	all	Eastern Steam	23	23		
Stock	100	100	North Staffordshire	28½	28½	Stock	100	100		700000	St.	100	Electric Telegraph	109	109		
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, and Wolvn	86	86	Stock	100	100	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	40000	1	all	Electric Telegraph of Ireland				
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	47	47	Stock	100	100	Bombay, Baroda, and Central	70000	5	all	English and Australian Copper	11	11		
Stock	100	100	Scottish N. Eastern Aberdeen Stk.	38½	38½	Stock	100	100	India, guaranteed	20000	10	10s.	European and Indian Jn. Tel.				
Stock	100	100	Scottish Midland Stock	74½	74½	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	50000	20	5	General Steam Navigation	d1	d1		
Stock	100	100	Shropshire Union	75	75	Stock	100	100	Ditto Additional Capital	200000	4	all	London Discount	11	11		
Stock	100	100	South Devon	144	144	Stock	100	100	Buffalo, Lake Huron	30000	10	all	Mediterranean Electric Telegraph	11	11		
Stock	100	100	South-Eastern	11	11	Stock	100	100	Buffalo, Brant and	12000	10	all	Mediterranean Ex. Tel. (Limited)	d1	d1		
Stock	100	100	South Wales	95	95	Stock	100	100	Goderich 6 p. ct.	30000	25	5	National Discount Company	64	64		
Stock	100	100	South Yorkshire and River Dun.	93	93	Stock	100	100	bonds 1 Aug 1872	188076	1	all	North British Australasian	1	1		
Stock	100	100	Do do	175000	100	100			Ditto 1 July 1873	88	88	20	North of Europe Steam				
Stock	100	100	Vale of Neath	200000	20	20			Ditto 1 June 1874	86	86	20	Oriental Gas	1	1		
Stock	100	100		50000	20	20			Calcutta and S. East. (Limited)	50000	1	all	Do. "New Shares"	par	par		
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	25000	204	256d			Central Oude (Limited)	120000	5	all	Peel River Land and Min.	3	3		
Stock	100	100	Clydesdale Junction	40000	20	2			Ceylon Guaranteed 6 per cent.	30000	50	all	Peninsular and Oriental Steam	82	89		
Stock	100	100	E. Lincolnshire, guar. 6 per cent.	10000	17½	all			Demerara	20000	50	all	Do. New	p13	p13		
Stock	100	100	Hull and Selby	50000	20	5			Eastern Bengal	10000	50	all	Rhymney Iron	203	20		
Stock	100	100	London and Greenwich	75000	20	all			East Indian	15000	100	60	Do. New	8	74		
Stock	100	100	— Preference	75000	20	all			Ditto Ditto C Shares	200000	1	all	Royal Mail Steam	63			
Stock	100	100	London, Tilbury, and Southend	17500	20	all			Ditto Ditto E Shares, Extn.	373	37	14200	Scottish Australian Investment	1374	1374		
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock	8956	100	all			Geelong & Melbourne guar. 5 p. c.	78	78	75000	South Australian Land	39	39		
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	100000	40	all			Grand Trunk Canada	75000	1	all	Submarine Telegraph Scrip.	11	11		
Stock	100	100	Northern and Eastern, 5 per cent.	10000	20	all			Ditto 6 per cent. Deben. 1878	1074	107	10000	Do. Registered	11	11		
Stock	100	100	Boyston, Hitchin, and Shepreth	100000	20	all			Ditto 6 per cent. Preference loan	400000	St.	100	Trust and Loan Company of Upper				
Stock	100	100	South Staffordshire	100000	20	all			Ditto 6 p. c. 2nd iss. 3 p. c. dis.	104	104	100	Canada	12	12		
Stock	100	100	Wilt and Somerset	100000	20	all			Ditto New ditto	47	47	20	Van Diemen's Land	96f. 75c.			
Stock	100	100		100000	20	all			Ditto ditto			16	Victoria Docks	98f. 05c.			
Stock	100	100		28156	20½	all			Great Western Canada shares				Do. New				

* Ex. Dividend, or ex. New.

