

Frederick Guest Tomlins, Publisher, 18 Catherine Street.

The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

AND

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

VOL. X. No. 477.]

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED.. FIVEPENCE
Stamped.....Sixpence.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

21 Lombard-street, May 2, 1859.
THE Directors beg to announce that they have this day opened a Branch of this Establishment, at the premises hitherto occupied by the Western Bank of London, in Hanover-square, where prospectuses and every information can be obtained.
W. McKEWAN, General Manager.

DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (LIMITED).

CHIEF OFFICE—67, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
CAPITAL £50,000.
With power to increase to One Million.
PRESIDENT.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF SHREWSBURY and TALBOT.

Deposits Received of One Penny and upwards, and Interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on sums of Five Shillings and upwards.

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT.
Investments are received from £10 and upwards, upon which interest is allowed as follows:—
For One Month, with notice.....£4 0 per cent.
For Two Months.....4 5 per cent.
For Three Months.....4 10 per cent.
For Six Months.....5 0 per cent.
Deposits for longer periods subject to special arrangement.
JOHN SHERIDAN, Actuary.

ARGUS

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
39, THROGMORTON-STREET, BANK, LONDON.
Chairman—WILLIAM LEAF, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—JOHN HUMPHREY, Esq., Alderman.
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Edward Bates, Esq. Sadler Wm. Johnson, Esq.
Thos. Farncomb, Esq., Ald. Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq.
Professor Hall, M.A. Lewis Pocock, Esq.
Physician—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury-square.
Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
Actuary—George Clark, Esq.

Advantages of Assuring with this Company.
The Premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security.
The assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an assurance fund of £470,000, invested on mortgage and in the Government stocks—and an income of £85,000 a-year.

| Age | Premiums to Assure £100. | | Whole Term. | |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| | One Year. | Seven Years. | With Profits. | Without Profits. |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 0 17 8 | 0 10 1 | 1 15 10 | 1 11 10 | |
| 1 1 8 | 1 2 7 | 2 5 6 | 2 0 7 | |
| 1 6 0 | 1 0 0 | 3 0 7 | 2 14 10 | |
| 1 14 1 | 1 10 10 | 4 0 8 | 3 0 11 | |
| 3 2 4 | 3 17 0 | 6 12 0 | 6 0 10 | |

Mutual Branch.

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, at the end of five years, to participate in nine-tenths, or 90 per cent. of the profits.
The profit assigned to each Policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.
At the recent division, a return of 20 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase, varying, according to age, from 60 to 28 per cent. on the premiums, or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.
One-half of the Whole Term Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.
Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved.
Loans upon approved security.
Medical attendants paid for their reports.
Persons may in time of peace proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.
The medical officers attend every day at a quarter before two o'clock.
BATES, Resident Director.
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY STAMPS.

BONUS DIVISION. GLOBE INSURANCE, CORNHILL, AND CHARING CROSS, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION, ALL PAID UP AND INVESTED.

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The following are examples of the Profits accruing on Globe Participating Life Policies under the BONUS declared as at 31st December, 1858:—

| AGE at Date of Policy. | Original Sum Insured. | Original Annual Premium. | Complete Years in force. | Bonus applied— | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | By Addition to Policy. | By payment in CASH. |
| 25 | £ 1,000 | £ s. d. 21 9 2 | 0 | £ 72 | £ s. 27 17 |
| 35 | 1,000 | 28 2 6 | 0 | 72 | 32 15 |
| 40 | 1,000 | 32 15 0 | 0 | 72 | 35 7 |
| 50 | 1,000 | 45 12 6 | 0 | 72 | 42 9 |

Policies of One to Five Complete Years Participate in Proportion.

The above Profits are equivalent—if added to the Policy—to a Reversionary Sum at death equal to One Pound Four Shillings per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Insured for each of the completed years of the Policy:—Or, if taken as an Immediate Cash Payment, it is, at most ages, considerably more than One Year's Premium.

The Bonus Periods are FIVE Years, and the Rates of Life Premiums, whether With or Without Profits, very economical.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY, ENDOWMENT, and REVERSIONARY business transacted.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, Secretary.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—Instituted 1820.

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Newman Smith, Esq.

SECURITY.—The assured are protected by a guarantee fund of upwards of a million and a half sterling from the liabilities attaching to mutual assurance.
PROFITS.—Four-fifths, or eighty per cent. of the profits are assigned to Policies every fifth year. The assured are entitled to participate after payment of one premium.
CLAIMS.—The Company has disbursed in payment of claims and additions upwards of £1,500,000.
Proposals for insurance may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall-mall, London; or to any of the agents throughout the Kingdom.
SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. Cap. 9.

AND
BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION,
Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

1, PRINCES-STREET, BANK, LONDON.
Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath-park, Chairman.

HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.
PERSONS ASSURED according to these Rates are allowed credit for half the amount of the first five or seven Annual Premiums, paying interest thereon at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum, with the option of paying off the arrears of Premiums at any time, or having the amount deducted from the sum assured when the Policy becomes a claim.
ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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CAPITAL—HALF-A-MILLION.
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Actuary—W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.S.S., &c.
Assistant Actuary—Barker Woolhouse, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co.
Solicitors—Messrs. Gregory, Skirrow, and Rowcliffe.

The International Society has been established since 1837, for effecting every description of Life Assurance, Immediate and Deferred Annuities, Endowments, &c., at rates affording the most equitable adjustment of every contingency to the corresponding risk.
Profits divided Quinquennially.
Stamps on Life Assurance Policies paid by the Society.
Loans granted in connexion with Life Assurance.
Half the Premiums may remain on Loan, on the Withdrawal scale.
Thirty days of grace allowed for Payment of Premiums.
Prospectuses and every information may be obtained from the Chairman, at the Chief Office, 142 Strand.

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

ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.
Insurance data show that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly.
An Annual Payment of £3 secures
A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK
IN THE EVENT OF INJURY, OR
£1,000 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 £37,000.
Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.
NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.
WILLIAM J. EVIAN, Secretary.
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,
Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

HANWELL COLLEGE, MIDDLESEX.
Is still retaining its high character.
A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the Rev. Dr. EMMERTON, the Principal.

PATENT CORN FLOUR.
The most wholesome part of Indian Corn; prepared by the best Arrow Root; for Breakfast, boiled simply with milk; Dinner or Supper, in puddings, warm or cold, blancmange, cake, &c., and especially suited to the delicacy of children and invalids. The *Lancet* states, "This is superior to anything of the kind known." Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., in 16 oz. packets.
BROWN AND POLSON,
Paisley; 77A, Market-street, Manchester; Dublin; and 23, Ironmonger-lane, London, E.C.

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A 10-gallon cask (equal to 5 dozens) of the finest **SOUTH AFRICAN SHERREY**, 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.

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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, 26s. 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.

WINES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.
DENMAN, INTRODUCER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERREY, &c., Twenty Shillings per Dozen, Bottles included.
A pint Sample of each for twenty-four stamps.
Wine in Cask forwarded free to any railway station in England.

EXCELSIOR BRANDY.
Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen. Terms, Cash. Country orders must contain a remittance. Cross cheques "Bank of London." Price Lists, with Dr. Hassall's Analysis, forwarded on application.
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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 Farnival'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, 20s., bottles and case included. Price currents (free) by post.
HENRY BRETT, and CO., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

THE CHEAPEST WINES IN ENGLAND.
Before purchasing South African Ports and Sherries, purchasers should inspect the extensive stock, or write for samples of those imported by **H. R. WILLIAMS.**
Finest qualities, 24s. per dozen.

"Various houses are becoming famous for Cape Port and Sherry; foremost amongst these stands the firm of **H. R. Williams.** His wines are of pronounced remarkable full-bodied, and entirely free from acidity."—*Court Journal*, July 31.

"These wines possess a value for wholesomeness far surpassing any that have come under our notice."—*Medical Circular*, August 18, 1858.
H. R. WILLIAMS, 112, Bishopsgate-street-within, London; two doors from the Flower Pot.
Imperial Brandy, 10s. to 18s. per gallon.

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."—**4, Edward-street, Portman-square, London.**

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CONDY'S PATENT CONCENTRATED PURE MALT VINEGAR.

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government, the Council for India, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the United States Mail Steamers, Prisons, Poor Law Unions, Hospitals, Public Institutions, the principal Club Houses, &c., &c., is the only Pure Vinegar made or to be obtained. Vinegar, in its ordinary state, is water and poisonous acids. This Vinegar does not contain any impurity or adulterating ingredient whatever, and families, by using this delicious vinegar, ensure purity, and effect a saving of 50 per cent. See reports of Dr. Lohby, City Officer of Health, Dr. Hassall, of the "Lancet" Commission, Dr. Ure, M.D., F.R.S., and many others. Sold by the Trade, in bottles, labelled and capped. Wholesale, 63, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C.
Six-Quart Sample sent to any Railway for 8s. 6d.

OIL OF HORSE CHESTNUTS.
This recently discovered remedy for GOUT, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Toothache, &c., applied externally, allays the pain and quickly cures the worst cases. Fresh profits daily of its wonderful efficacy.
In bottles, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by post on receipt of stamps. Prepared only by **KW and CO.,** operative chemists, 252, Regent-street. City agents, **BUTLER and HARDING, 4, Cheapside.**

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES AT DEANE'S, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1799.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—**DEANE and CO.** manufacture and supply every description of Iron and Brass Bedsteads, and have at all times a large stock of these articles on hand, together with Beds, Mattresses, Palliasses, &c. Full particulars of sizes and prices, with illustrations, sent by post (free).

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Mechanical Tools of every description. Also, Tool Chests fitted complete with Tools of warranted quality, and varying in price from 6s. to 12l. They are well adapted for the amateur, the practical mechanic, or the emigrant.

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Prices of the Range:—4 feet wide, 13l. 10s.; 4 feet 3 in., 15l.; 4 feet 6 in., 16l. 10s.; 4 feet 9 in., 18l.; 5 feet, 19l. 10s.; 5 feet 3 in., 21l.; 5 feet 6 in., 22l. 10s.; 5 feet 9 in., 24l.; 6 feet, 25l.

FURNISHING LIST.—For the convenience of persons furnishing, **DEANE and CO.** have arranged a complete Priced List of articles requisite in fitting up a Family Residence, embracing all the various departments of their Establishment, and calculated greatly to facilitate Purchasers in the selection of goods.—This List **DEANE and CO.** will forward to any address, post free.

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HYAM and CO'S CONJOINT GARMENTS.
—Consisting of Guinea Coat and Vest, Twenty Shilling Trousers and Vest, and Thirty-eight Shilling Whole Suits; well designed from uniform patterns.
LONDON: 86, Oxford-street.
BIRMINGHAM: 21, 22, and 23, New-street.
LEEDS: 42, Briggate.

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HYAM and CO'S DRESS and SURTOUT COATS, in West of England Wool-dyed Black Cloths, Invisibles, Saxony Broad Cloths, Woollen Fabrics, &c. Price 25s. to 65s.

HYAM and Co's OVER COATS and CAPES, in Venetian and Llama Cloths, Undressed and Mixed Tweeds, Lustres, Merinos, Cashmerettes, &c. Price 10s. 6d., 21s., 20s., and 35s.

HYAM and CO'S JUVENILE COSTUME, displaying faultless adaptation to early age, habits, and growth. Children's Belt Suits in new and beautiful materials. Price 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., and 21s. Light Overcoat and Capes, 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d.

HYAM and Co's HARROW, ETON, and RUGBY SUITS. Three new styles, becoming in design, serviceable for school or dress wear, and admirably adapted for young gentlemen. Price 15s. 6d., 21s., 25s., and 31s. 6d.

HYAM and CO'S CLOTHING TO ORDER, designed in every variety of Novel Fabric. French and English Cutters employed.

HYAM and CO'S True-fitting TROUSERS.—To order, on a self-adjusting and shape-retaining system. Price 17s. 6d.; Vests to match, 8s. 6d.

CAUTION.
HYAM and CO. are connected only with the following Establishments:—
LONDON: 86, Oxford-street.
BIRMINGHAM: 21, 22, and 23, New street.
LEEDS: 42, Briggate.

THE SCOTCH CHEVIOT TWEED AND ANCOLA SUITS,

At 47s., 50s., 55s., 60s., and 65s., made to order from materials all Wool, and thoroughly shrunk, by **B. BENJAMIN,** Merchant and Family Tailor, 74, Regent-street, W., are better value than can be procured at any other house in the kingdom. The Two Guinea Dress and Frock Coats, the Guinea Dress Trousers, and the Half-Guinea Waistcoats. N.B.—A Perfect Fit guaranteed.

THE SURPLICE SHIRT.
(Acknowledged as the most comfortable and durable Shirt ever yet produced), made to measure, 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. Cards for self-measurement. **JOHN SAMPSON, Hosiery, 123, Oxford-street, W.**

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS

Warranted good by the Makers.
MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS Shave well for Three Years.
MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft Beards) Shave well for Ten Years.

MAPPIN'S DRESSING CASES AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

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|---|----------|
| Gentleman's Leather Dressing Case, fitted, complete | £1 1 0 |
| Gentleman's Solid Leather Dressing Case, fitted | £2 2 0 |
| Gentleman's Leather Travelling and Dressing Bag, fitted with 16 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete | £3 12 0 |
| do. do. do. with addition of Writing Materials, Patent Ink, and Light, complete | £4 10 0 |
| Gentleman's very large, 18 in. Bag, with Dressing and Writing Materials, 21 Articles, Outside Pocket | £6 10 0 |
| Gentleman's 16 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, Plated Fittings, best Glass, fitted with 26 Articles, complete | £10 0 0 |
| Gentleman's 17 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, fitted with every necessary, very handsome, complete | £14 5 0 |
| Enamel Leather Lady's Travelling Bag, 13 in., Lined Silk, fitted with 14 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete | £2 15 0 |
| Morocco Leather Lady's Travelling Bag, Lined Silk, fitted with 16 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete | £4 4 0 |
| do. do. do. with addition of Writing Materials, Ink, and Light, complete | £5 5 0 |
| Levant Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted with 28 Articles, complete | £8 16 0 |
| Levant Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted with 30 Articles, Outside Pockets, complete | £12 10 0 |
| Levant Leather Lady's Travelling and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted very complete, Silver Tops to Glass and Bottles, Ivory Brushes, very handsome, complete | £22 0 0 |
| A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, forwarded by Post on receipt of Twelve Stamps. | |

MAPPIN BROTHERS,
67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.
Manufactory—Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS, and LAMPS.
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 20l. 0s. each.
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Lamps (Moderators), from 6s. 6d. to 7l. 7s. each.
(All other kinds at the same rate.)
Pure Colza Oil, 4s. 3d. per gallon.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illustrations of his illustrious 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, Gasaliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bunting, Bed Hangings, &c., &c., with lists of prices and plans of the sixteen large show-rooms, at 39, Oxford-street W.; 1, 1A, 2 and 3, Newmarket-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place, London.—Established 1820.

