

Frederick Guest & Trolands - Publishers
18 Catherine P. Strand

The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND COMMERCIAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
AND

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

VOL. X. No. 462.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... FIVEPENCE
Stampd..... Sixpence.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,
48, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.
FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES,
&c., &c.

Established December, 1835.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
John Bradbury, Esq., Robert Ingram, Esq., M.P.
Thomas Castle, Esq., Charles Reed, Esq.
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John Feltham, Esq., Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
Charles Gilpin, Esq., M.P., Charles Whetham, Esq.
Charles Good, Esq.,

PHYSICIANS.

J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.L.S., Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.
BANKERS—Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., and Bank of
England

SOLICITOR—Septimus Davidson, Esq.,

CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.
Mutual Assurance without Individual Liability.

On the 20th November last the total number of policies
issued was 21,633.

The amount of capital was 1,021,550*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*
Amount paid for claims arising from death, and bonuses
accrued thereon, 809,646*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

The gross annual income arising from pre-
miums on 15,262 existing policies is .. £247,693 1 1
Annual abatement on the 20th November,
1857, to be continued for the five years
ending in 1862 50,112 0 0

Add interest on invested capital £197,581 1 1
69,850 7 1

Total net annual income £267,431 8 2

The present number of members is 12,647
At the Quinquennial Division of Profits
made up to the 20th November, 1857, the
computed value of assurances in Class

IX. was £1,000,009 16 6
Assets in Class IX. 1,345,125 0 5

Surplus of profit £345,034 3 11

The effect of the successful operation of the Society
during the whole period of its existence may be best ex-
hibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the four
investigations made up to this time.

For the 7 years ending 1842 the Surplus was £32,074 11 5
" 5 years " 1847 " 86,122 8 3
" 5 years " 1852 " 232,061 18 4
" 5 years " 1857 " 345,034 3 11

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st January
are reminded that the same must be paid within 30 days of
that date.

The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors,
and with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending
the 20th November, 1857, may be had on application, by
which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums
range from 11 per cent. to 98 per cent., and that in one
instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses
are also shown.

January 1, 1859. **JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.**

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

BANK OF DEPOSIT,

No. 3, Pall-mall East, London, S.W.

The WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY Interest, at
the rate of 5 per Cent. per Annum, on Deposit Accounts, to
the 31st December, are ready for delivery, and payable
daily between the hours of 10 and 4.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
January, 10, 1859.

Prospectuses and Forms sent free on application.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS.

WELLINGTON LOAN & INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION

(Limited), 3, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London.
Deposits received at 6 per cent. Interest, payable half-
yearly.
Loans granted at moderate rates
Particulars of **CHARLES W. ROE, Secretary.**
N.B. Agents required in town and country.

DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods
or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at CALL.
The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.
G. H. LAW, Manager.
Offices, 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.

LAW PROPERTY & LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

30, Essex-street, Strand, London.
Capital, 250,000*l.*

DIRECTORS.

Ralph T. Brockman, Esq., Folkestone.
Edward Wm. Cox, Esq., 36, Russell-square.
George Frederick Fox, Esq., Bristol.
E. E. P. Kelsey, Esq., Salisbury.
J. Mead, Esq., 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple.
H. Paull, Esq., M.P., 33, Devonshire-place, Portland-place.

EIGHTY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS
divided among the Assured.

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.

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

Next division of profits in 1861.
* * Every description of Life Assurance business trans-
acted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Directors have to intimate that the books of the Society
close, for the current year, at 1st March next, and that
Proposals for Assurance lodged on or before that date will
entitle Policies to one year's additional Bonus over later
Entrants.

THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE AS- SURANCE SOCIETY.

(Instituted 1831.)

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

The Fund accumulated from the Contributions of mem-
bers exceeds ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Annual Revenue amounts to ONE HUNDRED AND
EIGHTY-TWO THOUSAND POUNDS.

The amount of existing Assurances exceeds FIVE
MILLIONS.

The next Triennial Division of Profits will be made at
1st March, 1859.

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.

WM. FINLAY, Secretary.

Head Office—26, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.

Office in London—26, Poultry.

Agent—**ARCHD. T. RITCHIE.**

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES: Viscount Ranelagh, the Rt. Hon. R. H. Chris-
topher, N. Hamilton, and J. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P.

Persons desirous of investing savings and capital are re-
quested to apply for the new Prospectus. The system is
adapted for all classes of the community, and the business
can be as easily carried on by correspondence as by at-
tendance at the offices, No. 33, Norfolk-street, Strand,
London, W.C.

The Society will be found most convenient as well as
eligible, as investors can make use of it either as a Deposit
or Savings Bank, combining a good rate of interest with
the privilege of prompt withdrawal when required, and in-
curring no liabilities either as a shareholder or a depositor.

Freehold land, the taking of which is quite optional, can be
acquired in small or large lots by easy monthly repayments.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.

MERCANTILE LOAN FUND ASSO- CIATION.

Offices, 2, Weymouth-terrace, New North-road,
London, N.

This Association, possessing the great advantage of a
large paid-up capital, offers immediate cash advances, in
sums from 20*l.* to 500*l.* (with the least possible delay), for
long or short periods, at 5 per cent. per annum, repayable
by such monthly or quarterly instalments as may suit the
borrower's convenience. The sum applied for granted in
full.

The business of the Association is divided into two
classes:
First Class.—Advances on personal security, bills of sale,
deposit of deeds, and other valuable securities.
Second Class.—Advances on the personal security of the
borrower, additional interest being charged to cover the
presumed hazard.

One of the principal and most successful features of this
Association, consists in the fact that advances may be
privately negotiated, while the strictest confidence is
observed in all transactions, thereby removing the great
barrier to many parties making applications from the
publicity which has too often resulted from it.

Forms of Application forwarded to any part. To ensure
prompt attention, two postage stamps should be enclosed.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Resident Manager.

ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.

Insurance data show that ONE PERSON in every FIF-
TEEN 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

£1000 IN CASE OF DEATH, FROM

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
By a policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Which has already paid in compensation for Accidents
£37,069.

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.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company.
Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE

AND MR. H. DODD.

Subscribers and donors are respectfully informed that
upon sending their names and addresses to Mr. Henry
Dodd, City Wharf, New North-road, Hoxton, N., or to his
solicitor, Mr. J. W. Jewitt, 45, Lime-street, City, E.C., they
will receive, per return, a Copy of the Second Edition of
the Correspondence between Mr. Dodd and the Committee,
together with additional matter.

This advertisement has become necessary in consequence
of Mr. Dodd having failed in obtaining a List of the Sub-
scribers, &c.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.

The Eighth Annual Public Meeting of the Association for
Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge will
take place at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday, 2nd February,—
to petition for the Repeal of the Paper Duty.

The Right Hon. T. MILNER GIBSON, M.P., in the Chair.

The Meeting will be addressed by A. S. AYRTON, M.P.,
JOHN CASSELL, WILLIAM CHAMBERS (of Edinburgh), Pro-
fessor KEY, CHARLES KNIGHT, EDWARD MALL, and Dr.
WATTS. Doors open at 7. Chair taken at 8. Tickets for
the Platform may be had of J. A. NOVELLO, 69, Dean-
street, Soho, and 35, Poultry; at Exeter Hall; and at the
office of the Association, 10, Ampton-place, Gray's Inn-road.

MAPPIN'S DRESSING CASES AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAPPIN BROTHERS

67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.
Manufactory—QUEEN'S OUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS.

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

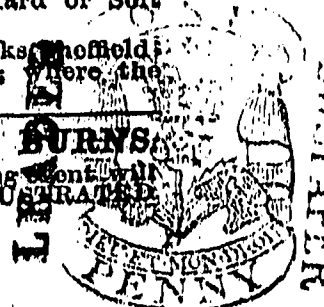
MAPPIN'S 2*s.* RAZORS shave well for Three Years.

MAPPIN'S 3*s.* RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft
Beards) Shave well for Ten Years.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Outlery Works, Sheffield,
and 67, King William-street, City, London; where the
largest Stock of Outlery in the World is kept.

THE CENTENARY OF ROBERT BURNS.

The festivals in connexion with this interesting Centenary
will be fully delineated and described in the "ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS" for Jan. 20, and Feb.
Office, 198, Strand.



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."—*John Bull*, Nov. 13, 1858.

"Chemical analysis has proved Messrs. Brown and Brough's Wines to be free from all adulteration, and experience attests them to be both salutary and agreeable to the palate."—*Medical Circular*, Nov. 17, 1858.

Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus.
Terms Cash. Country Orders must contain a remittance.
BROWN and BROUGH, Wine and Spirit Importers, 29, Strand, W.C., and 24, Crutched-friars, City.

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."
—H. LETHBY, 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. Lethby sent free on application.
Colonial Brandy, 15s. per Gallon.—WELLER and HUGHES, Wholesale Wine and Spirit Importers, 27, Crutched-friars, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

OPORTO.

AN OLD BOTTLED PORT of high character, 48s. per dozen, Cash. This genuine Wine will be much approved.
HENRY BRETT and Co., Importers,
Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

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, 13s.; or in one dozen cases, 29s., bottles and case included. Price currents (free) by post.
HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

ECONOMY.

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.

HENEKEYS' COGNAC,

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.

HENEKEYS' LONDON BRANDY,

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

HENEKEYS' LONDON GIN,

As from the still, and the strongest allowed, sweet or dry, 12s. per gallon, 24s. per dozen. Six gallons, the cask included and carriage paid. Country orders must contain a remittance.

HENEKEYS' PRICES CURRENT OF WINES AND SPIRITS

Sent post free on application. HENEKEYS, ABBOTT, and CO., Gray's Inn Distillery, 22 and 23, High Holborn, W.C. Established 1831.

WHISKIES—EQUALISATION OF DUTY.

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.

HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE.

Notice of Injunction. The admirers of this celebrated Fish Sauce are particularly requested to observe that none is genuine but that which bears the back label with the name of WILLIAM LAZENBY, as well as the front label signed "Elizabeth Lazenby," and that for further security, on the neck of every bottle of the Genuine Sauce will henceforward appear an additional label, printed in green and red, as follows:—"This notice will be affixed to Lazenby's Harvey's Sauce, prepared at the original warehouse, in addition to the well-known labels, which are protected against imitation by a perpetual injunction in Chancery of 9th July, 1858." 6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London.

EPPS'S COCOA.

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

PATENT CORN FLOUR,

with BROWN and POLSON'S name, has now the annexed trade mark on each packet. For Puddings, Custards, &c., preferred to the best Arrow-root, and unequalled as a Diet for Infants and Invalids. The *Londoner* says, "This is superior to anything of the kind known."—See Reports—also from Drs. Hassall, Lethby, and Muspratt.
Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., at 8d. per 16 oz. packet.
Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and 23, Ironmonger-lane, London.

CAUTION TO HOUSEHOLDERS,

Bankers, Merchants, and Public Offices. The Patent NATIONAL and DEFENCE LOCKS can be had only of F. PUCKRIDGE, 52, Strand, near Charing-cross. These Locks are important for their security against burglars and thieves, as evidenced in the fraudulent attempt to pick it at the Crystal Palace, in August, 1854, by John Goster, 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 Despatch Boxes, Embossing Dies, &c. Warranted Street-Door Latches, 17s. 6d. each.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE AND TABLE CUTLERY.

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 ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle	Double	King's	Lily
	Pattern.	Thread.	Pattern.	Pattern.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons do.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons do.	1 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) do.	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0

Complete Service.....£10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 6
Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One Set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz. one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full-Size Tea and Coffee Service, 9s. 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of 12 stamps.

	Ordinary	Medium	Best
	Quality.	Quality.	Quality.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles.....	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
1 Doz. Full-Size Cheeseditto.....	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers.....	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto.....	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers.....	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening.....	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

Complete Service.....£4 16 0 6 18 6 9 16 6
Messrs. Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY.

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.

DEANE and Co.'s General Furnishing Ironmongery Warehouses (opening to the Monument), London Bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

FENDERS, STOVES, AND FIRE-IRONS.

Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright stoves, with ornate ornaments and two sets of bars, 8s. 15s. to 33s. 10s.; bronzed fenders, with standards, 7s. to 5s. 12s.; steel fenders, 2s. 15s. to 11s.; ditto, with rich ornate ornaments, from 2s. 15s. to 15s.; fire-irons, from 2s. 3d. the set to 4s. 4s. The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths, and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from.....12s. 6d. to 20s. 0s. each.
Shower Baths, from.....8s. 0s. to 6s. 0s. each.
Lamps (Moderator), from.....5s. 0s. to 7s. 7s. each.
(All other kinds at the same rate.)
Pure Colza Oil.....4s. 3d. per gallon.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied Assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is ON SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 34-inch Ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; dessert to match, 10s.; if to balance, 6d. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 20s. to 27s. 6d. per dozen; extra fine ivory, 33s.; if with silver ferrules, 40s. to 50s.; white bone table knives, 6s. per dozen; dessert, 5s.; carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair; black horn table knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; dessert, 6s.; carvers, 2s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks, 6s. per dozen; table stools, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his limited Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gas-lights, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hanging, &c. &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Sixteen large Show Rooms, at 59, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry's place, London.—ESTABLISHED 1820.

POPE AND PLANTE'S

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.

ILLUSTRATED EXCURSIONS IN SOUTH WALES, BY MR. AND MRS. S. C. HALL.

THE ART-JOURNAL

For February (price 2s. 6d.) contains Engravings from Claude's "Seaport," and Guercino's "Woman of Samaria," in the Royal Collections; and from Foley's celebrated Equestrian Statue of Viscount Hardinge.

The literary contents of the Number include:—"Florentine Painters of the Second Period;" "Monumental Commemorations;" "Stained Glass;" "British Artists: No. 42—P. F. Poole, A.R.A.," illustrated; "Tombs of British Artists: No. 14—W. Collins, R.A.," by F. W. Fairholt, illustrated; "Obituary—Mr. B. Wyon, M. Fleury," &c.; "Photographic Exhibition;" "Photographic Engraving;" "The New Indian Office;" "Pictures in Marlborough House;" "Cornish Antiquities," illustrated; "The White Doe of Rylstone," illustrated; "Art Doings in Germany;" "Rubens and his Scholars—Part II.," by F. W. Fairholt, illustrated; "Excursions in South Wales," by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, illustrated, &c. &c.

VIRTUE and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

PART IV., price One Shilling.

THE GALLERY OF NATURE: a Pictorial and Descriptive Tour through Creation, illustrative of the Wonders of Astronomy, Physical Geography, and Geology. A New and Revised Edition. By the Rev. THOMAS MILNER, M.A., F.R.C.S., &c.

To be completed in 17 Monthly Parts.

PART LXI., for February, price 8s.

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL OF POPULAR LITERATURE, SCIENCE, and ARTS.

PART XVI., price 7d.

CHAMBERS'S CYCLOPEDIA of ENGLISH LITERATURE: a History, Critical and Biographical, of British Authors. With Specimens of their Writings. New Edition.

Also Volume I., royal 8vo, cloth, price 8s.

W. and R. CHAMBERS, Edinburgh and London.

NEW POEM.

This day, post 8vo, cloth, 5s.

ERNEST THE PILGRIM:

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THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

MINISTERS have certainly kept their own counsel uncommonly well with regard to their Reform Bill; here we are within a week of the opening of Parliament, and not a whisper has yet got abroad as to the views and intentions of her Majesty's advisers. But whether or not they have made up their minds as to the measure which they are going to propose, it is pretty evident that out of doors the matter is all but settled; whether Mr. Bright's scheme is adopted *in toto*, or only a modification of it, as the model of the popular Reform Bill, no bill will find acceptance by the country without it is a thorough, a real attempt, at least, to arrange Parliamentary representation on a reasonable basis of right and interest. There is no excitement, no extraordinary demonstration either for or against the great question, for the simple reason that all parties are agreed as to the fundamental necessity for Reform. During the week, there have been at least half a dozen important public meetings on the subject, and the harmony of the opinions represented at these meetings is at once a remarkable and highly satisfactory evidence of the new spirit in which great political changes are discussed by the million. Another notable fact in connexion with these meetings is, that although Mr. Bright's plan was not invariably adopted, his work was referred to with the highest possible respect, and he himself was rewarded by votes of thanks and confidence. Yesterday evening he was to deliver at Rochdale the last of his public addresses on the subject of Reform previous to the opening of Parliament, and he comes to town immediately to commence his representative duties. He will go into the House, carrying with him a large amount of sympathy and confidence, and accompanied by a general feeling that he has done his best to execute well a very difficult and onerous task.

The period just before the reassembling of Parliament is the time for deputations, inasmuch as it is the time for catching your Minister in town, and deprived, to a certain extent, of his natural defence of "pressure of business." On Tuesday, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton was beset by a deputation to present a memorial on the part of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, whose promoters hold some extraordinary views with regard to the labour wants of the British West Indies. The speakers informed the Colonial Secretary that the West India party, acting under a conditional sanction given by the late Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley, are endeavouring to get the sanction of the Government to a wholesale immigration from India, China, and Africa. These descendants and representatives of Clarkson and Wilberforce see here little short of

an attempt to bring back the slave-trade. Labour, they also say, is abundant in the West India islands; but if this is really the case, the West India planters must be all Irishmen, for into what other brains would the idea ever come of moving heaven and earth to bring labour from distant regions to double stock their labour-market? Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton was not to be hurried into any expression of opinion, and the deputation was politely dismissed, with the assurance that "the matter should receive his most serious attention."

In connexion with colonial matters, we have news from Ionia both curious and important. Sir John Young is at the present moment on his way to England, and Mr. Gladstone has taken his place, for a fortnight, at the end of which time his successor will have been appointed and despatched. Meantime, Mr. Gladstone, by accepting office, has vacated his seat in Parliament, and his first business on his return to England will be to get himself re-elected. The whole course of proceeding, from the first appointment of Mr. Gladstone, has been extraordinary, but this last incident is the most remarkable of all. What is Mr. Gladstone's position to be with regard to the Government on his return? Does he go back to his independent position, or does he intend to take office in the Derby Cabinet? On the 25th of the present month he opened the Ionian Parliament, and it is to be presumed, brought before it, at least by intimation, some of those "primary measures connected with the better administration of the islands," which have been suggested to him by his recent observation and experience, and towards which the Ionians do not show the smallest degree of inclination.

The most recent news from India, that which has reached us in anticipation of the Calcutta and China mails, suggests, more than it actually informs. The campaign in Oude under the Commander-in-Chief is being severely criticised in India, one paper going the length of saying that the late movements of the British army have all been made with the puerile intention of attempting to awe the rebels rather than to overcome them in the field, a course at which, it says, they laugh derisively. So far from the rebels being surrounded and brought to a decisive struggle, Nana Sahib is said to have lately crossed the Ganges at noon-day, at some spot between Futtehghur and Cawnpore. This is a very different story to the one which was recently current, to the effect that the Nana and his family had been suing for mercy.

From the Continent there comes still war-talk, more or less inflated, but not insignificant. The most important of the rumours that have come over the Channel of late is that notes, full of friendly advice as to the present state of affairs in Italy, have been addressed to Austria by both the Prussian and English cabinets. There is talk of a diplomatic conference in London for the settlement

of the pending questions, and it is said that Austria has accepted this solution of one part of her difficulties. The price of Rentes on the Paris Bourse has improved in consequence of these reports, and at the latest quotation was said to be "very firm." No overt act of rebellion has taken place in Italy during the week, and the Austrian papers are not slow to draw from the fact conclusions favourable to the idea of the Italian populations being contented with the Austrian rule.

For the present, indeed, there seems to be a pause, during which attention is for the most part centred in the marriage of the Princess Clotilde with Prince Napoleon. The *Moniteur* has given what was possibly intended to be an indignant denial of the report, that the marriage had been concluded on the condition that France should enter into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Sardinia; but the *Moniteur* only says, that no such alliance has been entered into. The general impression, both in Sardinia and in Paris is, that there has been an understanding, if not the actual signing of a parchment treaty. Feeling in Piedmont runs strongly in favour of war, and the alliance of the House of Savoy with the dynasty of Napoleon III. is accepted as assurance made doubly sure of the support of France under all eventualities. At the present moment, there are preparations for eventualities going on. Letters from Marseilles state that daily and hourly convoys are arriving with all kinds of warlike munitions and hospital stores. In the naval yards there is great activity in the preparation of transports; and if war is not actually imminent, it might be, judging from the laborious exertions that are being made to perfect all the "means and appliances of war."

The King of Naples is not dead, and we have a striking proof of his recent vivacity in the shape of a decree establishing courts-martial as the tribunals before which political offences are to be tried. There are several articles in this precious document, the effect of which is to deliver over to the villanous lazzaroni and soldiery all those who are worth despoiling. It is thus that the Royal maniac guards himself against what he thinks may be the possible consequences of his late fit of clemency.

The week's domestic news is led by the announcement of the accouchement of the Princess Frederick William, which took place at Berlin on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. In seven minutes after the time of her daughter's safe delivery, her Majesty was informed that a grandson had been born to her, and subsequent messages assured her that both the mother and child were doing well. In this country the affectionate interest which we take in the welfare of the Princess Royal is one of the signs by which we may judge of the regard in which her Majesty is held by her people. The Princess Fre-

derick William remains as interesting to us as if she were still among us. Politically, the event is of no small importance; it is a blood-tie between Liberal England and Liberal Prussia.

Another peculiarly interesting event has marked the course of the week. The centenary of the birth of Robert Burns has roused the country. In every quarter of the land the fame of Burns has been celebrated, and justice (perhaps a little in excess) has been done to his greatness as a poet and to his virtues as a man. Even in Paris we hear of a marked recognition of the day being made. The greatest demonstration, however, was at the Crystal Palace, where some fourteen thousand persons assembled to "assist" on the occasion. One of the notable incidents of this celebration at the Crystal Palace was the production of a prize poem, the successful competitor out of between six and seven hundred being a lady, whose verses were recited with great effect by Mr. Phelps. The poem is really a remarkable production; but it is still a matter of surprise that out of so large a number of competing poems this one of Miss Craig's should have been found to be best. It is a real triumph for her.

An incident of a very different kind demands notice: it is the abandonment of the long-talked-of Dublin meeting of Orange landlords. The movement has been crushed. Those whom these coercing politicians looked to for countenance and support have turned their backs or indignantly denounced the uncalled-for attempt to rekindle the rebellious fire which has so nearly died out. A meeting of Irish members has given the finishing stroke to the atrocious blunder by declaring that in Ireland at this moment liberty, life, and property are as well cared for as they are in England. Strange if, after all, it were not so.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.—Mr. Snuffles, I am sure Hodge is in debt, and I am afraid your bill will never get paid."—"I keep a careful account, ma'am," answered Snuffles, "and if ever Hodge can, I know he will, pay me."—"Hodge's employers—for he has had several—don't speak well of him, Mr. Snuffles; they say he is a troublesome, surly fellow, never content with his wages."—"Mrs. Turnover, ma'am," said Snuffles; "no labourer with a wife and six children ever was contented, that I have had any conversation with; unless he has become so stupefied with trying to do what can't be done, that he gets past discontent, and gives it up; or unless he was a man, muddle-headed from the beginning, with not sufficient ideas to feel contented or discontented."—"Goodness, Mr. Snuffles!" I exclaimed, with a smile, "I didn't know you were a Radical!"—"No more I am, ma'am," replied the old man, drawing himself up. "For Queen and country, is all I know about politics, and all I care. But that don't prevent me from seeing and knowing that the labourers work very hard, and don't get paid in proportion."—"They certainly do work hard," I assented, "nobody will, or can deny that; but people say, if they managed better, they might do very well indeed—might not only live but save."—"If I thought so, ma'am," said Snuffles, "I wouldn't give trust as I do. But I know better. I wish I didn't. I don't say but what they might manage better than they do; but how is anybody to expect them to try, try, try, when, after all their trying, they will only come a step or two further on the right road, without being able anyhow to reach the end of it? A man must have a good hope, ma'am, or he can't do anything; and, as things are, he can't never hardly look forward to anything better, after all his life and all his labour, than to die at last and be buried under the name of a pauper!" At this point of the conversation, sensible that it would have shocked and outraged all the magnates in Lightlands, especially the churchwardens, and feeling besides that it was getting dangerously political in spite of the old man's loyal and sound professions of opinion, I made an opportunity of bidding him good morning. Yet, after living some years at Lightlands, I am afraid I became almost as heretical as Snuffles himself. —*Dickens's "Household Words."*

RUMOURED SARDINIAN LOAN.—The *Independence Belge* says:—"Negotiations for a large Piedmontese loan to be guaranteed by the French Government have been going on for some time. The overtures were received as badly as could be by all the great moneyed interests of Paris and London. For this reason it seems that a loan by public subscription, to be opened simultaneously at Turin, London, and Paris, is decided upon."

Home Intelligence.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

SIR J. ANDERSON, M.P.—The honourable member, at a dinner at Stirling on Thursday, made some brief allusions to politics. He said—I have always been in favour of Parliamentary Reform, deeming the peace and welfare of the country largely bound up with it; and seeing the good results from the former bill—which, I believe, must be apparent to every one—I believe the time has now come for a further step. While I am opposed to universal suffrage so long as we have so many ignorant and degraded men among us, I would lower the franchise, and adopt every practical means for having placed on the electoral roll every intelligent and well-doing man in this country. I care not which plan be adopted so that this end be attained; and also that the voter should be protected by the ballot in the exercise of his privilege.

MESSERS. R. PALMER, M.P., HON. P. P. BOUVERIE, M.P., AND F. PIGOTT, M.P.—At a meeting of the Reading Farmers' Club, on Saturday, these gentlemen severally referred to the subject of Reform. Mr. Robert Palmer declined at present to pledge himself to any particular course on the question, inasmuch as there were already two measures before the public, and there was still the Government Bill to be brought forward. He should, however, give his support to that measure which he considered best, after giving them all due consideration.—Mr. Bouverie said the proposed measure of Reform, whether Lord Derby's, Mr. Bright's, or the one propounded in the *Times*, deserved the appellation of an extension of the franchise rather than a Reform Bill. Whatever those schedules might contain, until they knew to what extent the franchise would be enlarged—what the number of voters would be under the new régime, it was very difficult to say what places should be disfranchised. As his hon. colleague had stated, at present he should pledge himself to nothing. In Mr. Bright's scheme he thought there was a great deal that was good, and he thought also there was a great deal that was bad. There were at least forty members given to the metropolis. That seemed to him out of all proportion; at the same time, he would avoid the other extreme. Every man had his own nostrum, and he must confess that he rather liked the Scotch system, where three or four small towns were put together, and they generally sent a very good representative; but if the small county towns were to be deprived of representation he should think there ought to be more representatives given to the counties. If the number of voters in counties was very much increased, he presumed that the counties would be subdivided. He never could for one moment acknowledge that the landed interest was not to be represented in the House of Commons because there was a House of Lords.—Mr. Pigott also expressed his determination to follow in the steps of his colleague, and pledge himself to nothing at the present time. They all looked with the deepest anxiety for the measure of the Government; the production of that would show them at once what part they were to take, and, whatever part that might be, he trusted that they had but one object in view, that was the welfare and stability of the institutions of this great country. There could be no doubt that society owed much to the Reform Bill of 1832; times had very much changed since then, but still they were all in a progressive state, and it was necessary that institutions should undergo repair and renovation, the same as anything else.

MR. KING KING, M.P., AND LORD W. GRAHAM, M.P.—On Thursday the members for the county of Hereford addressed their constituents in the Shire-hall. Mr. King, M.P., said, on the topic of Reform:—"The extent and nature of the forthcoming measure being as yet involved in mystery, he would not pretend to discuss the subject, but would ask for their confidence, that he might duly consider it, and deal with it according to its deserts when it made its appearance in the House of Commons. In 1854 the hon. member for the City of London had withdrawn his bill because he found that at that time nobody cared about Reform, and it might be assumed that the same state of things existed at the commencement of last year, for the noble viscount then at the head of the Government confessed that he had not so much as a draft of a Reform Bill in existence. In the mean time Reform had been talked about; her Majesty had been made to promise some measure on the subject, and the Ministry were bound to redeem the pledge. But, of course, as conservatives, they had no special favour for the name of 'Reform,' which they generally associated with 'revolution.' Still a measure under that name might be a good and proper one. He then proceeded to advert to the speeches of Mr. Bright on the subject, and protested against the working classes in large towns being considered the people of England. He wished to see all classes treated alike in electoral matters.—Lord W. Graham referred to the difficulties the Government would have to contend with in the forthcoming campaign, in which their sole reliance must be upon the country, whose interest they would have sincerely at heart in any

measure they might introduce. After giving a warning against any ill-considered mode of dealing with the Constitution, he said that although he was far from saying that there were not in Mr. Bright's measure parts which might be carried out, still the general bearing and character of the measure was to transfer political power from one class to another, to take it away from the agricultural or country interest and confer it on large towns; and this he (Lord W. Graham) considered neither fair nor just. If such a measure were carried in its entirety, the farmers throughout England would hardly return one single member. The true object of Reform should be to represent more accurately, if possible, all classes and existing interests—land, commerce, and manufactures; not to disfranchise one class and swamp another, but to give each its proper position; not to represent mere numbers, but property, education, and intelligence. Such he should call Conservative Reform; such, he hoped, would be the kind of Reform that would be introduced, and such Reform, he thought, they would be able to support.

VISCOUNT BURY, M.P.—On Saturday his lordship addressed his constituents at Norwich. After explaining at some length the public duties which had engaged his attention in Canada, he adverted to the topic of the day. He said it would ill become him, however, to enter into the question of Reform without that due deliberation which he honestly confessed he had been unable to give to it, although, of course, the general principles of a Reform Bill were fixed in his mind. He might refer with some confidence to the votes which he had already given as an earnest of the votes which he should give; but into the details of a measure of Reform he did not then intend to enter. Four Reform Bills would, if he was not mistaken, be submitted to the choice of the House of Commons; and it would be his duty earnestly and with due deliberation to weigh the provisions of those measures. He should ask himself one question, "Are these measures calculated to enlarge that basis of rational liberty which is intended to be secured by the British Constitution?" He had had an opportunity of seeing various countries all over the world, and he would fearlessly say that the people of England enjoyed a greater amount of rational liberty than the inhabitants of any other nation; but he should still like to see that liberty carried a little further, and any measure which had for its object the extension of rational liberty should receive his fullest support. With regard to the franchise, he was not afraid to entrust it to an honest, industrious man who could understand the duties which a vote entailed. He hoped that in any Reform Bill which might be brought forward some means might be found of more accurately representing the bone and sinew of England—her honest and industrious operatives—but he was not prepared to state the exact way in which he would do this.

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.—Mr. Gladstone has accepted the Lord High Commissionership of the Ionian Islands, though his tenure of that office will be of extremely short duration. He was to open the session of the Ionian Parliament on the 25th inst. About the beginning of the second week in February he will be recalled and his successor appointed. So that, although this temporary acceptance of office vacates Mr. Gladstone's seat for the University of Oxford, he will be re-eligible by the time a fresh election can take place; while the primary measures connected with the better administration of the islands will be introduced with greater advantage than by any successor to his office.—*Herald.*

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The Vice-Chancellor on Thursday received the resignation of Mr. Gladstone, who, it is expected, will be re-elected without opposition. The fact of the right hon. gentleman having accepted office under Lord Derby (Chancellor of the University) will no doubt strengthen his position, and give him a much larger majority should an opposition be attempted.

METROPOLITAN.—On Tuesday Mr. Ernest Jones addressed a very crowded public meeting at the Parthenium Rooms, when the following resolution was adopted:—"That in the opinion of this meeting any Reform Bill short of registered manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, and a more just distribution of seats, with shorter duration of Parliaments, not exceeding three years, will not be beneficial to the general body of the people."

THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COMMITTEE.—This body of Reformers have issued something like a programme of what they wish to promote, and which points entirely to the redistribution and rearrangement of seats. The committee are putting themselves in communication with the members for the various boroughs into which the metropolis is divided, and they intend to hold a series of district meetings.

KENSINGTON.—A meeting has been held, and a petition to Parliament adopted, praying that that place should be constituted into a borough returning two members.

EAST WORCESTERSHIRE.—The Hon. Frederick Calthorpe is a candidate for the seat vacant in consequence of the death of Lord Northwick. He declares that he will go to Parliament free, bound to no party, and shackled by no pledges. His father, Lord Calthorpe, is a Conservative, and will, no doubt, use the great influence he

possesses over the constituency for the return of his son. We hear that a requisition is being got up to induce Mr. J. S. Pakington, son of the First Lord of the Admiralty, to come forward as a candidate.

DOCKYARD VOTERS.—Captain Goldsmith, C.B., the superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, has received directions from the Admiralty, authorising him to inform the heads of the departments and officers connected with the several establishments of the dockyard that under no circumstances will they be permitted to be in any way connected with any political patronage committee that might be in existence in the neighbourhood, and that dismissal from her Majesty's service would follow any infringement of their Lordships' order. The various officers have also received orders not to interfere in the slightest degree with the votes of any of the artisans or workmen.

PROVINCIAL MOVEMENTS.—The Earl of Derby has declined to receive the deputation appointed by the town council of Doncaster to wait upon his lordship to represent to him the claims which that town possesses to a direct representation in Parliament.—At Manchester, on Friday, the Lancashire Reformers' Union was thoroughly organised. The principles of the association were adopted, and Mr. George Wilson was elected its president, and Mr. S. P. Robinson its secretary. Mr. Wilson delivered a speech on the claims of Lancashire.—A meeting of the provisional committee, appointed at the Reform conference held last week at Bradford, was held on Monday at St. George's Hall. A resolution was passed declaring it expedient and necessary to form a Reform Association for the West Riding, with branches in the different towns and villages. The provisional committee are still retained in office till the object be realised.—A Reform meeting has been held in the county Tipperary, preliminary to a great county demonstration. Resolutions in approval of Mr. Bright's bill were unanimously agreed to, and much stress was laid upon the absolute necessity of the ballot, to relieve the Irish voters from landlord coercion.—A great meeting will be held at Thurles on the 14th of February, with a view to promote Reform and Tenant Right.—An important Reform meeting has been held at Blackburn, at which Mr. Pilkington, M.P., expressed his general agreement with Mr. Bright's bill, and a vote of thanks to that gentleman was unanimously adopted.—At Glossop a meeting had been held to petition for its conversion into a borough.—A Reform Association has been formed at Peterborough.

THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.

INTELLIGENCE of the Princess Frederick William of Prussia having been safely delivered of a son arrived at Windsor Castle at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The Royal mother and infant Prince are doing well.

The event was communicated to her Majesty through the electric telegraph, a message by which reached Windsor Castle from Berlin in six minutes after the occurrence. At one o'clock the Queen was apprised of the Princess being taken in labour, and the Duchess of Kent was immediately apprised of the circumstance at Frogmore Lodge. Several communications have since been received at the Castle, announcing that the Princess and her child were going on favourably.

Immediately the intelligence became known to the inhabitants of Windsor they gave expression to their sympathy and joy by suspending in front of their houses various banners bearing the arms of England and Prussia and other loyal devices. The bells of the Chapel Royal and St. John's Church sent forth merry peals, and in the evening many of the Royal tradespeople illuminated their houses.

Upon this event a contemporary observes—"Under the guidance of its present ruler, Prussia bids fair to become a valuable ally to the cause of temperate freedom and conscientious government. If the birth of a Prince tend to strengthen the bonds which unite the two countries, then we may speak of it truly as an auspicious event. The youthful mother has for a year past been the cynosure to which the eyes of hopeful Liberals have been directed. We may hope that now universal Germany will see in the event which crowns her hopes the opening of a new prospect of happiness and good government. At this moment, too, men will rejoice at anything which tends to unite Powers that are labouring to preserve Europe from the confusion into which an unscrupulous despotism would plunge it. Our own excellent Sovereign will not have her joy diminished by the reflection that the event which connects her more closely with a great Continental Throne is looked upon by the world as a guarantee of those principles which render her own dynasty secure in the affections of her people."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

WEDNESDAY being the seventy-first anniversary of the settlement of the Australian Colonies, a dinner took place at the Albion Tavern to celebrate the event. The chair was occupied by Mr. Henry Moor, late member of the Legislative Councils of New South Wales and of Victoria. The vice-chairmen were—Sir William Montague Manning, LL.D., representing New South Wales; Mr. James A. Youl, Tasmania; Mr. E. P. S. Sturt, Victoria;

Mr. E. Stephens, South Australia; Mr. James E. Fitzgerald, New Zealand.

Among the guests were Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton, Sir John Pakington, the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Alfred Churchill, M.P., Mr. Rowland Hill, Sir James Stirling, Colonel Gawler, Captain Gallott, Mr. Duncan Dunbar, Mr. J. D. Smith, commissary-general; Mr. Wilcox, M.P., Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. James Allen, Mr. Gardner, Mr. James Spicer, Mr. Henry Sewell, and Sir H. Watson Parker, and upwards of one hundred and sixty other gentlemen.

After the usual loyal toasts, the Chairman proposed "The Army and Navy."

Colonel Gawler returned thanks for the army.

Sir J. Pakington, in returning thanks for the navy, said he deeply felt the responsibility of his position, more especially at the present moment, and as long as he had the honour to fill it, he would devote every energy which he possessed to the attempting to restore that power, that efficiency, that unquestioned superiority of the British navy, which the general use of steam had for a moment partially impaired. He referred to our ships, and not to those gallant officers or those brave seamen whose discipline, whose gallantry, whose power of serving their country, was as great then as it had been at any former period. Sir John then alluded to his good fortune in being at the head of the Colonial Department at the particular crisis when those great and wonderful discoveries of gold, which had given such increased prosperity not only to the Australian Colonies, but to England also, were made, and just when those colonies were commencing that wonderful career of wealth and prosperity the rapidity of which had never been equalled in the history of the world. And, addressing as he was a large body of gentlemen connected with that distant part of the world, he owned that, deeply interested as he felt in the British navy, and zealous as he was in the performance of his duty towards that British service, he could not help feeling a pang of regret that he was no longer connected with those colonies. He must, however, express his conviction that their welfare had never been, and could not be, entrusted to better hands than those of his right hon. friend Sir E. B. Lytton.

The chairman then proposed, "The Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, and the rest of her Majesty's Ministers."

Sir E. B. Lytton, in responding, said:—"The Chairman has placed in my hands a toast which I have to propose, and that toast reminds me that it is now just seventy-one years ago since the first Australian colony was founded. Only seventy-one years ago! Why, that is just the lifetime of a single man who attains to the verge of old age; and in that period—a period which may be embraced in the career of any ordinary peasant in any of our obscure villages—Australia has been enabled to attain a position in which she has more than 1,000,000 British subjects, a revenue of more than 5,000,000*l.*, imports amounting to 27,000,000*l.*, and exports amounting to upwards of 22,000,000*l.* (Cheers.) And while her material progress and prosperity have been so great and so startling, what has been the advancement of Australia in all that can dignify and ennoble man? We turn from the penal settlement, which was the first spectacle presented by Australia, to communities presenting the highest standard of morality, enjoying the utmost degree of liberty, and proving by the loyalty and order which pervade them that they appreciate and are worthy of the blessings which they have attained. The aristocracy of intellect, the aristocracy of civilisation, the aristocracy of elevation of character is not forgotten in Australia. While you have promoted the welfare of the working classes, you have manifested a growing perception of the great fact that communities rise in the social scale, not merely by the increase of population, but also by the diffusion of those generous notions and that intellectual advancement which arise from educational culture. There is one cause especially to which I trace the identity of character between England and her Australian colonies. The first settlers in America were refugees from England before England had acquired civil and religious liberty. Hence there arose a long rankling feeling of hereditary resentment, and perhaps an hereditary misconception. But you, gentlemen of Australia, took with you from this country no bitter and angry resolutions, no associations of the reigns of the Stuarts, but on the contrary, you carried with you feelings of affection for a free country, and for a benignant Queen, and the tie has been all the stronger because it is the more gently felt. I cannot help thinking how much Australia proved her sympathy in the glory and in the distress of the mother country during the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny. These things make us feel that, though oceans divide us, we have all English hearts, and that the sceptre of Queen Victoria is an electric rod which unites in kindred sympathy the extremities of our glorious empire. The time may come when these new colonies of ours will be great States and nations. It may so happen in that distant day that England may be in danger; the great Powers of old Europe may then rise up against the venerable parent of many free commonwealths. If that day should arrive, I believe that her children will not be unmindful of the tie which binds them to the dear mother country; and that to her rescue, across the wide ocean, vessels

will come thick and fast, among which there will be heard but one voice—"While Australia lasts England shall not perish." With that hope and belief, gentlemen, I now give you the toast which has been placed in my hands—viz. 'The Anniversary of the Foundation of the Australian Colonies.'

CAPTAINS BURTON AND SPEKE.