* Ex. Dividend, or ex. New.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per Share.	No. of Shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per Share.
			£	£ s. d.					£	£ s. d.	
22500	20½ per cent.	Australasia	40	40 0 0	03	20000	6½ per cent.	National Bank	50	25 0 0	..
10000	7½ per cent.	Bank of Egypt	25	25 0 0	28	25000	20½ per cent.	New South Wales	20	20 0 0	50
6000	5½ per cent.	Bank of London	100	50 0 0	..	50400	12½ per cent.	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25 0 0	..
20000	6½ per cent.	British North American	50	50 0 0	00	25000	14½ per cent.	Ottoman Bank	20	20 0 0	2½
32200	5½ per cent.	Char. of India, Australia, and China	20	10 0 0	d1½	20000	14½ per cent.	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	00
4500	5½ per cent.	City Bank	100	50 0 0	05	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	..	12000	12½ per cent.	South Australia	25	12 10 0	..
25000	6½ per cent.	Eng. Scot. and Aust. Chartered	20	20 0 0	17½	4000	10½ per cent.	Ditto New	25	25 0 0	..
35000	6½ per cent.	London Chartered Bank of Australia	20	20 0 0	22	32000	10½ per cent.	Union of Australia	10	10 0 0	..
20000	12½ per cent.	London and County	50	20 0 0	..	8000	20½ per cent.	Ditto New	15	3 0 0	..
30000	22½ per cent.	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	..	100000	15½ per cent.	Union of Hamburg	60	10 0 0	..
50000	14½ per cent.	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	..	00000	8½ per cent.	Union of London	100	50 0 0	..
10000	16½ per cent.	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	..	3000	8½ per cent.	Unity Mutual Bank	100	60 0 0	d17
25000	16½ per cent.	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	..	4000	8½ per cent.	Western of London	100	60 0 0	..

THE ENAM TENURE.—The most important feature in Madras news is the fact that a commissioner to inquire into the titles of Enamdars has been appointed under the authority of the late Court of Directors. The gentleman selected by Government to hold that office is Mr. G. N. Taylor, and the date of the despatch authorising the inquiry is the 1st of September. The *Madras Athenæum* says that the measure is regarded as most impolitic, and in direct opposition to the assurance contained in that part of the Proclamation which says:—"We know and respect the feelings of attachment with which the natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors; and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith subject to the equitable demands of the State; and we will that generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages, and customs of India." "The present Enamdars, or rent-free landholders," continues the *Athenæum*, "have inherited the lands of which they are now possessed; and they and their ancestors have been in uninterrupted possession of those lands for periods varying from fifty to seventy years. They are now called on to show by what right they hold their property; the *onus probandi* is thrown upon them. Of living witnesses to support their claim, there will be few, and, in all probability, of title-deeds there will be fewer still; so that, if the commission is persevered in, there can be very little doubt as to the nature of the final result. The injustice of the measure, to use the mildest word, is shown by the facts that the English law recognises twenty years' possession as giving a title, and will presume from such possession a lawful grant. And the English law presumes this for the furtherance of justice and the sake of peace. That there is wisdom in this course is sufficiently proved by the rebellion in the Southern Mahratta country, where an Inam commission has been at work.

RAILWAYS IN EGYPT.—The railway to Suez being now completed, Egypt possesses the following lines:—From Alexandria to Cairo, 131 miles; to Mariouth, 17; to Mekis, 6; to Rassateen, 3. From Tanta to Samanud there is rail for 21 miles; from Cairo to Suez, 91; to Barragd, 15; to Beni Sueff, 76—in all, 360 miles. Besides these there are smaller branches, from Cairo to the citadel and Kasr Nin; from Samanud to Mansoura and Damietta; from Dimahour to Afte, which last extends to Rosetta. The exact mileage of these minor, but still important, lines is not yet accurately known. The bridge of Kasr Zayat across the Nile is a splendid work, and must be finished by June, 1860. It bids fair to be one of the wonders of the world. When the railway system is properly developed there will be a saving of 20,000*l.* per annum in the expense of forwarding the Indian mail.