LAWRENCE HYAM and the SPRING SEASON of 1859.—The Style and Make of Attire for Gentlemen, Children, Boys, and Elder Youths, are made objects of particular study by the Proprietor, who has now introduced a Spring Stock, which, for Extent, Variety, Beauty, and General Excellence, was never equalled. The Plain and Fancy Fabrics, from which the Suits and Garments are manufactured, are all selected from the best productions in every variety of pattern.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S CLOTHING for BOYS and YOUTHS.—All ages of the young are adequately provided for in **L. Hyam's** magnificent Stock of Juvenile and Youth's Attire, designed and made by Artists of talent, taste, and experience, specially engaged on this description of Dress.

Parents and Guardians should make inspection of the becoming and beautiful Dresses, Suits, and Single Garments now on view. The prices of School Suits vary from Half-a-Guinea to 21s.; and for Full-Dress Suits from One Pound to 30s.; Trousers and Vests of like Pattern, conjunctively, for Half-a-Guinea to a Guinea.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S SPECIFIC NOTICE.
—The Proprietor would emphatically notify that he is in no way connected with any other House in London. The only establishments at which **L. Hyam's** Good, Economical and widely Celebrated Attire can be procured, are the following:—
CITY ESTABLISHMENT, 30, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
WEST-END BRANCH, 189 and 190 (corner of Finsbury-street), Tottenham-court-road, W.

GREEN HALL
MAKER OF THE
SIXTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS,

325, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.
(Two doors west of the Circus).

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Overcoats | 22 2 0 |
| Frock Coats | 2 10 0 |
| Dress Coats | 2 10 0 |
| Morning Coats | 2 2 0 |
| Waistcoats | 0 12 0 |
| Black Dress Trousers | 1 1 0 |

No. 325, OXFORD STREET, W.
PUBLIC OPINION AND PATRONAGE
have proved that the supply of the 16s. Black Cloth Frock and Dress Coats are the best in London.
Observe the address—**J. SMITH, 35, LOMBARD-STREET.**

THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

IT is impossible, at present, to make anything like a clear story out of the intelligence which has reached us of the early incidents of the war in Italy. The telegrams are multitudinous, but they serve only to confuse and to confound one another. One general notion, however, we get with tolerable clearness; it is that so far the movements of the Austrian army have not directly led to any events of striking importance. It is pretty evident, too, from those movements, that the Commander-in-Chief has either entered Piedmont on a mere freebooting excursion, or that he has fallen back in obedience to commands from Vienna, where, if we may trust report, his plan of the campaign has been rejected—it is even said, "laughed to scorn," under critical exposure by old General Hess, who would be at the head of the army, in all probability, were he not a Protestant.

According to the most recent advices, the Austrians had fallen back upon Vercelli, on the line of the Sesia, and were fortifying themselves with the greatest care, as if determined there to await the attack of the allied armies of France and Sardinia. A number of petty movements, hither and thither, are reported by the writers of telegraphic news; but, for the most part, these movements are of no consequence if not executed for the purposes of plundering the poor inhabitants. So indignant at these razzias is the King of Sardinia, it is reported, that he has sent to inquire of the Emperor of Austria, whether he intends to make war "as a soldier, or as a brigand." Some of the telegrams report the return into Lombardy of large numbers of wagons filled with Piedmontese spoils. The *Pays*, in fact, declares that plunder has been the object of all the late movements, in order to provide the army with necessities which the bankrupt Austrian treasury is unable to supply. The treatment to which General Gyulai is reported to have subjected the unfortunate inhabitants of Piacenza is so barbarous as to be scarcely credible. A proclamation, said to have been published by him, makes it death for any person in the place to do anything that can injure or even incommode an Austrian soldier; so atrocious is the whole document, that the *Presse* well says that, if it is really genuine, it looks like madness on the part of General Gyulai to have issued it.

All the opening incidents of the campaign, in fact, have been unfortunate to the Austrians. The plan of it has been found to be worthless; in the first encounter with the Piedmontese at Frassinetto they lost, at least, two men for every one

lost by their opponents; in conveying troops to the field, a horrible accident occurred on one of their railways, by which a number of their men were killed and maimed; and, lastly, we hear from Ragusa that one of their war brigs has been blown up, with a loss of some eighty men.

The most important topic of the week's foreign news, however, is the departure of the Emperor to take the command of his army. He left Paris on Tuesday evening, amid demonstrations of popular enthusiasm not to be doubted, much less denied. The Empress went with him a short distance on the railway to Lyons, and then parted with him, tearfully, we may suppose, and with a grave sense of the responsibilities that will weigh upon her during the absence of her imperial husband. She has been named Regent, and will exercise the powers pertaining to that rank under advice of ex-King Jerome, who is constituted her guardian, in effect. The Emperor made no pause on reaching Marseilles, on Wednesday at noon, but went straight on board of his vessel, the *Reine Hortense*, and steamed out of the harbour at two o'clock. On Thursday afternoon he was at Genoa, where double the number of persons composing the ordinary population were assembled to greet him. Of his welcome there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. Of the grand opportunity which now lies before him, there cannot be a doubt either; but there is room to doubt whether he will take a noble advantage of it—whether he is the man to do it.

Meantime his army is rapidly approaching the degree of completeness requisite before venturing upon offensive movements. General Canrobert has addressed to the division under his command a blood-stirring order of the day, and active operations are not likely to be long delayed.

At home, events abroad are being watched with a most wholesome and necessary wariness. Meetings, having for their object the presentation of memorials to her Majesty in favour of the maintenance of a policy of non-intervention, are becoming the order of the day. But while the country is thus manifesting its desire to remain at peace with the rest of Europe, it is also manifesting an equally reasonable and commendable determination to place itself most effectually on the defensive. Few English people really dread the invasion of their country; but all are alive to the dangers that may arise from the wild excesses of armed potentates, carried away by the impulses of anger or of too much success. Some bad verses, published in the *Times*, and believed to have been written by the poet-laureate, call upon the young men of England to form rifle-corps, the burthen of every stanza being "Riflemen, form!" The same call has been made in a more temperate and practical way by the authorities of the War-office, who have published a set of rules and instructions for the formation of such corps, and evidence of the popular readiness is rapidly multiplying. One of the most note-

worthy proceedings in this direction was the meeting held by the University and town of Cambridge the other day, at which the Vice-Chancellor of the University presided; at the conclusion of the business it was announced that seven hundred gentlemen had put down their names for enrolment. The *Times* well says: "The direct result of this call to arms, as we trust, will be the formation of rifle corps, which will cheerfully submit to instruction and discipline, and the indirect consequence, that every inhabitant of the British Islands, within the necessary and obvious limits of age, will learn the use of fire-arms, if required. There will then be a deep and awful meaning in the cry 'Riflemen, form!'"

Very few elections remain to be gone through now, and the question of loss or gain is practically settled for both sides of the new House of Parliament. The great struggle of the week has been that of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the result has been a victory for the Liberals. Various demonstrations in connexion with the more recent elections have taken place during the week, the principal one taking the form of a dinner at Carlisle, Sir James Graham being the chief speaker, and speaking without let or hindrance against the present war, and against the despots who, he says, are fomenting the trouble for their own despotic purposes. He has not the smallest belief in the good intentions of the French Emperor, and while he insists on the duty of the Government of this country being to hold a perfectly neutral policy, he would, evidently, have them watch events with the most jealous suspicion. Sir James spoke, in fact, as if the world were foredoomed to be forever under the governance of professional diplomacy.

Several notable criminal cases are before the public at the present moment. A Dr. Smethurst is charged with having poisoned a lady with whom he had for some time cohabited, and the details of the case bear a horrible resemblance to the Rugeley case. The evidence already given goes to show that the deceased died from the administration of arsenic in small doses, and suspicion falls very heavily on the accused, from the fact that, during her illness, he permitted nobody to approach her if he could prevent them. A clear motive for the commission of the crime has yet to be suggested; but if a murder has been committed, it has been perpetrated with terrible *sang froid*. Another remarkable case is that of a party of men charged with carrying out a regularly organised plan for imposing on the London banks, by presenting forged cheques. The crime has been brought to light by the voluntary evidence of a man whom the principals in the scheme had engaged to assist them in passing the cheques.

A sad completeness is given to the round of the week's news, by the occurrence of a horrible accident yesterday morning in Westminster. An extensive scaffolding, erected on the works of the Westminster Palace Hotel, situated at the corner of New Victoria-street, suddenly gave way in part, and four men were in a moment killed, a fifth died some three hours after the accident, while eight others have been terribly injured. Of course comment is out of the question. We shall only be too glad to find that the catastrophe has been the result of simple and blameless accident.

Home Intelligence.

GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

A GIRL named Maria Wilson, about seven weeks since, was taken into the service of a benevolent gentleman, from Lieutenant Blackmore's reformatory institution; shortly afterwards several articles of value were missed, and 15*l.* in money disappeared in a mysterious manner; suspicion resting on the prisoner, she was dismissed from her situation, accused of the robbery, and given in charge. The prisoner admitted the thefts, and assumed an air of great contrition, but quite the reverse as soon as the examination was over. On searching her boxes for missing property, some MS. sheets were found in her own handwriting, being the introductory portion of her "Memoirs." She was remanded.

At Worship-street an old man named James Scanes, occupying a workshop in White's-row, Whitechapel, was charged with having wilfully set fire to his workshop, with the supposed intention of defrauding an insurance office, and with endangering the whole neighbourhood, there being extensive chemical works immediately adjoining. There seemed to be but little doubt of his mischievous intentions, but he was remanded for further evidence.

On Monday the May sessions of the Central Criminal Court was opened. The calendar contained the names of ninety-seven prisoners. The Recorder, in his charge, said, although there were more prisoners than usual, there were few atrocious offences charged, and not one murder.—William Newton was put on his trial for libel against Dr. Godfrey, but the trial was postponed, by agreement, until the June sessions.—On Tuesday Mr. Poland applied to the Recorder to make an order for the payment of the costs incurred in the prosecution of a person named Lewis Zucker, who had been convicted of making false answers on his examination before the Commissioner in Bankruptcy. A doubt had arisen as to whether this amounted to perjury, and in that case the question arose as to whether the Court could order the payment of costs. The Recorder said he would consider the subject.—On Wednesday Emma Fabourd was indicted for setting fire to the dwelling-house of Mary Waldren, with intent to injure her. It appeared that no fewer than ten attempts had been made to set the premises on fire previous to that with which the prisoner was charged. Several witnesses were examined, and the judge summed up; after which the jury returned a verdict of Not guilty.

The case of "Gye v. Graziani and Smith" has this week been submitted for consideration to Vice-Chancellor Page Wood, at Lincoln's-inn. Mr. Rolt, Q.C., opened the pleadings for the plaintiff, and was followed by Mr. G. M. Gifford on the same side. The case for the plaintiff having been finished on Tuesday, Mr. Daniel, Q.C., addressed the Court for the defence. This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant, Francisco Graziani, from committing any breach of his engagement with the plaintiff, and from singing in England during the present year without the written permission of the plaintiff (except at private and gratis concerts), and, in particular, from singing at Drury-lane during the present season. After hearing the arguments, the Vice-Chancellor granted an injunction, to a certain extent, as regards Drury-lane.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, Foster, Bramwell, Humphreys, and Wagner were indicted for feloniously uttering a forged check for 265*l.*, with intent to defraud the Union Bank of London. This case has been frequently before the police-courts. In stating the charge against the prisoners, the learned counsel said that they had formed themselves into a corporation or association to defraud the bankers of the metropolis by means of forged cheques, and to attain their object had had recourse to the most ingenious contrivances. The prisoners were each provided with separate counsel. There were no fewer than forty-five witnesses to be examined, and only a few of these gave evidence. The proceedings were adjourned, the jury being taken to the London Coffee-house in charge of an officer.

On Wednesday, in the Bankruptcy Court, there was a sitting for proof of debts and choice of assignees in the case of Messrs. White and Gregory, East India army agents, of the Haymarket. The debts appear to amount to about £25,000, with liabilities to the further extent of £20,000, a portion of which only will rank against the estate. The assets are estimated at between £18,000 and £20,000.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

At the Richmond Police-court on Wednesday, Dr. Smethurst underwent another long examination, on

the charge of having poisoned Miss Bankes, the lady with whom he had eloped. The additional evidence was of a very extraordinary character. It was proved that Dr. Smethurst had married Miss Bankes, although his wife, who is older than himself—is still living. An unposted letter, addressed to his legal wife, and couched in affectionate language, was found in his pocket. Further evidence was brought forward to show that while Miss Bankes was ill, he induced her to sign a will constituting him her sole executor and sole legatee. This, the prosecution contends, furnishes a clue to the motive which might prompt him to the commission of the crime. There was attempted to be proved extreme and suspicious precautions on the part of the prisoner against persons having free communication with the deceased during her illness. Both arsenic and antimony have been discovered in the body, and it is presumed the poison must have been administered in small doses. Another adjournment was ordered.

Several very striking letters have appeared lately in the daily journals with regard to the mysterious death of the German or Russian sailor at Ramsgate. The evidence, and appearances of the body, and the surrounding objects when it was found have been very carefully considered, and too good reason is shown for suspecting a most brutal murder—not a suicide—to have been committed.

ACCIDENTS.

On the Cornwall Railway, last Friday, a train ran off the Grove viaduct, killing an engine driver, a stoker, and a guard. An inquest was held on Tuesday on the unfortunate men. The surviving guard of the train stated that had it not been for the coupling chains breaking the whole train must have gone. As it was the engine and two carriages were thrown over. The train was going about thirty miles an hour. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, adding that instructions should be given to enginemen as to the speed which should be used in descending the inclines.

At Kingswinford, on Sunday, a fatal blast-furnace explosion took place, by which two were killed on the spot, and four others fearfully and most dangerously hurt. The furnace was fully charged, and its contents were ready to be run off into the moulds prepared to receive it. To effect this escape of the molten iron, the workmen were about to commence to tap the furnace when a portion of its front was blown out with a loud report, and many tons of the molten iron were forced out upon them. The six men were in a moment enwrapped in flames, or shockingly mutilated by the burning mass. Three, there is reason to hope, will recover.