A NUMEROUSLY attended meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday evening at Burlington-house, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, president, in the chair, when the second paper read was "Reports from Captains Burton and Speke, of the East African Expedition, on their discovery of Lake Ugiji," &c., with route maps. These enterprising officers had left the shores of Lake Ugiji in the month of May last, and halted at the main depot of Arab trade, Unyanyembe, whence Captain Speke purposed proceeding to the Ukerewa Lake, of which the Arabs give grand accounts, twelve or fifteen days' march north. If successful in this, they will be enabled to bring home authentic details of the four great waters which drain Eastern Central Africa, namely, the Nyass, the Chiwa, the Ugiji, and the Ukerewa Lakes. On Captain Speke's return, both will repair to the east coast, which they hoped to reach in December. The explorers had encountered numerous and fearful difficulties, and suffered severely from the unhealthiness of the country, and other causes. All their asses, thirty in number, had died. Many of the native attendants had deserted them, and, but for the kind and generous assistance of the French consul at Zanzibar, M. Ladislas Cochet, who, after Colonel Hamerton's unfortunate decease, proved himself an active and energetic friend, they would have been unable to proceed. "Still," they write, "we are slowly improving, and the thought of finishing our labours with what we hope will be considered most valuable results, has much diminished the terrible wear and tear of mind caused by wants during our journey westwards."

The president dwelt upon the importance of these explorations, which he remarked were second only to those of Dr. Livingstone. Captains Burton and Speke had penetrated into the interior a distance of about five hundred miles at great hazard, and amid appalling obstacles, through a country entirely unknown to and unvisited by Europeans. The results, he said, confirmed the views of Dr. Livingstone, and those advanced by himself in his presidential addresses to the society, namely, that the interior of Africa is a vast trough or basin encircled on all sides by higher ridges.

Sir Henry Rawlinson mentioned that when the death of Colonel Hamerton became known in England, Captain Rigby, an expert Arabic scholar, had been appointed to succeed him, with instructions to afford the expedition every assistance in his power. Further reports were daily expected by the Indian Council; and he trusted that they would soon be in a position to announce the safe return to the coast of these courageous and enterprising officers.

GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

SOME English workwomen, who had been employed in a French factory, waited upon Sir R. W. Carden a few weeks ago at the Mansion-house, and complained of their treatment in the foreign establishment. A letter has since been received complaining that these stories were unfounded, and referring to the French Ambassador and Sir Peter Fairbairn, as able to testify to the respectability of the house. The statement made by the girls that they were required to take out their wages in "truck" is left untouched.

The proprietor of the German Fair has performed a very humane act. He has prosecuted two girls named Smith, in his employ, for robbing him to a serious amount, but being anxious to give them another opportunity to recover their lost position, he has withdrawn from the prosecution, and they have been placed in a reformatory institution, into which none of the convicted criminal class are admitted.

At the Wandsworth police-court, a fisherman of Twickenham has been heavily fined for poaching on the Thames, and not having the name of the owner painted on his boat.

Richard Frowley, a labourer, is charged with stabbing John Bourke, with intent to kill him. A quarrel had taken place in a public-house in the Edgeware-road, on Saturday night, when the prisoner drew a knife and stabbed Bourke in several places. The unfortunate man now lies at St. Mary's Hospital, in a hopeless state. Frowley denied the charge, and was remanded.

A few days ago Mr. Coward, of the *Morning Post*, brought an action for false imprisonment against Mr. Baddeley, an officer of the fire-brigade, who had caused him to be locked up for interfering at a fire, asserting that Mr. Coward was intoxicated. The evidence showed that Mr. Coward had been subjected to very improper treatment at the Islington police station. Mr. Coward obtained damages, and Sir Richard Mayne has since suspended the inspector on duty for a week, without pay, and has reduced a sergeant, who appears to have been the most culpable, to the rank of constable.

An important case under the Extradition Act has

been brought before the Bow-street police magistrate, Henry J. David, against whom proceedings have been pending since 1857, was charged with having forged a bill for 1000*l.* sterling, in the name of the real Mr. Henry J. David, of New York. The fraud was alleged to have been committed on a Mr. Kean, now in America. The magistrate decided that the evidence was insufficient to justify his sending the prisoner to New York, but he would detain him until Mr. Kean came over to prosecute. An application to bail the prisoner was acceded to, but sureties to a very heavy amount were required.

George Gibson, or Elliott, who is charged with being concerned in the burglary and extensive robbery at Stamford-hill, above two years ago, has been again brought up for examination. Evidence was adduced to show that the prisoner, subsequent to the robbery, was well supplied with money, and that he had in his possession articles of plate, part of the proceeds. He was committed for trial.

During the performances at the Strand Theatre several young gentlemen conducted themselves in a disgraceful manner. When Mrs. Selby made her appearance on the stage, they threw at her a large funeral wreath such as in France is placed upon corpses. Notwithstanding that she was much shocked, and the audience manifested great indignation, another and a larger wreath was thrown. Their expulsion was then demanded and effected. Mr. Selby has since written to the daily papers stating that he has received a manly and satisfactory apology.

In the Court of Criminal Appeal, on Saturday, a somewhat curious question was decided. A person named Robinson became the pretended purchaser of two dogs, which he sold, and applied the money to his own use. He was tried for obtaining money under false pretences, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. The question to be decided was whether the dog was "a chattel." The Court decided that it was not, and quashed the sentence, at the same time expressing surprise at its severity.

The appeal case of Nicoll, *re* the British Bank, has been disposed of by the Court of Chancery. The Lord Chancellor and the Lords Justices were of opinion that Mr. Nicoll was not relieved from his liability as a shareholder on the ground of misrepresentations made to him of the state of the affairs of the bank before he purchased shares. But their lordships were of opinion that Mr. Nicoll was entitled to be struck off the list of contributors. They dismissed the appeal with costs.

On Wednesday the Lord Chancellor and the Lords Justices sat in the Court of Chancery for the purpose of delivering judgment in the intricate case of "Haviland v. Mortiboy," which occupied so large a space in the journals of last week. The Lord Chancellor said the only question the Court had to decide was, whether Mary Sheppard was the legal widow of John Sheppard. They lived together a long time, and they parted in consequence of incompatibility of temper. She lived twelve years after his death, and was on good terms with the whole of the family. When she died she left the property to Mortiboy's children, and this led to some disappointment on the part of Mr. Sheppard's relations. It appeared that they found a previous certificate of a marriage with a man named Masters, and then for the first time it was suggested that she was not Sheppard's legal widow, the certificate having been found on examination to be a correct document. On the one side it was held that Masters and Sheppard were one and the same person, while, on the other hand, it was alleged that they were different persons. Looking to subsequent events, he could not see what motives Masters could have in becoming an actor in this ceremony, or what motive the woman could have in incurring the risk of the transportable offence of bigamy. He said he had no doubt that Sheppard took the name of Masters in the first instance, the woman having committed irregularities under that name, and especially as he was to be introduced to a business which ultimately realised for him 6000*l.* after payment of all his debts. He considered that Sheppard was married twice to the same woman, and that she was, therefore, his widow, and entitled to her share of his estate. Under these circumstances the appeal must be allowed, and the bill dismissed, but without costs.

The obnoxious paper duty again turned up in the Court of Exchequer on Thursday. Mr. Barry, a paper-maker of Brompton, makes a species of parchment from hides and skin, and as the Board of Inland Revenue contended that this was paper, and therefore subject to the higher duty, they brought an action against him, which came on for trial on Thursday. The arguments on both sides having been heard, the Court took time to consider its decision.

At the Westminster police-court, on Thursday, two private soldiers, belonging to the Grenadier Guards, were charged with having seriously assaulted two labouring men with their belts. We are glad to find that the magistrate committed the prisoners for trial.

At the Thames police-court, a recruiting sergeant and a prostitute were committed for trial on a charge of having stolen the sum of three pounds from a recruit; the two prisoners acting in concert for the purpose of leading their victim into debauchery that they might accomplish their object.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, a butcher named Scott, in company with three other men, entered the house of a woman named Tulloch, who formerly kept a public-house. On their demand for drink being refused, a quarrel ensued, which resulted in the cruel death of Scott, who appears to have been treated by the woman and her brother, Matthew Wilson, in a most brutal manner. At a coroner's inquest, the jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against these two persons.

At Salford, near Nottingham, on the preserves of the Earl of Chesterfield, six gamekeepers were on the watch, when they discovered twenty poachers, in the attempt to capture whom a regular *mêlée* took place. The keepers let loose their dogs, when some of the poachers shouted out "Stab them!" and three dogs were injured. One of the keepers, named Woodward, was seriously wounded; some of the poachers also received dangerous hurts. One of them, named Ward, got some severe blows on the head, and was captured. The keepers also succeeded in taking another, named Woolaston.

On Wednesday evening two tradesmen in the Hampstead-road, neighbours, named Burrows and Plews, disagreed over their liquor at a tavern, and left the house quarrelling. It appears that they continued quarrelling, and Mr. Plews followed Mr. Burrows into his shop. In a few minutes their altercation became very violent, and Plews, who is a tall, powerful man, being incensed at some observation Burrows had made, struck him a blow. Burrows fell forward, and his forehead coming in contact with the handle of an old-fashioned chest of drawers, he received such injury as caused instant death. At the Marylebone police-court on Thursday, Mr. Plews was examined on the charge of having occasioned the death of Mr. Burrows. The evidence tended to show that he acted under some provocation, and that it was impossible for him to see what would be the fatal result of the blow. He was remanded.

At Sheffield, on Wednesday night, a labouring man named William Wilson was going home very late, when three or four men, who came out of a passage opposite the Post-office, which is known as the Hartshead, ran at him, and one of them plunged a knife, or some other pointed instrument, into his abdomen. The man immediately ran away. From the effects of the stab the man fell to the ground, and lay totally incapable of moving. He retained consciousness, and called out to the best of his ability for assistance. Two or three persons who were passing that way took him to the infirmary, where he expired, but not until he had given the particulars of his assassination to the surgeons.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

We hear of further accidents from buildings in an insecure condition. A house has fallen down in Harpur-street, Kent-road; two men and two horses were buried under the ruins. By instant and praiseworthy exertions the unfortunate men were released from their perilous situation, both of them very seriously injured.

An accident happened on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, on Sunday evening. An express train ran off the line about eight miles from Sheffield, the engine and carriages falling on the top of an embankment and across the line. Many of the passengers were severely injured, but are expected to recover. The accident seems to have arisen from the train going at too great a speed when passing over a curve. It is surprising that no one was killed.

Mr. Wakley and his jury assembled on Tuesday, to conclude the inquiry into the accident at the Polytechnic. The jury found that the death was accidental, and that the fall of the staircase was occasioned by cutting the steps for the insertion of the trellis work. A presentment was signed, suggesting the propriety of an inspector being appointed by Government for the purpose of periodically examining all buildings used for public assemblages.

IRELAND.

The directors of the National Bank have declared a dividend and bonus for the past half-year at the rate of six per cent., making, with a like dividend and bonus declared for the half-year ending Midsummer last, a return to the shareholders for 1858 at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the company.

The *Nation* announces that Mr. W. S. O'Brien will leave Ireland for America *via* Galway in a few weeks. His stay on the American continent will probably last for a few months, during which time it is his intention to visit every place of interest in the States.

In the King's County concealed arms continued to be seized by the police. On Saturday a search was made in the baronies of Ballyhit and Clonliff, adjoining Ballyhore Castle, the residence of the late Mr. Ely, and Mountbutler, the seat of Lady Cardon, who within the last few days received two threatening letters. Several guns, pistols, and bayonets, a quantity of powder, a great number of balls, and several stocks of guns in an incomplete state, together with many locks, &c., for fire-arms, were found.

The Irish landlords have bowed before the rebukes administered from all sides, and have abandoned their proposed meeting to inaugurate coercive measures. They now merely propose to memorialise the Lord Lieutenant.

The Liberal members of Parliament belonging to the sister isle have issued a declaration in which they affirm that life and property are as secure, that justice is as effectually administered, in Ireland as in England; they deprecate coercive measures; consider secret or exclusive political societies—which means the Orange society as well as the Phoenix clubs, or Ribbon lodges—dangerous to the peace; and express their conviction that the law of landlord and tenant requires immediate and material amendment.

Lord Eglintoun held his first levee for the season on Wednesday afternoon. The attendance, though respectable, was not as numerous as it was expected to be, the falling off, perhaps, being ascribable to the inclement state of the weather in the earlier part of the day.

DR. BARTLETT'S INVENTION FOR ECONOMISING FUEL AND CONSUMING SMOKE.

DR. BARTLETT, of King's-road, Bedford-row, has recently matured an invention which promises fairer than most of its predecessors to solve the long-vexed question how to apply practically and advantageously the well-known principle of smoke combustion to private dwellings. We regret that our arrangements do not permit us to show an engraved diagram, which would assist the reader to a comprehension of the doctor's ingenious scheme; but we must do our best to describe as briefly as possible the fireplace we have seen in successful operation. This fireplace is, in fact, a double one, being divided midway by a horizontal set of fire-bars. A fire is laid on each of the gratings, and that in the upper of them is lighted first. The lower fire is gradually warmed, and in course of time ignited by the upper one, and thus all the products of its combustion are consumed and utilised effectually as they are evolved. When the fuel of the lower fire has been pretty well burnt out, it is transferred into the upper one, where its destruction is completed. The lower grate is replenished at the same time, which the inventor provides for by making one of the usual front bars of the stove to draw out, or in the case of a kitchen range, to flap down. Our description of the invention may not be very lucid, but we are satisfied if, by having made the attempt, we can draw some trifling amount of attention to the contrivance. We have seen it in successful operation directed by an ordinary servant-maid, and we are convinced that the slight alteration required in adapting it to common fire-grates must be very soon paid for by the value of fuel saved. It has been, we believe, put in practice in the royal household, and its economy has been so clearly demonstrated to the authorities at the New Houses of Parliament that we understand a kitchen-range on a large scale in that building is being fitted with it. The subject of economical smoke combustion being doubtless an interesting one, we shall inquire further into this, and report on a future occasion the results we may arrive at.

THE LATE HENRY HALLAM.

THE constellation of writers who shed a radiance on the early part of the present century is fast vanishing away. Not the least remarkable of these, the historian of the *Middle Ages*, of the *Revival of Letters*, and of the *English Constitution*, Henry Hallam, died on Saturday last, at the great age of eighty-one. He has left but few of his companions behind him, and, more than this, it was his bitter fate to outlive those who should have come after him, to see two sons of rare promise, who should have preserved his name, go before him, the pride of his life snatched from his eyes, the delight of his old age laid low in the dust of death. One of these was that Arthur Henry Hallam, who died in 1833, and to whom Tennyson dedicated the remarkable series of poems which have been published under the title of *In Memoriam*. The parent's hopes revived as his younger son grew up to manhood, and seemed to promise not less than the accomplished youth whom his father had regarded, and not without reason, as an only one without a fellow. But this son also, Henry Fitzmaurice Hallam, was taken from him shortly after he had been called to the bar in 1850, and the poor bereaved father buried him in Clevedon Church, in Somersetshire, by the side of his brother, and his sister, and his mother.

Among historians we doubt whether there is to be found one equal to Mr. Hallam in impartiality. There have been historians as erudite, not less acute, more inspiring as thinkers, more elegant as writers; but for stern justice he is probably without a rival. His unflinching integrity, his subjugation of personal prejudice, his determination to speak the truth under all circumstances is one of the rarest things in literature. This perfect frankness never takes in him the form which it assumes in minds less accurately balanced, of an impatient desire to speak unpalatable truths in season and out of season. Perhaps there never was a critic who was so little of an egotist, and whose judgment was so little swayed by personal feelings, either of regard for himself or of regard for others. He belonged to that

school which in history deals with principles rather than with persons, and in criticism deals with poems rather than with poets, books rather than with authors. Mr. Hallam, in striving to be a classical historian has shown but little ambition to be a popular one. His works are more for the student than the idle reader. The student finds in them a mine of wealth—unbounded erudition, accuracy that has never been impugned, a wise judgment that almost always leaves one satisfied, a brevity of statement that prevents exhaustion, and an elegance of style that draws him along.

Hallam was born in or about 1778, was educated at Eton, and from Eton passed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1799. After leaving the University he took up his residence in London, and acquired his first reputation as a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*. He married, and we find him in 1811 rejoicing in the birth of his little Arthur, who was such a marvel of a child that at the age of seven he learnt to read Latin with fluency in a year. Amid this domestic happiness, in 1818, he gave to the world the first and, perhaps, the greatest, of his works, the *View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*—which has since gone through a dozen editions. He waited nine years and then published his *Constitutional History of England from the Accession of Henry VII. to the death of George II.* Nothing can be more masterly than the manner in which he has here traced the history of the English constitution from its first faint beginnings to its perfect development; it is a vast treasury of political thought—an armoury of political facts. After these publications Mr. Hallam turned from political to literary history, and prepared to write a full account of the revival of letters. It was while engaged in this work, and while his heart was full of joy in the acquirements of his elder son, who had just left college, and who, under his father's eye, was now studying the *Institutes of Justinian* and the *Commentaries of Blackstone*, now writing short papers for various works, reviews of Tennyson for a magazine, biographies of Burke and Voltaire for the Portrait Gallery of the Useful Knowledge Society, that the great affliction came which seemed for a time to prostrate the historian, and which certainly gave a mellowness to his habits of thought as well as a depth of feeling to his whole character that had the happiest influence on his critical disquisitions.—*Times*.

THE BURNS PRIZE ODE.

Miss CRAIG, the successful competitor for this prize and poetical distinction, is a young Scotchwoman—a native of Edinburgh, and for two years past resident in London. Early left an orphan, she was reared and educated under the care of a grandmother not in affluent circumstances. With praiseworthy industry, and self-cultivation of her intellectual powers, she early resolved to work out her own pecuniary independence. By occasional poetical contributions to the *Edinburgh Scotsman* she gained the notice and kindness of Mr. John Ritchie, the oldest and principal proprietor of that journal, and for some years she was employed by this early patron and friend on its literary department. In 1856 Messrs. Blackwood published in a small volume a collection of Miss Craig's fugitive metrical compositions, under the title of *Poems by Isa*. The author has also been a contributor under the signature of "C." to the poetry of the *National Magazine*. In August, 1857, on Miss Craig's first visit to a London friend, Mr. Hastings, the hon. secretary of the National Association of Social Science, engaged her services in the organisation of the society, and to this association Miss Craig is still attached as a literary assistant. The published transactions of the association owe much to her talent and good judgment. At the Liverpool meeting in October last, Miss Craig attracted general notice and commendation by her unobtrusive conduct and tact in the management of some departments of the business. Miss Craig was absent at the Crystal Palace meeting, really ignorant of the success of her literary competition, and of the award of the judges. It had happened that she had not seen the mottoes on the successful poem made public some days since. The chances of a young Scotchwoman against 621 male and female competitors did not tempt her to attend the adjudication, and she was not informed of her success till late after the termination of the meeting at Sydenham Palace.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Duke of Cambridge, as the general commanding-in-chief, held a levee on Wednesday afternoon at the Horse Guards, at which there was a large attendance of officers.

It is alleged that the Government have completed a contract with three large iron companies for a supply of 68-pounders as fast as they can be cast. An important contract for gunpowder has also been taken.

The new screw steamship *Doris*, 82, which made an experimental trip outside Plymouth Sound on Monday, in charge of Captain Risk, of the Devonport Steam Reserve, and of Mr. Dinmon, inspector afloat of steam machinery, is fitted with trunk engines by Messrs. Penn and Son, of 800-horse power. She attained an average speed of 11½ knots under a pressure of 20lb., with 52

revolutions. Considering the freshness of the breeze and the degree of swell on, the result of the trial was satisfactory. It is expected that she will go out again. The *Doris* has on board all her heavy armament, viz.: on the main deck, twenty 10-inch Paixhans guns, usually known as 84-pounders, and on the upper deck ten 58 cwt. 32-pounders; she will also carry two revolving solid-shot 18-inch guns, weighing 95 cwt. each. The ship is all afloat, and ready for the pendant.

The *Daily News* says:—"We have already announced that there will be a considerable increase in the estimates for the years of 1859-60, and we have now good foundation for stating that the increase in the Surveyor's department alone will be upwards of one million."

Captain Jones, R.N., who has recently returned from India, has published his observations on the late campaigns, which must be considered as of value, coming from the pen of one who understands the practice as well as the theory of warfare. He remarks that our much-lauded Enfield rifle, "the Queen of Weapons," has one very serious defect, which does not come out in a battle or two, but which is apt to cause very serious inconvenience—indeed, sometimes to bring matters to a dead-lock in a more protracted campaign. In one case, after firing seventy or eighty shots, "many bullets had stuck so fast that, after the breech had been taken out, they could not even be forced back through the muzzle, and were obliged to be bored out. And it is evident that, long before they got so foul as to be utterly impossible to be loaded, it had become matter of time and great exertion to force the bullet home. That this is a great disadvantage in the weapon is plain, and in disastrous retreats, like the affairs at Arrah, many men lose their lives, and more their confidence and discipline, from their inability to load their arms quickly when pursued by a pursuing foe." Captain Jones also noticed on another occasion that in a large number of instances the fuses failed in igniting the shells, and in others exploded whilst still in the air, thus doing more injury to the besieging army than to the besieged. His easy solution of this phenomenon is that they were old fuses, which had been so long in store as to spoil, and he recommends that for the future none but new fuses may be served out.

Two privates of the Royal Marines, at Chatham, have been tried by court-martial for desertion, and found guilty. One of them, named Bealy, was sentenced to be branded with the letter D, to be imprisoned for 165 days, and to be placed under stoppages until the sum of which he defrauded the Government is made good. Private William Smith was sentenced to receive fifty lashes, and to be imprisoned for forty-two days, but the Duke of Cambridge remitted the punishment of flogging.

Rear-Admiral Hope has been selected to succeed Sir Michael Seymour as Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. Admiral Hope commanded the Firebrand during the hostilities in the Parana against Rosas in 1845 and 1846, and took part in all the operations in that river, during which he greatly distinguished himself; he also commanded the *Majestic* in the Baltic during the late war. He obtained his flag rank in November, 1857.

"Heart of Oak" writes to the *Times* on the subject of national defences. He observes that "the French navy being nearly, if not quite, equal to ours, and they having scarcely any distant possessions to protect, it only requires a little judicious manœuvring on their part to ensure their having at least a temporary superiority at sea at any time they may determine on. They might also form an alliance which would ensure such superiority for some time. Taking these things into consideration, and also the chances of war, is it proper for us to trust the whole safety of this country to our ships? Should we not provide some efficient resource in case this, our first line of defence, were broken through? And what better provision can we make than by rendering the whole of our militia force so effective as to be ready for service at a moment's notice, and by the encouragement of volunteers and rifle clubs to create in all parts of the country such a body of Englishmen skilful in the use of their weapons as would render an invasion a vastly more formidable affair than it would be at present, and would produce such well-grounded confidence in the country as would free us from these periodical panics, which are so unbecoming in the greatest nation in Europe?"

TESTIMONIAL TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LAW TIMES."—A testimonial from the Solicitors of England and Wales has just been presented to the Editor of the *Law Times*. It is a large silver centre-piece, consisting of a richly chased vase standing on a square plinth, with four panels for the inscription and armorial bearings. It is supported by four heraldic horses in frosted silver. The inscription is as follows:—"The Testimonial of the Solicitors of England and Wales, to Edward William Cox, Esq., presented in recognition of his unwearied and successful endeavours, as Editor of 'the Law Times,' to promote the mental, moral, and social advancement of their branch of the Legal Profession. 1858." It was designed and manufactured by Mr. Metcalf Hopgood, of 202, Bishopsgate-street, on whose taste and skill it reflects credit.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

REFERRING to the rumours published in the *Indépendance Belge*, and repeated by the *Union*, that King Victor Emmanuel consented to the marriage on the condition that an offensive and defensive treaty should be signed between France and Sardinia, and that such a treaty had in effect been signed on Saturday last, the *Moniteur* contradicts the assertion "as completely false, and insulting to the dignity of the two Sovereigns," with a guarded emphasis in the following paragraph, which deserves to be carefully noted:—"The Emperor must desire that his family alliances should accord with the traditional policy of France; but he will never make the great interests of the country depend upon a family alliance."

"The oracular words of the *Moniteur*," the correspondent of the *Daily News* says, "have naturally been very closely scanned to-day; and the observation is in every mouth that they do not deny the existence of a treaty offensive and defensive between France and Sardinia, but merely that such a treaty was the price of the marriage. The scornful reproof administered to the *Union*, for citing the paragraph from the *Indépendance Belge*, does not, therefore, touch the real point which excites public anxiety. Nobody doubts that the negotiations for the marriage have been conducted with sufficient skill to save appearances as much as possible."

The *Indépendance Belge* was seized on Tuesday, probably on account of its containing some answer to the equivocal contradiction, in the *Moniteur*, of its statement. The Countess de Hatzfeldt has arrived in Paris from Berlin.

Prince Mirza-Hamid-Ally Bahadoor, son of the King of Oude, and grandson of the Queen of Oude who died in Paris about a year ago, has arrived at the Hotel Lafayette with a numerous suite.

It is certain that France is engaged in extensive warlike preparations, and the arsenals of Toulon and Marseilles are alive with activity. The *Journal de Cherbourg* contains the following news which smells wondrously of gunpowder:—"The Minister of Marine has just informed the authorities of this port that the necessities of the service require that the line ships *Arcole*, *Alexandre*, and *Donawerth*, should join the Mediterranean squadron as soon as possible. These three vessels will accordingly leave Cherbourg almost immediately. The steam frigate *Sané*, now completely armed, is coaling, and will probably sail for Toulon at the end of the week. The fast-sailing steam frigate *La Souveraine* is actively arming. It is also said that the mixed vessel *St. Louis* is to be armed. The *Messenger du Midi* says:—"The French Government is seriously occupied with the defence of Marseilles. The mixed commission of public works has considered if necessary from motives of economy to reject the project of a breakwater, the cost of which was estimated at not less than 152 millions. That decision has had for result to bring under consideration the erection of new batteries."

The funeral of the Duke de Plaisance, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, was celebrated on Monday with extraordinary pomp. The guns of the Invalides were fired, and almost all the disposable troops of the garrison of Paris were under arms.

The Bourse on Wednesday was very firm and animated, in consequence of a rumour that Austria has accepted a diplomatic conference respecting the pending questions.

The *Moniteur de la Colonisation* contains a Ministerial decree of Prince Napoleon, dated January 6, prohibiting all recruiting of immigrants on the eastern coast of Africa and Madagascar.

Two French ships of the line have left Toulon for Genoa, probably to bring home Prince Napoleon and his bride.

The *Indépendance Belge* of Wednesday evening publishes a statement to the effect that the British Cabinet has addressed the French, Austrian, and other Governments, with the object of reviving a project proposed by Austria herself in 1848 to Lord Palmerston for satisfying the requirements of the Italians. This scheme establishes the administrative separation of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces from the other parts of the monarchy, and in consideration of certain financial conditions, assures them a quasi independence and self-government based upon constitutional principles. The *Indépendance* adds that Russia and France are willing to accede to this proposal; but a reply has not, as yet, been received from Vienna.

AUSTRIA.

A despatch from Vienna, dated Monday, stated that the Emperor, in an address to the deputation of the National Bank, expressed himself in terms calculated to tranquillise the public mind on the present position of political affairs.

In a Vienna letter we read—"Accounts from Italy concur in stating that tranquillity is perfectly re-established. The refusal to pay taxes which was spoken of, has been greatly exaggerated. The taxes of 1860 are being paid as well in Lombardy as in any other part of the empire."

The situation, says the *Indépendance Belge*, presents nothing new. The same uncertainty exists with a slight leaning in favour of peace. Numerous arrests, however, at Milan, are spoken of, and the agitation in Lombardy is excessive. The attitude that England may take will be decisive. She thus commences to attract the especial attention of statesmen.

The Austrians are strengthening their position every day in the direction of the Lago Maggiore. They have placed a cordon of troops upon the Verbano and the Ticino. They do not fear an attack on this side; but the Lago Maggiore separates Piedmont from seven very populous districts of the province of Como, which itself borders Switzerland. The Austrians, in occupying these positions, wish to prevent the insurrection of the province, and to stop Garibaldi from penetrating into Lombardy by those points. Considerable reinforcements have also been sent to Bologna, to Ancona, and Ferrara. In the last-named place the cannons of the citadel have been directed against the city.

We hear of a note being delivered to the Austrian Government from France, England, and Russia, requesting such a change in the act of navigation of the Danube as will render the navigation free. Prussia confines her request to the freedom of the lower part of the river.

Advices from Vienna speak of an army being concentrated in Galicia, to front a Russian army approaching the Hapsburg frontiers.

RUSSIA.

The riotous conduct of the students at Moscow has no sooner been appeased than news has arrived of similar conduct at Odessa, where the students have hissed the curator of the university for his martinet treatment of them. It is thought that the students will in the end carry their point.

In Circassia, Naib has condemned Colonel Ladiensk to be hanged.

PRUSSIA.

The sum set down in the Prussian budget for the navy is 1,353,000 thalers. That amount is an increase on late years, although it is not considered by any means large when compared with the sums which Prussia devotes to her other means of defence. A sum of 1,830,000 thalers is devoted to the increase of salaries.

On Monday, the Chamber of Deputies unanimously adopted the address in reply to the Prince Regent's speech. M. Simson pronounced a brilliant oration on the occasion in support of the address. The Polish members of the Chamber took part in the discussion by making a conciliatory declaration. The members of the former right also voted in support of the address, reserving, however, some points in M. Simson's amplifications.

SPAIN.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 19th January contains a decree fixing the strength of the permanent army for the year 1859 at 84,000 men.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* says that the Government has assured the Pope that the Concordat of 1851 shall be strictly observed.

Some English houses, it is said, have bought up, at advanced prices, all the wool in stock in Estramadura and some other provinces.

We learn from Turin that Poerio, and all the prisoners of the same class, have been, in spite of their protestations, taken to Cadiz, there to be embarked on board the vessels which are to convey them to the other side of the ocean; and an extraordinary piece of news has arrived by telegraph, to the effect that the Spanish Government, suspecting a plot to rescue the Neapolitan transported prisoners on their arrival at Cadiz, have taken measures to prevent it.

TURKEY.

The *Presse d'Orient* states that the Sultan has confirmed the election of Prince Milosch, but without giving to his family the right of inheritance. A colonel of the Turkish army has departed for Bucharest, carrying with him the Berat of investiture for Milosch, and will conduct him to Belgrade.

Previous to the election of the Hospodar of Moldavia the Porte had notified to the ambassadors its intention of reserving its veto, but the unanimity of the vote for Couza has completely disconcerted the Porte, which also apprehends a similar check in Wallachia.

It is asserted that the Civil List has contracted another loan of thirty millions of piastres.

The Sultan is about to marry his daughter, the widow of Ghalib Pasha, to his favourite, Osman Bey, who would then replace Riza Pasha in the ministry.

Mehemet Kybriali Pasha has refused to replace Djemal Bey as ambassador at Paris. He will probably be appointed Grand Vizier; and we are told of the following changes in the ministry: Fand Pasha, it is said, will be Minister of Finance. Djemal Bey or Savfet Effendi, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mehemet Ali Pasha or Mehemet Rouchdi Pasha, Minister of War.

The official journal of Constantinople declares the election of A. Couza as Hospodar of Moldavia to be contrary to existing treaties.

SERBIA.

A letter from Belgrade, of the 19th, states that M. Garachanin had resigned the office of Minister of the Interior, and that M. Stevascha, as representative of

Prince Milosch, had, with the consent of the Senate, appointed M. Heschpanin to the vacant post. On Sunday Prince Milosch arrived upon the soil of Serbia, at Negotin. The Skuptschina insists upon the promulgation of a better law for the convocation and election of the National Assembly of Serbia, and censures the modifications which that law has undergone.

A despatch from Belgrade, dated January 27th, says the laws which the Skuptschina has passed for the regulation of its own constitutional power contain enactments of such a nature that the future liberty of the press is guaranteed by them.

BELGIUM.

An interesting discussion is going on at present in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, on the subject of education. M. Rogier, Minister of the Interior, asserted that to decide parents to send their children to school, it would be necessary to have recourse to fine and imprisonment. M. Muller opposed coercive measures. The discussion has been adjourned. The majority of the Chamber appears disposed to refuse to ecclesiastics the legal right of inspection, but to authorise their presence in establishments of public instruction whenever it may be desired by parents.

The Duchess of Brabant had a narrow escape, some days ago, from the horses having run away with the carriage in which, accompanied by one of her ladies-in-waiting, her Royal Highness was taking an airing. The postilion, however, managed to throw down one of the horses, which had the effect of stopping the carriage.

BAVARIA.

On Sunday all the Ministers tended their resignation, which, however, was not accepted by the King.

NAPLES.

Intelligence has been received from Naples, that the rheumatic affection of the King has lessened considerably in intensity, so that his Majesty will return shortly to his capital. The rumours, therefore, which were current of his death are without the slightest foundation.

A rumour is prevalent at Naples that a camp is to be formed on the Roman frontier. This measure will depend on circumstances, but several regiments have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march.

The family of the Grand Duke of Tuscany has arrived at Naples. The King and Queen of Prussia are expected.

SARDINIA.

The *Opinione* of Turin of the 22nd, in canvassing the question of peace or war, states that France has consented to certain concessions to England in return for the neutrality of that power in the Italian question, and is of opinion that England will never enter into a war for the purpose of supporting Austria.

According to a letter from Turin, England has despatched two diplomatic notes—one to Sardinia, the other to Austria. The correspondent writes:—"I believe I can confidently announce to you the despatch of two diplomatic notes by your Government. One was sent to Austria, the other to Piedmont. In this second note, it is said that, as the sincere ally of Sardinia, England feels it her duty to divert her from the dangerous path she seems willing to follow. She reminds Piedmont, amongst other things, that her true and noble task in Italy is to exalt and improve the other Italian Governments by the efficacy of her own example. Lord Malmesbury's other note, to the Count Buol, is a warm exhortation to the Imperial Government to remedy the serious grievances of Italy, thus destroying the causes and pretexts of the threatened war."

It has been officially communicated to the Court of Turin that the Prince of Wales will come there in the spring to visit the King of Sardinia. Every manifestation of good feeling on the part of the English Government towards this country is particularly welcome at this moment.

On Sunday, after mass in the cathedral, General Niel, in the name of the Emperor of the French, demanded from the King the hand of the Princess Clotilda in marriage with Prince Napoleon. All the great officers and dignitaries of the State were present. In the evening a gala representation took place in the theatre. The King, Prince Napoleon, and the whole of the Royal family were present.

The marriage is to be solemnised at Turin on Sunday next. The fact is announced in the *Patrie*.

The *Constitutionnel* mentions the 8rd of February as the date of the probable return to Paris of the newly married couple.

A letter says that a dotation of 20,000l. sterling a year will be asked for from the Sardinian Chambers, that being the customary portion for a princess of the House of Savoy.

Prince Napoleon does not hesitate in saying that the Emperor has 100,000 men ready to support the Sardinian army the moment it passes the Ticino. The speeches of Prince Napoleon contribute to the agitation in Italy. All the refugee Lombard chiefs and delegates of the insurrectionary party in the other States have congregated at Turin to confer with him as to the plans of the campaign.

A deputation of the Chambers has presented the address in reply to the Royal speech on the opening of the session.

On all sides (says the Turin correspondent of a con-

temporary) one hears of military preparations. The artillery is being almost entirely renewed as regards both carriages and guns. The *Bersaglieri*, or Rifle-men, are sleeping on straw in barns, so that they are beginning already to taste the hardships of campaigning. Of arms and ammunition goodly stores have been laid in. I told you some time ago of contracts for shells, and of pieces of ordnance moving about the country by rail.

The rapidity with which the War Minister has just prepared for service, in less than twelve hours, the six steamers destined for the transport of troops, has been remarked with much satisfaction.

On Tuesday a large quantity of saltpetre was sold by a firm in London to the Sardinian Government. On Thursday a still larger supply was purchased here for the French Government, to be delivered in Piedmont.

TUSCANY.

It is said that Austria asks the Grand-Duke for 12,000 men, and 12,000,000fr. subsidy in case of war. An Austrian General recently went to Florence, but it was not Gyulai, as people have said. The President of the Council, Baldassaroni, bluntly refused. The Minister of the Interior consented. The officers of the army have declared that, rather than fight for Austria, they will resign. The men talk of deserting to Piedmont. A revolution in Tuscany would follow. In case of war, it is thought the Grand-Duke will quit the country and abdicate. His successor, whoever he may be, will be forced, as in 1848, to send the Tuscan troops to fight under the Piedmontese banner. The Grand-Duke has left Florence.

ROME.

The English in Rome are wondering why a credit has been opened at the house of Plowden and Cholmeley for the Prince of Wales, instead of with Mr. Freeborn, who is the English consular agent. The other firm are friends of Lord Palmerston.

The grandson of Lord John Russell has been definitely named diplomatic agent of England at Rome. It is a post filled by an attaché from the Tuscany Legation, and has for object to keep the Foreign-office informed of what passes in the Roman States.

PORTUGAL.

The payment by the Portuguese treasury of the indemnity claimed by the French Government for the capture of the Charles-et-Georges has given the *coup de grace* to this episode of violence and extortion on the part of the French Government.

It is believed that an augmentation of the Ministers will shortly take place, the Government wishing to strengthen their hands and diminish the labours of the present members of the Cabinet.

SWITZERLAND.

The labours of the Federal Assembly have been conducted so rapidly that the present session would probably be closed on the 25th inst. The telegraphic convention, concluded at Berne, 1st Sept. 1858, between France, Belgium, Holland, Sardinia, and Switzerland, was unanimously ratified, as well as the supplementary conventions with several German States.

The contest with the Pontifical envoy will very likely not occupy the Chambers this session.

The question of the Valley of the Dappes, which seemed scarcely six months ago to have been settled by the payment of a pecuniary indemnity on the part of France, has now entered on a new phase, which fore-shadows great difficulties.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

A telegram dated Corfu, Jan. 25, informs us that Sir John Young left the island on that day, and that the Ionian Parliament had been opened.

A letter from Corfu states that Mr. Arthur Gordon, who accompanied Mr. Gladstone in the capacity of secretary, has just sent in his resignation, on the ground of a difference of opinion with Mr. Gladstone as to the course he has pursued.

HAMBURG.

A revolution is impending in the free city of Hamburg. A number of the heads of the first families in the city have already met to determine on a complete revision of the Government.

WEST INDIES.

HAYTI.

LETTERS have been received from several Europeans residing in the island, on the subject of the revolution. The consuls, the Europeans, the clergy, and the inhabitants generally, have shown sympathy. General Barthélemy, the Governor of Gonaves, declared at once in favour of the republic; Goffard has appointed him to the command of the Artibonite region. The revolutionary committee has proclaimed the deposition of Souloque, and re-established the liberal constitution of 1846. At Port-au-Prince they even more warmly than elsewhere pray for the fall of the "tyrant." Souloque feels his isolation. He hesitates about leaving the capital, for fear he may be unable to return. He has only a few troops with him, but expects some regiments from the South; it is hoped, however, that part of the Imperial army will make common cause with the insurgents as soon as they meet each other in the field.

MEXICO.

INTELLIGENCE received this week informs us that a revolution at the capital of Mexico, which resulted in the overthrow of Zuloaga, took place on the 23rd ultimo. General Echegaray, a partisan of General Robles, and who had been joined by the Constitutionalists of Jalapa and Cordova, advanced upon the city. Zuloaga tried to compromise with Echegaray, but failed, and was afterwards captured and sentenced to death at Puebla, but a revolt in the city of Mexico saved him. General Robles had released all political prisoners, and it was supposed that Juarez would be placed at the head of the Government. All parties, including the Liberal, were rejoicing at Vera Cruz at the turn affairs had taken.

AMERICA.

THE America arrived at Liverpool on Monday with the New York mails of the 11th. The weather in that city is very severe, and it was feared that the rivers would soon be closed by the large masses of floating ice. On the 11th inst. one omnibus driver was frozen to death on his box, and several others were reduced to a perfectly helpless state.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Silldell for an appropriation to facilitate the acquisition of the Island of Cuba by negotiation.

The House of Representatives, for the first time in fifteen years, refused to adjourn for the celebration of the battle of New Orleans.

A bill had been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature to provide additional means for the extinguishment of the State debt by raising the rate of discount by banks to seven per cent., and requiring them to pay over one per cent. to the Commonwealth.

A special messenger from Kansas had arrived at Washington with despatches, reporting that Montgomery, Brown, and their partisans were determined upon making a desperate stand. The action of the Missouri Legislature in calling out volunteers had caused great exasperation among them, and was likely to result in a civil war.