TRADE OF THE COLONIES.—A blue book, of 300 pages, was published on Wednesday, which contains a series of statistical tables relating to the colonial and other possessions of the United Kingdom, forming Part III. of the set, and referring to the year 1856. An abstract of the movement of shipping and trade in that year shows that the total imports and exports into and from the various colonies were (in 1856) as follows:—Namely, the "East Indies" (as the official dialect perversely persists in miscalling our great empire in Asia, as if in absurd antithesis to the cluster of islands in the Caribbean Sea), India rather let us write), imports, 25,244,782*l.* (14,668,312*l.* from England), and exports, 23,689,435*l.* (whereof 10,305,539*l.* to England); Canada, imports, 9,806,487*l.*, and exports, 7,210,579*l.*; Honduras, imports, 254,994*l.*, and exports, 446,649*l.*; Jamaica (the chief island of what are called the "West Indies"), imports, 961,886*l.*, and exports, 935,060*l.*; Barbadoes, imports, 841,254*l.*, and exports, 971,028*l.*; Trinidad, imports, 661,474*l.*, and exports, 574,767*l.*; New South Wales, imports, 5,460,971*l.*, and exports, 3,430,880*l.*; Victoria, imports, 11,962,269*l.*, and exports, 15,189,760*l.*; South Australia, imports, 1,306,529*l.*, and exports, 1,665,740*l.*; Western Australia, imports, 122,938*l.*, and exports, 44,740*l.*; Tasmania, imports, 1,442,106*l.*, and exports, 1,207,802*l.*; New Zealand, imports, 710,868*l.*, and exports, 818,433*l.*; Ceylon, imports, 2,714,568*l.*, and exports, 1,668,612*l.*; Mauritius, imports, 2,138,058*l.*, and exports, 1,804,123*l.*; the Cape of Good Hope, imports, 1,512,269*l.*, and exports, 1,240,625*l.*; Malta, imports, 2,724,999*l.*, and exports, 1,838,419*l.*; and the Ionian Islands, imports, 1,187,123*l.*, and exports, 1,118,747*l.* Strangely enough, there are no returns from the very important settlement of Hongkong. In Labuan the imports were 83,916*l.*, and the exports 20,080*l.* India employed some 2,000,000 tons of shipping in her import and export trade; Canada, 550,578; Jamaica, 80,000; Barbadoes, 114,000; Trinidad, 60,000; New South Wales, 886,118; Victoria, 538,609; South Australia, 116,729; Tasmania, 157,826; New Zealand, 85,748; Hongkong, 73,685; Labuan, 12,366; Ceylon, 845,592; Mauritius, 240,840; the Cape, 233,402; Sierra Leone, 85,555; Gibraltar, 878,082; Malta, 648,811; and the Ionian Isles, 825,210 tons.

WHAT IS TO BE THE FATE OF RAILWAYS IN WAR?—Recent quotations in the Stock Exchange show this to be one of the most important questions of the age. Englishmen have many millions already embarked in Continental lines, and the constant efforts of foreign

Governments are to encourage further contributions. Yet, if we may judge from the state of the share-market since New Year's-day, it is to be inferred that we have entered upon these investments without any adequate understanding as to the extent to which, in the event of a European rupture, they are to be treated with the consideration bestowed on all other private property. While French, Sardinian, and Austrian Government stocks have declined 5 per cent., the shares of the railways in Austria, Lombardy, and Piedmont have sustained a fall of between 15 and 35 per cent. Indeed, in the Lombardo-Venetian the momentary depreciation has been much heavier, and this instance affords the best exemplification of the nature of the fears on the question. The 20*l.* shares of that concern, on which 6*l.* is paid, stood at nearly 9*l.* a few days before the opening of the new year. They have since touched 5*l.*, thus showing a depreciation of nearly 50 per cent. The net profits are at present at the rate of about 12 per cent. per annum, and there are solid data to warrant an expectation that under normal circumstances they will not merely be maintained, but exceeded. Yet the mere rumour of war has produced an effect as if half the property had at once been irretrievably swept away. Are we to assume, therefore, that a railway in any country which may be the scene of hostilities is necessarily to be considered a ruined enterprise, and that it must be expected either to remain shut up for years, or to be exposed to wanton destruction? Supposing views of this kind to be seriously entertained, they must apply to every continental line almost indiscriminately, since the point at which a war commences is frequently that which suffers the least from its ultimate ravages.—*Times*.

MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH.—The cable has been laid to Constantinople and the Dardanelles. The operations for its prolongation to Candia and Egypt will be recommenced next spring. Another submarine telegraph will be laid between Constantinople and Scutari, which will be the head of the line to Bagdad. The Greek Chambers have voted 600,000 drachmas to connect Syria with the above telegraph communication.

UNIFORM WEIGHT FOR CORN.—The movement in favour of selling and buying (wholesale) all grain, flour, and meal by a uniform quantity of 100*lb.* appears to be extending. At a meeting of the Glasgow Corn Trade Association on Monday last, Mr. Ure moved a resolution, which was to the effect "that the resolution adopted here, at a meeting of the trade, on the 22nd of October last, in favour of selling all grain, flour, and meal by a uniform quantity of 100*lb.* be now carried into effect, and that the same come into operation on the 1st of February next." This was seconded, and, after some discussion, it was carried unanimously.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BAZLEY, M.P.—A meeting, principally composed of members of the late Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, was held yesterday afternoon, in the Mayor's parlour, Town Hall, Manchester, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Thomas Bazley, Esq., M.P. The testimonial consists of a silver candelabrum, or epergne, of the value of four hundred guineas, and bearing the inscription—"Presented by the members of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, at Manchester, to Thomas Bazley, Esq., who held the office of President during a period of fourteen years." Ivie Mackie, Esq., mayor, presided; and the presentation was made by Mr. H. Ashworth, who was for many years Vice-President of the Chamber. Mr. Bazley responded, briefly indicating the part the Chamber had taken, from its formation, in the great efforts to promote freedom of commerce. John Cheetham, Esq., M.P., and other gentlemen, afterwards addressed the meeting.

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