A lamentable shipwreck occurred on Thursday night, on the Shipwash Sands, fifteen miles off the Suffolk coast, to a large Dutch ship, named the Australia, outward bound from Shields for Cadiz, and there is too much reason to apprehend that every soul belonging to her perished. She was nearly a new ship, of 700 tons burthen, and is understood to have had several passengers on board.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

SOME interesting particulars are published of the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, which convey a very satisfactory impression of our resources in that department. The store of cannon of all calibres now in the Arsenal is sufficient to supply all demands for years to come, there being between 15,000 and 20,000 pieces of serviceable ordnance on the various wharves, which could be prepared and despatched at the rate of 200 a week. The new workshops for the Armstrong guns will soon be in a position to turn out those arms as fast as they can by any possibility be required. A great deal of mystery has been thrown round this most destructive weapon, and Government have certainly done all in their power to prevent the secret of its construction from transpiring. Much has been said about the danger to which England would be exposed if any adverse power were enabled to construct these weapons; but it should be remembered at the same time that the knowledge of the principles upon which the gun is made will not of itself enable foreign Governments to construct it. The detailed description of our machinery, our engines, and our small-arm rifles has never been kept concealed from the world, and yet the mechanical skill necessary for their manufacture has never been found in foreign countries. The Armstrong gun is a piece of mechanism which would tax the skill of English artisans, even when directed by the inventor. Little, then, need we fear that foreign nations would be able to manufacture it, even if supplied, as no doubt they all are, with descriptive plans and drawings. The laboratory department are producing from 20,000 to 28,000 shot and shell per week. It would be possible, in case of an emergency, to produce at the rate of 30,000 per week. During the siege of Sebastopol, the most stupendous of modern times,

the English never had more than 209 pieces of artillery employed at once throughout the whole siege. The shot and shell expended was not more than could be now turned out by Woolwich in six or seven weeks. Woolwich alone could supply war material sufficient for carrying on perpetually two such sieges as that of the great Russian stronghold. In the small-arm department the supply is on an equal scale. Nevertheless, so great has the demand been lately for arming the navy and storing the magazines of our various fortresses and defences, that the shipments from the wharf have exceeded the production.

The *United Service Gazette* says that Government has a notion of calling out the whole of the militia, and of adding fifty new battalions to the line.

Three military commissioners have been appointed by the Duke of Cambridge to attend the Austrian, French, and Sardinian headquarters during the war, namely, Colonel Mildmay, Colonel Clermont, and Colonel Cadogan.

Orders have been received at Chatham dockyard for a 91-gun line-of-battle screw steamer, to be called the Bulwark, to be immediately laid down on No. 6 slip, from which the Hood, 91, was recently launched.

Recruiting for the navy is proceeding with the greatest activity in the port of London, and staffs for the enlistment of volunteers are established at Liverpool and Glasgow. A great number of A. B.'s and ordinary seamen have joined since the royal proclamation. The Watermen's Company have issued a notice warning their freemen of their liability to serve in the royal navy, and many free watermen and apprentices have taken the bounty and entered the Queen's service.

A deserter from the Royal Engineers has been tried by court-martial at Chatham. The prisoner, George Goodall, deserted in the month of May, 1855. The court-martial found him guilty, and sentenced him to be marked with the letter "D," and to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for 168 days in Fort Clarence, Rochester.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered an inspection of all the naval and marine out-pensioners of Greenwich Hospital, to ascertain their fitness for further service.

Several officers of the Engineers have, during the last week, been surveying on both the east and west cliffs at Ramsgate, for an eligible site whereon to erect batteries.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington, K.C.B., has left London for Gibraltar, to enter upon his appointment as governor and commander-in-chief of that island and garrison. Sir William F. Williams, of Kars, has also left to assume his command in Canada.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE movement for the formation of rifle corps has been very heartily begun by the authorities of the University and town of Cambridge. This, as the Very Rev. Vice-Chancellor remarked, "must be looked upon as a very significant event." There is no doubt that the proposed regiment will be a very fine one.

Public meetings on this subject have been held at South Shields, and also at Hastings, and measures taken for the enrolment of volunteers from all classes.

The Mayor of Bristol has issued a notice, inviting such of his fellow-citizens as are willing to join a volunteer corps to send in their names and addresses, and, as soon as a sufficient number are enrolled, the necessary steps for the formation of the corps will be taken.

A public meeting, convened by the High Bailiff, has been held at Reigate, for the purpose of taking steps for the formation of a volunteer corps. Upon the platform were the Hon. J. Monson, M.P., General Smee, Mr. G. F. Young, Mr. Peter Martin, &c. Resolutions to the desired effect were carried unanimously, and a committee was formed.

A subscription sheet has been opened at Greenock for the reception of the names of gentlemen who propose to form themselves into a volunteer rifle corps, for the defence of the district.

A circular from the War office, addressed to the Lord Lieutenants of Counties, expresses the sanction of the Government to the formation of volunteer rifle corps; and specifies the conditions upon which they may be embodied. These conditions are specified in the Act of Parliament which was passed in the reign of George the Third on the subject. Members of a rifle corps must attend a twenty-four day drill and exercise in the year; they must take the oath of allegiance; they must provide their own arms and equipments, and all other expenses, except in the event of being assembled for actual service, which can only arise in case of invasion.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

MEETING IN HYDE PARK.—On Sunday afternoon a very numerous meeting was held in Hyde Park, for the purpose of proposing an address to the Emperor Napoleon, sympathising with the course he has taken in Italy; Dr. Webb in the chair. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he was one of the oldest Radicals in the kingdom. Dr. Webb read an address to the Emperor, congratulating him on the course he had taken to free the Italians from the tyranny of Austria. Mr. Mantel then made a speech, in the course of which he said he did not believe in the Emperor of the French; he was a great rascal. (Cheers.) The Emperor of Austria might be driven out of Sardinia, but the Emperor Napoleon was not the man to do it. The Emperor Napoleon was a political burglar in respect to peace and commerce. Mr. Mantel then moved an amendment, condemning the address. The amendment was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously. Dr. Webb's resolution for an address to the French Emperor being lost. On Sunday the Paris *Pays* received instructions to announce that a demonstration was to take place in London that day for the purpose of "expressing, to the Emperor Napoleon and the French nation, the thanks of the British people for the support which they are giving to the cause of liberty, justice, and independence in Italy against Austrian oppression." It is to be presumed that the great demonstration alluded to was the one above mentioned, in which case the result must be somewhat mortifying to Louis Napoleon.

MR. ALCOCK, M.P., AND MR. LOCKE KING, M.P.—At the East Surrey election, in returning thanks for their return, Mr. Alcock said, he believed it would be found that about twenty-five members would have been added to the strength of Lord Derby in the House of Commons, and as about a million of money had been expended on the elections every new adherent gained by Lord Derby would have cost about 40,000*l.* When Sir William Jolliffe laid before the noble lord a list of the twenty-five new men, he thought the noble lord would be of opinion that many of them were very bad bargains, and not worth the price. With regard to the present state of affairs on the Continent, he sincerely trusted that this country would not be involved in any war which might arise. No doubt we had all a sympathetic feeling for Italy, but when it came to a question of fighting, he contended that the Italians ought to be left to fight for themselves. He was glad to see the establishment of rifle clubs in different parts of the kingdom, and he did not see why one out of every hundred of the population should not be made a first-rate rifleman; we might soon have a volunteer force of 200,000 or 300,000 men ready at any emergency to beat back the invader, and aid in supporting the liberties of this great empire.—Mr. Locke King said, he would tell them that the first vote he should give, when he had the opportunity, would be to turn out the Ministry. He had been charged with attempting to do away with a law which had been in force for 800 years. But supposing the law relating to the descent of landed property had been in existence for 800 years, by whom was it first introduced? Why, by a savage and barbarous body of conquerors, whose object was to keep the land in few hands, so that every owner should be able to bring a vast number of dependents into the field, and thus protect his conquest. Our old Anglo-Saxon forefathers divided the land equally among all the children, and not among the sons only, according to the general idea of gavelkind.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Returning thanks for his re-election for East Suffolk, Sir Fitzroy Kelly made some remarks upon the state of Europe. He said:—"I trust and believe that, as long as is consistent with the safety of England, the Government of the country will preserve a perfect and absolute neutrality in the great conflict which is now raging throughout Europe. It is impossible to look with favour and perfect approbation upon the conduct of any one of the allied powers—I mean the allies of England—who are now engaged in mortal conflict upon the Continent of Europe. Undoubtedly, gentlemen, the empire of Austria ought to be maintained in its power and independence, because it is the only barrier between Russia and Turkey, the only stay by which the great power of Russia can be prevented from over-running or overwhelming Europe; but, while I declare this opinion, I earnestly hope, should Austria attempt to interfere with the perfect freedom and independence of the states of Italy, that she will be defeated in such an enterprise. I hope, before many months are past, that we shall see Tuscany, Naples, and the other States of Italy at least in a state of freedom and independence. While we cannot but condemn the precipitancy and temerity with which Sardinia has allowed her states to be, not the refuge and the asylum, but the stronghold and cas-

tle of all the malcontents and rebels of Italy, still we must look to Sardinia as a country in which the seeds of freedom are sown, and I hope those seeds will sprout and blossom till the entire independence of Italy under the guardianship of Sardinia shall be secured. With regard to France the sovereign of that country has certainly hitherto been a firm and faithful ally of England; and although he reigns despotically over that great country, I venture to say to you that we ought to be content with the freedom which we enjoy ourselves. Let us leave foreign countries to secure their own independence; let us be satisfied with that of which we are ourselves so proud, and which we have enjoyed so long; and let us in no way interfere with the affairs of any foreign country. In the coming conflict be assured that the Government of this country—at least so long as her Majesty shall leave it in the hands to which it is now committed—will secure the honour and independence of England, and endeavour to preserve that absolute neutrality by means of which this great country will be enabled to support the cause of liberty and justice. I trust that England will show herself, as she ought to be, the arbiter of the world.

MR. D. URQUHART.—At a public meeting on Monday, in the Music Hall, Store-street this gentleman made a long speech, to trace all the evils under the sun to the overpowering and overshadowing influence of Russian Government. Mr. Urquhart had an intelligent and a discerning audience, though he intimated they were fools; and one of them put a question, in the midst of the lecture, which showed that they might be as clever as himself. Mr. Urquhart had again and again repeated the statement that there was only one ruling head in England, to the intentions of which the whole country must bow; and at last a gentleman inquired how it happened, if that were the case, that this ruling head could not pass the Conspiracy Bill. Mr. Urquhart replied that the interrogator was no doubt talking about something he understood, but it was unintelligible to himself. The gentleman responded by the words, "It is a matter of history." But Mr. Urquhart resumed, taking no further notice. In this way the meeting was excited for more than two hours, and it broke up in most admired disorder.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM, M.P.—At a dinner at Carlisle, to celebrate the return of the Liberal candidates, Sir James, after congratulating his friends upon the victory they had gained, proceeded to consider the European question. He said—"I have read the proclamations of the Emperor of the French on the one hand, and of the Emperor of Austria on the other. It is vain to balance where the fault lies. I think the whole fault arises on the part of the Emperor of the French, but Austria abandoned her vantage ground in not standing on the defensive, and in becoming the assailant. What is the policy of England? Her policy is peace; and he will be the best minister who seeks effectually to keep this country out of war so long as the honour and safety of England is secure." On the navy, Sir James said, "I, from long experience, am justified in forming an opinion and giving some advice. In the present state of affairs I hold it necessary for the defence of the honour of England that her defensive means should not be neglected, and I observe with the utmost satisfaction that her Majesty's Government have offered very considerable encouragements for an increased number of seamen, and that the whole naval preparations are advanced. So far it is right and politic, but the use of those means will require the utmost discretion. Again I repeat that that Minister will best deserve the confidence of the people of this country who, while he maintains our honour and independence, keeps us out of this fatal war. Think what Italy is now enduring: the harvest trodden under foot, the fruitful vine uprooted—the vine which Providence has given as the source of industry—the olive and mulberry tree cut down to make a fire for the wanton soldier! Half a century of industry will not make good the fatal effects of this one campaign; and surely it is the duty of every good and honest man in this country, to do all in his power to check this fatal evil. I hold that peace, retrenchment, and reform are sound maxims of British liberal policy; and I am disposed to maintain that principle to the last moment consistent with honour. I will only glance at the question of reform. Certain events have taken place in this last election which are impossible to overlook. I do believe that corrupting measures were never pushed to a greater excess than in the election that has passed. I will just particularise three boroughs. The three boroughs (Sir James said) were Berwick, Dover, and Galway, upon which the Government had exercised an improper influence by promising to forward their interests. The right hon. baronet next entered upon the question of the treatment of religious sects in this country, and said that Lord Derby was endeavouring to gain additional influence by promises to the Catholics.

He said, Mr. Bowyer, a Roman Catholic, at Dundalk, stated on the hustings that Lord Derby's Government had given reason to the Roman Catholics in Ireland to believe that they contemplated granting a charter of incorporation for a Roman Catholic University in Dublin. I am utterly incredulous as to any such intention. I do not believe that Lord Derby's Government, if it remain in power, will ever grant the charter. Now, that is what has been done in Ireland. Has nothing of the same sort been done in England? I am afraid, in a case at Nottingham, where the Roman Catholics had at repeated former elections done their very utmost to support Liberal candidates, it was desired from authority the Roman Catholics should vote for a gentleman who was a candidate in Lord Derby's interest. At this very last election here, notwithstanding all that has been done to tamper with Roman Catholics in the manner I have shown you, Mr. Lawson and I had the uncompromising, honest, and independent support of a Roman Catholic priest, high in the respect of the congregation here.

MEETINGS ON THE WAR QUESTION.—Meetings in favour of a policy of non-intervention during the present war have been held in Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sunderland, and other places. Arrangements have been made for holding a meeting at the London Tavern next Friday, to memorialise the Queen in favor of the non-intervention of England in the Continental struggle. The Lord Mayor will take the chair, and several Members of Parliament are expected to attend. Louis Kossuth will address the meeting, and speak in support of the course proposed.

NEW FRENCH MINISTERS.—Marshal Randon, the new Minister of War, is a living illustration of the famous saying of the time of the empire, that every French soldier carried the *baton* of a Marshal of France in his knapsack. He was but a sergeant in 1812, and he gained the epaulette of a sub-lieutenant by gallant conduct at the battle of Moskowa. The War-office is not new to him. He was War-Minister to the Prince President of the republic from January 24 to October 26, 1851. Since then, till very recently, he has been Governor-General of Algeria. The Duke de Padoue, the new Minister of the Interior, is the son of General Arrighi, who was created Duke de Padoue by Napoleon. He was Prefect of the Seine and Oise from 1849 to 1852, and afterwards master of requests in the Council of State. On the death of his father, in 1853, he was made a senator, and titles having again come in fashion, he assumed the hereditary title of the Duke de Padoue. The new minister is now 45 years old, having been born in 1814.

POST OFFICE ITEMS.—A return to the House of Lords gives some particulars relative to an ill-paid class of public servants. There are 1,526 London carriers on the permanent staff, their weekly wages varying from 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* The exact time during which the carriers of letters are on duty is believed not to exceed eight hours at the utmost. The average amount of salary paid to 524 letter receivers in the London district is 17*l.* 15*s.* a year; the poundage on the sale of labels, 7*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, and the average amount of money-order poundage paid to 186 of the letter receivers for money-order business, 39*l.* 10*s.* The average number of despatches from each receiving-house in the day is six, and the number of registered letters from each receiving-house, seven per week. The allowance to each receiver for fitting up his place for the accommodation of the public is 1*l.*

SOLDIERING IN FRANCE.—Young soldiers in the French army only receive five centimes per diem; and out of this they have to supply themselves with shoe brushes, blacking, &c. &c. Those who enter for periods varying from three to seven years are to receive 280 francs per annum and the "high pay;" those who enter for two years only get the "high pay" alone. After fourteen years' service volunteers get twenty centimes, nearly twopence per day, but no premium. Speaking of the army pay, it is not amiss to mention that the allowance for the keep of French soldiers is six sous for two meals a day. Some of our friends in England seem to think that these gallant fellows are fed on *Pâté de fût gras*, or, at any rate, that the barrack cooking is quite artistic and delicious. Now, the fact is simply this: French soldiers in garrison have, every day of their lives, two basins of soup with the strings in it, which they call meat, and perhaps a few bits of onion or vegetable by way of giving a flavour; besides this, each man has 1*lb.* of coarse bread—nothing more. When on service they have a little wine; but otherwise, except on grand occasions, such as reviews, they have none, nor any spirits, beer or coffee. It is not for the purpose of making English soldiers contented with any want of variety and bad cooking which they may suffer from, but simply to disseminate facts, that we give this information.