The Apache and Camanche Indians were committing depredations on the mail stations. The passengers via the Tehuantepec route failed to make a connexion in consequence of the boisterous weather in the Gulf of Tehuantepec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—Yesterday her Majesty received the congratulations of the diplomatic body, the Ministers, and a number of the nobility and gentry, on the birth of her grandson the infant Prussian Prince. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with their children, continue in good health, and take daily rides and walks in the Home Park. The Prince hunted on Tuesday. The Duke de Nemours has visited the Queen this week; and among the other guests at the Castle we find the names of Count Gustave Blucher, Lord Bagot, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, Lord and Lady Colchester, Major Elphinstone, R.E., the Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, and Lieut.-General Buckley.

PRINCE ALFRED.—The Prince has been to Tunis, where he was received in grand style by the Bey. All the festivities that Tunis could afford were offered to him. The ancient ruins in the neighbourhood were points of attraction to the youthful visitor. On his return to Malta another grand demonstration of flunkeyism which had been projected was nipped in the bud by Major Cowell, who said that the Prince's duties must not be any further interfered with.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The Registrar-General's return for the last week exhibits a rather more favourable view of the health of the metropolis than the previous one. The deaths from scarlatina and diphtheria, however, had increased, being 111, and bronchitis also was very fatal. The total of deaths for the week was 1380, and of births 1851. Dr. Letheby reports rather favourably of the health of the City, in which, however, the rates of mortality still remain considerably higher than in other parts of England.

CITY SEWERS.—On Tuesday a court was held for the despatch of business. The chairman made a general statement of the financial business of the court for the past year. Mr. Harrison, a member of the Metropolitan Board of Works, complained that he had, although ineffectually, tried to prevail on that board to carry out some necessary improvements in Newgate-street, at their own expense, when it was resolved unanimously that it be referred to the improvements committee to consider and report what further steps should be taken in the matter of the future improvements which had been agreed to by the court. The engineer brought up a report on the Omnibus Subway Company's plan, which was adopted, and the court adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.—On Tuesday a Special Court was held to consider several letters from Sir John Rennie relative to a proposed steam-boat pier at London-bridge, under the direction of the Thames Conservancy Commission. It was moved that the letters of Sir J. Rennie and the petitions on the subject be referred to the Bridge House Committee, and that the committee have authority to consult engineers thereon, and to report to the court. The motion was lost.

A RARE PRINTER.—A Western paper contains the following advertisement:—"Wants a situation, a practical printer, who is competent to take charge of any department in a printing and publishing house. Would accept a professorship in any of the academies. Has no objection to teach ornamental painting and penmanship, geometry, trigonometry, and many other sciences. Is particularly suited to act as pastor to a small evangelical church, or as a local preacher. He would have no objection to form a small but select class of interesting young ladies, to instruct in the highest branches. To a dentist or chiropodist he would be invaluable, as he can do almost anything. Would board with a family, if decidedly pious. For further particulars, inquire of Colonel Buffalo, at Brown's Saloon."—*Boston Journal*.

INTERDICTED FRENCH PRIESTS.—The *Telegraph* correspondent at Paris writes:—"The number of these clerical black sheep is exceedingly large, and it is constantly being augmented. The subject very recently engaged the attention of the Council of State, when it declared that the total number of interdicted priests in Paris alone is at this moment from five to six thousand! The presumption is that these men have been drummed out of the clerical army for mere infractions of rule, and for offences chargeable in part to temperament. And what, it will be asked, do they work at for a livelihood, when their sacred calling is taken from them? To this of course no general answer can be given. Your readers will, however, be surprised, we doubt not, to learn that many of them become either waiters or cabmen! Persons who are familiar with this subject declare that several hundred men now follow these occupations who once wore the clerical garb. Indeed, I have some friends who will never hail a cab—except on a rainy day—until they have found out whether the driver 'looks like a priest.' In cafés and restaurants no such research is possible. There you must be served by the first attendant who chooses to wait upon you. But the friends just alluded to are very shy even there of the *garçons* in waiting, and always void those who are heavy-looking, flat-footed, thick-featured, or bleary-eyed. I am told that another occupation of the interdicted priest is that of the compositor, though, as the art of printing cannot be learned quite so quickly as cab-driving or attendance in taverns, it is scarcely probable that many adopt this calling. That there are some, however, who handle the composing-stick, and set up pages of 'bourgeois' and 'pica,' is undoubted."

A SPECULATION FOR ENGLISH ACTORS.—A letter from Paris says:—"We continually hear that an English company is coming over here, but it never comes. Yet, if moderately clever and liberally organised, it might have a fair chance of success. There are hundreds of studying Frenchmen who would be glad to have an opportunity of taking what may fairly be called theatrical lessons in English. And then, of course, the Court and its flunkies would patronise *les Anglais*, if only to show their familiarity with a foreign tongue. Still, after all, the speculation is perhaps too venturesome, and so no French or English Mr. Mitchell attempts it. That the Parisian prejudice against our talent has been decreasing of late years is, I think, indicated by more than one circumstance. We have seen lately how well a Miss Thompson has been received by the public of the Grand Opera, and how warmly the Leclercq family was greeted at the Pré Catalan last year. Then—will it be believed?—there is an English clown called Boswell, at the Cirque, who has been a regular member of the company for several years! Another fact, even more striking, is, that three young musicians, also from perfidious Albion, have succeeded in obtaining a good reputation here, to which their undeniable talent justly entitles them. The Messieurs Binfield—for that is their name—are three brothers, the eldest of whom plays the piano, the second the harp, and the youngest that instrument so softly harmonious in skillful hands, I mean the concertina. The performances of this trio always attract a crowded and brilliant audience in Paris."

THE WINTER IN NEW YORK.—The *Times* correspondent writes:—"Only two days ago we were enveloped in an almost impenetrable fog, arising from the watery snow disappearing from the streets. Now the accounts of Arctic travellers read like refreshing pictures of tropical life. Fancy a day when the mercury but once, and then for a few minutes only, rises even a half-degree above zero; the heavens clear, sharp, and cold as crystal; no cold winds blowing, but the still air cutting keenly with each breath; women all housed except such as necessity drives out; men muffled to the eyes in furs, hurrying to escape the frost that has already seized upon the ears and noses of more than one; scarcely a private carriage seen anywhere; the omnibus drivers dismounting whenever chance offers, to avoid freezing on their seats; the windows of the shops covered with the frost either shooting its crystals in exquisite forms over the superb panes, or covering them with dense masses of opaque white; in-doors great fires blazing in the grates, the hot-air furnaces pouring out heated blasts that dissolve into steam in the morning sunlight, the water-pipes and the gas-meters freezing in spite of all care, and the inmates crouching round the fires in a vain effort to keep warm. If you can from

these fragments fill up the picture, you may form a correct idea of what New York was yesterday and is today."

MR. BASIL BAKER.—The death of this gentleman took place on Tuesday, at Liverpool. The immediate cause of decease was rheumatic gout striking to the heart. Mr. Baker, who was deservedly respected both in social and professional life as a good actor of the old English school, was fifty-four years of age. He was married twice, the survivors of his family being a widow, three young children, a son in the customs at Liverpool, and a daughter—Mrs. Crellin—formerly well-known on the stage as Miss Fanny Baker. During the greater part of his professional life Mr. Baker resided in Liverpool, but during the Vestris and Mathews régime at the London Lyceum theatre he was a member of their dramatic corps.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The preparations necessary for fitting the Great Eastern for sea have at last been decided on. The contractors are to commence their work on the 15th of February, and are bound under penalties to complete all in five months from that date. The first trial trip will therefore take place about the middle of July, when it is intended to run out from Weymouth to the middle of the Atlantic, and try the ship under all possible conditions of sail and steam.

THE NAPOLEONIC FOIBLE.—The Napoleon of peace has no great aversion to war. It offers him various attractions. It will gratify the army, occupy the attention of the nation, and will give him an opportunity of acquiring glory, which he believes indispensable to his dynasty. Personally, one of his most eager desires is to command an army in the field. Changarnier said that Napoleon III. thought himself the first general living; the officers of the Garde Impériale, who manoeuvred under the Emperor's own command at Châlons in 1857, do not, it is pretty well known, share that opinion, neither do those military men who had opportunities of studying the plans and suggestions for operations which he sent to his generals in the East during the war against Russia. But Napoleon III. is known to attach more weight to his own opinion than to that of all the world besides; and, if he believes himself a military genius, it is probable that nothing short of defeat would weaken that conviction.

THE "DISTRESSED ARTILLERY OFFICER."—This gentleman, whose case was brought before the public by the Rev. Mr. Buck in a letter to the *Times* a day or two ago, has received the substantial sympathy of the benevolent readers of that journal, who have sent contributions of money and comforts to a surprisingly large amount. This is, no doubt, attributable to an editorial note appended to the clergyman's letter, in which the editor of the great journal vouched for the correctness of the statement.

THE TURF IN LISBON.—A hurdle race on the English system took place in the Campo Grande last Sunday. The race was organised by a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, at the head of whom was the Count de Farrobo. The affair attracted a large concourse to the Campo, among whom, of course, was Dom Fernando, who is an inveterate sight-seer. The races went off very well; but it was a pity that one or two of the jockeys were not better mounted; there being few horses fit for the hunt or steeplechase in Lisbon. Among the riders were Messrs. Shaw and Herbert, English residents here. The whole affair was admirably conducted, and is likely to lead to other and more complete exhibitions of our national sports in Portugal.

RATING OF OFFICERS' QUARTERS.—A deputation from the Woolwich Local Board of Health waited upon Lord Hardinge and Sir B. Hawes at the War Office, on Saturday, relative to the refusal of the Government to pay taxes for the quarters occupied by military officers. It appears that in consequence of such refusal the Local Board of Health has refused to permit the public roads to be opened for the purpose of supplying gas to the Artillery Barracks and the Military Academy. After some discussion, Lord Hardinge stated that he was favourable to the payment of a fixed sum in lieu of a rate, and such a course he should recommend General Peel to adopt.

DEATH OF MR. F. T. FOWLER.—We have to record with extreme regret the death of Mr. Frederick T. Fowler, which took place on Tuesday morning, after a brief illness. As manager of the *Morning Herald* and *Standard* newspapers, Mr. Fowler was extensively known, and in the circles of metropolitan and provincial journalism his loss will be sincerely felt. We express only a general sentiment when we say that this event has produced a very melancholy impression upon those classes with which Mr. Fowler was more immediately associated.

THE QUEEN'S FRENCH GOVERNESS.—Madame Louise Rollande de la Sange, who has for more than twelve years filled the office of French governess to the royal children, has just retired. It is well known that the Queen and her children have parted from this lady with real regret.

MADAME VON ARNIM.—On the 21st inst., Bettina von Arnim died at Berlin, at the advanced age of seventy-four years. She was one of the shining stars of German romantic literature, and a genius from the cradle, her most remarkable work being a correspondence carried on with Goethe before her seventeenth year.

Achim von Arnim, her husband, and Clemens Brentano, her brother, were likewise among the most celebrated poets of the romantic school. Gifted with the highest imaginative talent, and endowed with a soul of the tenderest sensibility, Bettina was, unhappily, wanting in the more earnest and solid requirements of composition. She remained as she was born—a child of genius. With her another of the surviving heroes from the great epoch of German literature has gone to the grave. She was born the daughter of a patrician family at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, and married to a scion of one of the noblest houses of Prussia. One of her sons is Councillor of Legation in the service of Prussia.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.—At the Shadwell Sailors' Institute Mr. Buckmaster has delivered an interesting lecture on mechanics' institutes and the education of the working classes. The lecturer was evidently strongly impressed with the desirability of making these institutions schools for the education of the working man in the principles of social science. He also condemned the class prejudices which distinguish our literary societies.

INTENSE PROVINCIALISM OF THE SCOTCH.—At this moment a Scotchman is the Queen's representative in Ireland; a Scotchman is the Chief Justice of our Highest Court; a Scotchman has been entrusted with the mission of bringing China and Europe into working intercourse; a Scotchman was the last Governor-General of India. Could such honours have been within their reach had the efforts of Scotland's most gifted sons been confined to that small section of country which lies between the Highland boundary and the little river Tweed? In the South, when they come among us, they are considered as bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. But let us go northwards, and we suddenly find ourselves among men wrapped up in a kind of transcendental notion of their own perfection. They are Scotchmen, we are Englishmen, and must hide our diminished heads. The plain inference we draw is, that a Scotchman is provincial still; he cannot shake off the prejudices of his own parish and family. We should as soon expect to hear an Englishman declare "that his heart glowed with an indescribable throbbing at the recollection that he was an inhabitant of St. Pancras—born and bred there," as we should to find him flying in the face of a countryman because he was born in one county, and his neighbour in another. It will probably take another half-century before Scotchmen have shaken off this provincial vanity, which sadly mars their many claims to regard and respect.—*Times*.

DOINGS IN ST. PANCRAE.—The vestry and directors of the poor have received a very satisfactory rap over the knuckles with regard to the Rev. Mr. Pugh. At the meeting of the board on Tuesday the following letter from the Poor-law Board was read:—"Poor-law Board, Whitehall, Jan. 24, 1859.—Sir, I am directed by the Poor-law Board to inform you that they have received a communication from the Rev. Thomas Pugh, stating that he has been dismissed by the vestry of the parish of St. Pancras from the office of chaplain of the workhouse without notice. The board find that Mr. Pugh was appointed chaplain in August, 1856, at which time the order of the Poor-law Commissioners, dated the 9th of December, 1846, was in force. The board desire me to refer the directors to article 68 of that order, which provides that every officer appointed to, or holding any office under it (the chaplain being one of such officers), shall continue to hold the same until he shall die, or resign, or be removed by the Poor-law Commissioners. The board request to be informed whether the directors have ordered Mr. Pugh to discontinue the discharge of his duties as chaplain to the workhouse. If so, the board will be glad to receive any explanation or observations upon the case that the directors may desire to make. I am, sir, your obedient servant,—COURTENAY, Secretary.—To E. Flew, Esq., Clerk, &c."—On Wednesday, at the meeting of directors, a report was presented detailing the evidence taken before a committee in the case of Mary Ann Hodge, recently brought before the public in consequence of the observations of Mr. Tyrwhitt, the magistrate of Clerkenwell police-court, as to the refusal to admit her into the workhouse. The report stated that no blame attached to Goodman, the gate-porter, or to the master in this case. The committee had to remark on the conduct of Mr. Tyrwhitt, the Clerkenwell police magistrate, and recommended that the attention of the Secretary of State should be called to the remarks made by him. Mr. Tyrwhitt's observations were altogether most unjustifiable and uncalled for.

THE FRENCH MERCHANT MARINE.—According to an official statement prepared on the 1st January inst., the French commercial navy consists of 14,900 sailing ships. Of these 11,090 belong to French ports on the Atlantic, and 3810 to ports on the Mediterranean. The French commercial navy, moreover, possesses 330 steam vessels, of which 182 belong to ports on the Atlantic, and 148 to ports on the Mediterranean.

MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH.—Communication by the cable of the Mediterranean extension line is ascertained to be perfect between Cagliari and the west coast of Sardinia near the island of Maritimo. This is about half the entire length from Cagliari to Malta, and the engineers engaged in testing the cause of the recent interruption intimated an expectation that in the course of Wednesday they would be able to communicate

through from the latter place, and thus announce the complete resumption of operations. Their message is dated from the steamer Elba at 10.40 Tuesday night, fourteen miles S. by W. off Maritimo. The weather was then fine, and all was going on well.

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM.—The comparative state of pauperism in England and Wales for December 1857 and 1858, now published, confirms what we have already stated of the decrease of pauperism in 1858. At the close of the year the diminution of the total number of persons receiving relief, as compared to the end of 1857, was 78,912, or 8.42 per cent.; while it was in the first week of October only 2471, or 0.31 per cent. The number of the poor, which had augmented considerably in the early part of 1858, declined considerably, relative to 1857, in the latter months of the year. This is of some importance relative to the complaints now so rife of destitution in the metropolis. The number of persons who received in-door and out-door relief in the metropolis in the last week of 1858 was 6046, or 5.93 per cent. less than in the last week of December, 1857. In the North-Western division, including only Cheshire and Lancashire, in which, in the early part of 1858, the increase of pauperism was very great, the diminution at its close was 38,382, or 29.61 per cent. In the North Midland district, Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby, the decrease of paupers at the end of 1858 was 10,265, or 17.03 per cent., and in York it was 9340, or 13.65 per cent.; while in the Northern district, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, the decrease at the end of 1858 was only 0.61 per cent.; in the South-Eastern district, Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk, it was only 2.92 per cent.; and in the South-Western, Wilts, Dorset, &c., it was only 2.72 per cent. The increase of destitution in the metropolis is less due therefore to its own population or the population of the manufacturing districts than to the population of the rural districts. In these, though the season is particularly favourable to out-door labour, employment is in general somewhat slack and wages low.

THE STONELEIGH ESTATES.—A writ of ejectment has been served upon Lord Leigh, in respect of the Stoneleigh estates, at the instance of Thomas Leigh, of Darwin, and Thomas Leigh, of Haigh. The case, we are informed, will be tried at the next Warwick assizes.—*Manchester Examiner*.

COUNCIL OF INDIA.—On Wednesday a Council was held at the East India House, when Mr. James Ranald Martin, F.R.S., was appointed Examining Physician to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

CONVOCATION.—We have reason to believe that Convocation, at its meeting on Friday, the 4th of February, will be prorogued to Wednesday, the 9th of February, when it will proceed to business.—*Times*.

JUDICIAL.—Sir Matthew Sausse, late Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Bombay, has been promoted to the Chief Justiceship of that Court. The vacant Puisne Judgeship has been conferred on Mr. Arnould, of the Middle Temple and the Home Circuit. Mr. Arnould is the author of a well-known work, *The Law of Marine Insurance*.

THE COMET.—The Astronomer-Royal at the Cape writes to inform the readers of the *Cape Monthly Magazine* for December that "the comet is still observable by means of a good telescope armed with suitable appliances; and altogether a valuable series towards investigating the orbit will be furnished from the Cape."

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.—The dividend on the stock of the company is announced at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, against 2 per cent. per annum at the corresponding period of last year. Although this company have suffered from the inactivity which has prevailed in the iron districts, coupled with the general depression of trade, their prospects are considered to be now good, owing to the recovery which is in progress in the traffic, and to the favourable arrangements which are understood to have been recently concluded with the London and North Western Railway Company.

STOCK-JOBBER: THE TUILERIES AND THE BOURSE.—The Bourse has lately offered us a startling example of the demoralisation that exists in official quarters, for it is the Ministers, and the people attached to the Court, who have made most profit out of the panic caused by the words of the Emperor to M. de Hubner. It is by millions the members of the Court count their recent gains. Many of them, moreover, had great need of the chance. But it is deplorable that these riches have been acquired not only at the expense of people on the Bourse, and great capitalists, but many poor people have, in some cases, lost their all, and, in most, have had their profits cut off for months. Every day we have failures announced on the Bourse. Two or three were mentioned yesterday—a *coulissier*, who was found hanging dead in his own house; a Lyons agent, who has absconded, leaving liabilities to the amount of 120,000 or 150,000 francs; and a Bourse speculating firm that has suspended payment. In the midst of all these disasters, scandal also has its place. A regular stand-up fight took place the other day on the Bourse between two *agents de change*. This ignoble state of immorality is only the consequence of the régime and institutions that now govern the fortunes of France.—*Continental Review*.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening, January 28th.

THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.

A DESPATCH, dated Berlin, Friday, Jan. 28, ten A.M., informs us that the Princess has passed a most favourable night, and is, together with the new-born Prince, as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

FRANCE.

A Parisian letter, in the *Indépendance Belge*, contains a statement which, if correct, is important. "England," says the *Indépendance*, "has proposed to France—who has accepted—to declare to Austria that she desired to see the offers made in 1848 to the Cabinet of Lord Palmerston considered as not having been withdrawn;" and, "if Austria accepts purely and simply this proposition, all disquietude about war breaking out next spring is dissipated." All which means, that if Austria grants everything France and England ask her, war will be postponed some months longer. England and France demand, according to the *Indépendance*, nothing less than the surrender of her Lombardo-Venetian possessions. It is true that M. Hummelauer presented to Lord Palmerston, in May, 1848, a memorandum to the effect that Lombardy should cease to belong to Austria, and be at liberty to remain independent, or to unite herself with any other Italian State, at her choice; but that Venetia should remain under the sovereignty of the Emperor, though with a separate and national administration, &c. At the period referred to Austria was on the brink of ruin. With her empire shaken to its base, Austria might very well submit to a partial mutilation to save her life; but she has been at work since the year 1848 to strengthen herself against future tempests, and Lombardo-Venetia, which, according to the *Indépendance*, France modestly prays her to give up, is precisely that portion of her territory which she holds most securely in her grasp.

Affairs in France continue to wear a most warlike appearance. The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says:—"That the French War-office should make contracts for the purchase of horses on a large scale is nothing unusually striking among the various other warlike preparations; but the tenders required for the supply of 1200 MULES do point to a passage of the Alps for artillery, and need no comment."

The steam-cutter *Ariel* has seized seven English fishing-boats, surprised within the limits of the French oyster-beds, near Carteret.

The pretty summer theatre in the Pré Catalan at Paris was entirely destroyed last night by a fire which raged for four hours.

It is decided that Prince Napoleon and his bride will make a public entry into Paris. The day now spoken of is Friday, February 4. The city of Paris is making preparations for a brilliant reception.

RUSSIA.

The last accounts from St. Petersburg consider as nearly concluded the loan with Messrs. Rothschild which has been under negotiation for some time past. It is to amount to thirty millions of roubles, and the basis of the transaction is said to be already agreed on.

AMERICA.

The steamer *City of Manchester*, from New York, the 15th, arrived at Liverpool this day (Friday). She brings 139 passengers, 124,000 dollars specie, and the United States mails.

Mr. Seward has introduced into the Senate a bill amending the existing act for the suppression of the African slave trade. It provides for the employment of steamers for the capture of slaves, authorises the several States to pass laws to suppress the traffic in foreign slaves, and appropriates 1,000,000 dollars to carry into effect the provisions of the bill.

A bill was introduced in the same body to establish a line of steamers between American and British ports. A resolution was pending, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a plan for raising revenue adequate to the wants of the Government, by the imposition of specific instead of *ad valorem* duties. The Pacific Railroad Bill was being fully debated by the Senate. The President had officially notified to the Senate that the yacht *Wanderer* had landed a cargo of slaves on the southern coast, and that measures were being taken to punish the guilty.

General Jerez had been recognised at Washington as Minister from Nicaragua.

Havannah advices report great activity in the slave trade.

MEXICO.

Additional advices from Mexico of the 9th inst. state that Juarez had refused to listen to the Commissioners from Robles. Zuloaga before his fall had approved the propositions from France and England for a settlement of the Spanish question, and the Spanish authorities had expressed their satisfaction that there were five French, four Spanish, and three English men-of-war vessels at Sacrilollos.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, &c.

LITERARY CHRONICLE OF THE WEEK.

THE proverb that expectation always exceeds reality has certainly been falsified by the Burns' celebrations which were held on Tuesday last throughout all parts of the United Kingdom. We have not yet had time to hear of what was done in America and our distant colonies, but as Scotchmen have notoriously a great passion for emigrating, and as neither immensity of distance nor lapse of years can make them lose either their nationality or their accent, we may safely predict that equal enthusiasm was displayed. Perhaps, in some Southrons, there may be a disposition to regard this enthusiasm for the bard as somewhat exaggerated. We are apt to forget that we English are demonstratively egotistical, and that we celebrate ourselves and our heroes at our dinner festivities, not once in a century, but every week of our lives. When the *Times* complained of the Burns celebration, and asked if we had nobody to do likewise by, the writer should have remembered that the birthday of Shakspeare has been observed as a festival (though, it is true, but in a meagre way) every year for a hundred years, and that the celebrated anniversary held at Stratford-upon-Avon in Garrick's time was quite equal in the display of enthusiasm and of relics to anything that was done on Tuesday last. We grant, however, that this celebration was the glorification of the actor rather than the poet, and was the laughing-stock of all sensible people.

A comparison of the various accounts which have appeared leads us to believe that the most successful festival was that held at Glasgow. That at Edinburgh seems to have lost by the absence of Lord Brougham, whose vivacious presence was but poorly compensated for by a didactic letter, and whose place was scarcely fittingly filled by the eminent Scotch judge chosen. At Glasgow, the great celebration in the City Hall was presided over by Sir Archibald Alison—hardly, perhaps, the greatest historian the world ever saw, yet undoubtedly a Scotchman of great note. Other names, too, of good report are to be found among the list of guests: Colonel James Glencairn Burns, the venerable son of the poet, whose brief but very eloquent and touching speech found a way to every heart; Judge Haliburton (the immortal "Sam Slick"), who astonished his audience by giving them a lecture on the colonies, instead of some side-splitting Slickisms; the venerable Sir David Brewster, who does not include among his many accomplishments that of public speaking; Samuel Lover, the author of "Rory O'More," whose genial presence and smart, happy jokes were received with all the enthusiasm they deserved. Six hundred good and leal Scots dined off the savoury cockaleekie and the steaming haggis in that hall, and five hundred of Scotia's fair daughters "rained influence" from their eyes in the galleries. The "immortal memory" was drunk in bumpers of champagne; but the wine was soon put aside for the national toddy, and some from the south were as much surprised as gratified to observe that dew which (as Mr. Lover happily expressed it) "is apt to fall so thickly in the evening, but does not evaporate quite so rapidly in the morning," circulating among the ladies in the galleries. And let it not be supposed that the enthusiasm that was exhibited was anything but genuine. The Scotch are a thoroughly hearty people, and are proud of their bard. We cannot quite go the length of comparing him to William Shakspeare, and we recal to mind the boast of the Edinburgh pittance on the first night of Home's "Douglas"—"Whar's your Wally Shakspeare noo?" Still we can appreciate sincerity of heart in whatever guise it comes to us, and we believe that there was not a heart in Scotland that came to do honour to Robert Burns that was not thoroughly in earnest.

Perhaps the most amusing example of national egotism displayed in this business is that part of Lord Brougham's letter to Lord Ardmillan in which he asserts the purity of the Scotch dialect. The passage is too good to be lost, and will bear quotation:—

"But it is also fit that we should on this occasion consider in what language Burns's poems, at least by far

the most celebrated, and the most justly celebrated, are written. It is the language, the pure and classical language, of Scotland, which must on no account be regarded as a provincial dialect, any more than French was so regarded in the reign of Henry V., or Italian in that of the first Napoleon, or Greek under the Roman Empire. Nor is it to be in any manner of way considered as a corruption of the Saxon; on the contrary, it contains much of the old and genuine Saxon, with an intermixture from the Northern nations, as Danes and Norse, and some, though a small adoption, from the Celtic. But in whatever way composed, or from whatever sources arising, it is a national language, used by the whole people in their early years, by many learned and gifted persons throughout life, and in which are written the laws of the Scotch, their judicial proceedings, their ancient history, above all their poetry. Its Saxon origin may be at once proved by the admitted fact that Barbour, Chaucer's contemporary, is more easily understood by an English reader at this day than the Saxon of the father of English poetry. The merits of the Scotch language are attested, as regards conciseness, by the brevity of the Scotch statutes compared with the English, and, as regards clearness, by the fact that there has been much more frequent occasion for judicial interpretation of the latter than of the former. But the peculiar value of the language arises from the great body of national poetry entirely composed in it, both in very remote times and in those nearer our own day; and there can be no doubt that the English language, especially its poetical diction, would greatly gain by being enriched with a number both of words and of phrases, or turns of expression, now peculiar to the Scotch."

Lord Brougham should remember that his boast is after all but a plagiarism. The Americans are in the habit of declaring that *their* mode of speaking English is the purest.

Of all the items of news this week having an interest purely literary, none is more solemnly important than that which acquaints us with the loss of our greatest living historian, Henry Hallam. A great man indeed has departed from us.

Another name in the obituary of the week is that of the Rev. Charles Val Le Grice, the school-fellow of Lamb and Coleridge. Many a genial anecdote have we heard from his lips of the school days and after days of his distinguished companions.

In the absence of home literary intelligence we take the following from our contemporary the *Critic*:—

T. T. de St. Germain—who determines to preserve his incognito, seemingly—the author of the "Legend of a Pin," which we noticed on its first appearance; of "The Art of being Happy" ("Et noluit consolari"); of "Mignon" (We have seen the egoism which kills, behold the love which saves!) of "Lady Clare" (King in the love of truth and right), has published another little book, "La Feuille de Coudrier," simple, pure, and engaging as his others—such a book as a young lady may be found reading without the crimson mounting to her cheek.

In the Library of Spanish Authors, published in Madrid, appears (in the Spanish) the works of Don Gaspar Melchior de Jovellanos. No more than justice has been done by this publication to the memory of an upright magistrate, a distinguished counsellor, and a clever man of letters. The name of Jovellanos is always pronounced with respect by his countrymen. They regard him as one of the regenerators of Spanish literature. "In all the circumstances of his life, in the midst of crises which traversed his country—grave and terrible crises—Jovellanos displayed the most brilliant qualities, the most heroic virtue, the most remarkable talent." These are the words of an impartial modern writer. Don Leandro Fernandez de Moratin, a celebrated author, calls Don Gaspar Melchior de Jovellanos one of the most distinguished Spaniards who illustrated the reigns of Charles III. and Charles IV., and it is pleasing to see in him the man of letters, the economist, the distinguished poet, the eloquent orator, a man the most amiable and tolerant. His ideas and his conduct were in discord with the corrupt age in which he lived. "Yet," says Moratin, "after having been outraged, proscribed, obliged to flee in spite of his old age and infirmities, and to extract himself at the same time from the fury of his enemies as well as the injustice of his countrymen, the noble author of the 'Agrarian Law' could scarcely find an asylum to render the last sigh." Quintana, in his introduction to the "Spanish Poetry of the Seventeenth Century," makes him a high eulogium, which has the more weight as their philosophic tendencies were different. The present edition contains a history of the life and works of Jovellanos, or Jovino, as his friend Mecondes used to call him. This portion of the work, as well as a commentary, is by Senor Nocedal.

DIARY OF LADY MORGAN.

Passages from My Autobiography. By Sydney Lady Morgan.

THE age of Lady Morgan is a theme upon which she has forbidden the world to speak in a lively poetical remonstrance, recently addressed to a contemporary critic; but forbidden themes are proverbially tempting, and this particular one has been, we are afraid, too long the food of gossips to be given up even in favour of the claims of gallantry and politeness. It is said that her old enemy, the late Mr. Croker, under whose merciless attacks her reputation thrived so wonderfully, once searched the registers in Dublin to settle this important point, and secure a new weapon of offence. How far back into the pre-Fitzgeraldite and pre-Emmettite days of the history of Dublin city must we go for this fact, which bids fair to become an historical secret, and load future "Notes and Queries" with interminable columns of debate? Mr. Croker appears to have given up the search without success; nor did he find the advertisement in the Dublin paper announcing the appearance of the infant Miss Sydney Owenson, daughter of the manager of a certain theatre there, to sing a song before the footlights, though there are some who have seen it, and who, although they cannot now find the exact date, are ready to depose to the fact upon their honour. "Born in May, 1783," say the "Men [and Women] of the time," but then we know too well what various breaths blow the thousand noisy trumpets of that useful book of reference to put entire faith therein. We happen ourselves to have a copy of the little pamphlet of her poems published in Dublin with the date of 1797.

But we are growing scandalous, and will drop this interdicted subject. Old or young—eighty-five, or if the still charming authoress insists upon it, only eighty—who can take up this "odd volume" of her "Autobiography" without the kindest welcome? Wonderful Lady Morgan! who so bravely, light-heartedly, waged war in the forlorn hope of liberalism, in times that are even now historical, and who is still among us, witty, lively, full of life, and loving life, and holding to the world's good word of praise as much as ever, never happy, we suspect, if her name ceases for a moment to fill the public mouth! It was but the other day that we learnt from the papers, with deep regret, that she was ill beyond hope of recovery, and now, cheerful and well again, she starts upon a new literary journey, and writes witty verses in defence of herself to the public journals. Was this but the favourite *prima donna's* ruse—the "positively last appearance," which has no other meaning or object but to stimulate the momentarily flagging attention of the public? We saw with regret the straw-covered street, the muffled knocker, the numerous carriages of inquirers who left, as the newspapers told us, two hundred cards a day at her door. Have we all been deceived? Well, let us ask no more questions, but go on with the lady's "Autobiography," the real business of the moment.

Lady Morgan's "odd volume" consists of a diary kept by herself in the year 1818-19, and the correspondence of herself and her husband with their numerous friends in England and on the Continent. Her work on France had already made her famous, and its success suggested a journey to Italy, and another book of travels. Her diary opens with the following entry on this scheme:—

Kildare-street, Dublin, August, 1818.

Well! until this blessed day we have remained uncertain and uncomfortable about our wished-for journey to Italy.

The indecision arises from feeling, prudence, and precaution. I do not like to leave my dear sister in her present delicate situation. The expense will be enormous, and the pecuniary return is uncertain, till at least we hear from Colburn, to whom we have notified our intention.

The decree against my works by the French Government still hangs in terror over me; and the attacks of Tory detractors in England—at the head of whom stands the "Quarterly"—are not encouraging. They all turn *mot, pauvre chétive*, into political capital in the fund of illiberalism. However, we are both inclined (our husband and myself) to proceed on our mission of doing good by telling truth according to our impressions. I, in my little way, and my dear husband, in his more

competent and useful views—in the interests of humanity, or, at least, what we deem to be such.

Uncertainty as to "Colburn" and the "enormous expense" was soon dispelled:—

August.—This morning, as I was on my knees, all dust and dowdism, comes the English post—old Colburn—no! not old at all, but young, enthusiastic Colburn, in love with "Florence Macarthy," and a little *épris* with the author! "Italy, by Lady Morgan!" he is "not touched but rapt," and makes a dashing offer of two thousand pounds—to be printed in quarto like "France"—but we are to start off immediately, and I have "immediately" answered him in the words of Sileno in "Midas"—

"Done! strike hands—

I take your offer,

Further on I may fare worse,"

Morgan, of course, consenting; he is, in fact, charmed. How he will come out with his Dante and Tasso! above all, with his favourite Machiavelli, of whom he has been longing to give a new reading, the very reverse of generally-received opinions. For me, I must rub up my Goldoni, and flirt and flutter with Pastor Fido and Metastasio.

So Sir Charles and his lady set out at once from Kildare-street for Florence and Rome; but the reader who did not happen to know already that they reached those parts, and that Lady Morgan's "Italy," the first of her travels, was duly published by the liberal "Colburn," would look in vain for any evidence of it in this book; for the travellers loitered in London and in Paris, *fêted* and caressed by grand folks of all parties, and were so long upon the road that this volume only takes us to Geneva, where the record ceases. The reader, however, will find himself in every page in such good society that he must be a discontented reader indeed if he should complain of the delays. Nothing below baronets and their ladies, unless they were the great literary lions of the day, have been permitted to enter upon these pages. How very fashionable is the diary of those days readers will see from passages like this:—

Sir George is good-humoured and courteous, though a *petit diable boiteux* in person. It was a marriage *de convenance* on the part of Lady Cecilia, to please her family (for he is old enough to be her father); but she looked as happy as if it had been made to please herself. Sir George is enormously rich, and she has as fine diamonds as any duchess in the land, *par compensation*. Oh, those diamonds! We were in the midst of some Dublin *cancan* when the door opened, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was announced. *Grand mouvement!* We all rose up, and then all sat down. Morgan and myself were presented to him: the rest were old acquaintances. The duke kept up a pleasant bantering conversation with me on the subject of my work on France, not agreeing with me in many of my opinions, occasionally appealing to Morgan, and saying many civil things on his part of the work, which pleased me more than any *éloge* he could have given on mine. "But, sir," interrupted Lady Cecilia, "do tell us something about the royal wedding now;" and Lady Arran pressing him close, and wanting to learn details, he said, "Why, ma'am, you did not expect me to have stayed for the wine-posses and the throwing of the slipper?" At which we all threw down our eyes, and affected prudery. His royal highness, I thought, looked grave, and said, after a pause, "A wedding is no joke, and least of all a royal one." He probably thought of his own marriage, recently broken, and the similar position of his brother, still, perhaps, devoted to the mother of his beautiful children. "How did the duke look, sir?" said Lady Arran. "Humph," said he, "not very brilliant." "And the Duchess of Clarence, sir," said Lady Cecilia; "is she as plain as is reported?" "Quite," said the Duke of Sussex, emphatically; "but so amiable and gentle: her goodness is unmistakable." He then, I thought, rather hastily threw off the subject, and talked to Morgan on French politics. We were all chatting *entre loup et chat*, and more people had dropped in, when the *grands battants* of the back drawing-room were thrown open, and exhibited an interior brilliantly lighted, with a card-table on one side, and a buffet with refreshments of all sorts on the other. The Duke, Sir George and Lady Cecilia, and Lady Arran sat down to cards. The Douglasses and ourselves attacked the buffet, and chatted of our Priory days; and so we parted, they for Argyll House, to inquire for his sister, Lady Aberdeen, who is not well, and we for home, and a pull at the proofs of "Florence Macarthy."

The much sought-after authoress was not to leave London until the whole manuscript of "Florence Macarthy" was in the hands of the publisher, who had taken lodgings for her in Conduit-street, to be close to him. His "reader," we are told, was charmed with the novel as he received the manuscript sheets, and Colburn (more practical man!) was in ecstasy with his *third edition* of "France." He, says the fair diarist, "as usual, has indulged his pulling vocation by sending our arrival to the

papers, as if anybody cared about it!" Delightfully modest diarist! though we subsequently hear that this has brought down "a shower of visiting-cards and notes to me."

I once more take the road, the hour of attack approaches, Hark! I hear the sound of coaches!

Lady Charleville's the first—her two tall footmen actually looking in at our drawing-room windows from behind the carriage.

And here we have the same Lady Charleville at home, and the literary lioness in her drawing-room:—

The next night was one of Lady Charleville's *conversations*. There was the Rev. Mr. Milman there, author of "Fazio," the play *à la mode*,—which he might be himself, if he chose to take the trouble; but he was retiring, and kept in the background, where, however, many sought him. My old crony, Mrs. Opie, was there, *en grand costume* as usual, and lots of grandees, ambassadors, and ambassadresses, &c. My hero of the night, however, was Jekyll, the wit *par excellence*, but always so much pleasanter than wits generally are, particularly as he made my "France" the subject of his conversation. He told me he was at Lord Sheffield's when the book came out, the circle chiefly consisting of the Ministerial people; and the sensation it made among them was very curious: and even old George Rose said he could not let it out of his hands till he had read it through; "and," added Jekyll, "what was comical, 'he said with a dry air, 'and I believe in my heart every word of it is true.' But what pleased me most was, that he said Morgan's Appendix had opened the eyes of many, for people had known so little of the interior of France till lately; and what he, Morgan, had said, were considered as things of authority by all parties, as they were evidently written with great temperance and simplicity. 'As for the 'Quarterly Review,' said Jekyll, 'that, instead of exciting, has damped party prejudice against you, and by none was it more cried down than by some of the Ministerialists themselves; in fact, they are ashamed of it.'"

This was all curious, coming from the personal friend of the Regent, which Jekyll is. He is certainly the most delightful creature I ever met, partly, perhaps, because he flatters me up to my bent, and partly because he is delightful.

It is in Paris, however, that Lady Morgan is really spoiled and petted. There diary and letter sparkle with famous names of statesmen, artists, orators, and poets. Denon and Humboldt, and La Fayette, Benjamin Constant, Cuvier, Auguste Thierry, Scheffer, Ségur, de Tracy, Sismondi, and Talma, were the chief stars of that brilliant firmament, and the diarist, after some time, thus records her complete success:—

My popularity here increases daily; and, without either vanity or affectation, my notoriety is now more *à charge* and tiresome to me than the profoundest obscurity could possibly have been. I never know the enjoyment of one day, one hour to myself. Strangers of all countries not only write to me to receive them, but actually force the door, dispute the point with my servant, enter my room, and then think they excuse this intrusion by talking to me of my "reputation European." You have no idea how I pant for silence, solitude, and a long journey, which, thank Heaven, we are now about to begin.

Sprinkled up and down, amid the bowings and scrapings of these gentlemen, and the minor characters who play merely the chorus in the scene, are pictures of life during the Restoration in France, which are of some historical interest. Here is the lady's account of the "Opening of the Chambers in 1818:—

There never was known such a desire to get tickets, &c., on such an occasion, or such difficulty. We succeeded in getting three. The opening of the *séance* was most imposing—the splendour of the throne was dazzling: peers in their robes—the *conseil d'état* in their livery at the foot of the throne—deputies to the left—*tabourets* for the princes. When La Fayette entered, every eye was turned on him, and every tongue pronounced his name as admiration, fear, or hope dictated. When the chancellor read out the list of names, each answered with French impetuosity or petulance, save La Fayette, whose calm and distinct tones produced a great effect. Who there had not ejaculated their "*Je jure*" to all forms of government under heaven, and yielded to all turn save La Fayette? I observed that before he pronounced the word he stretched out his hand in a very emphatic attitude. We were seated near the princesses and their suite, and therefore in the very *foyer* of ultra legitimacy; and after the king had passed to the throne, and they were all about to disperse, I heard some of them say, "I will wait to see how La Fayette conducts himself." The lady who sat next me, "une très-grande dame," was reading *ses* "Heures" all the time. The external forms of Catholicism have greatly gained ground since the return of the Bourbons, and the *petites matrassees* of the Faubourgs toddle about with splendidly-bound "Heures" and magnificent reticules.