THE ELECTIONS.

A CASE of bribery at Bodmin has been made a matter of investigation before the magistrates. Mr. Belling, a watchmaker and silversmith, was charged with having given Mr. Chapman, a farmer, the sum of £10 to induce him to vote for the Tory candidate. Mr. Chapman was examined at great length in proof of the charge; and the proceedings resulted in Belling being committed for trial. Mr. Chapman, it should be stated, took the money from no corrupt motive. Mr. Whitehurst, of the Ballot Society, conducted the case for the prosecution.

At Dartford, on Friday, a party of roughs were enlisted, it is said, in the interests of the Conservatives, and as the polling there was favourable to Messrs. Martin and Whatman, they employed themselves by going into the streets and assaulting every one they could lay their hands upon. It was with considerable difficulty that the riot was suppressed, and many persons were injured during the conflict.

The list of members returned to the new Parliament, already published in our columns, shows a total of 315 Liberals and 257 Conservatives. The following returns have since been made:—

ENGLAND.

| Place. | Name. | L. | C. |
|---------------|--------------------------|----|----|
| BEDFORDSHIRE | Colonel Gilpin C. | — | 1 |
| | Mr. H. Russell, L. | 1 | — |
| DERBYSHIRE, | Mr. T. W. Evans, L. | 1 | — |
| SOUTH | Mr. W. Mundy, C. | — | 1 |
| LEICESTER- | Lord J. Manners, C. | — | 1 |
| SHIRE, N. | Mr. Hartopp, C. | — | 1 |
| MERIONETHSH. | Mr. W. E. Wynne, C. | — | 1 |
| MIDDLESEX | Mr. G. Byng, L. | 1 | — |
| | Mr. R. Hanbury, L. | 1 | — |
| SUFFOLK, EAST | Sir F. Kelly, C. | — | 1 |
| | Lord Henniker, C. | — | 1 |
| YORKSHIRE, W. | Sir J. Ramsden, L. | 1 | — |
| RIDING | Mr. F. Crossley, L. | 1 | — |

IRELAND.

| Place. | Name. | L. | C. |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|----|----|
| ARMAGH (Co.) | Sir W. Verner, C. | — | 1 |
| | Mr. M. C. Close, C. | — | 1 |
| ANTRIM (Co.) | Mr. Pakington, C. | — | 1 |
| | Mr. Upton, C. | — | 1 |
| CARLOW (Co.) | Mr. Bunbury, C. | — | 1 |
| | Mr. H. Bruen, C. | — | 1 |
| CAVAN (County) | Hon. J. P. Maxwell, C. | — | 1 |
| | Hon. H. Annesley, C. | — | 1 |
| CLARE (County) | Colonel Vandeleur, C. | — | 1 |
| | Mr. L. White, L. | 1 | — |
| CORK (County) | Mr. Deasy, L. | 1 | — |
| | Mr. V. Scully, L. | 1 | — |
| DUBLIN (Co.) | Mr. J. H. Hamilton, C. | — | 1 |
| | Colonel Taylor, C. | — | 1 |
| DONEGAL (Co.) | Mr. T. Conolly, C. | — | 1 |
| | Sir E. S. Hayes, C. | — | 1 |
| DOWN (County) | Lord A. Hill, C. | — | 1 |
| | Colonel Forde, C. | — | 1 |
| FERMANAGH | Mr. E. M. Archdall, C. | — | 1 |
| (County) | Hon. H. A. Cole, C. | — | 1 |
| KILDARE (Co.) | Mr. W. H. F. Cogan, L. | 1 | — |
| | Mr. Moore Ferrall, L. | 1 | — |
| KERRY (County) | Mr. H. A. Herbert, L. | 1 | — |
| | Lord Castlerose, L. | 1 | — |
| LONGFORD (Co.) | Mr. H. White, L. | 1 | — |
| MEATH | Mr. M. E. Corbally, L. | 1 | — |
| | Mr. M'Evoy, L. | 1 | — |
| MONAGHAN (Co.) | Mr. C. P. Leslie, C. | — | 1 |
| | Sir G. Forster, C. | — | 1 |
| NEW ROSS | Mr. Tottenham, C. | — | 1 |
| QUEEN'S COUNTY | Colonel Dunne, C. | — | 1 |
| | Mr. M. Dunne, L. | — | 1 |
| TIPPERARY (Co.) | The O'Donoghue, L. | — | 1 |
| | Mr. L. Waldron, L. | — | 1 |
| TYRONE (Co.) | Lord C. Hamilton, C. | — | 1 |
| | Mr. H. T. Corry, C. | — | 1 |
| WATERFORD | Mr. J. Esmonde, L. | 1 | — |
| (County) | Hon. W. C. Talbot, C. | — | 1 |
| WESTMEATH | Sir R. G. A. Levinge, L. | 1 | — |
| (County) | Mr. P. Urquhart, L. | 1 | — |
| WICKLOW (Co.) | Lord Proby, L. | — | 1 |
| | Mr. W. F. Hume, C. | — | 1 |
| YOUGHAL | Mr. Butt, L. | 1 | — |
| | Mr. S. F. Greville, L. | 1 | — |

SCOTLAND.

| Place. | Name. | L. | C. |
|------------|--------------------------|----|----|
| BANFFSHIRE | Mr. Duff-Gordon, L. | 1 | — |
| ORKNEY AND | Mr. F. Dundas, L. | 1 | — |
| SHETLAND | | | |
| WICK | Mr. S. Laing, L. | 1 | — |

The Right Hon. J. Stuart Wortley has been defeated at the West Riding, and has also lost the chance of sitting in the new Parliament, since the

seat for Buteshire, of which he would have been certain, has been filled up while he was busy canvassing the Yorkshiremen, who preferred Mr. Crossley.

At the Middlesex election, out of 15,000 voters, only about 3,600 polled for Hanbury and Byng; Mr. Haig had 1,147 votes. At the declaration of the result, on Wednesday, the two successful candidates addressed the usual amount of twaddle to the mob, who did not give them a very patient hearing. Mr. Haig, who was far more favourably received, said that all the most independent of the electors had voted for him, and denied that such an election could be called a contest.

Fine Arts.

ROYAL ACADEMY.—(Second Notice.)

THE success of Mr. Solomon's "Waiting for the Verdict" last year has very naturally induced him to paint a companion—"Not Guilty" (557), in which he has not been so successful. The head of the acquitted man's wife is very intense and telling. The sturdy little Briton who stands with back to the spectator, is well set up; but the principal figure does not look his part, while his father has rather the air and bearing of an acquitted innocent. The importunity of the dog, who is determined to take part in the rejoicings, is very nicely delineated; and the picture altogether, if it exhibits no advance, is by no means retrogressive. The same artist's "Fox and Grapes" (293) is superbly painted as to the hands and faces of the characters, the silk brocade, and the usual accompaniments of high heels, silk-stockings, &c. An elderly lover's mortification as he sees his Dulcinea carried from under his nose, under the escort of a young and handsome rival, is fairly shown; though there is something unmistakably wrong about the lady's mouth, which has been spoilt in the attempt to get some recondite expression out of or into it. The Breton interior "Ici on rase" (243), which we noticed on its appearance some time since at the Graphic Society's rooms, does not exhibit in its present gay company the crudity that then distinguished it. It is a comic piece, true and hard enough, but of no peculiar thought or power. After a longing, lingering gaze on Mr. Oakes' "Marchlyn Mawr" (No. 525), a true botanical study of "a solitary pool fringed with rushes wild," we turn into the middle room. Here, passing by Mr. Solomon's "Fox and Grapes," just noticed, and Mr. Millais' "Vale of Rest," we light on a miniature gem, by Mr. Gale, called "Guard your Queen;" it represents a game of chess between an old and a young gentleman, while the pretty wife of the former leans on his chair, and studies less her husband's moves than the eyes of his antagonist. Hard by is Mr. Paed's "Sunday in the Back-woods" (No. 310), one of the half-dozen (for there are not more) great works in this exhibition. A Scottish emigrant family are at worship outside their log-hut—three generations of them. A stalwart woodsman—a noble specimen of man—reads the Bible, and all around is peace and holiness. The element of sadness is strongly introduced (in addition to the loneliness expressed by the forest background) by the presence of a sick girl "Poor Jeannie, sadly changed, whose only song is, 'Why left I my home.'" It is, indeed, a picture to weep over at twilight; but simple as is the effect, the mechanism is masterly too. The pyramidal group of figures on the right of the picture is no less complicated in its construction than successful in its effect; and in point of colour and texture we could see nothing in this work to desire. The next work of mark, which also is the head of its class, is "Felice Ballarin reciting Tasso to the people of Chioggia," by F. Goodall, A., a noble picture. Why Felice recited Tasso to these particular people is unfortunately not explained, though the locale of Chioggia on the Adriatic is known. He, at all events, seems very excited. He has the appearance of one who addresses his countrymen in the "Hereditary bondsmen!" style, and his countrymen are, with one or two exceptions, about as indifferent to his ravings as our own generally are to such addresses. They are, however, a noble set of people, splendidly drawn, solidly painted. It does one's eyes good to see such a legitimate and successful work on the walls of our exhibition, and we must compliment the painter accordingly. We have no time to catalogue the manifold beauties of this masterpiece, but we object to its alloy with one prominent *souvenir* of an older master, which had been better avoided. The "Evening Song" (368), by Mr. A. Rankley, is a ridiculous affair. A quotation from one of Dr. Watts's hymns, "And now another day is gone," is sacrilegiously illustrated by four little girls running about on a common with twice as many geese at their heels. We should like to know by what favour or affection this performance was admitted here, though we can almost excuse it, for the sake of his very touching "Farewell Sermon" (No. 271), which

represents the composition of such a sermon by a country curate. Mr. J. C. Hook attracts us now by his "Luff Boy" (369). This picture, and the others by the same, are all painted in an extravagant key, but have features of merit, as well as some coarseness. We admire very much the "Ophelia" (382) of Mr. A. Ercole, which is as refined a version of its subject as we can conceive. This Ophelia is a fair full-grown woman: from a lovely bosom springs a shapely head of equal loveliness, and a sweet, but melancholy countenance, stamped with absence of reason, without offensiveness or exaggeration. No. 388 is one of Mr. E. W. Cooke's grand marine pieces. 405 is a fine portrait of Augustus Egg, the Associate, by Mr. J. Philip; and in this corner hangs Mr. O'Neil's "Home Again—1858" (400), the companion picture to his "Eastward Ho!" shown here last year. This picture is so prominent and so popular, its merits have been so thoroughly recognised and appreciated by every contemporary, and every one of our readers must be so well acquainted with it by name and fame, that we need hardly say more than that it represents—and, considering the technical difficulty involved, represents most successfully—the descent of a military detachment from a transport's deck into the shore-boats that have waited their arrival. It is a domestic picture of high merit, and a worthy pendant to its predecessor. A very remarkable performance is the "Barley Harvest" (390), by Mr. H. C. Whaite, a work which the noble-minded academicians, from considerations best known to themselves, have abased in the most marked and undeserved manner. Those who will kneel to its examination will be repaid. A fair river runs its chequered course between a richly-wooded steep on one side; a field of cut barley glitters on the other, say in the foreground; and a mountain summit towers in the background. These are all faithfully and elaborately done; but the marvel of the work is the passing cloud through which—*we say through* advisedly—the further bank is seen. We have no painter at hand to enter into a sound technical description of this exquisite production; but we have no hesitation, on the evidence of our own inexperienced eye, in pronouncing it one of the gems of the gallery, and in drawing from it an augury of the painter's great future success. The pleasure Mr. Whaite has given, and the admiration he has won, may possibly injure him for a time in the eyes of the "Hangsmen," but we trust, in time, to welcome him in a better position. Such truth should and must prevail.

DEATH OF C. R. LESLIE, R.A.

WE regret to observe, that ere the ink of admiring criticisms upon the "Hotspur and Lady Percy," and the "Jeannie Deans" picture, by the above honoured hand is well dry, he has left the large circle of which he was no unimportant part. An American by birth, Mr. Leslie studied his art at the feet of his countryman, the venerable West. He became an Associate of the Academy in 1821, and one of the forty in 1826. In 1833 he tried America, having received a fine art appointment under that Government; but he soon returned to England. He was for some years, we may almost say, the centre of a talented and influential party in the fine art world, comprising many eminent teachers, both by pen and pencil. With the former of these, he himself wrought a labour of love, in the life of Constable, which was warmly received by the thousands who admire the works and honour the memory of that true art worthy. Mr. Leslie was at one time Professor of Painting at the Academy; it was, we believe, from 1848 to 1851. He quitted that office, we have heard, too, on grounds so conscientious that they deserve record. He had exhausted his facts, they tell us, and unfolded his doctrines to his own satisfaction; so, rather than serve up *rechauffés*, or resort to fancy for novelty, he resigned the chair. His lectures have been printed under the title of a "Handbook for young Painters." The fine series of his works, collected by Mr. Sheepshanks, is a very prominent and attractive feature of the South Kensington Gallery.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

At the last weekly meeting of the society, Mr. Chorley read a paper "On the Recognition of Music among the Arts," and drew attention to the fact, that notwithstanding the connexion of music with the arts, perfection in music, poetry, and painting had been anything but contemporaneous. At the most highly civilised periods of Grecian and Roman history, music appeared to have been in the rudest condition; and even in later times, when Italy was producing some of her greatest painters, the art of music was still very imperfect. After enlarging upon the remarkable progress which this art has made in public appreciation within the last few years, the author next proceeded to point out some of the principle drawbacks which still exercise an unfavourable influence upon it, and concluded by

suggesting means by which Government might benefit the art of music, as by calling it in, as was done with painting, to take its part in the celebration of national events.

ON Thursday, the 5th, took place the fourth *conversazione* for the season of the Artists' and Amateurs' Society, at Willis's Rooms. The company was no less distinguished in rank or talent than that gathered at previous meetings, and the attendance was perhaps fuller, from the fact of its being the last meeting. Of the treasures exhibited we cannot say so much as on former occasions. Every, or nearly every artist of repute is now showing the works of his last twelve-month on the wall of some exhibition; so in that important respect the show of Thursday was, of course, weak. There were two large and warm drawings by Turner, in his early manner, and the famous picture of "Solomon Eagle," painted by P. F. Poole, we believe in 1843, and contrasting singularly with recent works by the same hand, a hand that has, indeed, lost its pristine force, if it have not lost its cunning. Like the Holy Family of Millais painted in his days of promise, the "Solomon Eagle" was the foundation stone for a real fame—an edifice which we fancy stands no chance of being finished in either case. Mr. Carl Haag, now painting abroad, was represented by the fine Tyrolean Cottage-door scene exhibited last year in Pall-mall. Mr. Sant, by a female head with a garland of poppies, the latter splendidly painted, the former so much so, in parts, as to remind the observer of Sir Joshua, but fitted with a hideous pair of eyes protruding from the eye balls. Mr. Dawson, too, has now improved since he painted the noble landscape that was shown here. While such resurrections of the old work of important men sometimes give us room to congratulate, how often do they not force the man of truth to deplore! A vigorous wood scene and a study of rather blue green ferns, by Mr. Collingwood Smith, were admirable; so was a grand charcoal study of Harding's, large enough for two, and in fact cut into two separate landscapes, by a central group of trees. There was a capitally painted and not over-drawn "Speed and Launcelot," by Gilbert; a Turk, and Arab, by Mr. Lewis; a curious old water-colour, by Glover, and a fine female head, by Walter Severn. Mr. Topham's "Deserted Village" shows how much he has since progressed; and the miracle of the room was a water-colour Cottage Door, by Birket Foster, in the ultra *Præ-Raphaelite* style. In our last impression we talked of the "Kings Orchard," by Mr. Hughes, in the Royal Academy, as something *ultra*, but we are fain to confess that Mr. Foster has gone to the plus *ultra* and *præter plus*, too. He has given every leaf of trees a furlong off, and has shown their anatomy as minutely as that of the nasturtium leaves and fuchsias in the foreground. The result, as that of everything carried too far, is waste of power by the workman, dissatisfaction to the spectator. A fine picture of Hastings Cliff was shown by Mr. T. M. Richardson; and sundry owners exhibited fine portfolios, by S. Cooke, Cattermole, James Price, and Mitchell. One or two things of power, by David Cox, were also there, and by David Cox, jun., who presumes upon the singular popularity of his parent's name—a world too many impertinences.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Artists' Benevolent Fund was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern on Saturday. Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, the chairman, announced a donation of 105*l.* by her Majesty, and proposed the principal toast of the evening, viz.: "Prosperity to the institution," in a graceful and not overlengthy speech.

Theatres and Entertainments.

DRURY LANE OPERA.

ON Tuesday evening another of Mr. Smith's stars made her appearance as *Violetta* in "La Traviata": Madlle. Sarolta, a very young Hungarian *prima donna*, the eulogies on whom, extracted from the Parisian press, form a pamphlet by themselves, was found by a London audience fully to answer the expectations raised among the musical profession. She is *on dit* but eighteen years of age, and has studied for the stage for but two years. Her *débüt*, at the Italians in Paris, took place on the 30th of January, as *Leonora* in the "Trovatore," and she was at once admitted to be a true *prima donna*. Tall, handsome, graceful and unaffected, she has all the qualifications for a lyric actress. Her voice, pure, sweet and flexible, seems to demand yet more training; but, to be brief, the general impression was, that she was for the present safe and sure of the highest future distinction.

DRURY LANE BALLET.

In our notice last week we omitted very laudably

indeed to speak of the ballet, for in truth we had not seen it. We can now speak of the beauty of the scene in which Mesdames Bochuetti Pasquali, Morlachhi and Savanski vie with each other in feats that we are too old or too young to enjoy. We have seen the three first of these ladies on other occasions, and can certify their evolutions to be fantastical, not quite indecorous, and occasionally graceful. There, however, the ballet is, for its amateurs and others who deem it a necessary sequel to an opera; and as we have been reminded that we do short justice to the management if we suppress all mention of their efforts in this direction, we have all the pleasure in life in announcing the fact of its nightly performance. The illumination of the house has been skilfully managed by Deffries—the great theatrical gas engineer. The light of the dingy old central chandelier is now superfluous: so is that of the branches round the dress circle. The massive chandelier in the lobby and others in the house are as far richer in design as they are more massive, more artfully cut, and more lustrous, and more easily cleaned than their antique predecessors.

JENNY LIND (MME. OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT).

ON Thursday afternoon a private concert was held at the rooms of the Society of Female Artists, for the purpose of relieving that body from the pressure of a debt. This concert originated in a benevolent proposal from Mme. Otto Goldschmidt (better known as Jenny Lind) to sing in aid of this object. Two guineas was the price named for the tickets, and no difficulty was experienced in securing the required audience. The programme was divided into two parts; the first opened with an *andante* from Beethoven's sonata for piano and violin (Op. 47), played by MM. Otto Goldschmidt and Joachim. To this followed the aria "Qui la voce," from "I Puritani," sung by Mme. Goldschmidt, and the romance from Buononcini's "Griselda," "Per la gloria d'adorarvi." Then an aria, with a violin accompaniment, by Mozart ("Il re Pastore"), executed by Mme. Goldschmidt and Herr Joachim, and a solo on the violin from "Tartini" by the latter. The second part opened with a duet on Styrian melodies, arranged by Mr. Benedict, by Mme. Goldschmidt and Sig. Belletti; a piano solo, the first part by Otto Goldschmidt and the latter by Chopin, played by Otto Goldschmidt; two Scotch songs, "The land o' the leal," and "Auld lang syne," by Mme. Goldschmidt; a bolero by Sig. Marras, executed by Sig. Belletti; two songs, "The Mission of Songs," by O. Goldschmidt, and "Spring Time," by Mendelssohn, sung by Mme. Goldschmidt. We need hardly say that no one who had the good fortune to be present at this concert (in every sense of the word unique) regretted the opportunity for enjoying one of the greatest musical treats possible, and at the same time of doing a good action.—*The Critic.*

MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE constitution of this Society insures the success of its concerts, which have more the character of social gatherings—frequented by both audience and orchestra for their pleasure—than that of entertainments designed to allure the great public, and secure its indiscriminate applause. Enthusiastic and distinguished professionals form the staple of the band, and regard each performance as an homage to their divine art and a compliment to their friends and patrons among the lay members, while the latter recognise this sentiment, and the consequent imposing results, with intense gratification. The last concert for the present season took place on Wednesday evening at St. James's Hall. Mr. Mellon leaving for the time the Pyne and Harrison *troupe*, who are in the north, conducted with his usual ability. Some fifteen hundred ladies and gentlemen, in evening dress, were in their places in good time, and the following programme was carried out, we need hardly say, to the delight of all present:—

Part I.—Overture, "Joseph" (C. E. Horsley): aria, "Deh per questo istante," "La Clemenza di Tito" (Mozart): Madame Lemmens Sherrington. Recitative, "O qual triste parla!" aria, "Fin dalla prima infanzia," "Iphigenia in Tauride" (Gluck): Mr. Sims Reeves. Concerto in E minor, No. 7, violin (Spohr), Herr Joachim.

Part II.—Symphony in A, No. 7 (Beethoven): 1. Poco sostenuto—Vivace; 2. Allegretto; 3. Presto—*assai meno Presto*; 4. Allegro con Brio. Air du Page, "Les Nonnes de Robert" (Benedict): Madame Lemmens Sherrington. Air, "Soft airs around me play," "Euryanthe" (C. M. von Weber): Mr. Sims Reeves. Overture, "Masaniello" (Auber).

The great facts of the evening were Spohr's Concerto, Herr Joachim, and the Beethoven Symphony. The superb facility, and no less wonderful memory of the former were fully equal to the demands of the third movement of this singular work, while the splendid tones of his violin were prominent through the beautiful orchestral harmonies with which the

second is so profusely adorned. The seventh Symphony, with its now majestic, now tender, first movement, and its other three inscrutable ones, was played as might be expected of the finest band in Europe; fully appreciated by experts; and duly wondered at by the uninitiated. Madame Lemmens Sherrington and Mr. Sims Reeves fully sustained the renown they have so fairly won; and the energetic and accomplished conductor met also with his now usual honours at the hands of his brethren and the company.

NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

THE first of modern violinists, Joachim, whom many of us remember as an awkward and uninteresting, though wonderful, boy player, and who, contrary to custom, has more than fulfilled the promise of his youth, was the star of stars at Dr. Wyld's concert on Monday, at St. James's Hall. The conductor and Mr. Blagrove have wisely resolved, like the spirited managers of the Monday Popular Concerts, upon attracting by producing the works of the great masters, and hence the necessity for such instrumentalists as Joachim and Wieniawski. The violin and piano-forte concertos of Beethoven, and Bach's fugue, the pieces of greatest mark given on Monday, demand such interpreters as the first of these (or either of them), and of Signor Andreoli, who were selected, and assisted by an admirably composed and drilled band. They gave the greatest delight to an auditory of high taste, as well as sound standing. The performance of the great violinist was above all praise. Madame Catherine Hayes sang "Sombres fortés," from Rossini's "Guillaume Tell," and a numerous chorus did justice to one of Weber's choruses from "Preciosa."

CRYSTAL PALACE OPERA CONCERTS.

THE first of the new series was given on Wednesday, in that portion of the building known as the Winter Concert-room, and comprised a new feature. Instead of a miscellaneous selection, as heretofore, the first part was devoted to the recitation of some entire scenes (each including air, recitative, and chorus) from "La Gazza Ladra." Nothing was wanting, in fact, but stage appliances, and the want of these of course considerably tamed the *ensemble*. The Royal Italian Opera Company, directed by Mr. Gye, took the same parts at Sydenham as at Covent Garden; and the band, under Mr. Costa, played the overture admirably. The second part, arranged on the old principle, which we recommend for a continuance, found infinitely more favour. It opened with Weber's overture to "Euryanthe." The beautiful duet "Dolce conforto," from Mercadante's "Giuramento," was sung by Madame Grisi and Madame Didiée with such exquisite taste and feeling as to gain an *encore*. The former also gave the air, "O mio Fernando," from the "Favorita," and Signor Neri-Baraldi the "Bella adorata," from the "Giuramento." Pearsall's well-known madrigal, "O who will o'er the downs"—a beautiful composition—so charmed the audience that they justly and vigorously redemanded it.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.

OUR old friends continue to attract crowds—we were surprised on Monday night to see how large a one—by their minstrelsy, which they have latterly divested of a good deal of its negro character. The entertainment is now a medley of burlesque character songs, sentimental ballads, serious and comic orchestral performances, with a thread of Ethiopianism woven through it. The first part includes a pleasing chorus "We come from the Hills," "Kiss me quick and go," "We are coming, Sister Mary," with the well-known and amusing "Sleigh Polka." The second part opened with a dance by Messrs. Pierce and Collins, in which one of those gentlemen was dressed and strutted about as a black Perea Nena. Mr. Howard then danced a jig in a style that would have delighted a Yorkshire or an Irish audience beyond all measure. Then an Irish lilt was succeeded by a violin solo on plaintive national airs; a very comic burlesque Shaker dance; and a horridly burlesque concert on vast horns and drums, the function and charm of which seemed to be the frustration of every attempt to extract from them either tune or harmony.

GYE V. GRAZIANI AND ANOTHER.

THE Vice-Chancellor Page Wood delivered judgment in this case on Wednesday, as follows:—"The proper course would be to restrain Signor Graziani, until further orders, from singing at any opera or concert in London, other than the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, during 1859 (except at private or gratis concerts) without the written permission of the plaintiff; and especially from singing at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane; and to restrain Mr. Smith from permitting him to sing at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, or elsewhere in London, other

than the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, without the plaintiff's written permission, with liberty to apply." Supposing this judgment not to be disturbed, it would follow that the Signor will, for the rest of the season, be a member of Mr. Gye's company, and have claims upon Mr. Smith to the date of the judgment. Whether Mr. Gye will avail himself of the services of his acquisition, as well as pay him his salary, remains to be seen. A notice of the trial will be found in another part of our paper.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Mr. and Mrs. Wigan will make their reappearance at this theatre on Monday next. A short two act drama, written expressly for them by Mr. Tom Taylor, is in rehearsal, and will probably be produced on that evening.

Mr. J. L. Toole, the young low comedian of the day, whose progress is observed with much interest by playwrights, critics, and managers, has found a good opportunity of displaying his genuine humour and sound histrionic qualifications in a very smart farce, produced here on Monday night, entitled "Ici on parle Français." The unheroic hero of the episode (for plot there is none) is one Mr. Spriggins, a proprietor of a marine lodging-house, who, to cultivate a foreign connexion, and bring grist to the mill, determines to allure customers by exposing in his window the announcement that gives a name to the piece. It being slightly necessary, however, to pick up some French, a phrase-book is procured, and of course, before poor Spriggins's acquaintance with that tongue has ripened into intimacy, he is brought to farcical grief in the attempt to converse with foreign applicants for his rooms. Major Regulus Rattan (Mr. Selby), a gentleman who has reason to think that his wife and a French Lothario have taken refuge at Spriggins's, played admirably as a jealous and indignant husband, and the trifle was altogether a lively success.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.

This theatre, which is a standing proof that the essentials of human nature are the same everywhere, has just reproduced Webster's wonderful old tragedy of "The Duchess of Malfi," and notwithstanding its age, its stern ruggedness and its epigrammatic closeness, it rouses the good people of Norton Folgate to all the emotions, which are alike common to the refined and unrefined, the learned and the unlearned. Miss Glyn has made this part her own, and whenever and wherever she appears, the beautiful, the womanly, the loving Duchess is sure to excite the deepest sympathy. It is a character drawn by a master hand, and it is delineated in an equally bold, free and marked manner. Miss Glyn has lost none of her force, nor none of her fascination, though ten years have nearly elapsed since she first reilluminated the old and forgotten tragedy of mournful and penetrating old John Webster. It is a strange and wonderful mixture of horror and beauty, and the exceeding merit of the actress's delineation consists in the mode in which she blends the two. Neither Ristori nor Rachel could have surpassed her, and were she to seek a European fame as they did, we are sure France, Germany, and Italy would acknowledge that England can produce art, at least dramatic art, as fine as their own. Every pains was taken to give effect to the chief character, by Mr. Johnstone, who played Bosola, and Mr. Rayner, who enacted the murderous brother, Duke Ferdinand.

ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.

With a view to improve the financial condition of this charity, and to enable its founders to extend its benefit, a grand ball is announced to take place on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., at St. James's Hall. No doubt the numerous patrons of the drama will come forward liberally on the occasion. A glance at the list of stewards will show that the *fete* has been undertaken by men of influence, and intimately allied to the profession. The idea of the ball, we would add, originated with Mr. Sams, who has on several other occasions suggested and organised similar entertainments for charitable purposes.

An English pantomimic company, under the management of Mr. Greenwood, the well known co-lessee of Sadler's Wells, has been delighting the Berlin public beyond measure. The Princess Frederick William (née Princess Royal of England) enjoyed much—we can imagine how much—the abandon of the scene so suggestive of old companions and home thoughts. The great German mind bent itself to discover the inner meaning of pantomime, and we hear that several available solutions were worked out but have not yet been published. The applause was not confined to the lower orders, but rang as lustily from the grand tier as from any part of the house. Neither was it lavished upon one performer,

but was given to all in turn. Not only the four principals, but even the lad whose graven images are nightly smashed; the fishmonger whose giant salmon bonnets the policeman; the little boy who trips up the pantaloons, and afterwards dances a sailor's hornpipe, were called before the curtain to be glorified with all their fellow supernumeraries. Surely the London greenrooms will ring with this astounding announcement, and lucky the tavern parlour that, on the return of the *troupe*, secures one of them as a "lion."