Lady Morgan missed seeing Béranger, who in

those days of royalty and gilded saloons refused to come out of his "cave." Unlike the Irish song writer, Tom Moore, the folks who invited Béranger now were, he said, all "*trop grands seigneurs*." They invited, but he would not come. Our diarist says, philosophically:—

Moore, in his love of the society of the great—Béranger, in his aversion to it—only show in inverted forms the same *over* value for external and accidental advantages.

Vulgarity is setting store by "the things which are seen." They who are poets by the grace of God, ought to be able to look indifferently on outward show, to leave coronets and the household gods of "plate and gold, basins and ewers," and all their catalogue, to their lawful guardians and bounden worshippers of the Herald's Office and the Butler's Pantry, neither rejecting the amenities of politeness (be the rank of the person what it may), under pretence of being independent, nor seeking to affect familiarity, where there can be no social equality. It is, however, curious that both these men of genius should have sprung from the people, the master race of energetic ability!

La Fayette was the most constant of Lady Morgan's admirers among all those brilliant Frenchmen. He gossiped with her upon all subjects, chaperoned her with true old Court politeness, and submitted to all cross-examinations upon doubtful points of recent French history, with the most patient attention. Witness the following notes—a small portion of the record of these conversations:—

"Is it true, general," I asked, "that you once went to a *bal masqué* at the Opera with the Queen of France, Marie Antoinette, leaning on your arm, the king knowing nothing of the matter till after her return?"

"I am afraid so," said he, "she was so indiscreet, and I can conscientiously add, so innocent; however, le Comte d'Artois was of the party, and we were all young, enterprising, and pleasure-loving. But what is most absurd in the adventure was, that when I pointed out Madame du Barri to her—whose figure and favourite domino I knew—the queen expressed the most anxious desire to hear her speak, and bade me *intriguer* her. She answered me flippantly, and I am sure if I had offered her my arm, the queen would not have objected to it; such was the *esprit d'aventure* at that time in the Court of Versailles, and in the head of the haughty daughter of Austria." I said, "Ah, general, you were their Cromwell Grandison."

"*Eas encore*," replied he, smiling, "that *soubriquet* was given me long after by Mirabeau." "I believe," said I, "the queen was quite taken with the American cause." "She thought so, but understood nothing about it," replied he.

"The world said at least," I added, with some hesitation, "that she favoured its young champion, le héros des deux mondes." "*Cancan de salon!*" he replied, and the subject was dropped.

I asked him if it were true that the Emperor Napoleon had served under him? He replied, "No; my intimacy with his compatriot Paoli gave rise to the supposition. Napoleon was the general-in-chief when his name first penetrated into my dungeon at Olmutz. I was even ignorant of the events that followed the siege of Toulon. Buried alive, and, as I believed, almost forgotten, my countrymen began at that period to speak aloud of the prisoners of Olmutz, and allusions were made to us—the Comte de Maubourg and myself—in the journals, the theatres, and even at the tribune. The leading generals expressed an interest in our fate, and the first act of one of the chiefs of the Directory, Barthélemy, the moment he heard of his nomination, was to write on my behalf to the Emperor of Austria. So did the directors, Carnot, Barras, and Rubel. The Directory, in fact, charged the French plenipotentiaries with our deliverance, without any particular condition against my return to France; but I knew nothing of this negotiation until after my liberation. Bonaparte interested himself much for us, and hastened our deliverance by some months; our letters of acknowledgment were addressed to the ministers of foreign relations, Talleyrand, General Clarke, and General Bonaparte."

We are glad that Lady Morgan has published this book; but we cannot take leave of it without a regret that we see in it so little of the diarist herself, and so much of the external world in which she moved. The "liberal Colburn" may have delighted in the highly fashionable persons who season their discourse (at least in novels and diaries) with endless scraps of French; but the taste of readers has somewhat changed since his day. May the next forty volumes, which on this scale will be required for the full record of Lady Morgan's life, give us something better than this. It is perhaps too much to expect that the brilliant authoress should tell the world the story of her early life, or depict herself while living in any other form than as a public character; but how gladly would we give fifty reams of Sydney Lady Morgan for one sheet of the autobiography of Miss Sydney Owenson.

A JOURNAL DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Journal of my Life during the French Revolution. By Grace Dalrymple Elliott. R. Bentley.

THIS book will help its readers very pleasantly through an hour or two. It may enjoy a good circulation, not because it has much historical value, but because society, learning that it is the production of a *femme galante*, whose beauty and amiability were bestowed in turn upon two of the greatest scamps the world ever saw, will expect something full flavoured. Society will be disappointed. Mr. Bentley's "*Malo mori quam foedari*" is a guarantee against his publication of a *chronique scandaleuse*; the *Journal* before us is innocuous to the public and creditable to the supposed authoress; and here, if we judge by the looseness of the editing, the publisher's interest and responsibility have terminated together.

The lady whose ashes have been thus disturbed and whose MSS. have, *per fas aut nefas*, found their way into print, was born, according to the scanty memoir appended to the text, about the year 1765. A daughter of Hew Dalrymple, Esq., a connexion of the Stair family, she was educated in a French convent, and, according to the same authority, introduced into male society at her father's house at the early age of fifteen. Here—as he, it seems, lived apart from his wife—Miss Dalrymple had probably not the advantage of a chaperon, and she was permitted ere long to accept an offer of marriage from the elderly Sir John Elliott. Dissimilarity of tastes, disparity of age, and the absence of any real affection between this couple, produced their not uncommon result. The bride's exquisite loveliness, gaiety of disposition, and elegant manners brought suitors to her feet, and in an evil hour she was tempted. The antique husband who, according to Lord Erskine's celebrated view of such cases, should have been the real defendant, resorted to law for redress or revenge, and procured, first, a verdict for 12,000*l.* damages, and, subsequently, a divorce. The lady was meanwhile exiled again to a convent at Paris, and must have been eighteen or nineteen years of age when she was re-imported into England by Lord Cholmondeley, whose subsequent intimate connexion with the then Prince of Wales's private affairs is a matter of history. She was soon introduced to that royal Giovanni. An intimacy ensued which resulted in the birth of Georgiana Augusta Frederica Seymour, afterwards Lady Bentinck, for whom the said Lord Cholmondeley stood godfather at Marylebone Church. Mrs. Dalrymple Elliott saw much of the Prince's Court about this time, and, among other persons, of the notorious Duc de Chartres, afterwards Philippe Egalité, who was of course a popular character in that gay and unprincipled circle. We are not informed to what extent this last acquaintance was carried during the stay of Orleans in England, but it appears certain that, either with him or soon after him, Mrs. Elliott repaired to Paris in 1786, leaving her little one in the care of the complaisant Cholmondeley. The biographer tells us that she had a handsome allowance from the Prince and 200*l.* a year from her family, and her own Memoir leaves us clearly to infer that she was, from this period until his death, one of the numerous attachées to the person of the Duke. He was the head of the fashionable party who were styled, from their incorporation of every Britannic failing and peculiarity they could imitate with their national ones, "the Anglo-manics," and held it, no doubt, as necessary to his position to entertain an English mistress as an English jockey. She seems to have held for a time some influence over her pusillanimous lover, but for a short time only, for, as is well known, he was as unstable in his amours as in every other pursuit. She pleads that had she been able, between 1786 and 1789, to maintain her ascendancy, she would have turned it to good purpose; and, to her credit be it said, this is well made out in the papers before us. But her counsels—which to the obscene society of the Folies Chartres smacked overmuch of British Toryism, and, from their rectitude alone, must have bored Orleans to death—were replaced by those of Madame de Buffon, with whom he was deeply smitten, and who was, in fact, a known emissary about his person of the Jacobins. It was such as this Madame de Buffon and her Republican sisterhood who, by their ceaseless persecution, originally opened the breach between the Duke of Orleans and Marie Antoinette, whose fertility barred his prospect of the throne. It was by such

aid that the Jacobins of 1786-89 easily counteracted the good advice of the Englishwoman—perhaps all that ever reached him—which, anomalously, his infatuation for her person compelled him to the last to hear. And it was such a faction that drove him first into fratricide and then to the guillotine.

The Anglomania of 1781 had given place before the outbreak to an entirely opposite sentiment, so violent that the native parasites of Orleans had no difficulty in organising a persecution of their English rival from which even their common patron could not shield her. He was alike powerless to obtain her a passport for England and to save her from domiciliary visits. Mrs. Elliott narrates her sufferings, and those of the Queen and other ladies of rank with whom she associated while under the surveillance of their tormentors, with artlessness and evident truth, and the reader will not fail to admire her heroic preservation of M. de Chansens, the governor of the Tuileries. The *cordon* was, however, drawn closer and closer, and she was at last dragged before the Revolutionary tribunal at the Feuillants. The pretext was the discovery among her papers of a letter from Sir Godfrey Webster to Charles Fox, which had been entrusted to her for delivery. She defended herself with energy, and the letter was found to be complimentary to the French nation. The eloquent and amiable Vergniaud, who was one of the committee, declared her innocent, and she was liberated. But her enlargement was but temporary, for only a few weeks after she was again imprisoned—this time as an Orleanist. She passed eighteen months in the Sainte-Pélagie, the Récollets, and the Carmes prisons.

During the execrable reign of Robespierre and his minister of Terror, Fouquier-Tinville, misfortune made strange bedfellows indeed. *La Sainte Guillotine*, drunk with the best blood of France, still shrieked for more. The nausea which led to the fall of the Committee of Public Safety did not set in till July, 1793, and during June and July the prisons of Paris furnished daily so large a tale of victims that those who entered them not only abandoned hope, but in many instances were relieved by frightful accessions of gaiety. In Sainte-Pélagie Mrs. Elliott had compared notes with an eminent character of a former age, the notorious Madame du Barri, whose want of fortitude on the scaffold, then exceptional, our English heroine particularly notices.

In the Carmes her associates were Josephine Beauharnais, General Hoche, the Duchesse d'Aiguillon, and M. and Mme. de Custine. De Custine having dared to regret his father, the general previously executed for his loss of Valenciennes, was beheaded after a very short imprisonment. On the day of his death there came in Alexandre Beauharnais, denounced for having neglected to raise the siege of Mayence. He had for some years been parted from his wife (who was at this very time probably mistress of another), and their meeting was somewhat embarrassing. They were, however, quickly reconciled, and were allowed a closet to themselves. But within a few weeks Madame de Custine, who had shown the extreme of heroism in defending her aged father-in-law before the tribunals, and who had been inconsolable on the removal of her young husband, had sufficiently recovered her spirits to receive with complaisance the advances of the fickle Beauharnais. This gallant pair were restrained neither by sense of decorum, their position, the presence of Josephine, the entreaties of Mrs. Elliott, from demonstrations of passion even on the brink of the grave. Their intrigue was soon over, for Alexandre was led out one morning in May with nine-and-forty more, and fell bravely enough:—

I never saw such a scene (says our authoress) as the parting of Beauharnais, his wife, and Madame de Custine. I myself was much affected, for I had known him for years. He was a great friend of the poor Duc de Biron, and I had passed weeks in the same house with him. He was a very pleasant man, though rather a coxcomb. He had much talent, and his drawings were beautiful. He took a very good likeness of me, which he gave to poor little Custine when he left us. His poor wife was inconsolable for some time; but she was a Frenchwoman, and he had not been very attentive to her. The other lady I never saw smile after his death.

This odd party of female friends was in course of time destined to be broken up. They were so near the guillotine that their locks were shorn for the ceremony. Josephine, as all the world knows, was informed by signs from the street that not another wholesale massacre, but deliverance, was at hand,

for the revolutionary pack had eaten up the fiendish huntsman, and the torrent of blood was to be stayed. We can imagine they were not long in suspense, for one of their party was the lovely Theresa de Fontenay, then mistress, and afterwards wife, of Tallien. The glorious letter she wrote to him with her blood, her trial being fixed for the 8th, hinting that she or Robespierre must be no more on the 9th Thermidor, is preserved in Lamartine's *Girondins*. The ferocious activity of a proper man thus inspired may be imagined, and history tells how Tallien answered the appeal. For the sake of the fair and imaginative Theresa, who soon after invented in *memoriam* the famous *jeunesse dorée*, type of the recent *Garde Mobile*, France was unquestionably saved on the 9th Thermidor from what Mackintosh called "the most indefatigable, searching, multiform, and omnipresent tyranny that ever existed."

Mrs. Elliott was an interesting person, but her yet more attractive sisters have taken us sadly out of our course. But we have little to add about the former but that after her happy escape she (according to the editor) sold property enough to discharge her debts, and lived in retirement for a while at Meudon. She mixed in good company at Paris, and during the Consulate renewed the intimacy she had commenced with Josephine in prison.

On the signature of the Treaty of Amiens, in 1801, she was encountered, singularly enough, by another of the Prince of Wales's confidants, Lord Malmesbury, and with him travelled to London under the assumed name of Mrs. St. Maur. Her arrival was announced at the Pavilion by one of the Wyndhams, who, it is averred, met her by mere chance. The news that "Mrs. Elliott, even more beautiful than ever," was in town, brought the Prince up that night. He sent for her most affectionately; and, "accordingly, dressed in the simplest manner, she went to Carlton House, and their old friendship was renewed."

She stayed here until 1814. Sometimes she resided at Twickenham. Her medical attendant there was Mr. (afterwards Sir David) Dundas, then physician to the King. This gentleman was used, during his visits to royalty, to retail scraps of gossip he picked up elsewhere; and some of Mrs. Elliott's experiences found such favour that his Majesty begged she would commit them to writing for his perusal. She readily complied, and the MS. now printed was conveyed to him sheet by sheet as written.

Mrs. Elliott returned finally to Paris in 1814; after which we find neither material nor necessity to continue the notice of her career we have, as it is, somewhat patched up. She is supposed, however, to have died at a ripe age, but in what year, editor, biographer, publisher, and reviewer appear to be equally uncertain and indifferent, at Ville d'Avray.

Her memoir on the French Revolution, with which alone we really have to do, is clearly the work of a talented and amiable woman. As a contribution to history it can hardly be called of value, except in so far as it helps infinitesimally to clear the character of Egalité, and to make out that he was even a still greater fool and tool, and a trifle less of a conspirator, than has always since his death been believed. But it is curious and interesting as showing the callosity of wretchedness induced by the Reign of Terror, and the noble qualities developed by the situation where their germs would scarcely have been suspected. The fragment will well repay perusal. It is nicely got up, and is embellished with good engravings from portraits of Mrs. Dalrymple Elliott, in the prime of her beauty, and of her daughter, Lady Charles Bentinck, in childhood.

LECTURES ON CHRISTIAN DOGMAS.

Lectures on the History of Christian Dogmas. By Dr. Augustus Neander. Edited by Dr. J. Z. Jacobi. Translated from the German by J. E. Ryland, M.A. 2 vols. H. Bohn.

We believe it was Dr. Burton who, in his Bampton Lectures, preached before the University of Oxford in 1820, first drew the attention of the English student to the labours of Neander on Church History, and gracefully acknowledged his obligations to him in enabling him to elucidate the rise and progress of the heresies of the Apostolic age. Since then his *Dogmengeschichte*, his *Geschichte der Christlichen Religion und Kirche*, his *Apostelgeschichte*, and his *Leben Jesu*, have all been valued aids to Church History by those whose knowledge

of German enabled them to avail themselves of the labours of one of the most celebrated divines of the Prussian Protestant Church. The *Dogmengeschichte*, which we have placed first on the list, is here presented to us in an English dress, and as this translation is uniformly printed with the English version of his *Church History*, his *Life of Christ*, his *Planting of Christianity and Antignosticus*, and his *Memoirs of Christian Life in the Early and Middle Ages*, those who have no knowledge of German may now also participate in the advantages to be derived from a perusal of works which earned for themselves a wide-spread European reputation. Dogma and doctrine are distinct terms in Scriptural language, and, though the first signification of the Greek word is simply an opinion or a notion, we must not on that account lose sight of the value of the word in Alexandrian Greek, the language of the New Testament and of the Apostles. By them it is always used as equivalent to a statute or decree, as will be readily admitted upon referring to Luke ii. 1, Acts xvi. 4, and various other passages.

It is no New Testament idea, least of all a Pauline one, that Christ effected the abrogation of the Law by his doctrine; for Christ's efficiency is attributed in the New Testament not to his teaching, but to his doing and suffering. The Apostles were conscious that they imparted not subjective human knowledge, but the contents of a Divine Revelation, and therefore made use not of *dogma* but of *logos*, to designate Christian Doctrine.

Marcellus of Ancyra, in the early part of the third century, had already drawn the distinction, and defined the word *dogma* as expressing "something of human purpose and opinion."

There were two stand-points by which the distinction was not recognised; namely, that of a harsh supernaturalism, and the one diametrically opposed to it, a rationalism which could find in the New Testament nothing but what was purely human. On the former stand-point the phrase *δὲγματα Θεῶν* was used at an early period by the Fathers of the Church for *λόγος Θεῶν*. They confounded the peculiarly human apprehension of divine truth with divine truth as it is in itself, so that each person recognised that truth only in the form that suited his own individuality. Rightly understood, the word *dogma* is peculiarly fitted to mark the human side in the development of divine truth.

History is a thing purely human. No sooner does human culture begin to germinate, than we behold attempts at historical composition. Its office is to impart unity to the consciousness of Mankind when it has been divided by Time. It originates in the effort to connect the present and the past, and in the conviction that the vicissitudes of Time are a revelation of what is eternal and divine. Everything lies within its province, which, though in itself unchangeable and exalted above Time, can be presented in the succession of events—everything which, although divine, can be propagated and developed by human agency. But such development can only be rendered intelligible by tracing the connexion of one age with another, and the conjunction of each individual phenomenon with all the rest. Such is the office of History. It forms the connecting link between two worlds, the changeable and the unchangeable. Hence it has strict relation to practical life, inasmuch as we belong to a higher order of things, and yet in our development are subject to the vicissitudes of time. It is the highest aim of mankind to advance from the human to the divine, and to this the function of History corresponds, leading us to recognise the revelation of a higher government of the world. To use the words of Diodorus Siculus, "the Historian is the Prophet of Divine Providence."

Neander's love of truth is apparent in all his works; a love so intense that it kept him ever back from wishing to advance truth itself by disingenuous means. This characteristic is everywhere apparent in his *Dogmengeschichte*, and the Lectures of which it consists were looked upon by him as the most important of all his labours:—

His method is adapted to excite cautious deliberation; for he clearly marks the respective limits of Probability and Certainty, and when Truth is found, he loves to make it fruitful by protracted contemplation; but if genuine Objectivity consists not merely in confidence of assertion, but in a truthful representation of fact, seldom has it been attained by an historian in so high a degree. The temptation—one of the severest—to model history, according to certain preconceived aims and opinions, whether dogmatic or not, scarcely affected him. He had overcome it beforehand by his oblivion of self, and would sometimes say that nothing seemed easier to him than to let historical phenomena be taken for what they are worth.

His devotedness to fact and truth impelled him to derive his evidences and information from the purest and most original sources. He surrounded himself, as it were, with the distinctive characteristics of both times and persons, transporting himself into the midst of both, and viewing them, as

the great Scotch novelist did the personages of his inimitable romances, face to face; he penetrated beneath the veil of the past, and was thus eminently qualified by his knowledge of what might have been, to fill up the hiatus where information was wanting in recording what really had taken place. The work is divided into three principal sections:—I. from the first planting of Christianity to Gregory the Great; II. from Gregory to the Reformation; and III. the period which embraces the development of doctrines since the Reformation.

Of the way in which Dr. Jacobi has presented the work of his revered friend and preceptor to the world we have no need to say more than that the verdict of Europe and America has already stamped it with approbation. With respect to the translation, from a familiar acquaintance with the original, we are enabled to bear testimony to its accuracy, and to the fact that Mr. Ryland has wisely not sacrificed, in a book of such great and authoritative reference, the sense of his author to the desire of presenting the text to the English reader in more attractive language than is to be met with in its original form.

THE CURIOSITIES OF FOOD.

The Curiosities of Food; or, the Delicacies and Dainties of Different Nations, obtained from the Animal Kingdom. By Peter Lund Simmonds, F.R.G.S., F.S.S., Author of a "Dictionary of Trade Products," "The Commercial Products of the Vegetable Kingdom," &c. &c. R. Bentley.

MR. P. L. SIMMONDS has been best known as a laborious statician, the author of the standard work on the *Commercial Products of the Vegetable Kingdom*, and as the practical director of the classification in the economical departments of the South Kensington Museum, and he now makes himself known to the public as the author of a work of entertainment which bears the title of the *Curiosities of Food*. In rummaging over the stores of South Kensington, and in forming his own museum, Mr. Simmonds must have come upon curiosities enough, and he is welcome to them, but the curiosities of food we would rather learn from his book than by means of the organs of taste, for, not content with such *hors d'œuvre* of the bill of fare as snails and frogs, puppy dogs and sea slugs, he proceeds to inform us that almost every beast, nice and nasty, has been made at some time or another an article of food. It is comfortable to know that Musical Jack, monkey, and alligator may, if it comes to the worst, afford us a meal, but the community here will be quite satisfied to let them be curiosities. We do not think it necessary to consider whether this book is useful because it is very entertaining, but Mr. Simmonds hints for the benefit of the traveller and the settler, that it will teach them to be content sometimes with what they can readily obtain, and to avail themselves of many an unusual article of food, which would be rejected under more favourable circumstances, and with a greater choice for selection.

The author is content to bear forth from the abundant stores which have accumulated during many years of research, and under rare opportunity, a mass of facts which, from the circumstances to which they relate and from his treatment, keep up the interest of the volume, or we should have been tempted to ask him for a few philosophical disquisitions, particularly on the topics why the luxurious variety of our forefathers has been so circumscribed and brought to such simplicity that we have little more choice than beef, mutton, and veal, a few typical fowl and typical fish, and these treated with such scantiness of resource that each dish is reduced to a specific sauce, and the dinner giver of eight hundred a year and the dinner-maker for eight thousand a year become horrified, and shake the *Times* from its political propriety. Why should this be, and what have become of the swans, peacocks, ruffs, reeves, blackbirds, cranes, herons, plovers, mallards, larks, and other dainties, on which mediæval dignitaries regaled? Why should we have got down from the run of all the vintages of Europe to two wines, port and sherry, leaving Lisbon, Malaga, Malvoisie, Canary, Alicante, and wine after wine to oblivion, or to some chance votary of the antique? Why should not Mr. Simmonds and the learned discuss why, in this age of invention, so few new articles of animal food are introduced among us, even to make up for the disappearance of the rank and file of the old bills of fare?

Here is enough to be discussed, but Mr. Sim-

monds has not made it a part of his book, though he has shown us how many articles of animal food are available to us, and when, prompted by the popularity of this volume, he brings out the other promised volume on the curiosities of food from the vegetable kingdom, he may still carry the subject further, for the curiosities of the mineral kingdom will afford him but scant matter, as the various earths that are consumed by savages in Guiana, and the few minerals that can be chemically converted, as sulphuric acid for confectionary and vinegar, will not yield many chapters to back up that on salt, saltpetre, and other condiments, for laughing-gas can hardly be enrolled as an article of food.

It is probable that had zoology been as well cultivated as horticulture has been, considerable additions might have been made to our resources, but the Zoological Society, although cultivating the science of the subject and professing to favour the economic application of zoology, has never instituted exhibitions on an adequate scale, and has paid no real attention to the economic products of the animal kingdom. This has been left to Mr. Simmonds and to the various museums. The Horticultural Society, by keeping its exhibitions at chief features, stimulated the formation of other societies in its own branch, and thereby of agricultural societies, and the example having been set, there has been more activity in this one of the natural kingdoms. Nearly twenty years ago an economic garden, exhibition, and museum for botanical products, was begun at the Royal Botanic Gardens in the Regent's Park, but though the example was there set it was not followed up, but at Kew the idea was taken up and a good economic museum formed. The Exhibition of 1851 did much for making vegetable products known, and that of 1861 will have the same results.

Were a society formed for encouraging the economic utilisation of animals and animal products, very much might be done. The Zoological Society have grown a few hybrid ducks for show, but have let the Crystal Palace and other exhibitions deprive them of the profits of the poultry show, because, we suppose, it was beneath the fashionable dignity of the Fellows; but a well-organised system of yearly exhibitions would have made known in their several classes, new food animals and food products, wool-bearing animals, silk insects, animal fats and oils, hair, bristles, teeth, ivory, bone, and numerous articles of commerce. The Zoological Society has had no share in the propagation of the alpaca and the camel in our colonies; has done nothing for the spread of silk moths; has taken no care for fish breeding, or for forming oyster beds, and has left to Paris the labours of a society of acclimatisation.

Mr. Simmonds, in speaking of acclimatisation, strongly recommends experiments to domesticate the capercaillie and the bustard, which would give birds weighing nearly thirty pounds a piece.

An example of what may be done is afforded in the case of the cland, of the culinary properties of which Professor Owen gives such a flowing account in last week's *Times*. There seems to be really a chance for claud meat, and if so we shall have a feat to set off against the hippophagists, for hippophagy has small chance in England. After all, one reason why Englishmen show little disposition to permit experiments on their stomachs is that the consumption of animal food in the shape of meat is already of good average; and although the populations of Scotland and the west of Ireland have to be brought up to this standard, the great improvements in feeding and the economy of railway transit allow us to meet the yearly demand, besides the fact that we draw upon the Continent for supplies of live and dead meat. It is this copiousness of meat supply which not only relieves us from eating horses, dogs, and cats, as they do from necessity or choice in Paris, but even restricts the consumption of fish. The encouragement of the fisheries is much talked of, but the encouragement of getting the population to consume fish, fresh or salt, has not been obtained further than the effects of railway operations have increased the inland supply, which they have largely.

Mr. Simmonds has not referred to such points as these, because he has left for the time the grave disquisition of statistics, but there can be no doubt the ill-fed populations of Europe are largely benefited by the increased supply of sea fish, and the saving of food on railway-carried cattle. Some years ago most of the beasts for the supply of Paris were driven from the lowlands of Flanders and Holland, and every ounce of fat worked out of

them. Still, to meet the demand for food, horse-eating is taken under professorial patronage. The increased consumption of animal food in Europe constitutes a social change remarkable in its bearing, and it is curious that a like operation is to be noticed in India, where by the weaker influence of caste many more of the population have taken to the use of animal food.

For a work which is one of entertainment, it is almost fastidious to make suggestions, but Mr. Simmonds has gone so far in his researches that we like to make a few notes for some of the ensuing editions. In speaking of alpaca and guanaco, he says that it is sold in the public shambles of Chili, Peru, &c., and he otherwise correctly describes the manufacture of *charqui*, or dried meat, as it is made from beef in Chili and Peru, but he does not state that there is likewise *charqui* of guanaco. He has not gone fully into the details of monkey cookery in the other parts of South America, where the approved course is to cut off the head and hands and truss the monkey like a hare. The cygnet and the peacock, we may observe, have not yet quite gone out of consumption, as they may be found at civic banquets, where they have figured for centuries past.

At South Kensington is a museum of articles of food, of which we believe the classification was begun by Mr. Simmonds. To this Sir John Bowring has just contributed a most interesting collection of Chinese food. Large additions of prepared food from France are likewise announced.

The chief objects of animal food introduced into this country of late years have been supplies of common meat and poultry, preserved meats—but not to the extent anticipated, or in proportion to the means of such countries as Australia and Buenos Ayres to furnish—the Cochon-China fowl, which has been successfully propagated, and a freer importation of turtle. The new articles of animal food shown at the Great Exhibition of 1851 were to a very small extent adopted in this country, but many new articles of vegetable food have been brought in. It is at sea, however, that new varieties of preserved animal and vegetable food are most acceptable. Want is the great promoter of invention, and we trust that beef and mutton may never fail so far as to stimulate us; but when we get to that pass, Mr. Simmonds's book will be a manual of the resources of food, and as its popularity is already assured, it will be generally available to the public.

THE SCOTTISH SECESSION OF 1843.

The Scottish Secession of 1843. By the Reverend Alexander Turner, Minister of Port Menteith. Edinburgh: Paton and Ritchie. Glasgow: Thomas Murray and Sons.

ENGLISH readers who may take interest in the Scottish Secession of 1843, but have not been at the pains to unravel the tangled thread of its history, will be glad to find in the valuable book before us a painstaking and accurate account of the transactions that preceded and attended it, and a lucid and temperate review of the principles evolved during its progress. The question at issue may be regarded as forming part of the greater one then in agitation, namely, the rights and powers of the State in ecclesiastical matters. The excitement which arose on the suppression of ten Irish bishoprics by Lord Gray's Government spread far beyond the districts interested in the original matter in dispute, and reaching even to the far North, produced that long contest which terminated in the Scottish Secession.

The claims of the seceding party appear to us extraordinary. They demanded the right of dealing with questions relating to the property of others, without being amenable to the lay tribunals; an assertion of spiritual independence quite intolerable in any civilised state. We cannot wonder that their demands were considered too lofty by the existing Government, and that Lord Aberdeen, though a sincere friend to the Scottish Church, declined to comply with them. The discontented portion of the clergy and laity had soon, however, an opportunity of proving the sincerity of their intentions. Several hundred of the clergy, and a large number of the laity, refused to continue in communion with a Church not founded on the principle for which they contended, and which was, they asserted, established by ancient usage; and thus was exhibited the strange sight of two rival communions agreeing in all matters of doctrine and discipline, yet hostile to one another, with that

bitterness which seems inseparable from disputes relating, however indirectly, to religion.

Mr. Turner's work is composed in a very different spirit. He desires to see union between those who have so long been brothers, and speaks with grief indeed, and some kindly tempered censure of those with whom he has differed, or, rather, whom he has declined to follow. The subject is evidently one on which he feels deeply, and we could wish that his hopes of future peace and concord might be realised. If, however, the acrimony of religious quarrels increases *pari passu* with the importance of the questions in dispute, we should fear that sections who have not seen fit to agree upon even identical doctrines would be unlikely to return to the communion they have deserted, the rather as the great point for which they contended, and do still contend, without hope of concord—the irresponsible settlement by presbytery of the admissibility to livings of the nominees of lay patrons—was previously unheard of in any established church. That schism seems likely to be of long duration in which, from the terms of the quarrel, the concessions must be all on one side; but if all concerned sought peace and unity as heartily as does Mr. Turner, they would soon, we imagine, find a road, at least, towards them.

ALFRED STAUNTON.

Alfred Staunton: a Novel. By J. Stanyan Bigg. James Blackwood.

THIS novel is one of the best of its class. If the writer were in possession of a higher order of constructive power, he would have presented the public with a work that would have met with something beyond an ephemeral popularity. As it is, his short-comings are conspicuous in his mode of linking together his scenes, in making one incident arise out of or depend on another, and in bringing out sharply and naturally the main purpose of the story. The selection of Alfred Staunton as the hero, who gives his name to the work, while throughout he appears to play a very subordinate part either in the action or the catastrophe, is a mistake, we think. Another mistake is crowding into the very last chapter that *dénouement* which the opening chapters lead the reader to believe is to be steadily worked out in the progress of the tale. However, we will now go to the less distasteful task of introducing the reader to the story. The Stauntons are allied to the Durrells, an old-estated family, the last representative of which dies, leaving a will, giving his property in trust to a Sir Joshua Wagstaffe, for the benefit of relatives who may hereafter be discovered. The nurse, one Mary Gordon, by Sir Joshua's persuasions, a bribe of 1000*l.*, and a promise to educate her son as a gentleman, consents to mix the medicine of the dying Durrell, and to hasten his passage into eternity. Mrs. Gordon obtains a copy of Durrell's will—that is her secret; Sir Joshua knows that she poisoned old Durrell—that is his secret. The compact is kept. Sir Joshua brings up young Gordon in his family, makes a scholar of him; and Gordon turns out a deeper rascal than even his patron. Mr. Staunton, one of the parties who ought rightfully to have come in for a share of the large Durrell estates, takes no step to recover or to ascertain his rights. He turns Wesleyan preacher, and has a large family, among whom Alfred Staunton shines more particularly. We have a lawyer Meakons, who is in Sir Joshua's confidence, and from whom something is expected of a stirring character; but after two or three very good scenes or so, he slips out of sight, and only turns up incidentally just as the catastrophe is about to disclose itself. Sir Joshua's ambitious plans are frustrated mainly by his protégé, young Gordon. Sir Joshua's son dies prematurely, not without suspicion of foul play on the part of young Gordon; and his daughter rejects the alliance of nobility to give her hand to Gordon. Sir Joshua, in a fit of rage and remorse, sends the will to old Staunton, just as Staunton has parted with his last shilling—he having been half ruined by the railway mania, the other half being accomplished by embarking in an unsuccessful mining adventure—and by this piece of poetical justice the old gentleman is set upon his legs again, and, of course, enables young Staunton to settle in life, and to marry happily. There is a good deal of pretension to learning; there are long chapters of dry-as-dust discussion; and there are also some excellent scenes and dialogues in the racy dialect of Lancashire.

POEMS BY THE AUTHOR OF "URIEL."

Poems by the Author of "Uriel." Second Edition. John Chapman.

THIS volume contains several new poems. The author is so well educated, and possesses such a wealth of poetic diction, that we are moved to little less than wonder to find his ear so defective in regard

to rhyme. Cockney rhymes, imperfect rhymes, and impossible attempts at rhyme abound. We have not only "morning" and "dawning," but "night-watches," supposed to be a like ending with "dark marshes," and "straying" with "array, and;"—nay, worse still, "evanished" with "tarnished," "visions" with "musings," "loving" with "bestowing," "faery" with "nearer," "thrillings" with "silence," and others, are forced reluctantly to pair together. We suspect there must be some perversity of taste in this. Surely there is no ear so deceptive, for instance, as to suppose that "circle" and "mortal" were a marriageable couple! By-the-by, the stanza in which they occur is a capital example of our author's licentiousness in this respect. Let the reader judge for himself. Here it is:—

Happy days, and years of perfect circle—
In one hour of morning all that bliss—
All a life, and life enough for mortal.
So it must be—could I live it twice?

Why should a man of talent play such absurd tricks with himself, and so mar a work which a little trouble might bring to completeness? Let the writer before us take timely warning. A third brochure with these defects will be fatal to his reputation.

WASHINGTON GRANGE.

Washington Grange: an Autobiography. By William Pickersgill. James Blackwood.

AUTOBIOGRAPHIES are dangerous things. If they are narratives of real life, they can only expect to interest the public according to the space which the writer filled in the public eye. If they are only imaginative, they can expect to interest only by the charm of style and the natural character of the incidents. *Washington Grange*, whatever may be its foundation, can only be classed as a work of fiction, and not of a very high class either. There are seven parts, containing about fifty-five chapters, in which a good deal of truth, a good deal of incident, a great many characters, and a good many reflections succeed each other, until *Washington Grange* gets at the secret of his birth, which secret, if the reader have any curiosity, the author must communicate to him himself.

Burns's Poetical Works. Edited by the Rev. Robert Aris Willmott. (Routledge, Warnes, and Routledge.)—The text of this edition is guaranteed by the editor, and he has added such notes as were useful. In one, reference is made to a biography of the poet, preceding the poems, which we do not find. The volume is well got up, and is exceedingly cheap; and at this time of centenary honour of the poet, will be very acceptable.

Humorously Rhymes. A second Collection of Poems in the Dorset Dialect. By William Barnes. (John Russell Smith.)—Mr. Barnes, in this second volume of Dorsetshire Poems, has adopted a simpler style of spelling than in his former issue. The poems are very good indeed, and look genuine enough. The reading of one specimen will better instruct the reader in their nature than a laboured essay. One of the poems is illustrated with a woodcut of "The Lady's Tower," but it is too long for citation. The book will recommend itself, not only to the linguist and student of dialects, but also to the lover of simple poetry.

A Legend of the Rhône. A Poem in five Cantos. By M. P. B. (J. F. Hope.)—The fatal facility of octosyllabic verse has betrayed many into the labour of the ballad-epic, of far inferior talent to the author of the present pleasing poem, who have yet obtained some recompense for their work. But, in these latter days, unless the author has found his reward in his task, we fear that he will find none as its result. The time, in fact, has long passed in which a poem of this kind, and of this degree of merit, could arrest public attention.

Self. A Satire in Five Cantos. By the Reverend Edward Morse, A.B. (J. F. Hope.)—This is a plea in behalf of the under-paid curate. The writer would have succeeded much better had he advocated the cause, which he seems to have sincerely at heart, in prose. His verses occasionally show vigour, but they are defective in accuracy of rhythm, in the use of poetic diction, and in the niceties of rhyme. It is a pity to see a sensible man thus exposing his deficiencies, whether from want of culture, of practice, or of natural aptitude.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Alfred Staunton. By J. S. Bigg. James Blackwood.
Moore's Irish Melodies. No. III. Longman and Co.
A Handy Book on the Law of Private Trading Partnership. By J. W. Smith, Esq., LL.D. Emsingham Wilson.
The Gospel of St. John. By the Rev. J. Forshall, M.A. Longman and Co.
Report of the Vital and Economical Statistics of Glasgow for 1858. Glasgow: James Macnab.
The Building News, 1858. Vol. IV. "Building News" Office, 20, Old Boswell-court, Strand.
The Gallery of Nature. Part IV. W. and R. Chambers.
The Handbook of Reform. Henry Adams and Co.
The Alleged Lunatics' Friend Society's Report, 1858.

The Militia and the Recruiting Service. By Captain E. Finch Hatton. Bosworth and Harrison.

The People in the Cathedral. By Josiah Pittman. Bell and Daldy.

The Isles of Loch Awe and other Poems. By P. G. Hamerton, Esq. W. E. Painter and Sons.

Royal Dramatic College Correspondence. 2nd Edition. Waterlow and Sons.

The Literary and Educational Year Books, 1859. W. Kent and Co.

The Wanderer. By Owen Meredith. Chapman and Hall.

Temptation and Atonement. A Tale. By Mrs. Gore. Knight and Son.

The French in Africa. By Laurence Trent Cave. C. J. Skeet.

A Map of England and Wales, showing the State of the Representation, &c. James Wyld.

University of Oxford Examination Papers, &c., held in June, 1858. Oxford: J. H. and J. Parker.

Shots and Shadows. A Satire but—a Poem. R. Hardwick.

Visit of a London Exquisite to his Maiden Aunts in the Country. Illustrated. W. Kent and Co.

Oceola. By Captain Mayne Reid. 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

A Manual of Latin Prosody. By William Ramsay. R. Griffin and Co.

An Elementary Manual of Roman Antiquities. By William Ramsay. R. Griffin and Co.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, February 5.

Monday, open at 9.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, open at 10. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence.

Saturday, open at 10. Ninth Saturday Concert, at 2.30. Admission Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling.

Sunday, open from 1.30 till sunset, to shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

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

Seventh week of Balfe's highly popular Opera, and continuous success. The little Pantomime, an established Public Favourite, mirth provoking, and irresistibly comic! Crowded audiences nightly fill this beautiful theatre to witness the combination of attractive novelties.

Monday, January 31st, and every evening until further notice, Mr. Balfe's New Opera of SATANELLA, OR THE POWER OF LOVE. Characters by Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. W. Harrison, &c. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.

To be followed by the little Pantomime for Little People, LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD; or, the Wolf in Granny's Clothing.

Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven.

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

Box-office open daily from 10 till 5, under the direction of Mr. J. Parsons, where places may be secured free of any charge for booking.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

(Lessee, Mr. E. T. Smith.)

Reduced prices as usual.—Box-office open daily from 10 to 6.

For the convenience of the patrons of this theatre arrangements have been made by the Lessee that the Pantomime terminates at 11 o'clock. The grand, gorgeous, and effective Scenery of the Pantomime by BEVERLEY.

Glorious success of those popular and celebrated artistes Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, the original Irish Boy and Yankee Girl, who will appear on Monday, and during the week, in their celebrated characters of Phil Mulligan and Widow Sprouts in the laughable piece entitled LATEST FROM NEW YORK. With double Irish Jig and Irish and Yankee Songs.

After which will be produced, on a scale of unusual magnitude and magnificence, the new grand pictorial Pantomime entitled ROBIN HOOD; OR, HARLEQUIN FRIAR TUCK AND THE MERRY MEN OF SHERWOOD FOREST. Harlequin, Signor Milano and St. Maine; Pantaloon, Messrs. G. Towner and Delavanti; Clowns, Harry Boleno and Delavanti; Columbine, Madame Boleno and Miss F. Brown; Harlequina, Miss Julia Lamb; Juvenile Harlequin, Clown, and Pantaloon, Master S. Lauri and Masters Delavanti; Columbine, Miss F. Lauri; Principal Danseuses, Mesdames Ferro and Magnay.