Foreign Intelligence.

THE WAR.

FRANCE.

CHANGE OF MINISTERS—THE REGENCY—DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Duke of Padua, senator, is appointed Minister of the Interior, in the place of M. Delangle, who becomes Minister of Justice. Marshal Randon is appointed Minister of War, in the room of Marshal Vaillant, who is appointed Major-General of the Army of Italy. M. de Royer is named senator and vice-president of the Senate. Marshal Vaillant and Count Walewski are named members of the Privy Council.

Duke Pelissier has reached Paris. He will be succeeded in his ambassador's post in London by M. de Persigny. The Duke's appointment to the command of the Rhine army having been made, by the German papers, a means to raise suspicions against the ulterior designs of France, the *Moniteur* declares that as yet no Rhine army exists, and that the Duke's appointment means nothing more than that he is to take the command of the garrisons left in the French fortresses, in case Germany should attack France. A telegram foreshadows that this position of the Duke is further to be solemnly recognised by his having the title of Marshal-General, Commander of the Troops in France, conferred upon him.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contained decrees to the following effect:—"The Emperor, having the intention of placing himself at the head of the army of Italy, has resolved upon conferring the title of Regent on the Empress. The Empress, says his Majesty, will exercise the functions of Regent during our absence, in conformity with our orders and instructions, which will be transcribed into the great book of the State. The Prince Jerome, the Presidents of the great bodies of the State, the members of the Privy Council, and the Ministers, will take cognisance of these orders and instructions, and the Empress will not be able to depart from their tenour in fulfilling the duties of the Regency. The Empress will not be able to proclaim any other *senatus consultum* than those now actually existing. The Empress will take the advice of the Prince Jerome on the resolutions and decrees which will be submitted to her."

Another decree published by the *Moniteur* appoints M. de Thouvenel senator.

On Tuesday the Emperor took his departure to join the army. The Empress accompanied him as far as Montreaux. The Prince Napoleon goes on to Italy with the Emperor. The Rue de Rivoli, along which the Emperor went to the Lyons railway, was crowded in every part, and there was a good deal of cheering. The Cent Gardes did not leave till Thursday.

Admiral Jurien de La Gravière proceeds with two ships of the line and four large frigates to the Adriatic, with a view to the strict blockade of Venice and, it is said, the blockade of Trieste, so far as Austrian vessels are concerned.

The army of Lyons has received orders to proceed to Italy, where it will form the 6th corps of the army. The Emperor has just named the regiments destined to form the 7th corps of that army. It will be composed of ten regiments of Infantry, two battalions of Chasseurs, and eight regiments of Light Cavalry. These are already proceeding to Lyons, and will, it is said, increase the effective force in Italy to over 200,000 men.

Prince Napoleon's staff will quit Paris on the 15th for Toulon. The detached corps to be commanded by the Prince, and which is said to be for the object of revolutionising Italy, will, perhaps, land at Leghorn.

With regard to the war loan we are told that double the amount is already subscribed for, and that instead of 500,000,000f., 1,500,000,000f. might be had for the same purpose, if required.

Not the slightest doubt, says a Paris letter, is entertained of the defeat of the Austrians and their expulsion from Lombardy. This is so certain, that it is said M. Bacciocchi, who has the honour of superintending the Imperial concerts and dramatic

performances, and otherwise acting as the *arbitrator elegantiarum*, is to arrange for the transport to Milan of the actors and actresses of one of the Paris theatres, to perform for the Emperor, and, perhaps, a "parterre of Kings."

A riot, attended with loss of life, has occurred at Tarbes. The mayor had made a decree imposing new duties. The farmers resisted the gendarmes, who attempted to enforce payment of the tax, and drove them into their barracks. The troops afterwards made a sortie and fired; a *mêlée* took place, and several people were killed and wounded.

The Emperor has decided that no correspondent of a newspaper or journalist shall be permitted to follow the French army in Italy. Those profane and dangerous persons must remain at Turin, or at Genoa, or at home.

A letter from Turin says:—"However great may be my persuasion that Austria has been the barrier to all progress in Italy, and my hopes that Italians may now acquire their independence of that Power, it is impossible not to regard French intervention with distrust. No one in his senses can believe that the Emperor is putting forth all the strength of France for a sentiment, or that he will not require a *quid pro quo*; and already, in very suspicious quarters, I have heard discussed the probability of a kingdom of Etruria for Prince Napoleon. The idea is started; and with Prince Napoleon's father-in-law in the north of Italy, and Murat in the expectation of some *coup* in that sense on Naples, the Emperor will have proved his disinterested love of Italian independence, and vastly strengthened his power in the south of Europe and the Mediterranean."

SARDINIA.

OPERATIONS OF THE AUSTRIANS—ALLEGED CRUELTY TO THE INHABITANTS—ARRIVAL OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

At the seat of war the position of the Austrians is thus sketched. It seems from the last bulletins published at Turin that if the Austrian army has suspended its movements in the direction of Voghera, Tortona, and Alessandria, its right wing continues to deploy and to march onwards. It has reached Buronzo and Salussola; they mention it also at San Germano, where it is raising entrenchments. Salussola is a station on the railway which leads from Biella to Vercelli. Buronzo is a little to the right; by its occupation the troops at Salussola are joined to those whose departure from Vercelli, in the direction of Gattinara, we mentioned yesterday. More to the south the Austrians, who have not been able to cross the Po at Frassinetto, have attacked the head of the bridge at Casale, but without succeeding in carrying it. While gaining ground towards the north, the Austrians compensate by the construction of entrenchments for any danger which the extreme extension of their line of operations may offer. We have said that they are raising entrenchments at San Germano; they are constructing them also along and in front of Sesia, in such a manner as to unite to the advantages of a defensive position the possibility of an unexpected attack upon points that are badly guarded, and the benefit of living in an enemy's country.

Under these circumstances, the allies, who have profited by the time to increase their forces, and to complete their material, cannot long delay assuming the offensive. The arrival of the Emperor Napoleon is a sign of their intentions. We shall soon, then, receive important news from the theatre of war. The preparations of the French to take the field are nearly complete. Canrobert, from his head quarters at Alessandria, has issued a stirring order of the day to the troops, promising them that they will soon add to the illustrious names of Lodi, Arcole, Marengo, and Wagram, others equally glorious.

Late news by way of Berne is to the effect that the Austrians are likely to recross the Ticino, and go to their own territory. To this is added the statement that they have occupied two passes of the Alps which are much in the rear of their present position. The Stelvio Pass is one of them, and is situated at the spot where the territories of Switzerland, Lombardy, and Tyrol meet, and forms part of the road between Worms or Bormio in the Val-tellia and Botzen in South Tyrol. It connects the valley of the Adda and the lake of Como in the west with the valley of the Adige or Etsch and the lake of Garda, in the east. It would seem that General Gyulai has abandoned the intention of acting on the offensive, if he at any time entertained it; and he is now actively strengthening his lines of defence on the Sesia. The head-quarters of the Austrian staff are now at Mortara.

The Austrians are levying heavy war contributions in all the localities they occupy. At Novara the impost has amounted to five millions of francs. The Syndic of Mede was arrested for not having complied with the demand within the appointed

time, and remains a prisoner. Gyulai has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Piacenza, in which he threatens death to all who revolt against the Austrian Government, who conceal arms, or offer the slightest resistance or violence to his troops. The *Presse* says:—"If this document be genuine, the world will have to accuse General Gyulai no longer of severity, nor even of cruelty, but of madness." The depredations committed by Austria (says the *Pays*) are razzias executed, not for the immediate wants of the army, but in order to fill the store-houses in Lombardy. Every day long files of wag-gons laden with hay, vegetables, grain, and provisions of all kinds, are seen passing by Novara and Vigevano for the left bank of the Ticino. The Austrians literally strip the Piedmontese provinces, and carry off their booty to a place of safety.

A wretched man, Giovanni Dossena, from Pavia, was caught at Biella by the Piedmontese, whilst indulging in the dangerous profession of a spy. The proofs of his guilt were found on him, and four hours after he was sent to his account by six Bersaglieri.

A brilliant *coup de main* is reported in a letter from Turin. On the night of the 4th the Austrians at Vercelli were surprised by Garibaldi, who made 400 of them prisoners. The Italian volunteers and their chief were assisted by the Cialdini division.

La Marmora is taking every pains to render the legions of Central Italy effective, disciplined, and numerous. Let the war endure even one campaign, and Italy would then have a formidable army of its own, formed of men who, whilst they had fought by the side of the French, would not on that account be prepared to prostrate themselves before the Imperial eagle.

It is probable that the French will avoid any serious conflict, if possible, in Piedmont. Their aim is, no doubt, to attack the weaker and more eastern parts of the Austrian line, in which attempt they can reckon upon the aid of the population of the Legations. One French division landed at Ancona, and another advancing from Florence would, it is expected, completely turn the Austrian position at Piacenza, and at once transfer the war to the Adige, leaving Milan to be occupied by Victor Emmanuel. That such are the intentions of the French, seems probable from the large proportion both of troops and artillery which have been sent to Genoa.

There is a report that a French *corps de armée* is coming over the Simplon. There seems to be no doubt that French agents have been surveying that road, and have found it practicable for troops.

The special correspondent of a contemporary, writing from Turin, says:—"I can state on the best authority that the Austrians have not more than 130,000 men under arms. The allies have 200,000, and additional French soldiers arrive every day."

The King is terribly vexed to see his subjects a prey to the occupation of the Austrians, and he is, according to all accounts, most eager to meet the enemy in fight. But, as the real head quarters of the two armies are at Vienna and Paris, and as there is not a man on either side of the stamp of Pelissier or Radetzky, to cut the telegraphic wires, and send those who work them to the right about, his Majesty is obliged to let the campaign proceed as at present.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Genoa on Thursday, in the Reine Hortense, and went direct to the royal palace, from the balcony of which he showed himself to the assembled populace, who greeted him with enthusiastic plaudits and acclamations. The Emperor was accompanied to the palace by Prince Carignan, Count Cavour, and Count Latour d'Auvergne, the French ambassador. The port was full of boats crowded with spectators, who saluted his Majesty with acclamations of welcome, and cast flowers before him. In the course of the day he held a review of some old soldiers of the first empire, in the court of the palace. He went in the evening to the theatre in state.

AUSTRIA.

ACCIDENTS TO THE AUSTRIAN FORCES.—NEW LEVIES IN THE PROVINCES.

From Vienna this week we hear of the publication of important documents: the Emperor Francis Joseph's letter to Archduke Maximilian, releasing him from his functions of Governor-General of Lombardy and Venice, and an appeal, made by Archduke Albert, the Governor-General of Hungary, to the Hungarian people, to come to the assistance of the Austrian Crown, by forming volunteer corps of infantry and hussars. Another letter informs us that the sovereigns of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena have all been invited by the Emperor, to transfer their residence to Vienna while the war lasts.

Telegraphic news has reached us of a terrible conflagration, by which the well-known commercial city of Brody, in Galicia, has become the victim—a great emporium of East-European commerce,

and one which contains the largest Jewish population assembled on any particular spot in the world.

The opening events of the campaign have been somewhat discouraging to the Austrians. On Thursday week an accident happened upon the railway near Verona. A train containing military came into collision with some cars with ammunition. An explosion followed, and several carriages were blown up. Twenty-three men were killed, and one hundred and twenty-four wounded. Last Tuesday, at Ragusa, the Austrian war brig Triton blew up. The commander of the brig was on shore when the accident happened. The dead, wounded, and missing are about eighty in number.

News has arrived of the death of the Archduke John, in Graz, of disease of the lungs. This event took place on Wednesday.

By way of Berne we hear that a revolutionary movement was expected at Como; the tricolor had already been hoisted before the castle. 1,000 Croats, however, have arrived at Como, and a contribution of 5,000 florins, and of provisions, has been imposed upon the town.

The Austrian journals are doing their best to excite an anti-Gallic spirit in Germany. The Austrian *Gazette* publishes an article with the heading, "Be united! Forward!" and which concludes with "Let us march—to Paris!"

The *German Journal* of Frankfort says:—"The Emperor Francis Joseph has received from the Emperor of Russia an autograph letter which is said to have given satisfaction, but it appears that it has not been sufficient to remove all uneasiness with regard to Russia."

The Grand Duke of Tuscany, who is Colonel of the 8th Austrian Dragoons, will join his regiment and take active service.

The *Cologne Gazette* says:—"Austria has already on foot upwards of 600,000 men well equipped, of whom 300,000 are in Italy. In a fortnight her army will be 800,000 strong. The Hungarian nobility are raising five regiments of Hussars. Similar enthusiasm prevails in Bohemia, Moravia, Styria, Upper Austria, the Tyrol, and Carinthia."

The *Elberfeld Gazette* says, on the other hand:—"The last accounts from Hungary state that great agitation prevails amongst the Magyar and Slavonian populations, anxious to recover the rights wrested from them ten years ago. Agitation also prevails in Galicia and in the Polish provinces of Austria."

The *Nord* asserts that the retreat of the Austrians is in consequence of orders sent from Vienna, where a new plan of the campaign has been adopted. "The accounts," says the *Nord*, "from the seat of war, report a *status quo*, of which the principal cause is the bad condition of the ground, owing to the rains and floods. In all probability the Emperor of Austria will take the command of his army at the same time that the Emperor of the French will put himself at the head of his regiments."

PRUSSIA.

The placing of the whole of the Prussian army on a war footing is now accomplished. 200,000 men are ready to march, and 300,000 more would follow them in a week.

A rumour is current in the diplomatic world that the King, feeling himself still unable to bear the fatigue of government, intends to abdicate immediately after his return. It is not until the Regent shall have taken the title of King that the projected interview with the Emperor Alexander will take place.

On Thursday after a six hours' debate in the Chamber of Deputies, during which all parties expressed the sentiment of German nationality, the loan asked for by Government for the military and naval administration, together with further means for raising money, was unanimously voted.

The King of Prussia has left Rome with a suite of eighty persons for Ancona, intending to embark there for Trieste.

Von Humboldt's funeral took place on Tuesday. The Prince Regent and all the royal family, with all the representatives of art, science, and intelligence in Berlin, were present on the occasion.

TUSCANY.

The following are the members of the new Tuscan ministry:—M. Buoncompagni, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Baron Ricasoli, Minister of the Interior; Marquis Ridolfi, Minister for Public Instruction; Councillor Poggi, Minister of Justice; M. Busacca, Finance Minister; and M. Caminatti, a Piedmontese Colonel, War Minister. The Provisional Government has addressed a memorandum to the members of the diplomatic body. It is a lengthy *exposé* of the events before the late revolution: the growing desire of the people to enter into an alliance with Piedmont; the inflexibility of the Grand Duke on this point;

the patriotic feeling of the army, and the ultimate departure of the sovereign on the 27th ult. The letter of General Ferrari, with his plan of bombarding the capital from Fort Belvedere, is not forgotten; and the document concludes with the reasons which induced the Provisional Government to proclaim the dictatorship of the King of Sardinia.