Stage Manager, Mr. Robert Roxby.

GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE of the most successful PANTOMIME of the SEASON, on WEDNESDAY next, February 2, and Wednesday, February 3, at Two o'clock, being the last Two Morning Performances of the Season.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

Monday, January 31, and during the Week, in consequence of its great attraction, and for these six nights only, THE BUSY BODY. Marplot, Mr. Buckstone; Sir Francis Gripe, Mr. Chippendale; Sir George Airy, Mr. Howe; Whisper, Mr. Clark; Sir Jealous Traffin, Mr. Rogers; Miranda, Miss Reynolds; Patch, Mrs. C. Fitzwilliam. After which, the greatly successful Pantomime of UNDISCOVERED, OR, HARLEQUIN AND THE SPIRIT OF THE WATERS, in which those unrivalled pantomimists, Arthur Leclercq, Charles Leclercq, Herr Cole, Miss Louise Leclercq, Mrs. Leclercq, and Fanny Wright will appear. The magnificent scenery by Mr. Frederick Fenton. The Performances during this week will commence at 7, and conclude immediately after 11.

Notice.—Many applications having been made, a fifth and positively the last Morning Performance of the Pantomime will take place on Thursday next, Feb. 3.

Doors open at Half-past One, commence at Two, conclude by Four.

Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.

Stage Manager, Mr. Chippendale.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

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

Monday, HAMLET.

Tuesday, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Wednesday, LOUIS XI.

Thursday, MACBETH.

Friday, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Saturday, THE CORSIKAN BROTHERS, and the PANTOMIME every evening.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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

Monday, and during the week, will be performed 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, Brouley, and W. S. Emden.

To conclude with AN OBJECT OF INTEREST. Characters by Messrs. G. Cooke, F. Charles, and Howard; Mesdames Leigh Murray, Cottrell, and W. S. Emden.

Commence at Half-past Seven.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Manager, Mr. Edmund Falconer.)

Great and continued Success of the New Drama. Re-engagement of Madame Celeste. Last Five Nights of the gorgeous Burlesque THE SIEGE OF TROY.

On Monday, and every evening until Saturday, A SISTER'S SACRIFICE; OR, THE ORPHANS OF VAL-NEIGE. Madame Celeste, Mrs. Keeley, Miss J. St. George, Mrs. Weston, Messrs. Emery, Barrett, and Rogers. After which, THE SIEGE OF TROY. Messrs. C. Young, Ellertou, Rogers, Emery, Mrs. Keeley, Miss J. St. George, Miss Rosina Wright, &c. To conclude with Comic Pantomime and Harlequinade, by the Lauri family.

The Performances on Thursday will be for the BENEFIT of the Lauri family. On Saturday will be revived Mr. Edmund Falconer's highly successful comedy of EXTREMES with nearly all the original cast.

Prices—Private Boxes, 27. 2s., 17. 11s. 6d., 17. 1s.; Dress Circle, 4s.; Upper Circle, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Stalls, 5s.

Doors open at Half-past Six, to commence at Seven.

Half-price at Nine o'clock. Box-office open from Eleven to Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, SADLER'S WELLS.

(Under the Management of Mr. Phelps.)

Monday, OTHELLO. Othello, Mr. Phelps; Iago, Mr. H. Marston; Cassio, Mr. F. Robinson; Roderigo, Mr. Belford; Montano, Mr. T. C. Harris; Duke, Mr. Meagreson; Ludovico, Mr. C. Seyton; Emilia, Miss Atkinson; Desdemona, Mrs. C. Young.

Tuesday and Wednesday, THE STRANGER. The Stranger, Mr. Phelps.

Thursday and Friday, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shylock, Mr. Phelps; Portia, Mrs. C. Young.

On Saturday, KING JOHN. King John, Mr. Phelps; Constance, Miss Atkinson.

Concluding every evening with the Grand Comic Pantomime entitled HARLEQUIN AND OLD ISAAC 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 Circle, 2s.; Pit, 11s.; 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 "Major Bang," from Slickville, with his bran-new American song, "Peggy, Dear," 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, 33, Old Bond-street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

PATRON—H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.

Important Novelty: the Italian Salamander, Signor BUONO CORE, Walking in the Midst of Flames, uninjured, in his Patented Prepared Dress.

Last week of Child's PHANTASMAGORIA.

Dissolving Views of DON QUIXOTE.

Lectures on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Moule's Photogenic Light, Music, &c. &c.

Harp Performance, by Frederick Chatterton, Esq.

Madrigals, &c., by the St. George's Choir.

Managing Director—R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

BARNUM.

Three alternate Saturdays at ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Saturday evening, Feb. 12; Saturday, Feb. 20; and Saturday, March 12. The continued application for tickets to Mr. Barnum's entertainment of "Money Making and Humbug," compels the announcement of the above arrangement. Open at Seven, commence at Eight. Carriages a Quarter to Ten, Stalls, 2s.; Balcony, 2s.; Body of Hall and Gallery, 1s. Places secured without extra charge at Chappell's, Mitchell's, Cramer and Beale's, Jullien's, Keith's, 45, Cheapside, and the Hall.

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.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Press of matter compels us to postpone until next week No. XII. of the "Biographies of German Princes."

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

The Leader.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 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.

LORD DERBY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

LORD DERBY and his friends have been now nearly a year in office, and they have hitherto contrived to avoid quarrelling with any of our neighbours, whether great or small. Avowedly their object is to continue the same policy of peace, and to that end to observe a strict neutrality should hostilities break forth between any of our numerous allies. It must be owned, however, that of late they have had hard work of it in this respect. Beset on the one side by the importunities of France to aid her ambitious schemes in Italy, and urged on the other hand by the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin to enforce the rigid adherence to the *status quo*, Lord Malmesbury has been somewhat in the condition of Mahomet's coffin, suspended between opposite attractions and occupying a position which may best be described as being undefinable. Every morning he is compelled to swallow a fresh dose of Bonapartism administered through the organs of Cambridge House. Lord Palmerston is all for war, and eager to divert popular attention from domestic reforms, in order that he may realise his old scheme of 1848 for the repartition of Northern Italy, and the gratification of his Imperial friend Napoleon III. On the other hand, the potent mouthpiece of the Aberdeens and Clarendons, and all who seek the reconstruction of a Coalition Government, daily admonishes Downing-street not to be drawn into any new confederacy with France, but while observing the letter of neutrality to throw the weight of England's moral influence into the Austrian scale. Great pains are taken accordingly to disparage the preparations of Piedmont, and to cast ridicule and doubt on the feelings of the Italian people. The fact that the Republican party in the Peninsula hold back through distrust of Bonapartist views and objects is carefully suppressed, that the impression may be created of cowardly or desponding acquiescence in foreign rule. Nothing can be further from the truth. The men who have especially been the objects of Austria's persecution, and who above all others are her implacable enemies, are they who now hesitate to rush ahead of the Sardinian army because they fear that Victor Emmanuel has flung himself unreservedly into the arms of France, and that the conduct of the war and the terms of peace would be determined at Paris, not at Turin or Milan.

Meanwhile another, and if possible still more selfish and shortsighted, policy is pressed upon Lord Malmesbury. It is whispered and muttered in various directions by those who belong to the Palace Party, as distinguishable from any of the parliamentary combinations hitherto known or recognised, that the great aim of England ought to be to bring about a Congress. War we are told would thereby be averted; beneficial changes of some sort would, or at least might, be obtained for Italy; and above all provision might be made for two younger branches of imperial dynasties, one of whom, as matter of course, belongs to the insatiable clan of the Coburgs. When simple-minded people ask what could a Congress do, it is with astounding coolness hinted that the Lombardo-Venetian

Kingdom might be divided by the line of the Adige, the Venetian half to be conferred in sovereignty on the Archduke Maximilian, who is married to King Leopold's daughter, and who is thereby closely related to Prince Albert; while the Milanese half might be conferred on the expectant husband of the Princess Clotilde, the cousin of Louis Napoleon, and the kinsman of the Russian Czar. If one asks what Austria's compensation is to be for such a surrender of territory, Wallachia is unhesitatingly named. It is no secret that Lords Palmerston and Clarendon formally proposed to hand over the Danubian Principalities to Austria in 1856, but France and Russia had not then come to an understanding with each other, and Austria herself was not prepared to make the exchange. We can readily believe, however, that among our courtier politicians gambling for office little scruple will be shown about this or any other scheme for stifling with dynastic bribes the stern voice of justice to Italy. King Leopold is an old diplomatist, and, if we are not much mistaken, he has been actively engaged for some weeks past in the development of this precious plot. He is about the only crowned head in Europe that possesses the confidence of the Courts of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, and St. James's. He has the strongest motives of personal ambition to help forward the accomplishment of the design; and it cannot be denied that to France the line presented is a tempting one.

What Russia may be disposed to say to it we know not; what the Porte would say to the loss of its suzerainty over Roumania matters little. But in the name of all that is just and free in our own country, in Italy, and in the unfortunate Principalities thus marked out for sale into bondage, we must enter our unqualified protest against each and every part of the proceeding. We utterly deny the right of the dynasts and diplomatists of Europe to resettle secretly among them the destinies of countries and of populations. If the Lombards are worn out with foreign oppression and rising in revolt, call in the aid of foreign arms, they dream not in doing so of fitting on their necks a new collar of alien domination. For the establishment of a native Government, whether Royal or Republican, they are said to be ready to risk their all; for the honour of being ruled by a subordinate Prince of the French Emperor not a man of them would raise a hand. To encourage them, therefore, to resist the mailed might of Austria, with the furtive intent of consigning them to the custody of Prince Napoleon, would be a base and blood-stained fraud; and yet everybody knows that to avow the purpose we have hinted at would for the present secure to Austria the undisturbed possession of her now turbulent province. Then as to Venetia; there is not a co-patriot of the gallant Manin who would not rather remain a little longer passive and mute under the avowed thrall of Vienna, than be a party to establishing Austrian domination more firmly in reality than ever, under the guise of a distinct Archducal Administration. Putting aside all theoretic dreams about the national unity of Italy, the Venetians well know how worthless and hollow have been the promises of liberty or good government made by the Archduke Maximilian. They know that his fair speeches during the last two years were either made without sufficient authority, or that they have been repudiated without scruple on the part of his brother, and without shame on the part of himself. And, finally, as regards Wallachia, it is only necessary to say that since the accursed partition of Poland no more nefarious proposition has been made by any European Cabinet than that which would hand over the freedom-loving Roumans to the hated gaolership of such a power as Austria.

Parliament is about to meet. Ministers will be closely interrogated as to their foreign policy. Let us hope, for the honour of our country, that they will be able to disclaim hand, act, or part in any project for the repartition of Europe by a Congress, without the public and incontestable assent of the populations proposed to be dealt with.

DEATH-BLOW TO ORANGEISM IN IRELAND.

THE meeting which did not take place in Dublin on the 27th, has become one of the most important events in Irish history, and it will hereafter be pointed to by the historian, as marking the distinct boundary between a dark era and a brighter period. In the best aspect of the affair, it was to have been a coercion bill based on a public loan for the improvement of cottage property. There was some-

thing so extravagant in the whole proposition as to make us, in England, almost believe that those who originated it must have a better knowledge of Irish character, better information as to the state of the country, than we possessed, and that they must, therefore, have data which we do not command. The result has proved, however, that the English estimate of Ireland is more just than that of all still surviving Orange bigots, or those mild and well-intentioned persons born in an Orange atmosphere, who thought to do the work of beneficence with the thunderbolts of Toryism in their hands.

The meeting was not given up without a struggle, but the contest has only helped to bring out the real strength that there is in Ireland, by nature and by recent education. Before the final break-down, the gentlemen who had enrolled themselves as a committee, determined to curtail their operations. They arrived at this resolution in a preliminary and private meeting, which was attended by one of the protesters against the plan and objects of the movement, Mr. Levinge. He appears to have belonged to the Tory party, for he completely sympathised with the position of the party represented in Dublin Castle. At this meeting, he reminded those around him that these were no times to hamper the Government on the eve of an important measure of Parliamentary Reform. He pointed out that Government stood pledged to adopt measures for the improvement of land-tenure in Ireland. He took his ground as a tenant farmer, and deprecated a civil conflict, which must injure the practical interests of his class. It does not appear that he obtained much attention at the meeting, although it does appear from the sequel, that he represented the opinion which prevails amongst every class of the Irish community. Prevails, we say, that is, exercises the strongest influence and rules the movement of the class, as we shall see. Mr. Levinge, therefore, proposed an amendment acknowledging and regretting the still frequent occurrence of agrarian outrage, asking Government to investigate the cause of those outrages, reminding Government of its pledge with respect to land, and suggesting such an improvement as would enable owners to improve their tenants' farm-houses and offices. But while the meeting objected that this amendment would raise a discussion on tenant-right, the majority present resolved not to adopt so conciliatory a course. The meeting appears to have assumed as an inevitable result that there would be a stormy meeting—"a row," "an Irish row," "a regular shindy." Still, the opposition had some effect, and others evidently joined in it. The particular measures of coercion were struck out of the resolutions, and the meeting fell back upon a simple declaration, that further measures of repression were needed with the proposal of improving cottage property.

Meanwhile, letters had been sent out inviting co-operation, and the committee publicly report that they have received hundreds of letters containing expressions of approval and support, from all parts of the country. What follows, renders this statement very curious as a piece of history; and it is still more curious that while we have no insight into the actual tenure of these favourable letters, all the letters which have been published are of a diametrically contrary tendency. We mentioned last week several gentlemen who had been written to, and who replied by objecting to the movement altogether, or suggesting alterations in the plan. Lord Clanricarde received such a letter; he answered it, exposing the absurd nature of the movement and the wanton insult which it offered to the whole of Ireland, its Government as well as people. Several gentlemen notified to the committee that they should move amendments, and when the promoters of the agitation, obstinate in their own original purpose, endeavoured to set aside these representatives of a more impartial public feeling, as in the case of Mr. William Levinge, the excluded party appears to have resolved upon getting a meeting of their own—another demonstration. It was quite obvious that Lord Downshire and his friends would not be able to hold the field of Dublin alone against the world. If they could keep amendments from their own private room, they could hardly have done so from a public meeting. But even if they could, they could not defend themselves against a rival meeting which would have been in itself a huge amendment, crushing their own original motion; for if they had been able to collect any respectable show of supporters, which had become more than doubtful, the opposite party would have made a far more multitudinous, and in

many respects influential, demonstration. If they have mustered the skeleton of a regiment, arrayed against them would be an army.

The project had arrived at this critical stage, when Lord Downshire and his coadjutors conceived the idea of appealing to the Lord Lieutenant—for what purpose is not stated. It is not uncharitable to suppose, however, that the real object was to obtain such a sanction from headquarters as would overrule any wavering members of the committee—any who agreed too much with Mr. Naper of Loughcrew, and would mark the question of coercion, in order to concentrate upon improvement. The committee itself reports the interview to have been of a most satisfactory nature; and the objects of the contemplated meeting having been fully obtained, it was resolved not to meet, but to substitute an address to his Excellency. It does appear that Lord Eglintoun had announced a step which may be regarded as covering the retreat of the Tory members from the position to which they had committed themselves. The Lord Chancellor has issued a commission for inquiring into the state of the magistracy, in order to a general revision of all gentlemen who are on the commission of the peace. There are many specific reasons why a great number of persons who are now on the roll should be moved, in most instances, from some loss of qualification. But it is evident that the Lord-Lieutenant gave no countenance whatever to a party demonstration—gave no promise of compliance with the demand for coercion. In fact, Lord Eglintoun has manifestly agreed with those tenant farmers, those landlords, those Liberals, and those Liberal Conservatives who scouted this attempt of the Orange gentlemen to enter into competition with the revivers of Ribbon outrages. The endeavours, therefore, to raise the Orange standard because a few poor fools have attempted to raise the standard of old Irish agitation, has resulted in obtaining from the Castle and the whole country an utter condemnation of the one fact as much as the other.

CODE OF BANKRUPTCY.

THE opinion that Lord Brougham's code of Bankruptcy passed with a great flourish of trumpets when he was on the woolsack, is a complete failure, is now common to lawyers and merchants, but these classes differ as to the mode of improving it. They agree in recommending the most simple proceedings possible, and in scouting the complication not long ago suggested, but now given up by the present Chancellor. In considering this subject we must not, with the lawyers, dwell with extreme unction on one or two cases of fraud, and conclude that the mercantile classes always aim at concealing some scampishness by private compromises and secret windings up of bankrupt concerns. Nor must we, with the mercantile classes, single out exclusively for comment the delay and the expense of law, and assume that lawyers have nothing in view in promoting a reform of the bankruptcy code, but to make a good job for the profession. We must look at principles rather than details, and remembering the bias of each party, must frame a law neither to conceal possible roguery nor provide emoluments for a class. Bankruptcy laws and bankruptcy lawyers exist only to serve the mercantile classes, and we ought not to ask ourselves, like the French Chancellor, what is to become of the profession if we could so reform the law as to settle all bankruptcy matters without its aid?

All persons are now to a certain extent traders, and speculation is so much interwoven in private concerns and personal expenses so often help mercantile insolvency, that the distinction between extravagance and unavoidable misfortune, the old reason for establishing a code of insolvency and a code of bankruptcy has practically disappeared. It is accordingly proposed, and we think justly, to establish one code and one mode of procedure for all insolvency, which will be one step towards simplifying the whole business. It will recognise a common principle of honesty for all, and will equally enforce on all the duty of punctually fulfilling pecuniary obligations. Whether small estates of less than 200*l.* should be administered in Portugal-street, and large ones of a value above that sum in Basinghall-street, is a question of detail that must be settled on very different principles from those of mere convenience in reference to existing professional habits and buildings. The great principle on which all are agreed is that a man hopelessly unable to pay his way should give up all his property to his

creditors to be made the most of for them and divided amongst them *pro rata*, and that the commissioner, or court, or assignee, or whatever name the officer may bear who presides over the distribution, should give or withhold from the insolvent a certificate, or testimony, according to his individual merit or demerit, not according to some prefixed, invariable, and therefore essentially unjust classification. This is substantially what is now aimed at by our code, and an insolvent or a bankrupt walks out of court, branded as wholly untrustworthy or as merely unfortunate, and likely to be made prudent by losses and suffering.

There is, however, a great difference in opinion as to how this principle, on which all seem to be in accord, should be carried out, and who should be the agent or legal official to administer the law. Of course the profession jump at once to the conclusion that judges, commissioners, solicitors, &c. &c., must be employed, and all the usual paraphernalia of a court of law must be called into existence to distribute a little property, and say whether an insolvent be trustworthy or not. It is found, however, in practice that this plan, hitherto pursued, defeats the object in view. There is no known method of forcing creditors to carry their claims before a court, and the average cost of carrying an estate through the Bankruptcy Court being now upwards of 37 per cent., they prefer to settle the matter amongst themselves, and appoint one or two of their own number to wind up the bankrupt estate. Many insolvencies do not, in consequence, come under public notice. Many insolvents appear before the world to be wealthy, frauds are perpetrated, confidence is diminished, the profit of business is lessened, and the morality of trade is derided. A vehement appeal is now made to the public by the profession and the press to amend these proceedings; secrecy is denounced, and increased publicity demanded for every case of insolvency. In spite of the practical difficulty of forcing creditors into bankruptcy, which Mr. Commissioner Fane proposes to remedy by allowing a single creditor this power, whatever the rest may resolve, the mode of proceeding hitherto in use and recommended by the profession seems most in favour, and is the mode which the Chancellor, the judges, and probably the Legislature, will adopt.

The mercantile classes, however, or the creditors, desire to keep the property of insolvents in their own hands and under their own control. They complain justly of the enormous expense and delay of proceedings in bankruptcy, and have learned from experience that they can, in a great majority of cases, procure a fair distribution of an insolvent's estate in a shorter time and in a more profitable manner than by appealing to a court. They therefore want such a method to be legally established, and want a code to be administered by themselves, or mercantile men, instead of by the profession. In consequence, however, of the complicated condition of our property and commercial laws, they find themselves in a difficulty, and as they cannot now wind up an estate without the help of solicitors, no new mode of administering a bankruptcy law could enable them to dispense with the services of the profession. To attain their ends, there must be not merely an improved method of administering the insolvency laws, there must be a great simplification, not now to be obtained, of our property and commercial laws.

What stands most in the way of the mercantile classes is the opinion that an investigation before a court of law is necessary to secure publicity, and without this, much injustice will surely be done, and much fraud varnished over or concealed. They must therefore find some method by which publicity may be more surely given to any case of insolvency and improper conduct than is even now provided by courts of law. At present, cases are sometimes kept out of the public journals, and detected swindlers are allowed to continue their nefarious career. No doubt mercantile men already adopt a means of collecting an insolvent's property and distributing it, but they want to do this under the authority of the law, and they must have the public present as a witness to their conduct. All the real work they can do effectually themselves, but they require a responsible and independent individual to see that they do no injustice; and the public requires—especially the mercantile public, beyond the circle of each body of creditors—that the character of every insolvent should be known. Now, however, that the principle is acknowledged, and what is wanted is clearly seen, it would be discreditable to all the leading classes, if

an insolvency code, superior to any yet devised, should not be carried out with success. Unfortunately, the mercantile classes, from timidity and habit, will leave the legislation in the hands of the profession, and they will most likely be again deceived.

The principal object being the collection and distribution of an insolvent's property, and, subordinate to this, the establishment of the insolvent's trustworthiness or otherwise, we do not think it possible, as has been suggested, to separate the one from the other. The proof of every debt generally carries with it a justification or condemnation of the conduct of the debtor. One inquiry necessarily elucidates both. So far as his trustworthiness and his resumption of business is concerned, the verdict should be pronounced, or the certificate given, as now, by the parties who administer his effects. Between meriting confidence, or otherwise, and the commission of offences punishable by law, there is a great difference, recognised throughout our lives, and while the parties who administer an insolvent estate can decide whether he be mercantilely trustworthy or otherwise, only a court of law, in which a man is surrounded by all the safeguards of a jury and a careful judge, should pronounce him innocent or guilty of an offence that would subject him to punishment. To take credit or incur debt is not a crime, and we cannot consider the examination which it may make necessary into character as analogous to a criminal proceeding. We do not agree with those who would remove the investigation of an insolvent's conduct, so far as it refers to the confidence he may deserve from the parties to whom he entrusted the administration of his property.

SCOTT v. DIXON.

THE rule for a new trial in the case of Scott and another v. Dixon, was argued before the Lord Chief Justice and a full bench of judges on Thursday, and the result was that the four judges were of opinion that the Liverpool verdict was "right and ought not to be disturbed." We hope we do not fail in any proper respect for the judicial office, when we say we cannot concur in the wisdom or fitness of this decision. Judges are but men—they are fallible as men; they are not perfect even as judges; they may come to a wrong conclusion, and even be guided to that conclusion by an unsound principle of law. For these reasons we hope we may be pardoned for differing with the Bench in their final judgment.

The question was not so much a legal question as a commercial question. Legal minds, we have long been persuaded, are not the best constituted for the consideration and decision of commercial matters. Common sense and real business experience are often the very best guides where difficulties have arisen out of commercial transactions. In the case of Mr. Scott we reaffirm that he was not, and could not have been, led into the purchase of his shares in the Liverpool Bank by anything said, done, or printed by Mr. Dixon. If he were indeed misled, it was by the acts of other parties, certainly not by an individual, whose whole connexion with the bank was distinguished by a desire to retrieve its falling fortunes at the expense of his time and his money. Mr. Dixon may be sure that the words of Lord Chief Justice Campbell will find a response in every "well-regulated mind" that he is an honourable man, and that no stigma can attach to him for his part in the affairs of the bank.

THOUGHTS, FACTS, AND SUGGESTIONS

ON

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

No. XII.

WHAT is the defect complained of in our existing system of representation? Its unreality, as regards numerous localities and great classes of the community. And what is the one substantial and all-sufficient plea for Reform? That thereby we hope to get rid of those sham memberships and partial privileges which are inconsistent with anything worthy the name of a full, equal, and real representation of the people. Reform, if it be genuine, will be, to whatever extent it is carried, a return to reality, and an abrogation of obsolete and mischievous fictions. No simpler or better test can be applied to the provisions of the various bills about to be brought before the Legislature. Do they go to uproot or to lop off the boughs of that wide-

spreading tree of usurpation, whose history, character, and condemnation are all summed up in one plain word, namely, that it is not the truth but a lie. It is not true that the nominee of "his Grace," or the eldest son of "my Lord," who owns two-thirds of this or the other Parliamentary village, is the lawfully chosen representative of any portion of the Commons, in what is called their House at Westminster. A very fine gentleman he may be, very accomplished, refined, and exquisite in look, voice, and bearing; and, in the opinion of his family, his regiment, or his club, a deuced good fellow. But one thing he is not—and that is the thing he affects to be—a duly elected member of Parliament. And so, in like manner, as regards classes. Good and wise men may differ as to the most complete way of giving each great class its fitting share in the national judgment; but no honest man can look you in the face and say that the "hard-workers" of the community, as they have well been called, either adequately or inadequately, participate now in the business of choosing delegates to the law-making and tax-levying assembly about to assemble at Westminster.

That something is certain to be done towards putting an end to our system of unrealities, and bringing the Constitution back to truth and fact, there seems little to doubt. When a system, however, has been suffered long to dwell in the shadow of falsehood, every part of it, even that which seems the soundest and healthiest, loses the colour of truth, and needs exposure to the light and air in order that it may be restored to its natural purity and vigour. Two notable abuses much needing reformation may be stated under the general term of non-residence. A country is called on to select a proper person to appear on its behalf in the great council of the nation. Why? Because in national measures it is needful to know as nearly as possible what the sentiments of each locality are on the questions of the day. The electors of the county meet and vote as they please as between rival candidates, and whatever their choice, if it be free, it is a true one. But what if instead of being suffered to settle the point among themselves, scores of strangers are brought by rail from remote parts of the kingdom to turn a wavering balance, or to deter, by their numbers and the cost of bringing them thither, fair opposition to some wealthy or prodigal candidate? Yet this, as we all know, is what is done every day. The cost of bringing non-resident voters from various parts of the kingdom is made the pretence for keeping up the machinery of corruption in counties under the name of legitimate travelling expenses. If we had only the question to deal with of conveyance of voters from one part of the county to another, this fertile source of excessive expenditure might be dried up more easily. But every provision that can be suggested in the way of multiplied polling-places is met by the answer, What do you mean to do with the case of a man who comes one hundred and fifty miles to vote? Were there no other reason for putting an end to the system of out-voters, as they are termed, the need of healing this running sore in the constitution would be a sufficient one.

Out-voters are bad enough, but there is something more intolerable still, and that is *out-members*. When a man undertakes to perform the function of a member of Parliament, one would suppose that about the simplest and clearest of his duties would be to attend the House of which he forms a part. If casual illness or the pressure of private affairs withdraws him now and then from attendance, one would suppose that he would, at all events, watch from no great distance all that was going on in his absence, and hasten to rejoin his comrades at the earliest possible moment. Occasional absences are, perhaps, unavoidable; but, when they are not protracted to any great length, a man of ordinary intellect keeps up the thread of continuity during the interval, or picks it up when he has dropped it after his fortnight or three weeks out of town. But what are we to think of the worthies who, retaining the rank and distinction of M.P., not only go out of town, but out of the kingdom, and not only for a few weeks, but for many months together, and, generally speaking, without even having the excuse to plead of ill health or domestic solicitude? We do not wish unnecessarily to mention names. It is, however, notorious that among the aristocratic members of the House of Commons there are always to be found many individuals who have no scruple whatever in quitting England on foreign service, or for foreign travel, and leaving the business of the country during the six or twelve

months of their absence to take care of itself. The same remark applies in a modified sense to men who, instead of employing the recess to inform themselves of the wants and wishes of those they profess to represent, spend the whole of that interval in private business or pleasure abroad, and then rush back at the commencement of the session to give their ignorant and reckless vote on the first party division.

In a recent article the *Daily News* commented severely on the conduct in this respect of Lord Bury, who, having just returned from a sojourn of several months in Canada, told his constituents that he was quite unfit to tell them what he thought of Reform, as "his head had been too full of late of other matters," alluding to the railway speculations abroad with which he has been engrossed. How, then, can Lord Bury presume to-morrow or next day to meddle at Westminster with the mighty question which there awaits decision? The thing is really a burlesque. But, as our contemporary justly puts it, if middle-class constituencies will throw away their power by choosing such men for their members, they have no right to complain. As a general rule it ought, we think, to be enacted that any member of Parliament remaining out of the kingdom for more than a given time in the course of the year should thereby vacate his seat.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

WE have been requested to insert a letter from Mr. Fox, and he is fully and fairly entitled to compliance with the demand. That gentleman seems, however, to have entirely mistaken the aim and intention of our article of the 24th ultimo. It was not our object or wish to deal harshly or severely with his paper, or we should certainly have availed ourselves of some circumstances connected with his treatment of the subject, which we venture to assert are without precedent in the history of the Statistical Society. In fact, with feelings of delicacy, and in consideration of Mr. Fox's first appearance in the rooms of St. James's-square, we avoided even the mention of his name, and treated the question wholly as regarded the interests of the Statistical Society itself. We viewed the proceedings of the institution as of grave public import, and of more or less interest to all the scientific bodies generally of the metropolis. Had it simply been a question of the skill with which Mr. Fox had handled his subject we should certainly never have employed pen and paper on the result of his labours. As, however, he now invites criticism, we ask the indulgence of our readers in making a few observations more in detail than our former remarks were. We can well understand the intense interest created by the reading of any such paper as that submitted by Mr. Fox when the audience seeks for amusement only, and the best evidence of this is the splendid reception given to it by the Fellows of the Statistical at a very full meeting. We can well recollect that, more than a dozen years ago, an able and elaborate paper was read by the then great poor-law magnate of Somerset House, Mr. Chadwick, who has since been decorated for his labours, and the council for the time being, including the late Mr. Tooke, the greatest of all economists of the present century, and Mr. Fletcher, whose death was a severe blow to the Statistical Society, permitted this very paper to be impugned by the reading of a counter paper by a mere tyro in statistics at the following meeting, and we believe we are correct in saying that Mr. Chadwick never appeared in the society as the author of a paper since that date until last week, when he read an interesting paper on "Competition for the Field;" in other words, the evils arising from competition by such as gas and water companies within given districts, instead of being limited to competition for the supply of the districts.

This is a simple statement of the fatal change which has come over the Council of the Statistical Society. When Mr. Tooke and Mr. Fletcher were taking an active part in its affairs, they dared to question the methods of inquiry followed by a government official of higher status and influence in questions of public health than certainly any one else who since his abdication has attempted to sit upon his throne, but now we find papers, thoroughly devoid of originality and even of the first principles of statistical investigation, not only permitted to be read but to be received with favour. Mr. Chadwick must have serious grounds of scientific

complaint against the statistical tribunal sitting in Lichfield House.

Any one reading these two papers—that by Mr. Chadwick, whose name is a complete guarantee for laborious industry and earnestness of purpose, and the paper by Mr. Fox, who, we are told, is, in the estimation of his friends, a highly competent professional medical man enjoying a most lucrative practice—will see that the first paper, able, clear, full of practical discrimination, endorsed by official sanction, was put entirely out of court by a counter paper which, as far as we have seen, has been only once recognised or quoted, and that by the *British and Foreign Medical Review* for July, 1844, in not the most civil terms, in which they say: "Mr. Neison must have a singularly dull perception not to see that his own facts are as strongly corroborative of the views he attempts to controvert as facts of the kind can possibly be." Compliments are all very well, and may be paid to young men even at the expense of their more experienced confrères, but it certainly cannot be permitted that papers shall be read with acclamation at the meeting of a society formed for the cultivation of that branch of study to which the paper relates, when in the preparation of which all true methods of investigation are ignored. It appears by the letter from Mr. Fox that we shall have an opportunity of seeing his paper in print, and we may then, perhaps, more fully expose the danger to statistical science from the methods of inquiry adopted by him receiving sanction by the society. In the mean time we shall illustrate our views by quoting one or two statements noted during the reading of the paper. We formerly said that, owing to rules of discipline in the Society of Friends, of every hundred marriages fifty-five take place under circumstances which deprive the persons marrying of future membership, and they and their progeny pass from under observation, and all that concerns births, deaths, and marriages ceases to be recorded in respect to them. This is a state of things which renders the Quaker community so abnormal that ordinary modes of comparing the results of its vital statistics are entirely inapplicable and can only lead to erroneous conclusions. During the 18 years, 1838-55, one marriage per annum took place amongst every 123 persons living in England and Wales, or, in other words, one out of every 62 of the population marries yearly. Now suppose that, as in the Society of Friends, upwards of one-half of all these persons should cease to come under the observation of the Registrar-General, what would be the value of his annual reports? And yet this is the precise position in which the data from which Mr. Fox deduced the greater part of his results are placed. At the average period of marriage mortality is almost at its minimum, and fecundity at its maximum power; what other results can be expected, therefore, as the legitimate consequence of abstracting the most vital portion of the population, than that the deaths should year after year acquire an increasing ratio over the births? The persons subject to a low rate of mortality are withdrawn from observation, and the births of the most prolific portion are not recorded. It required no statistical inquiry or evidence to disclose that fact. It is an arithmetical necessity, and the results must be foreseen by every one. The following are the actual figures furnished by Mr. Fox.

NUMBER OF DEATHS TO 100 BIRTHS.				
1800—9	...	Males 89	...	Females 110
1810—19	...	Ditto 94	...	Ditto 116
1820—29	...	Ditto 104	...	Ditto 125
1830—37	...	Ditto 106	...	Ditto 130

Had he confined himself to that part of his subject to which he alludes in the second paragraph of his letter, we should have been content to remain silent in respect to his communication—it was, in fact, the only portion of his paper at all to be tolerated; but instead of doing so the greater part of the time of the meeting was occupied by instituting comparisons for different periods of time between the ratios of births, deaths, and marriages among the Society of Friends, and those which prevail in the country generally, and then another set of comparisons, as already pointed out, of the ratio of deaths to births, a still further set of the ratio of births to marriages, and also another set showing the ratios of each of these amongst males, to the results for females. All being unscientific and unmeaning tests and expressions for any proper statistical purpose whatever. As already more than once repeated, the results advanced as peculiar to the Society of Friends had no statistical peculiarity in them at all, they were simply the legitimate con-

sequences, which might be predicated by any ordinary statistician, arising out of the decessions in the Quaker community. In our former article, in order to simplify the view then taken of the question, we alluded to withdrawals owing to marriages against the rules of that body only, but Mr. Fox in his own letter makes our objections to his mode of treatment of still greater weight and importance, for it appears that "other causes of separation from the society operate to a considerable extent," placing the community in even a more abnormal condition than we had assumed, and rendering any comparison with the country generally still more absurd. Going, however, for the present, no further than our original view, and confining ourselves to the subject of marriages, it will be seen that the so-called peculiar results are only consistent arithmetical sequences when separations from the society are allowed for. Taking 18,500 as the average Quaker population of the ten years 1840-9, and the number of marriages the same as in the general community, that is, one in every 123 of the people, it will give 1500 marriages for the whole decennium; but as 55 per cent. of these would be contracted against the rules of the body, the number of regular marriages recorded would be only 675, and accordingly Mr. Fox gives the actual number within the same period at 659, and in like manner may nearly all his other results be deduced from the normal conditions of the country. Mr. Fox may rely on it that he will act wisely by suppressing the whole of his paper, except that small portion of it referred to in the second paragraph of his letter. As a specimen of the general looseness of the manner of inquiry followed in it, one incident may be mentioned. It became necessary to employ various tests to determine the amount of Quaker population, and the aggregate having been variously estimated for 1851 at somewhat under 16,000, it was further stated by the author in corroboration, that on the census Sunday upwards of 14,000 attended their places of worship. At the conclusion of the reading of the paper, some one in the meeting made a difficulty about the possibility of so many being able to attend meeting, for, if children under five years of age, the infirm and invalided, be held as absent, a very large number beyond the Quaker population must have attended meeting, and to the surprise of every one, the reply was, "Oh! about one-half of those persons attending the places of worship belonging to the Society of Friends have not been admitted members, and the census of course included all these." Now this is certainly not the fashion in which papers fitting to be read at the Statistical Society should be got up, and it behoves the council to be more solicitous not only on the subjects of the papers themselves, but also, more particularly, that the methods of investigation and inquiry are such as are sanctioned by the recent advances made in statistical science.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—My attention has only recently been called to an article in your number of the 24th of December, headed "The Statistical Society." It is not my place to consider whether that Society is still in its prime, or sinking into premature old age surrounded by a vigorous offspring; nor does our excellent friend, the Registrar-General, who tells us so many home truths, need any defence from me; but as you have misunderstood and misrepresented a paper which I had the privilege of reading before the Society, you must in fairness admit my explanation.

That any estimate of mortality is almost valueless that does not take into account the proportion of individuals living at each age, is no new discovery. It has been acted on for many years in forming statistical tables. The mortality for each age in England and Wales, given in the Ninth Annual Report, which I have assumed as my standard of comparison, is calculated entirely according to this principle. The deaths at each age in seven years, 1838 to 1844, are compared with the living of each age at the middle of the period, viz. at the census of 1841. So in the table of the mortality of the Society of Friends, which forms part of my paper, the deaths in each age in ten years, 1842 to 1852, are compared with the enumerated numbers living of each age at the middle of the period. The two sets of results are comparable. To compare the total mortalities of the two populations—that of the Society of Friends and that of England and Wales—a further adjustment is necessary—which I have pointed out in my paper.

The assumption that an enumeration at the middle of a period represents, both in its total and in the relative proportion of the ages, the mean population of that period, is quite a legitimate one; provided, first, that the period be not too long a one; secondly, that the population be sufficiently large to render casual fluctuations unimportant; and thirdly, that no new set of social circumstances have been developed to make a

sudden change in the "movements" of a population. Now I submit that the data I have used in estimating the mortality of the Society of Friends fulfil these conditions: the period of ten years is not too long; the population amounting to between eighteen and nineteen thousand is sufficiently large; and, moreover, though secessions from marriage and other causes have been very abundant, there have been no new circumstances between 1842 and 1852 to create a sudden change in the rate of decrease, or relative distribution of the different ages.

It is very true that if any numerical data you may require were to be had for the asking we should be able to do without these assumptions altogether. But it is not so. Statisticians have to make the best of the data before them, and it is part of their science to determine what assumptions are justifiable, and what, on the other hand, would so modify the results as to exceed certain limits of error—those limits which pertain to the very observations themselves. The numerical data relative to the Society of Friends are very incomplete. The secessions from the society for various causes have been numerous. Those from marriage alone you have very much understated in your article. Other causes of separation operate to a considerable extent; but I know of no data sufficiently trustworthy to correct the relative numbers of the population, as you say I should have done. Had I possessed any such I would gladly have employed them.

Your remark that my paper conveyed no information to the hearers is a very trenchant one. If it mean that I did not enter into the social and moral causes of these phenomena and attempt to explain them, your remark is true. The omission was intentional. My business was to present facts, not precisely in the crude form of observation, but facts methodised and reduced to their general expressions. Speculation on the causes of these facts is quite a different matter, and, spite of the hardness you impute to me, I know enough of the complexity of the subject to make me cautious in my conclusions, and prefer, in addressing a scientific society, that others should draw their inferences from the material that I had to offer.

If, on the other hand, you mean that I brought forward no general facts from the experience of the Society of Friends, bearing on the science of population, that were of sufficient interest and value to be read to the Statistical Society, I can only say that I hope, when you have had an opportunity of reading the paper, you will alter your opinion.

Begging you will excuse the length of these remarks,
I am yours respectfully,
J. J. Fox.

Stoke Newington, Jan. 15th, 1859.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of The Leader.)

SIR,—Allow me to correct an error which, on the perusal of the letter from your Paris correspondent on "the Count de Godineau and cuneiform writing" (published in your paper of the 22nd instant), I find has been made by your reporter.

In this letter the name of my brother, Dr. Julius Oppert, has been mentioned as that of a countryman of M. de Godineau, and particular attention is drawn to the fact of his having, as such, corroborated the translation of some passages by English linguists. Permit me to state that Dr. Oppert is not a Frenchman, but a German by birth, although he holds an appointment under the French Government at Paris.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. OPPERT.

Jan. 25, 1852.

A REAL ROMANCE.

Forty years ago there lived in London a lady whose station was equivocal, and whose name was more equivocal still. Her mother was styled Mrs. Taylor, whereas the lady's own designation was supposed really to be Wall, but was practically Jones. She was living in the year 1819 with a nobleman as his mistress, and her personal beauty was so remarkable that witnesses who could not identify her by any other distinction spoke unhesitatingly to that. Mrs. Jones's nobleman, then, contemplated matrimony, and proceeded accordingly to "disembarrass himself of a connexion" by the approved and "very honourable" method of settlement and allowance. As a result of these arrangements, Mrs. Jones found herself with the lease of a house in Mornington-place, where she appears to have received lodgers of an ordinary stamp, and also to have admitted occasional visits of a more intimate character. Before many years had elapsed, however, she took an important step in life. On the 8th of March, 1824, she was married at Marylebone Church to Mr. John Sheppard; as this man's wife she lived up to 1848; still as his wife, but separated by a formal deed, she lived from 1843 to 1845, when Sheppard died, and from that time to the year before last she lived as his widow. By no persons or in any manner during these five-and-thirty years does the

reality of her position appear to have been called in question.

In the year 1857, Mrs. Sheppard died also, and so disposed of the considerable property which she had acquired through Mr. Sheppard that her friends got all, and his friends got none. This inequality of distribution created, apparently for the first time, ill blood between the families, and the animosity found vent through an accident so strange and inconceivable as scarcely to consist with the realities of actual and unromantic life. Mrs. Sheppard's executors, though they parted with little else, did send some articles of apparel and so forth to Mr. Sheppard's friends, and among these old things there turned up one day a certificate of Mrs. Sheppard's marriage. "Easily accounted for," the reader will say. True; but when this certificate came to be looked at more closely, it was found, indeed, to attest the marriage of Mrs. Sheppard, but not to Mr. Sheppard, her late reputed husband. The certificate proved that eleven days before that marriage there had been another, and that the Mary Jones who on the 8th of March was united at Marylebone Church to John Sheppard had on the 26th of the preceding February been united at St. Pancras Church to one James Masters. The second marriage was therefore, by this argument, invalid; Mary Jones having never been John Sheppard's lawful wife was never his lawful widow; and, not having been his lawful widow, had no title to the share of the estate which, as he died intestate, she had been permitted to obtain. The supporters of this argument formed the plaintiffs in the case before the Court; the defendants were the executors of Mrs. Sheppard, who had to maintain, and did maintain, the validity of her marriage and widowhood, all this evidence to the contrary notwithstanding. And the manner in which they succeeded was this:—They allowed the fact of the double marriage and the authenticity of the discovered certificate, but they averred that the two ceremonies made only one match, and the two names meant only one man, for that James Masters was identically the same individual with John Sheppard, and no other. Here was an issue to be tried nearly forty years after date!

However, by dint of search and pains—for the property at stake was some 3000*l.*—more witnesses were brought up and more personages produced from the scenes of 1824 than would have been thought possible. That there was at that period a real person with an existence and individuality of his own, who went by the name of Masters, and who was an intimate acquaintance of Mrs. Jones, was clearly established; but, as he had never been seen or heard of since the month of March, 1824, the question was what to make of him? Plaintiffs said that he was a man of much such a stamp as John Sheppard himself—viz. a working artisan; that he had married Mrs. Jones exactly as Mr. Sheppard did afterwards, and that his marriage, being first on the list, extinguished the second. The defendants gave a very different version of the story. They said that Masters was a gentleman, successor in the lady's favours to the nobleman above mentioned; that he, wishing to get her settled independently, promoted the marriage with Sheppard; that this marriage was first solemnised by Sheppard under the assumed name of Masters, in order to confirm the lady in the designation which she had most recently borne, and that then, doubts having been thrown on the validity of the act, a second ceremony was performed between the same parties eleven days later, to make everything secure.

The Lord Chancellor and the Lords Justices, after carefully poising the scales in which these competing probabilities and improbabilities had been heaped through a four days' trial, pronounced the balance in favour of the defendants, a decision in which most people would be disposed to concur. If the case appears hard to accept in this form, there is certainly a still greater violence of presumption required in accepting it in the other shape suggested. If Masters was an original and *bona fide* husband, what became of him? It was put in evidence that he did come to the house once after the date of the second marriage; and what, therefore, could have induced him to leave his wife in the possession of another? Moreover, as it appeared probable, from collateral evidence, that Masters was a gentleman, and not a mechanic, there was something to be learnt from a scrutiny of his signature in the parish registers. This scrutiny was made, and not only was the handwriting that of an uneducated man, but it was pronounced by professional judges to be very similar to that of Sheppard himself,—in fact, to be just such a performance as a mechanic would make in signing for the nonce some other name instead of his own. By these and other preponderances of argument the court was induced, upon the whole, to declare that Mrs. Sheppard had been lawful wife, lawful widow, and lawful testatrix; but perhaps the reflections of serious readers will add a passing moral to the decision. The case conveys an impressive example of the retribution which dogs misdoing even through a second or third generation. Forty years after date the illicit amours of Mary Jones and her friends have been exposed to the world, and the substance which was raised in the first instance upon the wages of sin has since been scrambled for and wasted in litigation and conflict.—*Times*.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, 6 P.M.

THE WAR QUESTION.

THE *Moniteur* of this morning announces, with unmistakable ostentation, that on Wednesday—that is to say yesterday—the screw-ships of the line the *Napoleon* and the *Algésiras*, and the screw-frigate *L'Impétueuse*, had sailed from Toulon for Genoa. In spite of the efforts of certain parties the public look on the despatch of such a naval force to Genoa at this moment as most ominous, and confidence in the preservation of the peace of Europe grows less by degrees and terribly small. If the Government of the Emperor be really desirous of averting the horrors of war, and sincere in the various official statements that have been sent forth as to there being no ground for apprehension, why the despatch of this squadron? People who are wishful that things should not be disturbed endeavour to convince themselves that the war-ships have been sent to do honour to the presence of Prince Napoleon, but they are answered that it is not usual for royalty or imperialism, when making friendly visits, to be accompanied by fleets and armies. When the Emperor visited Osborn, and when he went to London, he sent no ships of war into Portsmouth harbour. When he went to Stuttgart he took no troops in the train. Even when your illustrious field-marshal visited the Boulogne camp, he was accompanied by no more than a corporal guard—quite as much, malicious people said, as he was competent to command.

There can be no doubt that this display of French naval force in the chief port of the dominions of Victor Emmanuel is in keeping with the succession of blunders that make the present Government a marvel and a by-word unless war be intended, and even then it is an imprudence. People will see in it one of a series of manœuvres carefully combined and predetermined to provoke war, although to do so it should be necessary to have recourse to revolution. The presence of so strong a naval force in the Genoese waters will not be interpreted by the national and popular party in any other light than as an armed demonstration against Austria—the sequence to the posting of Piedmontese troops on the Ticino. Whatever explanation may be given diplomatically, Austria will look upon the fact as a defiance, or at least intended to be so in the eyes of Italians and of Europe. To those who know the character of the Genoese, it would be surprising if the sight of the French liners did not provoke a popular explosion, which would be the signal for lighting up universal war. And men say here, "Now mark the craft of Imperial policy. The war ships, it will be asserted, were sent on a peaceful errand. Their presence will rouse the hopes and spirits of the Italians into aggression upon Austria, from the consequences of which they will seek to be protected by Sardinia and France. Austria may thus be provoked into something which may be construed into a *casus belli*, and thus made to appear to be the disturber of the public peace, while France will stand forth as the defender of humanity, the protector of outraged nationalities, and so secure the neutrality of other powers." It must be confessed that the move is an artful one; but as it lacks honesty, we may be permitted to doubt its wisdom. At the same time the position of Austria in Italy grows more critical day by day, for at Villafranca is a Russian naval force that longs for an opportunity of doing something. A Russo-Franco-Sardinian fleet would create serious embarrassments to Austria, and by operating in the Adriatic, would compel the abandonment of the strongest position, a narrowing of the basis of operations, and ultimate retreat from the Lombard-Venetian provinces.

Meanwhile, those who pretend to be in the confidence of the Government affirm that war is more remote than ever, and the despatch of the French squadron is intended to escort Prince Napoleon and his young bride back with all honour to the French territory. That this explanation will be given to foreign courts is more than probable; but it is doubtful whether Italians will understand it so. They will take it as a pledge of physical aid from France, and may perhaps be led to rush upon Austria in the belief that her "holy bayonets" are swarming upon the Alps. Admitting the pretext sent forth by the French Government, that the "coughed throats" of the men-of-war have not been sent to swell the roar of battle, but to accompany the imperial epithalamium, the imprudence of the measure will appear all the greater. The opinion of well-informed persons is that this display of naval force is intended to keep up delusions among the Italians, to conciliate their sympathies for the Emperor of France, and to disarm his foes by making him play the part of champion of Italian independence; at the same time the marriage is made the cloak and excuse for an offensive demonstration against our ally.

FRENCH TRADERS AND WAR.

Among the industrial population of France war grows day by day more unpopular. With the Legitimists and the Orleanists it is the foe, and not the war, that they are adverse to. They would much prefer to see an army marched to the heights of Boulogne and the

Toulon and Brest fleet rendezvoused at Cherbourg. Still, they are not without hope that a war with Austria may merge into a war with England—the object of their ambition and constant prayer. But the organs of manufactures and commerce are opposed to war with anybody. One of these journals, which is regularly subsidised by a section of French traders, says with good sense—quite a rarity in its columns—“that present circumstances are very delicate, but in all countries there are to-day great interests of all kinds which war would seriously affect and endanger. Assuredly no country can forget this. Afterwards, it is quite true that the Austrian yoke is heavy on certain parts of Italy. Nevertheless it must not be forgotten that Italy is not accustomed to be free, and it may very possibly come to pass that if people decide to conquer liberty for her, they may not receive much assistance from her. Although very strong reasons may exist for remodelling the map of Europe, is it prudent to bring it about by war?” Were the press free, or had journalists not lost the habit of speaking out, the opinion of French commerce against war would be more strongly and more emphatically pronounced.

BERLIN.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

January 21.

Your readers, I dare say, will be surprised to learn in what extraordinary manner the elements of a Parliament may be brought together. You know, no doubt, that the Hessian Government is of a character in many respects different from that of other civilised states, but perhaps you are not so well acquainted with the process of composing its Chamber of Deputies, as reorganised in 1852. It consists of sixteen landed proprietors, being owners of not less than two hundred Cassel acres; sixteen citizens, elected by the burgomasters, the members of the municipality, the members of the town council, and an equal number of guild-masters and members, and manufacturers and merchants; and sixteen rural members, elected by all the magistrates of the respective parishes. All members must be elected out of the numbers of voters in each district and category. Moreover, all members, being magistrates, require the permission of Government for taking their seats in the House. I leave it to your readers to judge how beneficial a Parliament, so composed, must be to the country whose welfare is placed in its hands. Would it not be far better to have none rather than such a sham representation?

Hessia is indeed a country of wonders. In the Lutheran church of Marburgh, a university, two ministers surprised their congregation, without previous notice, by the reintroduction of the liturgy instituted by the old church regulation of 1573, while two other clergymen, in the same church, continue performing divine service in the accustomed manner. Government has called upon two of the so-called consistories (clerical bodies) to give their opinion on the subject, but these having turned out contradictory, matters are suffered to continue *in statu quo*.

I am happy to afford you the means of contradicting a report, widely circulated in England, concerning the conjugal disagreement of a recently married couple, in whose happiness every English heart is deeply interested. I can assure you, upon unquestionable authority, that their domestic happiness has ever continued without a cloud.

GERMANY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

January 26th, 1859.

LAST week I gave your readers a translation of the speech of the President *pro tem.* of the Prussian House of Commons, and but that I was afraid of encroaching too much upon your space with subjects of such dubious interest, I would have added that of the Speaker or President elect, Count Schwerin, who was elected a few days after by 274 votes out of 816, the opposition candidate obtaining 88 only. The Count's speech is not worth a literal translation. He thanked the House for the confidence evinced towards him, promising to do his duty to the best of his ability; to maintain freedom of speech, within proper limits; to decide in all cases with impartiality; to further the business of the House as much as possible; and to uphold the dignity of his office on all occasions. He then proceeded, in a jumble of words which I feel inclined to present to your readers in the original, as a sort of literary curiosity. Suffice it that one sentence—if such a hodge-podge can be termed a sentence—contains between one hundred and fifty to two hundred words. To get at the true meaning has proved a drudgery; to translate literally demands an inventive genius. As far as I can make out, he wishes to say that there is no need of arbitrary interference with the freedom of speech in the Landtag, for that they are all of one mind with the Sovereign in seeking the welfare and greatness of the country; and that Prussia will be as great, if not greater, under a representative form of government as she has been under a despotism.

Two Vice-Presidents have also been elected. The first is a M. Reichensperger, the second a M. Mathis.

Some opposition was made to presenting an address to the Throne, but it was decided upon in committee by a majority of 20 to 1. The minority objected to an “imitation of foreign customs,” by which, of course, England is meant. This is straining at the gnat and swallowing a dozen dromedaries, for the whole representative system of Prussia is an imitation, or rather a mockery—the principle and routine being of England, and the system of voting of Hanse-town origin. The address is as follows:—

“Most serene Prince, most gracious Regent and Lord,—The House of Delegates (*Abgeordneten*), for the first time summoned anew by your Royal Highness, commences its duties by expressing their reverential and devoted thanks in return for the gracious welcome which your Royal Highness deigned to offer to the representatives of the country.

“We unite with your Royal Highness in fervent supplications to the Almighty for the recovery of our most gracious King and Lord from the heavy affliction that still oppresses his Majesty, and which the King, supported by the self-sacrificing love of the Queen, his august spouse, has, up to this hour, borne with elevated resignation and patience—a Christian example to his people.

“Your Royal Highness calls upon us in full appreciation of the high importance of our office to support the Government of your Highness in the course which your Royal Highness, considering Prussia's tasks, her glorious history and native traditions, has resolved to pursue.

“Such a call we readily obey, in the conscientious fulfilment of the noble duties laid upon us by our constituents for the sake of King and country. Our people know and feel that those national benefits which nations, morally and intellectually advanced, cannot dispense with, are to be obtained solely by keeping undeviatingly in the path chosen by your Royal Highness, namely, by adhering strictly to justice and the laws, in union with the progressive development of Constitutional forms. But they also know that those benefits can be enduringly useful only when the royal will coincides freely and cheerfully with the wants of the nation, in accordance with the nature and historical customs of this monarchical land. In the unimpaired prerogative of the Crown, the Prussian people perceive the guarantee of their own progress and their own importance among the nations of the earth. This unimpaired prerogative is as untouchable and sacred to them as to your Royal Highness.

“The House has heard with pleasure the assurance from your Royal Highness that the condition of the country, as regards agriculture, trade, and manufactures, as also in the field of jurisprudence and finance, may be considered as satisfactory. With reference to the approved prowess of the (*Siegbewussten*) Prussian army, and that of the whole war-trained (*kampfsgeubten*) people, who will never decline any sacrifice when summoned by the Sovereign to defend the honour and safety of the entire Fatherland, we trust that this condition (*Zustand*) will continue to develop itself under the protection of peace. To increase the welfare and power of the country is to create the instinct of morality and public spirit, the foundations of all civic virtues. We, on our part, will devote our zealous attention to the bills promised to be laid before us upon these subjects.

“We rejoice with your Royal Highness at the continuance of friendly relations with foreign Powers, more especially with the other great Powers. We trust that the Government of your Royal Highness, in conjunction with the other Governments of Germany, will succeed in obtaining for the German duchies under the Danish sceptre the full enjoyment of those rights, but too long already withheld, which have been guaranteed to them by the Federal laws and treaties.

“With just pride, most gracious Prince and Lord, we look up to the banner which your Royal Highness unfolded on assuming the reins of Government with the cheerful acquiescence of our people. Your inscription expresses our dearest possessions. By following it Prussia has grown great in the midst of nations already advanced in civilisation; by following it still she will, with God's continued blessing, remain great till the end of the world.

“With most profound reverence, &c. &c. &c.,

“THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.”

I omit the preliminary skirmishing which took place among the fractions, as the parties are now called, respecting the terms of the Address. A discussion arose as to whether the words Schleswig and Holstein should be added to “German duchies,” but it was at length resolved to echo the words of the Prince in his speech from the throne. As I pointed out some time back, this talk about Schleswig and Holstein is mere “leather and prunella.” The Prussians, in the present state of Europe, can do nothing for the duchies against Denmark. And whether the Prussian deputies, delegates, representatives, or whatever they please to term themselves, make mention of Schleswig or not, it signifies very little. The French Emperor has distinctly declared that if the Germanic Confederation interfere with Denmark, he will not remain neutral. France in alliance with Denmark, and England neutral, what

would become of Northern Germany? A glance at the map of the coasts of the North Sea and Baltic will show that the French fleet may be employed for other invasions besides that of England. I do not know what obstacles could be opposed to the landing of a French army in the Gulf of Jahde or any part of the coast of Frisia, or, indeed, on the banks of the Weser and the Elbe. Prussia, in war against France, has always been protected on this very vulnerable side by the fleets of England; and she and the other states of the Bund hope, and I dare say calculate, upon such protection still.

Your readers are, doubtless, somewhat at a loss to understand the meaning of the term *Siegbewussten* army, i.e. army that knows it is victorious. Most people with whom I have spoken about it are equally puzzled. My interpretation is the only conceivable one, namely, “the army that knows it gained the victory over the people of Prussia, Saxony, and Hesse, and other parts of the German fatherland in 1848.” Some persons imagine that the Prince and Parliament allude to the deeds of the Prussians in the war against old Napoleon, against the Danes in Holstein, and some, of course jestingly, say that the Prince had the Riff pirates in his mind's eye. It will be observed that the Address takes no notice of the recommendation made by his Highness to increase the salaries of the officials. The recommendation, indeed, seems to have more foundation in policy than reason, for in one paragraph in the speech from the throne it is stated that everywhere the rate of wages is in proportion with the price of the necessities of life, consequently the excuse put forward by the late Government that the increase in the price of provisions rendered an advance in the salaries of the officials desirable, no longer exists. The object is, of course, to gain the good-will of the *Beamten*, who are in Prussia just about what the Press is in England.

After long years of negotiation and trickery, the Hanoverian Government has agreed with the Hanse town Bremen to lay down a railroad between Bremen and Bremerhaven, or rather Geestemünde. The line is being marked out, and will be commenced probably this year.

Fine Arts.

MR. JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, of Soho-square, has just issued an interesting collection of *Extracts from the Journal of Sir Joshua Reynolds*, with a transcript by the Rev. J. Milford, of “Mason's Observations” on Sir Joshua's method of colouring. Mr. William Cotton, the editor, has appended copies of interesting letters to Sir Joshua from distinguished men of his day, and of his private account-book in which the sums he received for many of his most celebrated pictures are entered by himself.

Among the former is an amusing one from Charles James Fox, illustrative of what may be called the “littleness of great men.” It runs as follows:—“Dear Sir,—If it is not too late to have one of the papers upon the table in my picture docketed ‘A Bill for the Better Regulating the Affairs of the East India Company,’ &c., I should be very much obliged to you if you would get it done immediately. If my object in this were only a little vanity, I should not be so anxious about it; but as I have told many persons that it would be so, and as I intend it shall be so whenever the picture goes home, the omission of the docket at the exhibition, at this particular time, might be misconstrued into a desire of avoiding the public discussion upon a measure which will always be the pride of my life. This is the point upon which I am most anxious; but if another paper could be docketed ‘Representation of the Commons to the King, March 15, 1784,’—it would be so much the better. I beg your pardon for troubling you upon these things, which may appear trifles, but which are not so from the misconstructions that may be made.—I am very truly, dear sir, yours ever,—C. J. Fox.”

A few pages further on we find the following from Boswell. “My dear Sir,—The debts which I contracted in my father's lifetime will not be cleared off by me for some years. I therefore think it unconscientious to indulge myself in any expensive article of elegant luxury. But in the mean time, you may die, or I may die; and I should regret very much that there should not be at Auchinleck my portrait, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, with whom I have the felicity of living in social intimacy. I have a proposal to make to you. I am, for certain, to be called to the English bar next February. Will you now do my picture, and the price shall be paid out of the first fees which I receive as a barrister in Westminster Hall? Or, if that fund should fail, it shall be paid, at any rate, five years hence by myself or my representatives. If you are pleased to approve of this proposal, your signifying

your concurrence underneath upon two duplicates, one of which shall be kept by each of us, will be a sufficient voucher of the obligation.—JAMES BOSWELL. London, June 7, 1785."

Reynolds was either not so punctilious a man of business as his fellow clubbist and social intimate, or, on the other hand, he must have maturely weighed Boszy's proposal, for we find that he only endorsed his acceptance of it on the 16th of September following.

The collection of letters comprises others of interest from Dr. Johnson, Lord Erskine, the Bishop of London, the Princess Daschkau, and other persons of mark; and the scraps of the critical journal kept by Reynolds at Rome, Florence, and Venice will be esteemed by high-class *virtuosi*, and will go some little way towards supplying the profession with that information as to his particular practice and habits of study, when in Italy, which some have thought would be very acceptable.

Messrs. Kent and Bogue, of Fleet-street, have issued a manual which will have a large circulation. Taste, or—if the high art men will not concede so much—fancy for the fine arts is now so universal that the gentle and simple crowd who fill our exhibition-rooms take, almost to a man or woman, the liberty of being, or modestly desiring to be, critical. Hence the recurrent necessity for such handy books as *Painting Popularly Explained, with Historical Sketches of the Progress of the Art*, by Thomas John Gullick, painter, and John Timbs, F.S.A. We shall probably some day or other, after diligently perusing it, proceed to review this joint-stock performance at length in another part of our columns, but for our present purpose this announcement of a novelty in immediate connexion with the fine arts is sufficient. The preface is, at all events, ingenious. It answers the very probable query, why the literary co-partener to whose name "painter" is attached did not prefer, like and in the words of Annibale Caracci, "only to speak by works?" and while showing the worth to the non-professional world of some knowledge of the mechanics of painting, contends, logically enough, against the inference that none but the high-priests of the art may impart its mysteries. The joint authors appear to have collected and put together in a taking form—*ad populum*, he it understood—a great body of information respecting painting in fresco, oil, tempera, mosaic, encaustic, water-colours, miniature, missal, crayon, or pastel; on painting materials; and on legitimacy, illegitimacy, and pre-Raphaelism. This, far from ruining the profession, emptying the academical class-rooms, and driving the Gandishes to despair, will profit all of them, by stimulating the ardour and sharpening the acumen of drawing-room students and drawing-room critics, upon whose favour the material prosperity of art and artists must after all pretty much depend, and whose enlightenment the profession should watch with anxious satisfaction. We look favourably upon the alliance to this end between a competent technical painter and a literary man of Mr. Timbs's acquirements and practice, and fully expect that the public also will be of our mind.

A series of very powerful drawings, by Alexandre Bida, are exhibiting at the French Gallery, in Pall-mall. They are illustrative of Eastern life, and to say that they are, on the whole, the most remarkable specimens of crayon drawing that have been exhibited in this country is, we believe, no disparagement to our English artists, who, perhaps, wisely considering the sensitiveness of such works to the effect of our humid climate, have not, until comparatively a recent period, followed with much energy, or in any number, in the footsteps of Grouze, Girodet, and Nattier. Men of much critical power differ, of course, as to the legitimacy of M. Bida's practice. There are those, of course, who allege that simplicity and truth are sacrificed by his elaborate mechanism; and others who agree with Mr. Ruskin, that Turner's use of mechanical textures was a precedent which may be followed with advantage, and—when the resulting effect is successful—without censure.

"The Wailing-place of the Jews," a resort of Hebrew pilgrims near the supposed foundations of Solomon's Temple, presents every variety of that race. The Turk, the German, and the Hungarian are all recognisable. Their attitudes are admirably rendered, and their countenances finely expressive. The "Return of Modern Pilgrims from Mecca," a work rich in Eastern associations; the "Bashibazouk Guard-room at Cairo," the "Maronite

Priest at Lebanon," are all masterly in execution, as well as full of local colour and truth of sentiment.

It should be well understood that the body of the press and the commission-ridden public by no means include the staff of the Kensington Museum in their well-founded censure of the tyranny that persists in removing the national fine art property from the reach of seven-eighths of the metropolitan population. The officials in question are competent men, and work as enthusiastically in their several callings as though the result of their labours were within the public ken. They have just commenced a most valuable course of art lectures for the benefit of the select suburbs surrounding them, to which we are bound to call the attention of our readers who thereabouts do dwell. The first, "On Hindoo Art," by Dr. G. Kinkel, formerly professor of the History of Art and Modern Civilisation in the University of Bonn, and illustrated by the history, drawings, buildings, and sculpture of the Hindoos, was delivered on Monday last. Next Monday the same scholar will treat of Mohammedan Art. On the 7th of February comes Mr. Westmacott, of the Royal Academy, "On Sculpture in Relief." Others follow, Monday after Monday, on Majolica and other Ceramic Wares, and seem to promise so much amusement, that as we write we become more jealous at the seclusion of the institution from the general public, and the classes whose art education is especially desirable from a national point of view.

A story has obtained some currency that reminds us somewhat of the statue of Byron, that so long lay warehoused in this country, in default of an appropriate site being vouchsafed to it. It is said that during a temporary fit of friendliness the Archduke of Austria went so far as to offer the Emperor Napoleon III. a copy in bronze of Canova's statue of Napoleon the Great. The courtesy being accepted, Signor Pardini, of Milan, received a commission to cast one on a somewhat reduced scale. The work has been for some little time completed, but the relations of the parties to the transaction having been in the interim clouded over, the work remains unclaimed and undisposed of in the sculptor's studio. Pardini, thinking perhaps that Napoleons, though at a discount in Milan, might be rising on the Turin exchange, recently waited on his Imperial customer to take orders on the subject. The political quidnuncs who just now watch the flight of straws with such anxiety may be interested to hear the result of the conference. They can interpret as they please the archducal orders, which are reported to have been, "Wait a little longer."

A very fair specimen of the medallist's art has been produced in bronze by Messrs. Pinches, the artists to the Crystal Palace, in commemoration of the Burns centenary. On its obverse is a profile of the poet, composed—if we may use the word—in the absence of positive authority, from the Nasmyth portrait, the only one painted during his lifetime. On the reverse is the seal designed by Burns. The device on the shield consists of a shepherd's horn and crook, and a bush, with the motto "Better a wee bush than nae bield." The crest is a bird on a spray. The legend is, "In commemoration of the first centenary of the birth of Robert Burns, 1859," and the work is, on the whole, creditable to Mr. Pinches.

LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY.—At a meeting, on Tuesday, Sir R. Bethell, M.P., in the chair, a report was unanimously adopted condemning the proposal of erecting the new courts and offices on the area now known as Doctors' Commons, giving the preference to that site which was recommended, on the evidence of Sir Charles Barry, by the Select Committee of 1845, namely, an area of 7½ acres situated between Carey-street and the Strand, bounded on the east by Bell-yard, and on the west by Plough-court and Clement's-lane. The purchase of that site would involve an outlay of 675,074*l.*, but after deducting the value of the present courts, as ascertained by their sale, the value of the materials on the site itself, and other sums, would reduce the price to 172,224*l.* The cost of the new structure itself would be about 800,000*l.*, and should the House of Commons be unwilling to pass an estimate for a public work of such paramount importance, they might legalise the application of a portion of the suitors' fee fund, and of the fund arising from unpaid dividends in the Court of Chancery, to the purpose required, and so let free as much as 988,894*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird hoped Sir Richard would himself bring the subject before the House of Commons, and so ascertain the intentions of Government on the subject.

Theatres and Entertainments.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

It is, perhaps, as well for journals professing to notice musical doings that St. James's Hall is not expansive. The general fitness for concert purposes to which we alluded last week seems so well recognised and so eagerly taken advantage of by concert givers, vocal societies, entertainers, and so forth, that we view with some apprehension the claims of the institution upon our reporting space, though we entertain no fear of its overflowing our advertising columns. On Monday evening the musical world, or a portion of it, was gathered together at the usual "POPULAR CONCERT" at which Madame Viardot Garcia sang Pacini's "Il Soave e bel contento," and the Spanish airs as introduced by her in the *Barber of Seville*. She was rapturously applauded, as was also Mr. Sims Reeves, who, recovered from his illness, sang no less than five ballads in his best style. They were Hatton's "Good-by, sweetheart," and "Phoebe;" Mori's "Tell me, oh, tell me;" H. Smart's "In vain I would forget thee;" and, to crown all, "The Last Rose of Summer," not as arranged by Flotow for his opera of *Martha*. Mr. Brinley Richards gave his own beautiful and popular pianoforte variations upon Weber's "last waltz," and Miss Eyles was very favourably received in Macfarren's famous ballad "I've wandered by the brookside."

On Tuesday THE VOCAL ASSOCIATION, essentially composed of amateurs who wisely avail themselves of Mr. Benedict's great talent, and to whom he returns enthusiastic devotion, gave the first of the six "undress concerts" which are to alternate with six other "dress concerts" between this and the 8th of June. The chorus being very numerous and perfectly well-trained, the great features of the evening were their performance of Meyerbeer's "Lord's Prayer," Becker's "Little Church," Lachner's "Sunshine," and Mendelssohn's two part songs, "The Wandering Minstrels," and "In the Forest." "The Wandering Minstrels" is a light and glad strain which the ladies and gentlemen of the Society evidently take much pains with. It was zealously sung and conducted—*con amore*. The fine masses of the chorus were well brought out in the "Forest" part song, which, we might almost say, was as chequered with musical light and shade as the woodland itself. The extremely difficult trio by Mr. Benedict for female voices (unaccompanied), as intricate as an instrumental trio, and demanding marvellous flexibility from the contralto, was wonderfully performed by Miss Saunders, Miss Chipperfield, and Miss Binckes. The vocal soloists of mark seem to be Miss Harrington, who gave "With verdure clad" with much purity, and who exhibited power and quality in the duet from *Maritana* with Mr. Suchet Champion. This gentleman's voice is, to our thinking, well worth the notice of the numerous parties always on the look-out for tenors. It has a delicious quality in parts, and if not strong enough for the stage, where tenors are most in request, is destined, we imagine, to make a figure in chamber singing. Miss Binckes showed promise in "The Sleeper Awakened," of Macfarren, delivering the recitative remarkably well, and Miss Gresham was truth itself in the romantic reverie from the *Freischütz*, "Und ob die Wolke." The instrumentalists were Herr Daubert, who played well an inferior arrangement of "The Last Rose of Summer," and Miss Susan Goddard, a young pianist, who exhibited fair promise in a stately polka, a flowing melody by Schumann, and a most uninteresting prelude by Chopin.

On Wednesday the MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON gave their first concert for the season. This is a reunion of more pretension, and the evening's programme comprised much beautiful music. Madame Catherine Hayes, whom we grieve, while we rejoice, to see again in public, was imposing in the grand scene from the *Freischütz* and in that from *Guillaume Tell*. Signor Piatti performed in a masterly manner a concerto by Molique, and the band, under the excellent direction of that ubiquitous and seemingly indispensable conductor Mr. Alfred Mellon, who came express from Covent Garden, were superb in Mendelssohn's beautiful overture to *Melusine* and Beethoven's C minor symphony. The grand feature of this concert was Macfarren's "May Day" cantata. This work was written for the last Bradford Festival, and the great and original composer has gone in it far beyond his previous excellency. Admirably played and sung, it was indeed a great treat to the non-professional part of the audience, and was much appreciated by numbers of native and foreign musicians who were present.

Mr. Barnum, who announces, by the way, that he has refused an offer from Messrs. Routledge of 1200*l.* for the copyright of his lectures, writes us that he has added to his attractions a Bavarian Minstrel, who plays upon a certain whistle, pipe, or sife smaller even than the diminutive one played some time by the renowned Sardinian Plecto, and, *teste* Barnum, capable of producing "more peculiar and startling orchestral effects." Our rapid transition from Mendelssohn and Mellon to Barnum and his Bavarian may savour of the descent from the sublime, but somehow the one entertainment draws as well as the other. There are fools from folly,

and also fools for fun. Both classes together, our Yankee philosopher thinks, would more than fill the largest hall he could hire in London.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.

Time-honoured Madame Tussaud! She must by this time be ripe for a centenary, though she is yet, we apprehend, short of the mysterious antiquity achieved by the renowned Miss Linwood, of Leicester-square. We always go ourselves once a year, to call back and refresh our recollections of merry young days at Madame Tussaud's, just as the old maid will dust and rearrange her china, her keepsakes, her relics, and possibly her old love-letters. But when we go we can hardly invite Materfamilias and her treasures to bear us company; for, as we combine business with pleasure—if the truth must be told—and work off the tallow-show and the wax-work in one journey to Baker-street, our pleasure in the latter exhibition is materially interfered with by the intrusion of sights, sounds, and company unfavourable to sentiment or contemplation. Now it is a different thing, and with the catalogue of 1859 before us we can safely commend the collection to the public notice. It has of late years been carefully weeded, and well as, to use nurserymen's phraseology, new planted, and bears, after all, so little resemblance to the wax-work of our childhood, that we admit it to be a new exhibition, and well remembering what it used to be, we now pronounce it—with liberality unusual in persons of our age—even more interesting than it used to be.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—LESLIE'S CHORIR.

Polyhymnia is opening her floodgates, and a deluge of lyre and song is at hand. To chronicle the music meetings at St. James's would well employ one reporter, and there are signs that St. Martin's Hall will, during the season, demand the whole time of another. A host of choral amateurs met on Thursday at the first of Mr. Leslie's choral soirées, when a beautiful motet by that gentleman, sung by Miss Annie Cox (soprano), Miss Leffler (contralto), and the chorus, with harp and organ accompaniment, was well sung, and very much admired. As much may not be said of a new part-song for male voices, by Frank Mori, the failure of which, through imperfect study, seriously damped the energies and efficiency of the executants for the rest of the evening. We have an impression, at present subject to correction, that our composers and conductors are losing sight of the charms of harmony and the power of sound over their audiences in attempting feats of choral contortion. Pizzicato passages of "part-songs" à la mode Germanorum, have been over-vulgarised under the impression that they favour the expression of light and shade. For ourselves, we now begin to turn for refreshment to the resonant breves and majestic progressions of the middle-age writers. We had rather be dull with the composers of the Oriana madrigals, than sit and hear harmonies scientifically shivered, and singers worried by musical tetanisms, which it is a mistake to think are always agreeable to the paying public. Benet's madrigal "Take heed, ye shepherd swains, beware!" was perhaps the most successful piece in the whole programme on Thursday evening.

THE GRECIAN THEATRE.

A new drama called *Catherine Howard; or, Woman's Ambition*, has been played during the week at this popular theatre. It appears to have been adapted by Mr. Conquest from an older work, and abounds with those full-flavoured situations and effects which are appreciated by the audiences of the N.E. and S. districts. But whatever the standard of their dramatic taste, the north-easterners have at "The Grecian" a most convenient and well-ordered theatre, and a strong, permanent company of no small intelligence. The leading artist, Mr. Mead, who plays the *Duke of Ethelwold* in *Catherine Howard*, is one who grasps all the deeper sentiments of his various characters, has a fine sense of the picturesque in bearing and costume, and has diligently studied to modulate a powerful voice, which we can remember was once apparently beyond control. In *Catherine Howard*, the broad touches with which the author has dashed in the worst characteristics of "the bluff king," and several telling situations which occur in the course of the piece, were received, on the occasion of our visit, with much favour by a full house.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.

On Wednesday this society gave the *Messiah* as excellently as usual. Mr. Surman conducted admirably. The band was led by Mr. Tolbecque, and the choruses were executed effectively. If anything, the volume of sound was too full and powerful for the hall. The singers were Mr. Dyson, and Mr. Thomas, whose deep rich voice is fast enabling him to rank high as a basso. Miss E. Hughes and Mrs. Dixon sang with their usual taste and ability, but the honours of the evening were awarded to Miss Eliza A. Hack, who then made her first appearance before a London audience. This lady's voice is mezzo soprano, singularly sweet and clear. It is of great range, full in quality and perfect in intonation. Her style is chaste, and she has evidently been educated in the traditions of the classic school of music. Disdaining those artifices by which some seek to win applause, Miss Hack sang Handel's music with a fidelity and correctness that appeared to surprise as much as it gratified the

audience. Her articulation was extremely distinct, and each note was sounded with studied care. Possessing a fine organ, which has evidently been studiously and artistically cultivated, we are glad to hail Miss Hack as an acquisition to the London musical world.

CHIPS.—The dramatic news market is flat. *Satanella* at Covent Garden, and the pantomime at Drury Lane, draw crowds nightly, and most of the smaller houses, now that town is filling, seem to be doing well also. *The Sister's Sacrifice*, and Mr. Brough's extremely witty burlesque, are together filling the Lyceum. The Haymarket has a staunch public of its own, faithful as the renowned Dog Tray, whom, according to the song, even "grief could not drive away;" and it has the popular manager's own successful pantomime. The recent outrage upon Mrs. Selby, to whom, while she was acting, a party of stylish "gents" threw a funeral chaplet of *immortelles*, has contributed to swell the tide which the attractive *Maid and Maggie* and *Kenilworth* have caused to set in strongly upon the little Strand. A heavy melodrama, overweighted by injudicious attempts to lighten it, has appeared at the Adelphi, on which head the least said is the soonest mended. The annual meeting of the Drury Lane shareholders took place on Thursday, when it appeared from the accounts that the estate is solvent. A proprietor or two urged that the theatre was underlet at 4000*l.* a year, and a further sum of 155*l.* for extra performances. They referred to a former tenant at the rate of 10,000*l.*, but without stating whether said tenant had paid it, or for how long. The majority thought they were well off in having one who paid his rent punctually, kept the playhouse open and the property undepreciated, and stood fair before the world, through good and evil fortune, like Mr. E. T. Smith. They therefore voted that gentleman their thanks, and carried the report of the committee. A new and enlarged edition of the correspondence relating to the Dramatic College and Mr. H. Dodd has been forwarded to us, and will find its way, we hope, to the subscribers. We have, just before going to press, witnessed a part of the performance by Mrs. Forbes of *Julia*, in the *Hunchback*, and the very pleasing impression we have received induces us to regret that she did not select that play for her first appearance instead of the *Soldier's Daughter*. In Knowles's fine play her fine presence, professional aptitude, and admirable costume tell most advantageously, and were thoroughly appreciated. Miss Reynolds was a most pleasing *Helen*, and won much applause in the favourite scene with *Modus*.

THE BURNS CENTENARY.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE project of the Directors of the Crystal Palace, for celebrating with all due solemnity the hundredth anniversary of the birthday of the great Scottish poet, met on Tuesday all the response that could have been expected from the compatriots of the deceased bard. The London-bridge station of the railway was besieged from an early hour by an eager company, and at an unusually early hour the interior of the Palace presented all the crowd and bustle of a fair, the illusion being further strengthened by the stalls with which the nave was lined, and all of which offered for sale appropriate little souvenirs of the poet. Mr. Hayes, the superintendent of the Fine Arts department, had extemporised immediately under the great orchestra an exceedingly chaste and handsome "court of the poets," all the decorations of which had more or less reference to the business of the day. The court took the form of a semicircular architectural screen of classical design. At one extremity the sharp features of Voltaire peered forward, at the other the mild features of Alfieri presented themselves in marked contrast. Within was a goodly row, including the large massive features of Wordsworth, as Wordsworth was in his prime, the head of Campbell, the features of Moore, and the Phidian lineaments of Byron. There were also Coleridge and Scott, Cowper and Shelley, a goodly catalogue of illustrious men but yesterday, as it were, alive and practising their divine art amongst us. In the centre was the bust of Burns himself, of heroic proportions, and having a column and a pedestal to itself. This bust, the work of Mr. Calder Marshall, was much admired, and was strikingly like the well-known Nasmyth portrait, which is admitted to be the most correct likeness of the poet extant. In the wall of the court were a great number of little panels framed and glazed, and within them were arranged such relics of the bard as the enterprise of the directors of the company, aided by the kindness of contributors, had enabled them to bring together. There was also the Nasmyth portrait itself, bearing on its front the impress of truth.

At twelve o'clock the great organ pealed forth a strain of appropriate music, and a curtain being suddenly let fall, the whole of the poets' court and its precious contents were at once disclosed to the company. A loud cheer resounded through the building, and immediately the boys' band of the Caledonian Asylum played an inspiring Scottish air. From that moment, until two o'clock, there were relays of pipers, and a military band. In the concert which followed, a Mr. M'Davitt made a

creditable first appearance, and Misses Dolby, Lizzy Stuart, Ransford, and Madame Poma, were enthusiastically applauded in their ballads. After the first portion of the concert, Mr. Grove appeared upon the platform holding a mysterious packet, and received a distinct round of applause. Then the workmen proceeded to cover the front rail with scarlet cloth, which, when properly extended, showed in the centre the word "Silence," printed in large white letters. This hint was at once taken and obeyed. Mr. Phelps came forward and had a hearty recognition, which was succeeded by a death-like silence as he proceeded to open the large letter, which had been with due form handed to him by Mr. Grove. Another moment and he raises his voice—he has been requested to announce that the author of the successful poem is "Isa Craig, of Ranelagh-street, Pimlico." Now there is a general buzz and universal exclamation of "Who is Esau Craig?" Mr. Phelps's reading left nothing to be desired. Accustomed to speak to large audiences, he pitched his voice so that it reached the extremities of his immense circle, and his slow, measured accents gave its full value to every separate word. The reading was loudly cheered. At its termination a loud call was raised for the author, who, however, did not come forward.