MODENA.

The Duke having demanded reinforcements from Bologna, an Austrian regiment was sent from that place. The Duke went to meet it, but on his return to Modena a collision occurred between the troops and the populace. The Duke, by a decree dated the 3rd, has concentrated all political and police powers in the hands of his Commandant of Dragoons.

ROMAN STATES.

The Austrians have increased the garrison of Ancona from 2,500 to 7,000 men, amply provisioned, and have strengthened the fortifications of that important strategical position. On Monday the Austrians declared Ancona and its territory in a state of siege. The Roman Government sent word to Vienna by telegraph, that the Pope solemnly protested against it, and would withdraw all the Papal authorities. France, regarding the state of things at Ancona as a violation of neutrality, has placed the French regiments at Rome on a war footing. The latest accounts, dated Tuesday, inform us that the state of siege at Ancona had, in consequence of the energetic representations of the French ambassador at Rome, been suspended, and the lighthouse at the entrance of the harbour, the light in which had been extinguished, re-lighted. The Austrians not only occupy Bologna and Ancona, but Forlì, Ravenna, and Rimini, and have just sent reinforcements to these places.

The Pope's subjects, and even his troops, are said to be ripe for an insurrection, which we may expect to hear of very soon.

A letter from Rome says:—"I am informed that the report of the desire of his Holiness to leave for Vienna was so prevalent, that the French authorities hearing of it spoke of it to Antonelli, who disclaimed in the strongest manner any intention of his Holiness to do so. The Pope feels himself, undoubtedly, a prisoner, and his sympathies incline him rather to the Austrians; but I much doubt whether the French will give his Holiness an opportunity of gratifying his sympathies."

BAVARIA.

The Government of Bavaria has ordered the raising of a loan of four millions of florins, at 4½ per cent., and at the price of 97, to meet military requirements.

GREECE.

From the Athens journals it appears that the Grand Duke and Duchess Constantine of Russia are receiving the most flattering attentions from the King and Queen. The presence of a powerful Russian squadron in the Greek waters has peculiar significance, and is calculated to have some influence on what is passing in the Adriatic. It is to be apprehended that the war will have some effect on the countries which border the Ægean; and the elements of disorder and revolution which exist among the Greek population of Turkey in Europe may be used to encourage a rising in those provinces. Public feeling in Greece with regard to the war is decidedly against Austria.

NAPLES.

On the 27th ult., a telegraphic despatch, conceived in the following terms, was circulated through Naples, and produced an immense sensation:—"The Duchess de Berri to her Majesty the Queen of Naples. 'A telegraphic despatch has been received from Paris—'Project against' Naples.—Florence, 26th, 6 p.m.'" A council of ministers was called, at which was present the Prefect of Police, as also a council of generals. The patrol and the guards of gendarmerie were doubled.

The Government has officially notified to the Courts of Europe that it is the wish of his Neapolitan Majesty to preserve a strict neutrality pending the present complications. The neutrality of Naples has been accepted, and is said to have been guaranteed by England, Russia, and Prussia.

The King still lingers. He is said to be attacked with the morbo pedicolar, to be a mass of corruption, and to be in great suffering. Still, the feeble hand will grasp power to the last; and, as his Majesty holds the key of the cipher, it has been necessary to communicate to him all the foreign dispatches, thus adding to his malady. The Swiss regiments are being concentrated in the city. Eight steam frigates are, moreover, ready to leave at a moment's notice, with accommodation for a thousand men each, in any direction where the

people may happen to make a movement. It is added that the Swiss have received the most sanguinary orders in case Naples should raise a cry, and that the state of siege will be declared shortly. H.M.S. Centurion, 80 guns, has arrived at Naples. A 90-gun ship, and other British vessels, are cruising off Genoa.

SPAIN.

On the 5th inst., in the Chamber of Deputies, both M. Olozaga and M. Gonzalez Bravo spoke in support of the Government bill for increasing the army to 100,000 men. The latter suggested that something ought also to be done for the navy. On a division the bill was adopted by 233 votes to 1—that of M. Rivero.

The Gazette announces that on the 12th August next the Government will receive contracts for establishing a line of steamers of 500-horse power to ply between Spain and the West Indies.

PORTUGAL.

The marriage of the Infanta Donna Maria Anna with Prince George of Saxony is to take place immediately. It is said that Count de Thomar has been entrusted with the mission of arranging a marriage between the Princess of Brazil and the Infanta Dom John of Portugal.

The Portuguese Government is anxious to guard against any eventualities resulting from the war in Italy, and, it is said, will ask the Cortes for a contingent of 6,000 men, will raise the army to 24,000 men, and organise the militia in case of necessity.

AMERICA.

By the Europa we have New York news to the 27th ult.

The trial of Mr. Sickles terminated on the 26th. After a short deliberation the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." For several minutes the court was a scene of uproar that was unparalleled. Hundreds yelled as though they had gone mad; others wept, and a great number leaped into the dock and embraced the prisoner wildly. Sundry other extravagancies were indulged in, and his counsel were, in the evening, honoured with a serenade. Mr. Sickles was, of course, liberated. A New York letter says:—"One of the jurymen prayed long and fervently in a corner of the jury-room before voting for an acquittal. Another of the jurymen played the fiddle, and the council for the defence facetiously remarked that no fiddler would ever convict a man for murder. The applause in court was vociferous. Sickles was carried on the shoulders of a crowd to his carriage. He goes to the house of a friend, and the "ladies" of the family instantly rush forward to thank him for protecting female virtue. A costermonger in the street formally expressed his acknowledgments to him for having "taught him to defend a wife and child whom he loved." In fact, nothing has been put forward more strongly by the friends of the prisoner and by his council, than that the main defence of female virtue lies in the husband's weapons. Sickles, amongst his own set, will, as I predicted at the outset, be a much greater man than ever. He represents in Congress one of the districts in this city, the voters in which are mostly of the "rowdy" order, and in their eyes he is unquestionably a very much more valuable man than ever.

California advices to April 5 state that Walker (the filibuster) and Natzmer were at San Francisco, and it was supposed that Sonora would, perhaps, claim their attention.

The steamboat St. Nicholas, from St. Louis to New Orleans, exploded her boilers near Helena, Arkansas, and about seventy-five persons were killed and many others injured.

A serious difficulty had sprung up in Utah between General Johnston and Judge Cradlebaugh on the one side, and Governor Cummin on the other, growing out of the call of the judge upon the general for troops to protect his court, which action was distasteful to the governor. The governor is sustained by the Mormons, and the judge, probably to avoid a collision of the citizens and military, removed his court from Provo to Camp Floyd.

The St. George's Society of New York celebrated its seventy-third anniversary on the 25th April. Bishop Southgate preached the anniversary sermon, in which he lauded England as the peacemaker of Europe.

A draft for 10,000 dols. had been received at the State Department, as an indemnification to the family of the seaman who was killed on board the Water Witch, in 1855, by a shot fired from a Paraguayan fort when that steamer was on her way to explore the Parana river.

The Fulton arrived at Southampton yesterday with some additional news.

The Nicaraguan minister has notified to the American Government that the charter of the American Canal Company is forfeited. Mr. Cobden is

staying with the President. The new Minister of the Constitutional Government of Mexico had been received in Washington by the President. The navigation of the St. Lawrence had been opened.

WEST INDIES.

HAYTI.

ADVICES of the 9th April state that the new plan of selling the Government fifth of coffee at auction in Port au Prince, and appropriating the proceeds to the payment of the French loan, gave general satisfaction. The development of the agricultural resources of the country engaged the attention of the Government.

CUBA.

We have received dates from Havannah to the 22nd inst. All was quiet on the island, and nothing had been seen or heard of the filibustering expedition which, it was alleged, had sailed from New York. A French ship had landed 475 coolies from Macao. She was out 122 days, and 90 unfortunates died on the passage. Of the remainder, about eight died every day from the time she entered Havannah harbour. From the period of the inauguration of the coolie apprenticeship system, 44,549 Chinamen have been shipped for Cuba, of which number 37,755 were landed alive, showing a mortality of 6,794—a little over 15 per cent.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

By the last advices from Nicaragua it is stated that Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley was engaged in giving entertainments to the President and cabinet, and quietly negotiating a treaty. M. Felix Belly was at San Jose de Costa Rica endeavouring to prevail on President Moro to go to Nicaragua, and use his influence in favour of his (Belly's) canal project.

MEXICO.

ADVICES from Vera Cruz to the 22nd, and from the City of Mexico to the 19th of April, indicate a decided change in the aspect of affairs in Mexico. General Miramon had succeeded in forcing the lines of the liberal Generals Ampudia and Llave, at Orizaba, and had hastened forward to the capital, which city he reached on the 11th with a diminished army. The victorious general had already commenced the work of slaughter, and was murdering peaceable foreigners indiscriminately. He had also issued a formal protest against the recognition of the Juarez Government. The exequatur of Mr. Black, the American consul-general, had been withdrawn, and he was banished from the country. Mazatlan had been captured by Pesqueira. The English were threatening that and the other Mexican Pacific ports, and were demanding payment of claims. At Vera Cruz also matters were approaching a crisis. The British minister had insisted on the full payment of all the claims of his countrymen, and had instructed the commander of the British fleet at that station to demand 1½ million of dollars from the Custom-house in Vera Cruz, and in case of refusal to bombard the city. Juarez had withdrawn the exequatur of the Spanish consul at Vera Cruz.

By the Fulton we have the following additional particulars. Miramon had reached Mexico on the 11th ult. It was said that he had commenced murdering peaceable foreigners indiscriminately. The British minister at Vera Cruz had demanded of the Juarez Government the full payment of all English claims. If refused, the city was to be bombarded.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The steamer Armenian has arrived at Liverpool with mails from Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone, &c.

Her Majesty's despatch boat Spitfire had arrived at Sierra Leone. The steamer Trident had left Sierra Leone for the Bomissey, where serious disturbances were existing. The Governor of Sierra Leone comes home by the Armenian, the Queen's Advocate, Mr. Alexander Fitz-James, governing in his absence.

The Rainbow steamship had passed safely over the dreaded bar of Lagos.

At the Gold Coast the attention of the people was employed in the cultivation of cotton, and some of the more gentle of the native rulers were induced to embark in its production.

The King of Jaboo, named Obe, has refused to allow palm oil to pass through his country, alleging that the Ibbadans people had annoyed him. The real reason is said to be the French emigration scheme. The quantity of oil this year will, it is supposed, be very small.

Dr. Baikie, of the Niger expedition, left Rabbi on the 14th of March, and arrived at Oghomastro on the 27th. All well.

Original Correspondence.

GERMANY.

May 11th.

BEARING in mind how valuable your space is at the present time, I shall confine my observations to the state of public feeling in this country, to enable your readers to form an idea of the view taken of present events by this people, who consider themselves the natural allies of England, and who look to England for support in this crisis of their history. It will not be surprising that Germany, compressed as she is between two powerful and rapacious nations, Russia, and France, both of whom have already torn from her portions of territory, should turn to England in the hour of trial; and that she should be somewhat daunted at the apparently selfish, but undoubtedly very prudent and patriotic determination enunciated by the English Government, that England will this time remain a watchful spectator of the war, which the Germans firmly believe to be the re-commencement of the war temporarily terminated in 1815, and for precisely the same objects, although seemingly directed against Austria alone. They do not believe that the contest will or can be confined to Italy, and they are unanimous in calling upon their rulers to declare war against France at once. Never were a people more unanimous than the Germans at this moment. I say nothing about their Princes. Perhaps it is fortunate for the people that their voice is not listened to; for this is certain: if public opinion were as mighty here as it is in England, the Germans would be now on the march to Paris, or the French to Berlin. The people are by no means in favour of the Government of Austria, the Northern Germans least of all, but they think that the blow aimed at Austria, if effectual, will weaken the German element, at present so supreme in almost every part of Europe. They feel proud that, if not by the aid of Mars, the more securely by that of Venus, the Teutonic thought finds the loudest utterance in the Councils of England, of Russia, of Portugal, Greece, and Belgium—that the Italian is oppressed by it, the Frenchman ridiculed by it, the Slavonian overwhelmed by it; but more especially it is their pride that the Englishman has been made to propagate it.—They imagine that if the Germanic Confederation were at once to declare war against France, England would be forced to join against the enemy of Germany. The question put to me frequently is: "Do you suppose the Queen of England would tolerate the occupation of Hanover or Saxe-Coburg? Will not the son of your Queen be one day a member of the Confederation?" &c., &c. They believe that the French have not forgotten, nor ever will forget, the offensive triumph of the Prussians in 1815. The appellation Prussian does not bear the same value in the French language that the appellation Frenchman does in German. It is expected therefore that Louis Napoleon will begin with Austria and end with all Germany. The day before yesterday a telegram was published to the effect that the English Government had warned the several sovereigns composing the Federal Union against the presumption that England would support Germany in a war against France, or that the German coasts or vessels would be protected by the English naval power. The consequence of this news was, that we English, who only an hour before were considered very near and dear relations, declined in a very rapid manner in public estimation; and at this moment we are regarded as little better than disguised Frenchmen. Such a sudden chill to burning love was seldom seen. However, since this—but whether owing to it or not, I cannot say—the Prussian journals have been endeavouring to allay the turbulent patriotism of the Germans generally, and implore the Princes of the Confederation not to adopt any resolutions that might sow disunion in Germany; by which is meant, that should the majority of the Diet vote for a rupture with France, Prussia would, in all probability, secede from the Confederation. It is most likely that Prussia, whatever the other States may do, will go with England for better or worse, or rather she will cleave to England as long as she can, her sole reliance against France on one side, Russia on the other, and revolution ripe all around her. Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, Luxembourg, Holstein, Lauenburg, and the Hanse towns might, perhaps, also hold with Prussia, for in what way they are benefited by the Confederation, or by the Italian possessions of Austria, or by Austria herself it would be, I fancy, hard to show. The Prussian journals point out—what everybody knows—the dangers and losses to which these States are exposed in case of a war with France. The countries of the Elbe, the Weser, and the lower Elbe, as far as the Eider and the Marches of Brandenburg, are entirely open to an enemy from the sea. Hanover and Oldenburg are powerless, and up to within these last three weeks neither of them have expended any money, or labour to put the coast in a state of defence. Hanover is now making a great show of warlike activity, and to-morrow the King goes down by the mouth of the Geeste to encourage by his presence the quick completion of the strand batteries, and other fortifications; but, judging by appearances, it is much cry and little wool. I need hardly remark that the merchants of these countries, although as good patriots as any in Germany, look forward to the prospect of a war with France with fear and trembling, for they well know that in sixty hours or so after the declaration of war, a fleet of French gun-boats would appear in the rivers Elbe and Weser, causing them losses, not the merchants alone, but thousands of honest industrious inhabitants who depend upon the trade of the rivers for their bread—losses that Austria, even if she should retain Italy by German aid, never could, nor would if she could, repay.

sympathy therefore of the merchants and traders in coast lands is not quite so fervid and indifferent to consequences as the journalists and professors of the inland countries. The people of the Northern sea coast do not forget the part played by Austria and other Southern States in the matter of the German Fleet, not to speak of the occupation of Hamburg by the Austrians and the betrayal of Schleswig Holstein, that is, according to German ideas.