After a short interval the concert was resumed, two or three well-known Scottish airs were sung, the whole audience joining in the chorus with excellent effect, and shortly afterwards the company began rapidly to disperse. We were informed that the second poem, which narrowly escaped being first, was the work of a youth named Myers, who is not more than fifteen years old.

THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.—A very large party of ladies and gentlemen connected with this association of Scottishmen in the metropolis, dined in the evening at the London Tavern. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. Marshall, president of the society, supported by Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. William Chambers, Professor Masson, Dr. Hodgson, Mr. D. Roberts, R.A., Mr. Calder Marshall, R.A., Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Major Adair, Mr. Robert Hepburn, &c. &c. The dinner was most elegant, and comprised several national dishes. After the usual loyal toasts, "The Undying Memory of Robert Burns" was proposed by Mr. Robert Hepburn in a speech of great eloquence, which we regret the crowded state of our columns prevents our giving at full length; at its conclusion the speaker was loudly cheered. A variety of other appropriate toasts were done honour to, and altogether a very delightful evening was spent.

DINNER AT THE GUILDHALL COFFEE-HOUSE.—Upwards of 100 gentlemen, chiefly from the land of the poet, dined together on this occasion at the Guildhall Coffee-house; Mr. Hannay in the chair. The customary loyal toasts having been given, enlivened with appropriate songs, the chairman proposed, in a very able speech, "The Memory of Robert Burns," whose many sterling qualities and few failings he compared to a rich field of corn—wherein a few weeds had grown up, standing out the more conspicuously from the golden hue of the grain, and the gaudy show of the poppies with which it was here and there dotted. He believed that posterity would yet do justice to the memory of a man who, living at a day when men and manners were much less refined than now, was one of nature's true nobility, for his poetical works formed only one of the phases in which his character might be viewed with advantage. Many other toasts followed, and the party separated at a late hour.

PROVINCIAL CELEBRATIONS.—The proceedings of the day were marked by the greatest enthusiasm at Dublin, Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol, Southampton, Shields, Cheltenham, Sunderland, Newcastle, and other great towns.

SCOTLAND.—The centenary was celebrated, on Tuesday, in almost every city, town, and village north of the Tweed, with the greatest enthusiasm. It is utterly impossible to give the merest outline of the speeches at the various banquets and festivals. The Scotch newspapers are filled from end to end with accounts of the demonstrations. At Edinburgh the speech of the evening at one grand banquet was delivered by Lord Ardmillan, and at the other by the Lord Provost. One of Burns's sons was present at Dumfries, and the other at Glasgow.

GLASGOW.—At the festival held in this city Sir Archibald Alison presided, and proposed the toast of the night to the memory of the poet in an admirable address. Mr. Monckton Milnes was present, and responded to the health of "The Poets of England." Colonel James Glencairn Burns, the son of the bard, made a short, manly speech, and the toast of "The Press" was with much delicacy left to a London editor to acknowledge, Mr. Lowe, of the *Critic*. In the course of his speech this gentleman remarked that, had journalism existed in Burns's time as it now exists, it would not have been to the "noblemen and gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt" that he would have had to look for patronage. Borne upon the wings of the press, his name would have gone forth to wherever the English language was known, and it might have been that, with a better appreciation of his genius, his grateful country would have found some occupation for his genius more congenial than that of an exilesman.

INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

THE GREAT NATIONAL HIGHWAY.
THE RAILWAY ROUTE TO INDIA.

Few men who set forth great projects live long enough to witness their realisation, and few to find their labours appreciated, and to receive a reward, nor are enterprises connected with India commonly exceptions to this rule. Waghorn did indeed open the overland route, but his pecuniary meed was small, and his widow's pension meagre. Melville inaugurated the application of auxiliary steam power for Indian ships, but it has made little progress. Raffles was disappointed in the labours of a life, and obliged to accept Singapore as the result of his efforts, when an empire had been thrown away, and Brooke now offers the Government a kingdom, which they reject. Sir Macdonald Stephenson has been, to some extent, more fortunate. Beginning with a plan for Bengal railways, he proceeded to lay down a gigantic and seemingly rash project for a scheme of railways and telegraphs between England and India. It was with considerable difficulty he succeeded in combating the Government, and forcing from them the concession and guarantee of that line which has received the name of the East Indian Railway, and which having been prolonged throughout the valley of the Ganges, on the east, by means of the Northern Bengal and other projected lines, stretches towards China, and on the west is promised connexion with the countries of the Indus.

This grand-trunk route he has sought to connect with Europe. Naturally, neither the Bombay nor the Madras line can put forth such pretensions, for they terminate on the ocean; but the great northern line points to the interior of Asia, and for the completion of a connexion with it Sir Macdonald has laboured. When he first took this in hand the endeavour seemed almost hopeless, and in Europe he could look for little attention; but in India our countrymen encouraged him, for they were themselves made more hopeful by the rapid progress of communication in the valley of the Ganges, where the steamer having superseded the native boat, they very well saw that the railway could successfully follow the steamboat. Sir Macdonald had, therefore, the sympathy of the Indian Governments and community, and, armed with this, he was able to negotiate in Turkey and Persia, and to ask for support from the home Government. As he did not demand money, but only letters to the ambassadors, he the more readily obtained this aid, and he proceeded to negotiate with the several Courts through whose territories the railway to India would pass. The English ambassadors were struck with the energy of the man who had taken on himself such a task, and they manfully co-operated with him. Among them were Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord Cowley, Lord Howard de Walden, Lord Normanby, Lord Ponsonby, and, at home, Lords Palmerston, Aberdeen, Clarendon, and Malmesbury. By the influence of these men Sir Macdonald had conferences with the statesmen of the Continent; but it was on Austria and Turkey that he made the most impression, and, indeed, those were the points where an effort was most important.

Into Austria two lines of railway were then in progress, one by way of Belgium, Prussia, and Bavaria, and the other by way of France, Baden, and Bavaria; therefore in those countries little was to be done, but in Austria the great effort was to be made, because if the Austrian lines could be got forward to the Turkish frontier, then Turkey would take up the railway system, and Turkey gained, Persia would follow, while the completion of the Punjab railways would encourage operations from the eastern end. Up to that time Austrian railways had gone on very slowly, and in 1850, when Sir Macdonald appeared at Vienna, the country was still suffering from the revolutionary war. That very war, however, has been the means of creating in Austria a more energetic and enlightened Government, has stimulated the cause of improvement, and brought into power many able men. True it is the Austrian Government had long been desirous of increasing its trade, particularly in connexion with the East, and had with that view encouraged steam navigation on the Danube

and the Black Sea, and done everything for the development of Trieste. Metternich was still influential, and he gave his personal attention to Stephenson, whilst the younger Ministers, Messrs. Bach and De Bruck, engaged eagerly in his views. They saw at once the full value of the work, and though it interfered with existing plans, they determined to make strenuous efforts to continue their lines to the frontiers of Turkey. At that time Stephenson was not able to visit Constantinople, but the cause was well supported.

In the course of a short tour Sir Macdonald received assurances of cordial co-operation from the Governments of Belgium, France, and Wurtemberg, and then proceeded to India to fulfil his duties in pushing on the works of the East Indian Railway. Thus, for a time, the Great National highway was left to take its own course, but on his return to Europe the subject was renewed. By that time many of the blanks in the line were filled up, and he was able to announce that a comparatively limited section would bring the line to Constantinople, whilst at the eastern end the whole Indian section was in progress or conceded. The leading members of the press accorded their support, and in May, 1856, the *Times*, to the surprise of the public, came forward to give its serious adhesion to the vast scheme of a line from London to Calcutta, which should be traversed in ten days. This announcement, instead of serving Stephenson's purposes, for a time thwarted them; it was thought to afford a good opportunity for other parties to come into the field, and it will be remembered a Euphrates Valley Railway and Telegraph Company was started, which has made little progress, but has materially retarded the main operations.

Sir Macdonald, driven off his own line, gave it up for a time, and devoted himself to the Red Sea Telegraph and the Smyrna and Aidin Railway, the successful prosecution of which have in the end put him in a position to resume his labours. After a series of efforts, which were much interfered with by the endeavours of some of the advocates of the Euphrates line, dog-in-the-manger-like, to prevent any other route from proceeding, the Red Sea line was granted. By pushing on the Smyrna and Aidin Railway, the first section of which was opened in November last, Sir Macdonald gave confidence to his supporters at the Sublime Porte, and on proceeding to Constantinople he was readily induced to engage in measures for promoting his original undertaking. This he considered could be best effected by inducing the Turkish Government to adopt a systematic plan for the formation of a railway system, on the same basis that he had got the Indian Government to adopt. The Government received him with attention, and he has proceeded to engage in the matter seriously, though he has no longer a personal interest to serve, and the state of his health does not allow him to devote, as formerly, his whole energies to such an enterprise.

The first step he took was the formation of a committee at Constantinople of the representatives of the concessions then made, to co-operate with committees of capitalists in London, Paris, and Vienna. Being uninfluenced by personal motives, so, too, no political or party bias has affected him, nor will such, we hope, interfere with his progress. His aim is to serve European purposes and not English alone, he asks for no individual commission, and he includes in his committee the Samsoon and Sivas, the Euphrates, the Kostendje, and the Smyrna railway representatives. There can be little doubt that the measures so begun will ensure the progress of railways generally in Turkey, and thereby of the portion belonging to the Great National Highway, but we shall pass over for the time any consideration of these arrangements to revert to the influence of the plan upon India.

Stephenson already looks forward to the time when India itself will become the centre of a railway system, and he is prepared for the extension of railways from Russia to the Indian frontier. He has shown a branch from the East Indian Railway penetrating through Nepal into Tibet and giving access to the Western Chinese frontier, but, curiously enough, he has stopped his map at a point where a branch devised by himself extends the East Indian Railway to nearer contact with China.

From Rajmahal his Northern Bengal Railway proceeds to Dinajpore, and thence to Boglipoore on the Burrampooter. Its northern extension to Darjeeling will be close to the Tibet frontier, but that the Burrampooter valley will be traversed by a railway there can be no doubt, and with the opening it affords for European exertions, perhaps at an earlier period than some other parts of India. In this valley our frontier is close to that of China, and it is by such a railway that the millions of Chinese emigrants will pour into Bengal.

Sir Macdonald shows a northern line of transit from the East Indian Railway through Afghanistan and Persia, and a southern route from the Scinde Railway and the western coast lines through Beloochistan and Southern Persia. The latter, running along the coast, and in so far under naval protection, he prefers to the northern line. When we look at his map, which extends from London to Calcutta, and reflect that most of the line in Europe is open or in progress, and that the same is to be said of the line in India, we can look more hopefully to the realisation of the central portion, part of which is already under the auspices of Turkey. The moment that the Indian lines are sufficiently advanced the Indian Government will become anxious to encourage a line through Beloochistan, and the approach of a railway to Persia will enable that country, even as Turkey has done, to compass the requisite financial arrangements.

NOTES ON INDIAN PROGRESS.

THE *Friend of India* refers to a very valuable article on colonisation in the Himalayas, showing that the subject is now well understood in India, and seriously taken up. The writer points out the numerous occupations particularly suitable to Englishmen. Such are tea, coffee, flax, and hemp growing, hop planting, iron and copper mining and smelting, coral mining, lime burning, brick making, machine works, lumbering, preparing forest products, brewing, distilling, tanning and fur-dressing, sheep farming, wool combing, grazing, cheese and butter making. Then there are many subdivisions of these employments, and numerous trades for the supply of the garrisons in the hills. The writer says that there is room in tea planting alone for fifty thousand small tea-farms on the frontier from Muneepore south of Assam to Cashmere. This is exclusive of those on the Ghauts, Vindhya, and inner ranges. He observes with truth that one English yeoman on each farm, with twenty or thirty Chinese assistants, would very much modify our position in India.

A very awkward circumstance has transpired in Cashmere, that ill-fated possession which has been put into the hands of the Jummoo Rajah instead of being thrown open to English occupation. An assault has been made on Lieutenant H. H. Godwin Austin, of the General Trigonometrical Survey, who was reviled as a Kaffir and left lying senseless on the ground, it is supposed at the instigation of fugitive mutineers. The conduct of the Rajah, on being required to obtain redress for this outrage, has been far from satisfactory, and is only one fact in addition to a series of acts which are well calculated to awaken the displeasure of our Government.

Assistant-Surgeon J. M. Cunningham, M.D., has been appointed to the medical charge of Nynee Tal. Lieutenant Maunsell has been appointed Executive Engineer of Aboo and Dessa.

The Nepal complication is not yet settled, for Colonel Ramsay, the late Resident, refuses to return to Katmandoo, even for one week; as he considers he should only expose himself and the Government to further insult from Jung Bahadoor. He has tendered his resignation, but this the Viceroy has declined to accept.

Mr. Theobald, on his return from his mission to England, has resumed his duties as Secretary to the Indigo Planters' Association.

Mr. E. C. Craster, of Maldah, a very energetic member of the civil service, who has done much to promote the Darjeeling and Assam roads, is about to return home.

Major G. Verner has been appointed Commissioner of Carracan.

Mr. Cuet has been appointed an extra Commissioner for the Punjab, in consequence of the increase of duties in that government. He is, it is said, to be stationed at Sealkote, with a salary of 3300*l.* a year.

The Government press in Bengal has fully succeeded as a means of saving the handiwork of the

writers, and 100% has been awarded to the superintendent of the Government press. The system of printing is to be extended to the financial department and the offices of the Treasury generally. The Government has ordered the purchase of a numbering machine. The sooner this work is transferred to the hills the better.

A very useful measure has been taken by the Government of India, which has sanctioned the erection of butts at Dappa for the target practice of the Calcutta Volunteer Guards.

We are glad that, notwithstanding a strong attempt to replace Mr. Kissory Chand Mittra, the late native magistrate of Calcutta, the Government has adhered to the report of Mr. Pelly Hinde and his brother commissioners, and refused to restore the delinquent.

An attempt is being made to restore in Bengal the system of judicial oaths, the fertile source of perjury, and, what is worse, false judgments. The administration of oaths in courts of justice is a blot on our jurisprudence; but, in a country like India, cunning in fencing with oaths beyond the ancient Pharisees, and abounding in forms of special, personal, and caste oaths, the result is to delude some of the English functionaries to admit statements, as statements on oath, the credibility of which requires severe examination. It is justly observed that the most effective measure is to punish with rigour all cases of false and corrupt evidence, and thereby discourage the iniquitous practices which now prevail.

The proceedings of the French in Cochin China are justly attracting attention in India, for the danger is there seen of any French settlement in that country, and that there is the full intention to establish dominions in those regions, there can be no doubt. It is observed that the great seaports of India are almost defenceless, and that although in India the French have only Pondicherry as a stronghold, yet it is of small resource, but if the French held one of the great river deltas of Cochin China, they could there maintain an army and a fleet, and could menace our Indian possessions. The danger is greater than this, and the attempts to build up a French empire in the East more insidious than a mere attempt on Cochin China, and having been sedulously followed up, and to a considerable extent successful, the full extent of the evil may now be apprehended. The French stations in the East now include Bourbon, Nossi Bay, in Madagascar, and the Comoro islands on the west, Pondicherry and Mahe in India, New Caledonia, Tahiti and the Society Islands. Through our folly the French have been allowed to play a part with us in China and Japan. Well may our fellow-citizens in India feel alarmed, and nothing but an increase of the English population, and securing the strongholds in the hills, will find confidence to clear and keep the natives in check.

The assumption by the Queen of the direct Government of India, has been announced by the Viceroy of India to the Ameer of Cabul and the chiefs of Kokhan and Khiva.

The Government have, it is understood, given directions for placing the name of the Queen on the dies of the Presidency mints instead of the name of the Company. The inscription of the Moguls of Delhi has been removed from the coins of the Nizam, but the name of the Queen should be placed on all native coins.

The Victoria Museum and Garden at Bombay, in commemoration of the Imperial era, are likely to be a success. 20,000% is required, of which 5000% was subscribed at the first meeting. It is reported that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., intends to give 2500%.

The missionary intelligence informs us that the Coorg Mission is to be reoccupied, the Basle Missionary Society having agreed to take charge of it. Dr. Trumpp, of the Scinde Mission, has returned. One of his German schemes is to perfect the Scindian alphabets by adding several letters to the Devanagari and Arabic alphabets as used in Scinde, and, to complete the confusion, he is having type cast. The simple way is to introduce the Roman character. Five German missionaries have been provided for the Malabar coast.

It is asserted that the first Bhattia Christian whose conversion was so lately announced at Bombay, has already returned to his ancient faith, and is now on a pilgrimage to a holy Hindoo place to purify himself.

The first masonic lodge, the Hope and Perseverance, has been opened in the Punjab.

The Madras Government has resolved to encourage native uncovenanted officers, who pass an optional examination in the English language, English arithmetic, book-keeping, history, geography, and political economy. They do not at present make these a part of the compulsory course.

The 64½ miles additional on the Government Indian Peninsular Railway were opened on the 15th December, making the total extent now open for traffic

177 miles. The value of Poonah as a great military establishment is now much increased. It receives its recruits, and supplies detachments for sea by its communication with Bombay, and inland it already communicates by Kheirgaum to Patus and Deeksal. The extension to Sholapore will be opened some months hence. Kirkee command has been suppressed, and Poonah is to be strengthened by the construction of a fort at the Sungum, wherein are to be placed the arsenal, commissariat, and other public departments, and which is to serve as a place of refuge for the dependents on the Government.

The Company are still advertising at home for tenders for the Nagpore branch, one of the cotton lines, a distance of 262 miles; it is divided into five contracts.

The electric telegraph is being developed in Bombay. Lines are open in progress so as to give a succession of alternative routes by Surat to Kurra-chee; by Goa and Cochin to Cape Comorin, to join the Southern Madras and Ceylon line; by Poonah, the Nizam's territory, and Nagpore to Calcutta. There are thus three routes to Calcutta, one by way of Agra, one by Nagpore, and one by Madras.

Numbers of young men are now proceeding to India to join the several railway and other works, or seeking engineering employment. They are obtained on moderate terms.

Commodore Wellesley, the Indian naval Commander-in-Chief, has proceeded to the Malabar coast to examine the district about Sedashevaghur and Toodir, which lie south of Goa, with a view to ascertain whether ports can be created to which vessels may run during the south-west monsoon.

Some changes have been made in the engineering department of Bombay. Major North, who held the anomalous office of civil architect of Bombay, is shifted to the post of superintending engineer of the southern circle; and instead of an architect being appointed to Bombay, another major, Major Kendall, has been sent to that city to be its civil architect!

Captain Scott, a military officer, by some other freak, holds the appointment of executive engineer for Gogo and the Guzerat posts, engineer of the Bombay dockyard, and engineer of the Bombay garrison.

A military officer is made architect, and another of these functionaries is supposed to act as military engineer, as an hydraulic engineer, and as naval engineer of a dockyard. It is no wonder that the Indian Government have a tenderness of pushing on public works.

As a worthy pendant to this, Captain Fellon is appointed to be executive engineer of the Scinde Canal department, continuing for the present on special duty in the political department.

This kind of joke is not peculiar to Bombay, for at Calcutta they have just appointed Captain A. Impey, first-class executive engineer, to be civil architect of Calcutta, and to be the arbiter of taste in the City of Palaces.

The sooner the distinguished officers of the military engineers are employed in their proper duties, and architects and engineers are employed in their proper duties, the better will it be for the army and civilians of India.

Forts and jungle continue to be cleared away in Oude. Roveah and Toolseepore are doomed.

The general rise of prices, which we have pointed out as one of the phenomena of Indian progress, is now matter of observation in Ceylon.

Yesterday, a paper was read at the United Service Institution, by Mr. Hyde Clarke, on the occupation of the hill regions as the seat of the English military force in India.

INDIA.

TELEGRAPHIC despatches have been received in anticipation of the Indian mails, by which we learn that Feroze Shah was defeated with much slaughter, by General Napier, on the 17th December, at Ranode, and pursued for eight miles; his force was again dispersed on the 23rd by troops from Poonah. Nana Sahib was reported at Churdah, in Oude, with 1500 men. Two rajahs with him have solicited Government for protection when they may be able to escape. Their messenger also appeals on behalf of the Nana himself for clemency to his family.

Papers and letters by the overland mail reached London on Thursday. The *Hurkaru* says:—

"War there is none left, and nothing but a dangerous, fierce, and scattered hunt remains. The rebel leaders who succeeded in bursting through our cordons and in crossing the Ganges were Feroze Shah, Luckur Shah, Peerjee Mossal Ally Khan, Golab Shah (who passes himself as a European), and Fazel Huqq, the Moulavie. This is Government news.

"The Nana was stated to be with the fugitive chiefs and to have crossed the Ganges on the 6th of the present month, in broad noonday, at some spot between Futteh-gur and Cawnpore. But the telegraph wire was cut by the rebels, and all exactitude of information prevented.

"The insurrection as an organisation is over. The duties of a rural constabulary have fallen upon generals, brigadiers, and majors. Lord Clyde himself has become but a chief of police in a disturbed country; while the more pugnacious chiefs fly hither and thither, and the Nana squats in a jungle negotiating terms of safety for his family and reading the English newspapers."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE *Phoebe* has arrived, with news to December 22nd. At the Cape, Pretorius was preparing for the subjugation of the Bechuana tribes and the expulsion of the missionaries from the Transvaal Republic.

The small-pox had almost totally disappeared.

An outbreak of Kaffir convicts took place at Tub-back, but it was immediately suppressed. One of the convicts was killed.

The Hamburg barque *Aragos* was wrecked in Table Bay on the night of the 30th ult., through neglect in not keeping the lead going.

Panda, the King of the Zulus, was in a dying state from gout, and it was feared that at his death there would be a war of succession.

Captain Bedingfield, R.N., had returned to Cape Town from the Livingstone expedition in the *Zambesi* by the *Lagea*, and returns to England in the *Sanspareil*, which, with the *Nankin* and *Pique*, had sailed on their way home from China. Some trifling misunderstanding between him and the leader of the expedition was said to be the occasion of his return.

CHINA.

THE telegrams received this week announce that nothing authentic had been heard of Lord Elgin's trip up the Yang-tse-kiang. The Chinese report that the ambassador's ship exchanged fire with the rebels in passing Moohoo.

The *Laplace*, with Baron Gros on board, got ashore on one of the Chusan Islands, and was towed to Shanghai by her Majesty's ship *Infexible*. His Excellency then proceeded to Hong-Kong by the *Aden*.

Mr. Reed, United States Commissioner, returns to America.

Canton was quiet. Affairs at Ningpo were bad. An alarming ure occurred in a central part of Hong-Kong on the 5th December.

Since Sir J. Bowring left on a visit to Manila on the 29th of November, the non-official legislative councillors have protested against the admission of another official member.

The Governor of Macao was said to be about to proceed to Siam to enter into a treaty with Portugal.

The state of affairs at Ningpo is alarming. From Foo-chow-foo and Amoy reports are favourable.

A rather alarming fire broke out in the centre of Hong-Kong on the 5th of December, and only by the most extraordinary exertions were the premises of the Oriental Bank Corporation kept from destruction. One fine building, the residence and godowns of Messrs. Schaffer and Co., merchants, and the offices of Mr. Tarrant, solicitor, were totally destroyed, together with four other houses.

EGYPT.

A LETTER from Alexandria of the 18th inst. says that the *Euryalus*, with Prince Alfred on board, is expected about the middle of February. The Viceroy intends giving him a magnificent reception. A visit this winter from the Grand-Duke Constantine of Russia is likewise spoken of.

The adoption of the reformed system of currency has been deferred to the 15th of February, so as to allow full time for a complete and careful revision of the Government tariff valuations of foreign coins. For this purpose a special council has been formed at Cairo; they are about to apply to the principal European Governments for official statements of the precise assay fineness and weight of their respective coinages.

Mr. Brunel has left Cairo on a trip to the upper country, and Lord Dufferin has also sailed for the latitudes of Southern Egypt and Nubia. Mr. Brunel on his return to Cairo will probably visit Suez; the Viceroy is desirous of having his opinion as to the project of transferring the port of Suez to the Bay of Ataka, some ten miles south of the present landing-place. The depth of water on this part of the coast would admit of the largest steamers being discharged close in shore, instead of lying, as at present, five miles from the landing-place; a breakwater would be necessary to protect the shipping. Mr. Robert Stephenson paid a cursory visit to the spot, prior to his departure by last mail for Marseilles, and his opinion seems favourable; but he thinks that the expense of constructing the jetty would attain the sum of 500,000% sterling.

MR. C. CHICHELEY FLOWDEN.—This gentleman has retired from the public service, having been at the Board of Control for upwards of forty years, where he ultimately succeeded to the assistant-secretaryship, which he held until it was abolished. On the changes which took place under the new Indian Act, he was transferred to the secretaryship of the Marine and Transport Department at the India Office.

COMMERCIAL.

CAPITAL—DEBT—WAR.

THE science of political economy was brought into notice by trade, and political economical questions have ever since been regarded as closely connected with it. The science is not, in fact, more exclusively connected with it than with any other of the businesses by which we all live. In consequence of the supposed connexion, however, we discuss in this place a question of economical science and of economical history which now requires elucidation.

Last week, in noticing in another part of our journal Mr. Capps's work on the National Debt, we pointed out that this was not a destruction, but only a transfer of property, and that apprehensions of national ruin from the debt, which have been often entertained and often deceived, were occasioned by misunderstanding the true nature of the debt. The recipients of the annuities charged on the national industry are some of ourselves, and the distribution of this portion of its produce amongst them by the debt no more impoverishes the nation, as a whole, than the gift of tithes to the Church, or rent to the landowner. The evils of war need no exaggeration, and if the 369,000,000% of debt incurred between 1801 and 1816 had been actually abstracted from the capital of the country over and above the heavy additional amount of taxation annually levied, as was stated last week by a contemporary, instead of an increase of population in that period of about twenty-one per cent., it must have been lessened from the loss of the means of employment and subsistence. Although the war increased the capital of the debt to the amount mentioned, every sixpence of which went to remunerate the growers of timber of which warships were built, and of food by which they were provisioned; the importers of hemp which supplied them with ropes and sails; the iron-masters who procured metal for cannon and muskets—in short, every sixpence of it which went to remunerate any of the parties who supplied the munitions of war—far from being abstracted from the capital of the country, replaced the capital of all these persons with a very considerable profit. On the whole, much the larger part of the sum borrowed was so employed. What the war actually destroyed—the amount of capital which it really abstracted from the country—was the value of the industry it wasted in killing foreigners, and in destroying their property, and the profit which would have accrued from that industry if not directed to a work of destruction. We could not do enormous mischief without inflicting on ourselves much injury, but not equal to the abstraction from the country of 369,000,000% of capital, or 23,000,000% per annum—nearly equal to the value of the wheat crop—for sixteen successive years. War, from its frequency, may be considered even now as a natural condition of the human species, and it should be satisfactory rather than otherwise to find it less destructive of human welfare than is commonly represented.

The error we have pointed out grows from the erroneous notion entertained of capital by political economists. They represent it as saving and as supplying the means of employment for the people. At the same time, they admit that all capital, like all other wealth, is annually either used or consumed and is annually reproduced, the repairs of implements and instruments of all kinds being tantamount to a continual reproduction. We who live in an age of marvels have learned that new inventions which supersede old capital—as railways have, to a considerable extent, superseded turnpike-roads—and destroy the value of saving, are the main sources of new employments for the people and of the progress of society. While the railways were in course of construction through a series of years by engineers, navvies, and their helps, all the classes of society not engaged in making railways were employed in their usual avocations of growing corn, making cloth, building houses, &c. &c.; and clearly the railway-makers' wants were not supplied through all the period by anything saved, but by the productive labour of all these other classes. Capital is a certificate of property. It is a bank-note, a right to a share of the national debt, a deposit in a bank—and was merely the means of transferring the portion of the annual produce which belong to the capitalist by virtue of the law

conferring it on him, to other persons, such as the railway-makers, and it was in no other wise instrumental in the promotion of railways. Capital, therefore, is not the means of employing the people; one species of industry employs and pays another; and consequently the evil of a national debt or the evil of war, limiting our view to its expense, is to be measured exclusively by the misdirection of industry. Many other employments misdirect it as much as war, and in proportion they are equally destructive.

In pointing out Mr. Capps's error, we referred to the condition of the people during the war between 1793 and 1815, and mentioned that it was much deteriorated. We find this view amply confirmed by the journal we have alluded to. The increase of population in England and Wales in the interval—partly of factory workers reared from pauper children sent from the metropolis and agricultural districts into the manufacturing towns, or partly of Irish and their descendants who flocked into England, was unquestionably attended, as all who remember or have read of the period must be well aware, by a great deterioration of the condition of the multitude. Accordingly, the *Economist* states that in the first fifteen years of the century the total quantities of articles imported had not increased, though the population had 21 per cent.; that the consumption of tea had fallen off two ounces per head; and the consumption of sugar three pounds per head, and that of these articles, 80 per cent. is consumed by the middle and lower classes. These are very decisive proofs of the deterioration of the working people of this part of the empire, for the middle classes made great advances in the first fifteen years of the century.

A statement, however, subsequently made by our contemporary, shows how much more mischievous can be other misdirections of industry even than the destructive employment of the soldier. It was not, he says, until about 1832 that the state of exhaustion in which the war left the country was overcome. At the end of sixteen years of peace, therefore, the country was in no better condition than at the close of war; and those sixteen years, though the industry of the people never slackened, were not more conducive to the welfare of the people than sixteen years of war. Speaking of the shipping, he adds, it was not till 1834 that it had recovered what it had lost between 1815 and 1823. In those eight years of peace, therefore, the shipping interest went to decay, and in that period Mr. Wallace and Mr. Huskisson undertook their reforms of the commercial and navigation laws chiefly in order to relieve the shipping interest. Their exertions, however, were of little avail, and no political regulation sufficed to promote trade and restore continuous prosperity to the country till the necessities of the case compelled our most unwilling legislators first to reduce the tariff and afterwards to abolish the corn laws. The next turning point, however, was 1830, when the distress and discontent of the people, after fourteen years of peace, drove the Tories from office and enabled the Whigs to pass the Reform Bill.

The measures of Sir R. Peel are referred to by our contemporary as having led, during the last fifteen years, to extraordinary prosperity. Now, one of those measures, the greatest and best of them, was the abolition of the corn laws enacted in 1815. It is well known that crimes augmented rapidly in England and Wales between 1805—the date of the first criminal returns—and 1815. But it is also equally well known that subsequent to 1815, and especially between 1815 and 1819, and down to so late a period as 1842, crime continued to increase. In peace, after 1815, poverty and crime made more rapid advances than in war. Was this the consequence of peace, and of the prostration caused by the war? Certainly not. How could peace stop the increase of our shipping and the extension of our imports? What stopped both was the law passed in 1815, which Sir R. Peel supported for thirty-one years, and abolished in 1846. At the former period England, in spite of the extension of her agriculture, had become virtually dependent on foreign countries for a large portion of the food of the people. The corn law

forbad the importation of food, and of course it equally forbad the exportation of manufactures to pay for it. It forbad, therefore, the employment of shipping, and it forbad the manufacture of cloth. The corn law, therefore, was the plain and palpable cause of the sad condition of the country between 1815 and 1832, which the *Economist* now refers to the exhaustion of war. The corn law was the cause of the people wanting employment, and of the poverty and of the crime which increased after the peace. The corn law was a misdirection of the industry of the nation, more mischievous even than war. Between 1816 and 1819 peace was continually made the scapegoat for the consequences of the laws of our landowning Legislature. For society this is a great lesson, and therefore we now refer to it. We are all anxious to procure a reform of Parliament—let us take care that we make it a fair representation of industry, or this may be again misdirected by a law causing far greater calamities to the people than even pestilence or war.

INSURANCE AGAINST WAR.

THE rumours and apprehension of war have been revived in the week. Large preparations are making, large contracts for provisions are entered into, and in the face of these facts pacific assurances lose their force. Consols, instead of going up above par, the price in January, 1853, when the Bank minimum rate of discount was, as now, at 2½ per cent., are depressed to 95½, and all other securities are proportionably low. The railway traffic shows a large increase as compared to last year. "Manchester," said the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday, "is as flourishing as ever I recollect it." The other places and other interests are nearly equally well off, and yet the apprehensions of war paralyse enterprise and depress the value of all kinds of securities. Suppose—a moderate estimate—the amount of property affected be only 2,000,000,000%, a depreciation of 2 per cent.—and probably the rumours of war cause a much greater depression power—will produce a depreciation in the whole to the extent of 40,000,000%. Over the revenues of every state in Europe the moneyed and mercantile classes hold a large mortgage, and when they see the mortgagors inclined to ruin their property, have they not a right, are they not bound, to try and restrain them? At Lloyd's, extra premiums are exacted and readily paid for war risks. People are accustomed, therefore, to insure partially against the evils of war. Insurance against fire is general; in grape-growing countries people insure against the destruction of hail-storms. Practically, people insure alike against the visitations of Providence and against human negligence or malevolence. Why should they then not have on the same rule an insurance against war? Properly organised, it might prevent war and save all the premiums actually paid at Lloyd's and other places, and the still heavier premiums paid, without in the end obtaining security, in delayed enterprise, deteriorated property, and painful apprehensions.

The great political principle of modern times theoretically recognised by all writers, and practically acknowledged in every representative Government, and in every country where a representation is demanded, is the ascendancy or superiority of the whole people. Nowhere now in civilised Europe is a system of government theoretically justified which has not nominally for its basis the welfare of all the people. Nowhere are the laws made exclusively for the benefit of the Church, the aristocracy, the king, the bureaucracy, or the army, but professedly for the whole people. In theory, then, as in fact—for all moral power depends ultimately on physical power—the democracy is now the acknowledged master of society. In fact, it is another name for society. The classes now suffering from apprehensions of war are extremely influential. They have it in their power, by their own exertion, to insure themselves against its evils. They may even unite in different countries, or rather to pass the word to one another, declaring against war loans and war taxes (and it is useless for them to complain of the effects of these if they will not prevent

them from coming into existence), to put a stop at once to the desire for war on the part of the rulers in Europe. These cannot move without money. A determined resistance announced in good time to all loans for war would cut the comb of every war-cry in Europe. But the democratic—the moneyed and trading classes—will not exercise their power. Forgetful of the saying that "God helps those who help themselves," they will rely on diplomatists who are talking of congresses, on ministers who like vast expenditure, and on sovereigns who pant for military glory, and they will not take proper means to insure themselves and the world against war as they insure their houses and their property against fire and wreck. They will rather complain lustily of the evils after they have come. By the expense of a few letters—by a union merely—without collecting any large funds, without even paying any premium but the most insignificant one, the moneyed and trading classes might insure themselves against a war in Europe. Were they to go a step further, and subscribe even a very insignificant per-centage of the sums they would save by avoiding a war, in order to form a fund for maintaining peace, they would effectually insure this great object, and merit the approbation of mankind in all after ages. No statesmen are now more reprobated than those who have burdened the industry of various countries with enormous debts for carrying on wars, much more justifiable than any wars in Europe could now, by any possibility, be.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

London, Friday Evening.

Nothing is now so remarkable about trade as the fact that there is nothing to say of it. Business is in all its branches remarkably quiet and steady. The only speculation we hear of, or an approach to speculation, arises from an apprehension that the products of Russia may not come forward very readily, and a disposition is accordingly evinced to hold tallow and other Russian produce, or purchase in expectation of these articles becoming dearer. Other articles, too, likely to be in increased demand from the probability of war, are inquired after; but there is no inclination to speculate. Tea, in consequence of reports of short crops to come forward, has a tendency upwards, otherwise all the markets are amazingly still. This does not imply, however, diminished sales for home and general consumption, for, according to the accounts from all the manufacturing districts, their population is everywhere fully employed and well paid. The large purchases made day after day and week after week, of stock on account of the savings banks, is referred to as a proof of the well-being of the multitude. In another part of our journal we insert a brief notice of the pauperism of England and Wales to the end of 1858, which shows how completely England has recovered from the convulsion of 1857. This circumstance, combined with the very favourable condition of our manufactures, of which the raw materials are plentiful and cheap, and the price of the finished article high and in demand, justifies the opinion that the real business of the country—as opposed to speculation—is not only extremely sound, but very extensive and profitable. In spite of the rumours of war, which keep people uneasy, the year, as it advances, promises to be very prosperous.

The rumours of warlike proceedings on the Continent have checked business in the manufacturing districts to some extent. It is beyond doubt that the Continental orders are greatly fewer than they would otherwise have been if the horizon were not so overshadowed by hostile appearances. We are aware that there is a large and influential party which abhors the idea of war, but it must not be left out of sight that it is not the strength of the reasons urged against or for war which operate on people's minds so much as the unceasing warlike movements—whether offensive or defensive it is impossible to say with certainty—which are visible among the great European powers. The transactions of the week have been restricted by the feeling of uncertainty which prevails, but altogether there has been a fair amount of business done, and trade may be said for the present to be at a stand-still, though sanguine hopes are entertained that the storm will soon blow over and that looms will assume full activity. The cloth trade has not been quite so brisk as last week, but as warehousemen are quite full of orders for India, and contracts are on hand which it is expected will extend into April, there is no abatement in prices. For most kinds of goods a good many of our manufacturers have been fully employed on orders still on hand. The Indian demand shows no cessation; nearly every kind of fabric suitable for

the Indian market is in considerable demand, and prices are firm, and, if anything, moving upwards.

MANCHESTER.—As far as the yarn trade for the German and other continental markets are concerned there is much dullness. For cloths the demand is quite equal to the supply, and long-cloths and T-cloths particularly are in very good request. It may be said, although the market is not quite so animated as last week, that business continues sound and prices firm.

LIVERPOOL.—The cotton sales have been moderate this week. There is no particular change in the aspect of business, but of course the uncertain feeling which is getting abroad is not without its prejudicial action on commerce.

LEEDS.—The cloth halls were very fairly attended this week, and an average amount of business was transacted. Very fine goods are not much in demand, but the lighter and cheaper fabrics continue in much request, and profitable prices are readily obtained.

BRADFORD.—No alteration in our market has occurred worth repeating. The price of wools remain firm. Noils and shorts are in steady demand and at good prices. The worsted yarn market has not been quite so brisk this week. The continental demand is next to nothing, dealers declining to make purchases until they have assurance that peace will not be disturbed. The home trade is tolerably good, but the prices of yarns are a little easier. In cotton yarns nothing to speak of in the way of business is doing, but prices keep up very well. The machinery for worsted goods in the districts continues to be well employed. Altogether it may be said that operations are checked by the prospect of war.

LEICESTER.—The hosiery trade is still well employed. Yarns are in fair demand, and the superior descriptions of wools are fetching high prices.

NOTTINGHAM.—The lace trade is slowly improving, but, at all events, it is improving. Manufacturers produce, however, with great caution, and will not accumulate stock.

BIRMINGHAM.—Trade is good but not brisk. In the iron districts of South Staffordshire and Wales a fair amount of business is doing.

GLASGOW.—The tone of the markets is dull, and prices in departments of produce are rather lower. For goods and yarns, however, prices are firm.

COAL TRADE.—The coal trade is very fair. We have pleasure in stating that the strikes are reported to be at an end, though in one or two insignificant instances cases of folly are still to be met with.

HOME, COLONIAL, & FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE principal feature of the week is the considerable business effected in saltpetre, almost wholly for the completion of foreign Government contracts. The circumstance has occasioned some remark as occurring coincidentally with the warlike preparations going on in various parts of the Continent; but, of course, these contracts were advertised some time ago, and their execution would not have excited greater interest than was induced by their announcements but for the untoward turn in political matters, and the consequent suspicion with which every movement in connexion with war material is now regarded. Beyond this, the markets have presented the same steady aspect as heretofore, most of the leading products having met a satisfactory home demand, whilst current values have in general sustained their wonted stability. Continental orders have, however, come in but slowly, and this, as well as the marked absence of speculation, may be to a great extent set down to the prevailing apprehensions in the public mind.

CORN.—The supplies of English grain on offer at Mark-lane have been moderate, and the demand steady for all good and dry samples, which realised fully the previous value. Choice old white commanded 50s. to 52s.; primest new, 47s. to 49s.; runs, 45s. to 46s.; choice old red, 44s. to 45s.; dry new, 43s. to 44s.; good runs, 41s. to 42s.; common to fair, 37s. to 39s. Foreign wheat was steadily held, but the purchases were limited. Primest Dantzic at 52s. to 55s.; good mixed, 50s. to 52s.; Brabant and Lorraine, white, 45s. to 46s.; red, 43s. to 44s. French wheat was in comparatively large supply, 40s. to 43s. per qr. No improvement can be quoted in the flour trade, which remains inactive at irregular prices. The top price of town made is 40s.; town households, 38s.; country ditto, 31s. to 32s.; whites, 38s.; prime seconds, 29s. to 30s.; Norfolks, 28s., and in some cases rather less. French is less saleable; fair qualities 38s. to 41s.; Paris marks, 30s. to 37s.; American barrels are worth 24s. to 26s.; good, 22s. to 28s.; sown, 20s. to 21s.; grinding barley, of which rather larger arrivals have taken place, has sold 6d. cheaper; but choice malting and distilling samples have made former prices; malt is 1s. per qr. cheaper, 60s. being the top price of Ware; 60s. to 64s. for sleep

samples of fine; and 55s. to 60s. for inferior to good common grades; Egyptian beans have arrived largely, but have not varied materially in value; choice English are comparatively scarce and bring full rates; peas are dull of sale, and rather cheaper; Russian oats have come in somewhat heavily, and have been purchasable at about late rates, but other descriptions have brought full, and in some cases higher, prices for all good corn.

CORN ARRIVALS.

	English.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat	qrs. 8438	—	12,976
Barley	„ 4255	—	19,934
Malt	„ 13,261	—	—
Oats	„ 10,605	—	18,495
Beans	„ 1123	—	8826
Peas	„ 395	—	7
Flour	brls. 239	—	1975
Ditto	skts. 19,352	—	5918

LONDON AVERAGES.

	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	4057	at 44	5
Barley	1902	„ 34	0
Oats	2131	„ 23	9
Beans	433	„ 36	10
Peas	209	„ 42	3

SEEDS.—The week's arrivals of linseed are 11,500 qrs., of which 10,600 qrs. are East India and 900 Berdianski. The tendency of prices is in the buyer's favour. Fine Bombay, on the spot, 55s.; Calcutta, 51s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; 51s. accepted for Taganrog. But few of the numerous cargoes off the coast have sold, about twelve still remaining on offer. The last sale was at 52s. 6d. to 52s. delivered U.K., but 6d. less would now have to be taken. Morshenk seed has sold at 42s. f. o. b., August shipment. The mild weather still operates against the sale of rapeseed: fine Calcutta is worth 52s.; fine Bombay, 63s.; inferior to good, 44s. to 56s. Oil-cakes have met a slow demand, and in some cases have gone rather cheaper.

POTATOES.—Trade is slow, but supplies being short prices are rather higher. York Regents, 90s. to 105s.; Scotch, 80s. to 95s.; cups, 75s. to 85s.; Dunbar Regents, 85s. to 100s.; French, 60s. to 75s. per ton.

PROVISIONS.—At Newgate and Leadenhall the demand has been dull, but prices steady generally. Beef, 2s. 6d. to 4s.; mutton, 3s. to 4s. 2d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. to 4s. per stone.

LIVE STOCK.—The show at market has been by no means large, nevertheless trade has ruled dull, and quotations are barely supported. Beef has declined 2d. per stone. Veal advanced 2d. to 4d., from the limited supply.

COALS.—Considerable arrivals to-day caused a decline of 6d. per ton. Hetton's and Haswell, 18s.; Russell's, 16s. 6d.; Lambton's, 17s. 6d.; Hartley's, 15s. per ton. 100 ships at market to-day. 250 reported at sea.

SUGAR.—The market opened with a good current demand for grocery and refining kinds, but closed to-day with less activity. Quotations have not varied materially. Havannah sugars are slightly cheaper, the proportion of these imports on offer being large. All other descriptions of good useful qualities have made full prices to a slight advance. The principal transactions have included 1656 hds. West India, Barbadoes, at 41s. to 45s. 6d. for low to fine yellow; about two-thirds of 18,000 bgs. Mauritius, in auction: fine grainy, 49s. to 50s.; semi-grainy, 44s. 6d. to 46s.; low to good grocery, 40s. to 48s. 6d.; brown, 36s. to 39s.; 16,000 bgs. Bengal: low to good white Benares, 48s. 6d. to 49s.; grainy, 45s. to 48s. 6d.; Gurputtah dated, 41s. 6d. to 43s. 6d.; 10,000 bgs. Madras: grainy, 43s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.; Benares, kind, 46s. to 46s. 6d.; low soft date 31s. to 32s.; 4000 bxs. Havannah: florette, 46s. to 48s. 6d.; yellow, 41s. to 45s.; 1000 casks Cuba: Muscovado, 40s. to 45s. for low to fine yellow; a floating cargo 1500 bxs. Havannah at 80s. for a near port, and one of 3500 bgs. Paraiba at 24s. 9d., for Gothenburg. Refined sugars meet a steady sale without change in price.

COFFEE.—With diminished stock in first hands and continued good deliveries, the market is firm, but transactions restricted by the limited supplies brought on offer. A moderate business has been done in native Ceylon at 58s. 6d. to 59s. for superior; 50s. to 51s. for good ord.; and 48s. to 49s. for common and doubtful qualities. Neillgherry Hill coffees have sold at 71s. to 82s., per cwt. for small to good bold close made. Floating cargoes are still inquired for on continental account, and two have changed hands, the one, 3500 bags Rio, at 44s. 4d. for a near port; the other, 8000 bags St. Domingo, at 48s. 6d. for the Mediterranean.

TEA.—The China advices have induced considerable demand for congous generally, but for the medium grades more especially, and quotations have advanced 1d. to 1d. per lb. Common congous have sold at 12d. to 12½d., at which the market is to-day firm.

RICE.—The demand has subsided, but holders continue firm, and in the few transactions that have occurred, former prices have been paid.

SALTPEETRE.—A very considerable business has been concluded, the week's sales on the spot being estimated at some 20,000 bgs. (1800 tons), the greater portion, it is said, being for the Sardinian Government. Prices

have thus been run up 1s. to 2s. per cwt., 13 to 2½ per cent. having made 39s. to 43s. A large business has also been done for arrival, the exact terms of which have not transpired. Of English refined, 150 tons were sold, and the price is advanced to 44s. to 45s. To-day the market is comparatively quiet, and quotations hardly so firm.

INDIGO.—The market is quiet, but steady. The declarations for the sales of the 8th proximo are 7170 chts.

COCHINEAL.—Large public sales have been brought forward, and a fair proportion realised at 1d. per lb. decline, but to-day sales were impracticable, except at a further reduction, and of 400 bags put up only about 50 sold.

METALS.—The changes this week have not been very important, and the trade in the aggregate has been dull, rather than otherwise. Spelter has, however, attracted greater attention, and some rather large contracts have been made at 22½ 15s. to 22½ 17s. 6d. both on the spot and for arrival. Scotch pig-iron has been inactive at 53s. to 53s. 3d. per ton.

HIDES.—At the public sales of East India hides 161,560 kips, 9499 tanned kips, 4113 buffalo, were offered, and 136,000 kips, 6458 tanned kips, 3067 buffalo, sold. There was a steady demand and good qualities at full prices. Common and medium sorts, of which a large quantity were offered, brought irregular prices, and in some instances were not saleable unless at a decline. Calcutta tanned of good quality brought 20d., and Bombay 15d. per lb.

HEMP and **JUTE** remain inactive at late rates.

COTTON.—The markets have been heavy under the influence of large arrivals at Liverpool and increased crop estimates from America; 3,600,000, to 3,700,000 bales being now named. The week's business at Liverpool is 40,000 bales at prices establishing a reduction of 1-16d. on Mobile, and 1d. on fair Upland. Orleans without alteration. Stock, 433,000 bales. Week's import, 125,693 bales. In London the sales are 1800 bales, at rather easier prices.

ORZA.—Linsed has sold largely for the United States, and prices have ranged from 29s. 6d. to 29s. 9d. on the spot, and 30s. for deliveries up to June. Rape oil is dull of sale: fine foreign offers at 46½ to 46½ 10s., and brown 42½ 10s. to 43½; English, 41½. Sales of foreign refined have been made for monthly deliveries, October to December, at 44½. Olive oils remain out of demand: Gallipoli, 49½ 10s. to 50½; Spanish, 47½ 10s. to 48½; Mogadore, 44½. A small cargo of Tarento now shipping sold at 45½, c. f. and l. to the United Kingdom. Coconut oil is in moderate demand: Cochin at 40½ to 43½; Ceylon, 39½ to 39½ 10s. Palm is dearer, in consequence of the improvement at Liverpool and the rise in tallow. Fine Lagos commands 41½ 10s. The stock of sperm oil is in few hands, and firmly held at 98½. Common oils meet little attention: pale southern, 34½; pale seal, 36½; cod, 31½ 10s. per tun.

WHALEFIN.—A small cargo Davis Straits has been taken for export at 560½, to the undersigned, at half price, beyond which nothing of moment has transpired, but there is apparently more disposition to sell. Polar quoted 580½; north-west, 450½; southern, 400½.

TURPENTINE.—Of rough, 600 brls. have arrived, and sold at 10s. 9d. per cwt. Spirits are rather lower, and 40s. accepted for American in barrels.

TALLOW.—During the past week our market has been steady, at an advance of 3d. to 6d. per cwt. The trade generally are still out of stock, and the demand has been very fair, though buyers have purchased only to satisfy immediate wants. Town tallow is said to be a little more plentiful. It is supposed that a quantity of Y. C. is still to be provided for the March contracts, and it is therefore possible that we may be influenced by speculative operations before the end of that month. The import to the 1st of May next will be less than it was during the same period in 1858, and our stock will leave only a moderate quantity to meet the early arrivals from St. Petersburg in May and June. By the last advice the market was firm at 167½ 10s. down for August, and 164½ on spot. Exchange, 86½. The market closes quiet at 52s. 6d. spot; 53s. 6d. to 53s. 9d. January to March; 53s. 9d. March; 52s. 8d. to 52s. 6d. April to June; and 52s. 8d. to 52s. 6d. October to December. The public sales of 280 cks. to-day went off briskly. Australian beef, 51s. 9d. to 52s. 6d.; South American, 46s. to 52s. 3d.; Odessa, 52s. 9d. to 53s. 6d. Town tallow, 55s. Rough fat, 2s. 10½d. Melted stuff, 88s. 6d.

THE WELSH IRON TRADE.—The new year has commenced favourably for the Welsh iron trade; a slight advance has taken place in the price of bar-iron, and the arrival of several fresh orders has increased confidence, which it is anticipated will be further strengthened as the spring advances. The large works at Tredegar are now supplying extensive orders, while from the important works of Ebbw Vale, Nantyglo, Blaena, and Blaenavon the accounts are decidedly good and cheering. There is a partial slackness in some parts of Glamorganshire, particularly at Aberdare, where work is slack and orders few; but a revival is anticipated, as the demand from America is becoming better, and there is a good inquiry from France and Russia.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE half-yearly meeting of the South Eastern Railway Company is called for the 24th of February, and that of the London and South-Western Railway Company for the 10th of February. At the latter the lease of the Salisbury and Yeovil Railway will be submitted for approval, as well as a proposal that "instead of the lease of the Portsmouth Railway, already authorised, that undertaking should be transferred absolutely to this company upon similar terms."

Mr. J. W. Childers, High Sheriff of Yorkshire, has been elected chairman of the South Yorkshire Company. The office was held for many years by the late Dr. Dymond.

The engineer of the Northern Bengal Company has completed the survey of the line, and has reported to the Bengal Government that there is nothing to prevent the formation of the railway across the Ganges from the main line of the East Indian Railway at Rajmahal to Malelah, and thence to the foot of the hills of Darjeeling, at a comparatively moderate cost.

The report of Sir Macdonald Stephenson, on the result of his personal inquiries in Smyrna and Constantinople, has been received, from which it appears that the first section of the railway of forty miles out of Smyrna will be opened in September next. The document contains several matters of interest in connexion with the whole question of railway communication in Turkey.

The half-yearly meeting of the Great Western Railway Company is called for the 11th of February, and will be made special, to approve leases of the Bridport Railway, and the undertaking of the Great Western and Brentford Railway Company.

The half-yearly meeting of the Eastern Counties Railway Company is called for the 24th of February.

The annual meeting of the English shareholders in the Royal Swedish Railway Company is called for the 24th of February.

The *Daily News* asserts that it is not true that the dispute between the Brighton and London and South-Western Railway Companies has been terminated by the dissolution of the injunction. The Brighton Company have given notice of appeal. Meanwhile, the prospect presented to the proprietors of both companies is that the cost of the warfare will far exceed the sum represented by the dispute between them.

At a meeting of the directors of the Preston and Longridge Company, held at Preston on Monday, an instalment of 12,000l. of the purchase-money of the above railway by the Preston, Fleetwood, and West Riding Company was handed over to the directors. Next Saturday the money will be distributed among the shareholders at the rate of 5l. a share.

The last section of the Dundalk and Enniskillen line, about four miles in length, is to be opened to Enniskillen on Tuesday, thus completing the line throughout from Dundalk to Enniskillen.

The half-yearly meeting of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway was held on Wednesday at Manchester. The directors' report was adopted unanimously, and the meeting concluded with declaring the usual preference dividends, payable on the 9th February, and re-electing the retiring directors and auditor.

A meeting of the Severn Valley Railway Company is called for the 23rd February, and will be made special, to consider an agreement for the working of the line by the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Company.

A meeting was held on Thursday of the London and Brighton Railway Company, M. Leo Schuster in the chair, when, after some discussion, a dividend of 8½ per cent. for the half-year was agreed to, making 6 per cent. for the past year, leaving 3182½ to be carried to the next account. A motion to discontinue travelling on the line on Sundays fell to the ground for the want of a second.

The half-yearly meeting of the North Eastern Railway Company is called for the 18th of February, at York, and will be made special, to consider a proposed amalgamation with the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company. Pending an application to Parliament for an act sanctioning this arrangement, it is proposed to make a traffic agreement.

The dividend of the London and South Western Railway Company is officially announced at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, against 5½ at the corresponding period of last year.

NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS.—Mr. Gabrielli returned by the last steamer to Australia, having completed the arrangements between the Government of New South Wales and Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, for the construction of railways in that colony. Mr. Wilcocks, another of their agents, will go to Australia by the February mail, and has chartered a large ship, which will sail in the course of next month, filled with railway plant of every description requisite for carrying on the works with energy.

BILLS FOR RAILWAYS.—On Tuesday the examiners of bills declared that in respect to the following bills, the standing orders of both Houses of Parliament had been complied with. Before Mr. Smith:—Llanidloes and

Newtown Railway, Great Northern and Western (of Ireland) Railway, Epping Railways, Portsmouth Railway, Midland Railway, Gloucester and Cheltenham Tramway Abandonment. Before Mr. Frere:—Bridport Railway, Kensington Station and North and South London Junction Railway, Vale of Llangollen Railway, Norwood and Streatham Railway.

FRENCH RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.—The *Ingenieur* publishes the following list of the works which are to be undertaken by the French railway companies during 1859:—"The Orleans Company is to expend, in addition to 8,000,000f. applicable to the payment of the works of 1858 on the 1464 kilometres (¾ of a mile each) of the old network in operation, a sum of 2,500,000f. for the bridge of Bordeaux and the five kilometres of junction line adjoining. The line from Nantes to Chateaulin, which was to have been completed by the 20th of June, 1860, will not be so until 1862, and it will stand in 1859 for a sum of 10,000,000f. It is said to be in contemplation to expend a sum of 100,000f. for improving the passage through Nantes, and 2,000,000f. will be devoted to rolling stock and a double line of rails on the roads now being constructed. The works of the Central Orleans network and the Pyrenean lines will absorb nearly 39,000,000f. The Northern Company is to expend 15,000,000f. for the line from Namur to Dinan, and will besides occupy itself with the works from Paris to Soissons, Senlis to Chantilly, and Hazebrouk to Arras. The Ardennes Company is to carry on the works on the line from Sedan to Thionville and from Charleville to Givet. The Eastern Company will have to complete the works of the Vincennes line, those from Thionville to the frontier of Luxembourg, from Nancy to Gray, and from Strasbourg to Kehl, and will continue the works of the great bridge over the Rhine. The Mediterranean Company is to expend 5,000,000f. on the line from Marseilles to Toulon, and 5,000,000f. on its old lines. It will also commence the works of certain eventual concessions, which present but slight difficulties; among others, that from Toulon to Nice as far as Hyères. The Geneva Company will devote 10,000,000f. to the completion of the passage through Lyons and the laying down of a second line of rails from Amberg to Macon. The Western will have to finally settle in 1859 for the works between Caen and Cherbourg and between Caen and Mézidon, the sum to be so paid being as yet not known. It will also execute the lines from Lison to St. Lo (19 kilometres), from Coulbœuf to Falaise (7 kilometres), from Lisieux to Honfleur (13 kilometres), and from Rennes to Redon (70 kilometres). It will also devote 2,000,000f. to the renewal of the rails on the Havre line."

CAPE TOWN RAILWAY.—The Company have received information, under date December 21, per the mail steamer *Phœbe*, of the arrival of their engineer and staff at Cape Town on the 14th December, and that they had already commenced staking out the line.

EAST SUFFOLK RAILWAY.—This line is expected to be opened for traffic in March, and the extensions to Yarmouth and Lowestoft will, it is stated, be ready for traffic by the same date. The East Suffolk line proper extends from Halesworth to Woodbridge, where it joins a branch of the Eastern Union Railway. The extensions to Yarmouth and Lowestoft will shorten the distance by railway to London by about thirty miles.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

THE Madras Irrigation Company have had an intimation that the guaranteed interest of 5 per cent. on the 47,000l. received from the deposit of 1l. per share will be allowed by the India Council from and after the 31st instant.

At the meeting of the Consolidated Copper Mines of Cobré a dividend was declared of 1l. per share. The report stated that there had been a falling-off in the past year in the ores raised of about 78 tons, and an increase in the make of precipitate of about 80. During the last two months the production has been above the average. The general stagnation has affected the price obtained for ores at Swansea; but, dating from the November sale, an improvement has taken place.

There was a meeting of the proprietors of the Western Bank of London on Thursday, Mr. Roebuck, M.P., in the chair, when a report was presented which stated that, after allowing 1410l. 12s. 2d. for rebate on bills not yet due, writing off bad debts, and defraying all current charges, a balance of 5676l. 17s. 5d. would remain for distribution, which the directors proposed to dispose of in the following manner, viz. a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, and to appropriate 500l. to a further reduction of the preliminary expenses, and leaving 2176l. 17s. 5d. to be carried forward to the next account. The report and accounts were adopted, and Mr. Harbottle was elected an auditor in the place of Mr. Nettleton, who has resigned. A sum of 1000l. was voted to the directors as a remuneration for zeal in the affairs of the company.

It is understood that the directors of the Electric and International Telegraph Company have decided upon recommending a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the last half-year.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Name of Company.				Name of Company.				Name of Company.					
No. of shares.	Amount of shares.	Amount paid up.	London.	No. of shares.	Amount of shares.	Amount paid up.	London.	No. of shares.	Amount of shares.	Amount paid up.	London.		
T.	F.			T.	F.			T.	F.				
84543	12	10	Ambergate, &c	Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead, 5½ per ct.	48810	20½	13	Ditto New	d4	d4
Stock	100	100	Birkenhead, Lancashire, and	Stock	100	100	Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent.	100	all	all	Ditto Bonds 1876	108	108
			Cheshire Junction	Stock	100	100	East Anglian, Class A, 5 and 7 p. c.	103	103	100	Ditto 1873 without op.	108	108
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	Stock	100	100	— Class B, 6 per cent.	118	118	25000	Ditto 5½ p. ct., 1877, ditto	100	100
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	Stock	100	100	— Class C, 7 per cent.	112	112	25000	Madras guar. ½ per cent.	184	184
Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per	117	117	50000	Ditto ditto 5 do.	204	204
Stock	100	100	East Anglian	Stock	100	100	cent., No. 1.	116	116	50000	Ditto 4½ per cent. Extension.	194	194
Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties	Stock	100	100	— No. 2.	134	134	25000	Ditto Thirds ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, class A	Stock	100	100	— New 6 per cent.	85	85	125000	Ditto Fourths ditto	par	par
Stock	100	100	— class B	Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, 4 per cent.	123	123	25000	Scinde	p1	p1
Stock	100	100	East Kent	Stock	100	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent.	113	113	25000	Ditto	214	214
28000	25	25	East Lancashire	Stock	100	100	— 5 per cent. Redeemable at	108	108	30000	Ditto New	p1	p1
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	Stock	100	100	10 per cent. pm.	113	113	25000	Ditto Punjab	d1	d1
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	Stock	100	100	— 4½ per cent. do.	108	108	25000	Trinidad (limited) Scrip.	pi	pi
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	Stock	100	100	Great Southern and Western						
Stock	100	100	— A stock	Stock	100	100	(Ireland), 4 per cent.						
Stock	100	100	— B stock	Stock	100	100	Great Western, red. 5 per cent.						
Stock	100	100	Great Southern and Western (I.)	Stock	100	100	— con. red. 4½ per cent.	94	94	42500	Antwerp and Rotterdam	5	5
Stock	100	100	Great Western	Stock	100	100	— irred. 4 per cent.	88	88	82939	Belgian Eastern Junction	1	1
18000	50	50	Lancashire and Carlisle	Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 per						
18000	16½	14½	— Thirds	Stock	100	100	cent.	145	145	100000	Dutch Rhenish	d4½	d5
24000	16½	15	— New Thirds	Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, New, guar.						
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	Stock	100	100	6 per cent.	113392	4	4	Great Luxembourg Constituted	7	7
48444	16	6	— F. 167.	Stock	100	100	London and S.W., late Third.	168	168	26595	— Obligations	84	84
67500	9	7	— 97. shares	Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln,	70	70	400000	Namur and Liege	374	374
11900	11½	11½	London and Blackwall	Stock	100	100	3½ per cent.	p2	p2	265000	Northern of France	33	33
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, and South C.	Stock	100	100	Midland Consolidated, 6 p. ct. Stk.			300000	Paris and Lyons	53	53
244000	12½	7½	London and North-Western	Stock	100	100	— Bristol and Birm., 6 per ct.	146	146	27000	Paris and Orleans	7	7
Stock	100	100	— Eighths	Stock	100	100	— 4½ per cent. pref.	105	105	83334	Royal Danish	9	9
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	Stock	100	100	Norfolk Extension, 5 per cent.			31000	Royal Swedish	7	7
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	Stock	100	100	North British	114	114	10	Sambre and Meuse	6	6
50000	10	3	Metropolitan	Stock	100	100	North-Eastern — Berwick, 4 per	99	99	26757	— 5½ per cent. Pref.	8	8
Stock	100	100	Midland	Stock	100	100	cent. pref.			300000	West Flanders	24	24
Stock	100	100	— Birmingham and Derby	Stock	100	100							
20000	50	50	Midland Great Western (I.)	Stock	100	100	— York, H. and S. purchase	p2	p2	20000	MISCELLANEOUS.		
22320	25	25	Newport, Abr., and Hereford	Stock	100	100	North Staffordshire	244	244	25	Australian Agricultural	36	36
Stock	100	100	Norfolk	Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, and Wolver-			50000	Australian Royal Mail	1	1
60000	50	34	Northern Counties Union	Stock	100	100	hampton 6 per cent.	125	127	350	Atlantic Telegraph (Limited)	270	270
Stock	100	100	North British	Stock	100	100	Scottish North-Eastern Aberdeen			6000	British and Irish Mag. Tel. A	42	42
Stock	100	100	North-Eastern — Berwick	Stock	100	100	guaranteed 6 per cent.			3261	Do. B. 7 per cent. till 1862	21	21
64115	25	16½	— G. N. E. Purchase	Stock	100	100	— 7 per cent. 6 Pref. Stock			11739	Do. C.	15	15
Stock	100	100	— Leeds	Stock	100	100	— 3½ per cent. Pref. Stock			8915	Canada	1	1
Stock	100	100	— York	Stock	100	100	South Devon, Annuities 10s.	11	11	200000	Crystal Palace	1	1
168500	20	17½	North London	Stock	100	100	South Eastern 4½ per cent. pref.	106	106	30000	Do. Preference	5	5
Stock	100	100	North Staffordshire	Stock	100	100	South Yorkshire, 4 per cent. guar.	19	19	34364	Eur. and Amer. Steam (Limited)	2	2
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, and Wolvn.	Stock	100	100				80000	Eastern Steam	111	110
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	Stock	100	100				700000	Electric Telegraph		
Stock	100	100	Scottish N. Eastern Aberdeen Stk.	Stock	100	100				40000	Electric Telegraph of Ireland	1	1
Stock	100	100	Scottish Midland Stock	Stock	100	100				70000	English and Australian Copper	1	1
Stock	100	100	Shropshire Union	Stock	100	100				20000	European and Indian Jn. Tel.	15	14
Stock	100	100	South Devon	Stock	100	100				20000	General Steam Navigation	d1	d1
Stock	100	100	South-Eastern	Stock	100	100				50000	London Discount	1	1
Stock	100	100	South Wales	Stock	100	100				200000	London Gen. Omnibus Company	1	1
27582	20	20	South Yorkshire and River Dun.	Stock	100	100				30000	Mediterranean Electric Telegraph	64	7
3273	18		Do	Stock	100	100				12000	Mediterranean Ex. Tel. (Limited)	d1	d1
Stock	100	100	Vale of Neath	Stock	100	100				30000	National Discount Company	1	1
										188676	North British Australasian	1	1
										25000	North of Europe Steam	1	1
										50000	Oriental Gas	1	1
										120000	Do. "New Shares"	par	par
										30000	Peel River Land and Min.	3	3
										20000	Peninsular and Oriental Steam	82	83
										50	Do. New	p13	p13
										10000	Rhymney Iron	26	26
										15000	Do. New	7	7
										15000	Royal Mail Steam	137	137
										200000	Scottish Australian Investment	38	38
										14200	South Australian Land	1	1
										75000	Submarine Telegraph Scrip.	1	1
										50000	Do. Registered	1	1
										10000	Trust and Loan Company of Upper		
										400000	Canada	11	11
										20000	Van Diemen's Land	68	68
											Victoria Docks		
											Do. New		

ENGLISH STOCKS.				ENGLISH STOCKS.				FOREIGN STOCKS.				FOREIGN STOCKS.			
Fri.				Fri.				Fri.				Fri.			
Bank Stock, div. 5½ p. c. ½-year	228			Do. do. Scrip.				Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent.				Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p. ct. in 2 st	113½		
3 per ct. Reduced Anns	904			Do. Bonds, 4 per cent., 10007.				Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent.				Ditto 4½ per cent.			
Ditto for Opening				Ditto under 5007.				Ditto 4½ per cent. 1858.	94½			Sardinian Bonds, 5 per cent.			
2 percent. Consols Anns	95½			Bank Stock for account Aug. 5				Ditto 5 per cent., 1829 and 1839				Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent.	454		
Ditto for Opening				3 p. ct. Cons. for account do				Ditto 5 per cent., 1843				Ditto 3 per cent. Deferred	304		
New 3 per cent. Anns	904			Ditto for Opening do				Ditto 4½ per cent., 1858				Ditto Passive Bonds			
Ditto for Opening				India Stock, for account do				Ditto 4½ per cent., 1858				Ditto Com. Cert. of Coupon not rd.			
New 3½ per cent. Anns				Exchequer Bills, 2d. and 1½ d. p. day				Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent.				Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent.			
New 2½ per cent. Anns				Ditto 10007.				Ditto Deferred 3 per cent.				Ditto 4 per cent. Guaranteed			
5 per cent.				Ditto 5007.				Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent.				Venezuela 5 per cent.	44		
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860				Ditto Small				Ditto 3 per cent.				Ditto Deferred 2 per cent.	17½		
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859				Ditto Advertised 1½				Dutch 3 per cent.				[Divs. on above payable in London.]			
Ditto exp. Jan. 5, 1860				Ditto Bonds, A 1858 3½ p. ct.				Ditto 5 per cent. Bonds.				Belgian Bonds 4½ per cent.			
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860				Ditto under 10007.				Dutch 2½ p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders				Dutch 2½ p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders			
Ditto April 6, 1860	184			Ditto B 1859				Grenada Bonds, New Active, 2½ p. c.	5½			Ditto 4 per cent. Certificates	101½		
India Stock, 10½ per cent				Ditto under 1000.				Ditto Deferred				Peruvian Dollar Bonds			
Do. Loan Debentures	99½							Guatemala	20½			FARES			
								Mexican 3 per cent.	91½			French Rentes, 4½ per cent.	97½	104	
								Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent.	47½			Ditto 3 per cent.	68½	304	
								Ditto 4½ per cent. (Urbarren)							
								Portuguese Bonds, 3 per cent., 1853							

* 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.
22500	20½ per cent.	Australasia	40	25 0 0	92	20000	6½ per cent.	National Bank	50	25 0 0	48
10000	7½ per cent.	Bank of Egypt	25	25 0 0	26	25000	20½ per cent.	New South Wales	20	25 0 0	20
0000	5½ per cent.	Bank of London	100	50 0 0	60	50400	12½ per cent.	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25 0 0	20
20000	0½ per cent.	British North American	50	50 0 0	60	25000		Ottoman Bank	20	20 0 0	67
32200	5½ per cent.	Char. of India, Australia, and China	20	10 0 0	d14	20000	14½ per cent.	Provincial of Ireland	100	10 0 0	67
4500	5½ per cent.	City Bank	100	50 0 0	65	4000	14½ per cent.	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	67
20000	0½ per cent.	Colonial	100	25 0 0	67	12000	5½ per cent.	Ionian Bank	25	25 0 0	67
25000	0½ per cent.	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	17	12000	12½ per cent.	South Australia	25	25 0 0	67
25000	0½ per cent.	Eng. Scot. and Aust. Chartered	20	20 0 0	22	4000		Ditto New	25	25 0 0	67
35000	0½ per cent.	London Chartered Bank of Australia	20	20 0 0	22	32000	19½ per cent.	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	67
20000	12½ per cent.	London and County	50	20 0 0	67	8000	20½ per cent.	Ditto New	15	3 0 0	67
30000	22½ per cent.	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	67	100000		Union of Hamburg	50	10 0 0	67
50000	14½ per cent.	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	67	60000	15½ per cent.	Union of London	50	10 0 0	67
10000	10½ per cent.	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	67	3000	3½ per cent.	Unity Mutual Bank	100	50 0 0	67
25000	16½ per cent.	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	67	4000	3½ per cent.	Western of London	100	50 0 0	67

MONEY MARKET AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY EVENING.

We have had another week of rumours of war and of preparations for war, to which no clue can be given, which has kept the stock market in a state of uneasiness, and yet it is without animation. In it, money is a complete drug, less in demand than stock, and nobody wants to borrow it. In the general market money is very plentiful, and, as last week, the best bills are discounted at 2 per cent. The Bank returns show an unusual amount of public deposits for this period of the quarter; and that this large subtraction from the circulating medium is not felt is a proof of the general abundance of money. At present the doubts about political events very much impede the demand for money, so that they influence every branch of business.

To-day, the prices from the Paris Bourse came first flat, then better, and finally flatter. Our own funds were scarcely moved all the day. Consols opened at 95½, and closed at the same figures, the business done being very trifling. In Foreign Stocks nothing was done, and the prices of them all tended downwards. Our railways, in consequence of the traffic returns being good, and the dividends comparatively good, are firm and seem to require nothing but an assurance that peace will not be disturbed to make a start upwards. No stronger proof can perhaps be found of the general sluggishness of all the markets for securities than the fact that the arrival in the course of the morning, in London, of 661,000*l.* of gold from Australia had no effect on them. They were not improved by the announcement.

The decline which has already taken place in the value of the loans recently negotiated is an unfavourable augury for any new loan. Moneyed capitalists are beginning to be sensible, we believe, that they will materially injure their own interests by raising loans for war purposes, and they rather set their faces against them. A very high figure is mentioned as the terms on which any such loans can be negotiated, and we trust that the moneyed men will merit the approbation of their countrymen by not readily contributing to provide in England funds for a war which will injure the prosperity of the world. Bills on Vienna are scarcely saleable, as nobody will now send, or has money to send, to that city.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		£	£
Notes issued.....	33,031,885	Government debt..	11,015,100
		Other securities...	3,459,900
		Gold coin and bullion.....	18,556,885
		Silver bullion.....	
			£33,031,885
BANKING DEPARTMENT.		£	£
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....	10,698,807
Reserve.....	3,258,769	Other Securities.....	16,595,620
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Commissioners of National Debt, Savings Banks, and Dividend Accounts).....	6,520,053	Notes.....	12,321,100
Other deposits.....	15,037,304	Gold and Silver Coin.....	620,069
Seven Day & other Bills.....	807,370		
			£40,236,490
			£40,236,490

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 27th day of January, 1859.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, January 26.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

MICHAEL PARKER, Kingston-upon-Hull, ironmonger.

BANKRUPTS.

CHARLES HENRY JELLY, Oundle, Northamptonshire, timber merchant and machinist.

HENRY NIX, Werrington, Northamptonshire, miller and corndealer.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Eastbourne, Sussex, builder and brickmaker.

WILLIAM SIDDONS, Kingscliff, Wansford, Northamptonshire, timber-merchant.

JOHN BAYN, Norwich, milliner.

GEORGE ROOTS, Osprey and Faversham, Kent, stone merchant and contractor.

WILLIAM BARKER and WILLIAM THOMAS BARKER, Burslem, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturers.

DANIEL WHEAT, Bristol, haulier and contractor.

JOHN ATKINSON, sen., Ripley, Yorkshire, flax spinner and corn miller.

FREDERICK COX, Liverpool, straw-bonnet manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

GEORGE ALLAN GOURLAY, Glasgow, upholsterer.

ULRICH WINTED, Edinburgh, watchmaker.

THOMAS CURRIE, Kilmarnock, joiner.

Friday, January 28.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

THOMAS SUTHERS, Mytholmroyd, Yorkshire, reed maker.

BANKRUPTS.

RICHARD ANDREWS, Homerton, stationer.

CHARLES WILLIAM HILL, Birmingham, anvil maker.

JAMES WOODROW, Ryde, Isle of Wight, hotel keeper.

JOHN PEARSE, Worcester, licensed victualler.

EDWARD BARRETT, Torquay, lately livery stable keeper.

JAMES TYLER and WILLIAM EVAN TURNER, Worcester, hop and seed merchants.

PHILIP WILLIAM SANDERS, Smethwick, spade and shovel manufacturer.

GEORGE BENCH, Cheltenham, innkeeper.

HENRY FOLLETT, Dartmouth, ship builder.

ROBERT STEWARD, Park Tavern, Park-road, Battersea-fields, licensed victualler.

JESSE MACHIN and WILLIAM CATLING, Skinner's-place, Size-lane, shipping agents.

CHARLES FOX OPPENHEIM, John-street, Minorities, master mariner.

WILLIAM HUNT, sen., William-street, Lisson-grove, greengrocer.

WILLIAM JENNINGS, Rochester, carpenter.

HENRY NIX, Werrington, Northamptonshire, miller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

HUGH FRASER, jun., Aberdeen, commission agent.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Perth, solicitor.

MALCOLM M'INTOSH, Portree, general merchant.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—On Saturday was issued an account of the public income and expenditure in the years ending March 31, 1857 and 1858. The total income from Customs and Excise was, in 1857, 41,782,302*l.*; in 1858, 41,186,357*l.*; from stamps, in 1857, 7,396,685*l.*; in 1858, 7,470,627*l.*; from assessed and land taxes in 1857, 3,114,445*l.*; in 1858, 3,150,762*l.*; from property and income tax in 1857, 16,050,670*l.*; in 1858, 11,396,435*l.*; from the Post-office, in 1857, 29,099,131*l.*; in 1858, 3,038,113*l.*; from crown lands, in 1857, 443,478*l.*; in 1858, 417,909*l.*; from other ordinary revenue and other resources, in 1857, 1,908,174*l.*; in 1858, 1,596,887*l.* The total income in 1857 was 72,794,885*l.*, and the total ordinary expenditure 76,042,750*l.*, the excess of expenditure over income being 3,247,865*l.* The total income in 1858 was 68,257,090*l.*, and the total ordinary expenditure 70,612,553*l.*, the excess of expenditure being 2,355,463*l.*

PORT OF LONDON.—The general business of the port has not been active during the past week. The number of ships reported inward was 212, and of those cleared outward 93, including 8 in ballast. The actual exports of British manufactures have been limited, those to China being very light. Of the vessels now on the berth, loading outward, 54 are for the Australian colonies, 6 for China, 2 for San Francisco, and 1 for Vancouver's Island.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—Messrs. Power and Weatherby, who suspended payments during the last half-monthly settlement in consequence of the panic in foreign shares, having paid their differences in full, have been unanimously readmitted by the committee of the Stock Exchange.

THE COMPTON D'ESCOMPTE.—Advices from Paris state that the fusion of the new bank, which has been so long projected, with the Comptoir d'Escompte is almost decided upon. The capital of the latter would, in this case, be increased by forty or sixty millions of francs (1,600,000*l.* or 2,400,000*l.* sterling). The principal difficulty will probably consist in the settlement of the council of administration.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna, TrieseMAR, No. 1, is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhoea, and exhaustion of the system. TrieseMAR, No. 2, effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which capsules have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TrieseMAR, No. 3, is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English physician treats with mercury, and to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TrieseMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may be on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, price 1*l.*, free by post 1*s.* 6*d.* extra to any part of the United Kingdom, or four cases in one for 3*s.*, by post, 3*s.* 2*d.* extra, which saves 1*s.*; and in 5*l.* cases, whereby there is a saving of 1*l.* 12*s.*; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpurga, Lislemand, Roux, &c. Sold by D. Church, 78, Gracechurch-street; Bartlett Hooper, 43, King William-street; G. F. Watts, 17, Strand; Proud, 229, Strand; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Sanger, 143, Oxford-street; London; R. A. Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; and Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Air—variations in the temperature—dryness and moisture of the atmosphere—chiefly produce disease. They not only affect the health, but the perfection of the species. Hence, the noblest of the human race are in the Caucasus, because a medium temperature ever there prevails. In England, but too frequently, Russian cold and Italian heat divide the day—excessive changes which few can bear with impunity. Colds, influenza, consumption, fever, dysentery, are the diseases usually springing from our variable climate; these, in their early stages, may be readily cured with Holloway's remedies, which neutralise in the blood the morbid products of the changeable and impure atmosphere, brace the relaxed frame, prevent inflammation in the robust, and annul fever.

ABERNETHY'S PILL FOR THE NERVES AND MUSCLES.

INVALIDS who suffer from Lowness of Spirits, Want of Sleep, Loss of Appetite, and Bilious Attacks, will hail this medicine as a great blessing. It acts by purifying the blood and by restoring the stomach, liver, and bowels to their healthy state, and thus eradicates melancholy, weakness of limbs, &c. The smallest size box will be quite sufficient to convince any invalid of the extraordinary virtues of these pills. Price 1*s.* 1*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* a box. Agents—Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street, and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street. Any medicine vendor will procure them.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.

THIS old-established Herbal Preparation has a miraculous effect in all Scorbatic Complaints, quickly eradicating all impurities from the blood. Indeed, a finer purifier of the blood cannot well be conceived, the pale, sickly complexion speedily being converted to the rosy hue of health. Ladies should have recourse to this preparation, instead of using the dangerous cosmetics now so much in vogue. Price 2*s.* 9*d.* and 1*l.* a bottle. Wholesale Agents—Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street. Any London or country medicine vendor will procure the above for any customer.

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.R.S.L., No. 7, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London, W.C. Consulting hours eleven till four daily.

NERVOUSNESS, EPILEPSY, MIND

and HEAD COMPLAINTS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, &c., their Causes and Cures.—AN ESSAY; the result of a long and extended practice in the treatment of nervous maladies, head affections, indigestion, relaxation, debility, &c., and intended as a source of easy reference for the non-professional reader. By A. PHYSICIAN. Few diseases are more prevalent, less understood, and consequently more erroneously treated, than the above, to which thousands of invalids, whose prolonged sufferings have been an enigma to their friends, trace their position; while in most cases the immediate cause of those complaints remains unknown to them, and any treatment, in the absence of this knowledge, becomes uncertain, often fruitless. Where ordinary resources prove abortive, the use of the microscope is not unfrequently attended with the happiest results, the long-concealed cause of much misery being thereby brought to light, and a correct and generally successful mode of treatment at once indicated. The object of this work is to clear up some matters of vital importance that have hitherto remained obscure, and to point out to the nervous and hypochondriacal invalid the means by which he may arrive at a state of health to which, in all probability, he has long been a stranger. The above will be sent post free on receipt of twelve postage stamps, by Mr. RUDGE, 4, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

SELF-CURE.—AMERICAN TREATMENT.

TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

CHARLES WATSON, Member of the Reformed Medical College, U.S.; the Society of Medicine, Rouen; the National Academy of Sciences, Paris; and Fellow and Honorary Vice-President of the Imperial African Institute of France, 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, continues to issue, on receipt of six stamps, "THE GUIDE TO SELF-CURE."

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

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

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

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