FACTS AND SCRAPS.

THE new Canadian cent. pieces received from England are so peculiarly alloyed that 100 cents. exactly equal one pound in weight, while a single coin measures one inch, thus forming an ever-ready check upon the dishonest dealer.

A lady has been disgracefully expelled from Aikin, South Carolina, for having written a letter descriptive of the slavery there, which got into the northern papers. She was staying at the place with a sick daughter, and was commanded by the mob to leave in forty-eight hours.

The public meeting of the National Society, fixed for Thursday, May 19th, is postponed in consequence of her Majesty's birthday drawing-room. The Archbishop of Canterbury will preside at a meeting in June.

The Pope is about to address a circular letter to all the Catholic bishops, inviting them to order public prayers for peace.

The *Ecclesiastical Gazette* states that the office of Vice-Principal of Cuddesdon College has been conferred on the Rev. W. Harrison Davey, Perpetual Curate of Appledram, Sussex.

The Deanery of Glasgow, rendered vacant by the elevation of Dr. Wilson to the bishopric of that diocese, has been conferred upon the Rev. A. Henderson, M.A., incumbent of St. Mary's Church, Hamilton.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. Henry Vincent Le Bas, M.A., late curate of Paddington, to the vicarage of Bedford, Middlesex; the Rev. Beauchamp Henry St. John Pell, M.A., of Ashwell, Hertfordshire, to the rectory of Ickenham, Middlesex; and the Rev. Thomas Sier, D.C.L., late vicar of Ravensden, Bedfordshire, to the incumbency of St. James's Chapel, St. James's-square.

The late Mr. Joseph Tunnicliffe, of Mayfield Hall, near Ashbourne, has left 30,000*l.*, all derived from his own earnings, for the endowment of an hospital, provided that a suitable building is erected, at a cost of not less than 5,000*l.*, within ten years.

The unfortunate English clown (Boswell) who was attacked with apoplexy after his evolutions on the summit of a pole at the Circus, the other day, in Paris, has fallen a victim to his dangerous employment. He rallied a little at first, but the system was so shaken that he died.

From the constant despatch of small pieces of money for the army in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, the scarcity has become so great that the plan of cutting the paper florin into four morsels has been adopted, which (each representing a quarter) are given and received in payment the shops and public offices.

The South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Col. Holden, have assembled for eight days' training on Balwell Forest, near Nottingham. The men are well mounted and equipped, and have a very soldier-like appearance.

One consequence of the defeat of Mr. Layard at York has been the establishment of a Reform Club in that city, its principal object being to attend to the registration, which has been much neglected of late years.

The Legislative Council of Canada have taken a firm stand against death-bed bequests, enacting that no bequest will be valid if made within six months of the testator's death.

In St. Pancras it has been discovered that Mr. E. F. Browne, collector, of No. 5 ward, had not paid his weekly collection into the bank, and on sending to his house he was gone. The amount is not yet known.

Miss Martineau is shortly to present us with an "Essay on England and her Soldiers," and will demonstrate the disastrous consequences of too much red tape.

A committee has been formed in Paris for the purpose of raising subscriptions to enable Italian refugees resident in that city, in which there are great numbers, to return to Italy. They had raised about £180 for this purpose.

The Austrian frigate Novara, on a scientific mission, put into Tahiti, and the crew and the Austrian men of science met with a cordial reception from the French Naval Commandant, who of course was ignorant of the fact that his countrymen in Europe were about to meet the Austrians on the field of battle.

The *Journal des Débats* states that before leaving Austria, to take up his residence in Holland, the Count de Chambord, accompanied by the Duke de Levis, had a private audience of the Emperor of Austria.

Sir Arthur Ingram Aston died at Acton Hall, near Runcorn, Cheshire, a day or two since. The deceased was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Madrid from February, 1840, to November, 1843. He received the order of the Bath on his return to England.

The Rev. W. Hugh Richards, incumbent of All Saints, Margaret-street, says, that the statement of the *Weekly Register* that the Duke of Leeds was, "a short time before his death, received into the Roman Catholic Church by the Bishop of Beverley" was incorrect. His Grace, on the evening before his death, was visited by the rev. incumbent, and received the sacrament.

A French journal announces that M. Nicholas Clary, who is in possession of an income of 300,000*fr.* a year, has engaged as a private soldier in a cavalry regiment which is about to take the field.

A butcher having lost several halters, was at a loss to account for it. His wife happening to go into the servant's bedroom, noticed a dress presenting more than the ordinary appearance of fulness; upon examining it, she found the missing halters, with the ends cut off, and the rope neatly bound with calico.

For sixteen years the title of the Earl of Coventry has been held by a minor, and during the whole of that period the family property in Worcestershire and elsewhere has been accumulating. The young lord came of age on Monday last, and the event was celebrated by festivities on the largest scale ever before known in the district.

The Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, in returning from England, visited the King of the Belgians on Thursday, at the palace of Laeken. His Royal Highness left on Saturday morning for Germany.

A small moveable printing office is, by order of the French Emperor, to be placed at the disposal of the Marshal Major-General of the army of Italy. That which was used in the Crimean war is now being re-organised for that purpose. M. de St. Georges, the director of the Imperial printing office, has to select the compositors.

The Empress Eugenie gave audience to several persons on Wednesday at the Tuileries. She likewise signed several decrees as Regent.

At Genoa the extraordinary enthusiasm which prevails for "*i nostri liberatori*," as the French are called, has made it necessary for Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers to issue an order of the day against drunkenness, and a notification to the inhabitants, that any one found treating a French soldier to *la goutte* would be subjected to a fine varying from five to twenty lire.

We have to record the death of Vice-Admiral Percy Grace, which occurred at his residence, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, on Wednesday last, in the seventieth year of his age.

At the Curragh camp, Dublin, on Wednesday, while a firing party of the 14th regiment, under the command of an officer, were shooting at a target, a private soldier, who was acting as buttsman, was accidentally shot dead. The officer in command has been placed under arrest.

Commodore Vanderbilt is about to run another monster steamer, called the Ocean Queen, between Cowes and New York. Such is the number of steamers now running between those ports that French goods are conveyed by them for ten dollars per ton, including their conveyance from Havre to Cowes, the ordinary paying freight being twenty and twenty-five dollars per ton.

It has been stated that the Duke de Chartres has left Turin, and returns to England by the advice of the Princes of Orleans. We (*Times*) are requested to declare that this statement is without any foundation. The young duke is at the advanced posts of the Piedmontese army with his regiment.

The corps of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, in the late rainy weather, must have found their quarters anything but comfortable. A French officer says, "*qu'on vienne nous parler du beau ciel d'Italie, mais c'est pire qu'en Crimée*." A good many men have had to be sent into the ambulances with fever and dysentery, but the men are in excellent spirits.

The last fair at Nijni Novogorod has passed off well. One-tenth more goods were brought than in 1857, and not more than one-fourteenth remained unsold. The total value amounted to 95 millions of roubles, of which 69 millions were in Russian produce, 10 millions European and colonial, and the remainder came from Persia, China, and other parts of Asia.

Madame Hoche, widow of the French general who made a descent on the south of Ireland at the time of the first revolution, has just died.

The introductory lecture to a course of twelve lectures on Public Health, was delivered on Friday in the theatre of St. Thomas's Hospital, by Dr. Headlam Greenhow.

For the Oxford Middle-class examinations we understand that the total number of candidates for examination this year exceeds 900. The examination will commence on Tuesday, the 14th of June, and will be continued from day to day until it is completed.

The high-mastership of the Manchester Free Grammar School will be vacant in September next, by the resignation of the Rev. Nicholas Germon, M.A., the present high-master, who has been connected with the school for the long period of nearly forty years.

Sir Edward Cust, of Leasowe Castle, will preside at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Birkenhead next week, to consider the propriety of enrolling a volunteer rifle corps in the township. It is said that the list of applicants for admission into the proposed corps already includes 100 of the principal residents.

The whole North American continent has only 36 millions of inhabitants, hardly as much as France or Austria. The whole of Central and South America has only 23 millions; less, then, than Italy. European Russia, with its 60 millions, has as many inhabitants as America, Australia, and Polynesia together. More people live in London than in all Australia and Polynesia.

Mr. Robert Mallett has been elected a common councilman for Walbrook ward for the remainder of the current year, in the room of Mr. Conder, lately elected alderman of Bassishaw ward.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, with a uniform gauge of five feet six inches, embraces the most comprehensive system of railway in the world. It engrosses the traffic of a region extending 809 miles in one direct line from Quebec and Portland to Sarnia, on Lake Huron.

The vineyards of Savoy never presented a finer appearance at this season of the year than at present. The garden and orchards also promise abundant crops.

A scrap of paper, on which the following was written, was found in a bottle by some seamen belonging to Farnham, whilst sailing between Ryde and Cowes:—"Bolton leaves all his property to his servant, Doogan, if he is not brought home alive."

The Austrian spy who, as stated by telegraph, was shot at Biela by the Piedmontese, was named Dossona, a native of Pavia. He was sent out to ascertain if the roads had been broken up, and had in his possession a quantity of Austrian zwanzigers.

M. Guizot has left Paris for his country seat at Val Richer, where he purposes to pass the summer. He will there complete the third volume of his *Memoirs*.

At the late fire at Brody, 800 public buildings and private houses were destroyed. Ten persons lost their lives. It is thought the fire was the work of an incendiary.

It was affirmed, says the *Pays*, that Rear-Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, who has his flag hoisted on board the *Algeiras*, screw line-of-battle ship, has left Genoa for the Adriatic, to signify to the military authorities the blockade of the ports and coast of Austria in that sea.

Baron Pocerio has just arrived in Paris.

Among the articles forgotten in Belgium railway carriages during the month of April, says the *Emancipation* of Brussels, we notice a wig, a pot lid, a small straw mattress, a portrait on canvas, a cork-screw, a pipe tube, and a bag full of snipes. This last must certainly be at present in a condition to require immediate delivery.

The Emperor of the French, in leaving the Tuileries, said to one of the persons who had come to take leave of him, "We shall see each other again shortly."

At Genoa, a few days ago, an innkeeper declined to accept money for a glass of brandy supplied to a Chasseur de Vincennes, and when the soldier insisted the other said, "No, instead of money, you must kill an Austrian for me!" "In that case," cried the soldier, "give me another glass of brandy, and I will kill you two."

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, letters from Italy state, has completely recovered from the swelling in the knee from which he had been suffering.

Count Nieuwerkerke, the director of the imperial museums, while driving two spirited horses in the Champs Elysées, was thrown out of his carriage and very much hurt. This is the third or fourth time that an accident of the kind has happened to him within a short period.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening.

THE WAR.

At Genoa this (Friday) morning the following order of the day was issued by the Emperor Napoleon:—

"TO THE ARMY OF ITALY!"

"Soldiers,—I come to place myself at your head to conduct you to the combat. We are about to second the struggles of a people now vindicating its independence, and to rescue it from foreign oppression. This is a sacred cause, which has the sympathies of the civilised world. I need not stimulate your ardour; every step will remind you of a victory. In the Via Sacra of ancient Rome inscriptions were chiselled upon the marble, reminding the people of their exalted deeds. It is the same to-day. In passing Mondovi, Marengo, Lodi, Castiglioni, Arcole, and Rivoli, you will, in the midst of those glorious recollections, be marching in another Via Sacra.

"Preserve that strict discipline which is the honour of the army. Here—forget it not—there are no other enemies than those who fight against you in battle. Remain compact, and abandon not your ranks to hasten forward. Beware of too great enthusiasm, which is the only thing I fear.

"The new *armes de precision* are dangerous only at a distance—they will not prevent the bayonet from being what it has hitherto been—the terrible weapon of the French infantry.

"Soldiers,—Let us all do our duty, and put our confidence in God. Our country expects much from you. From one end of France to the other the following words of happy augury re-echo:—'The new army of Italy will be worthy of her elder sister.'

Given at Genoa, May 12, 1859.

"NAPOLEON."

FRANCE.

The Empress presided at a council of ministers yesterday, and signed several papers as Regent. No act bearing her signature has yet appeared in the *Moniteur*.

The *Moniteur* of this day (Friday) publishes the monthly returns of the Bank of France, which show the following results as compared with the last returns:—

| | DECREASED. | |
|------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Cash in hand | - - - | 25 millions. |
| | INCREASED. | |
| Treasury balances | - - - | 18½ " |
| Current accounts | - - - | 67½ " |
| Bills discounted not yet due | - - - | 67 " |
| Advances | - - - | 26½ " |
| Notes in circulation | - - - | 6½ " |

PROCLAMATION OF BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

The supplement to the *London Gazette* of this day (Friday) contains a most important proclamation by the Queen.

The document commences by setting forth that her Majesty is now happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States; that, notwithstanding the efforts of her Government, hostilities have broken out between Austria on one side and France and Sardinia on the other; that, being on terms of friendship with all of these Powers, and being desirous to preserve to her subjects the blessings of peace, the Queen has resolved to abstain from taking any part, "directly or indirectly," in the war.

Her Majesty, therefore, has thought fit, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to issue her royal proclamation, and to strictly charge and command all her loving subjects to observe a strict neutrality in and during the aforesaid hostilities and war.

The proclamation proceeds to cite the various provisions and penalties of the 59th Geo. III., entitled, "An Act to prevent the enlisting or engagement of his Majesty's subjects to serve in a foreign service, and the fitting out or equipping, in his Majesty's dominions, vessels for warlike purposes without his Majesty's license;" and adds, "In order that none of Our subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the said statute, We do hereby strictly command that no person or persons whatsoever, do commit any act, matter, or thing whatsoever contrary to the provisions of the said statute, upon pain of the several penalties by the said statute imposed, and of Our high displeasure."

British subjects are also warned that all persons endeavouring to break any blockade established by

the said sovereigns, by carrying soldiers, despatches, arms, or military stores will, with their ships and goods, rightly incur, and be justly liable to, hostile capture, and to the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

The proclamation concludes thus:—"We do hereby give notice, That all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and of their own wrong; and that they will in no wise obtain any protection from us against such capture, or such penalties as aforesaid, but will, on the contrary, incur Our high displeasure by such misconduct."

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL.—This (Friday) morning, an accident of a most deplorable nature, attended with the sacrifice of five human beings, and serious, if not fatal, consequences to eight other persons, happened at the works going on to form the great hotel, situate at the corner of the new Victoria-street, Westminster. The building had reached the height of ninety feet, and a scaffolding of corresponding height had been erected for the workmen. Some of the supporters had been improperly removed by the labourers. This morning the men, amongst whom were thirteen bricklayers and labourers, were employed upon the upper stage. About half-past six, owing to the accumulation of bricks and mortar, and the weight of the men, the stage snapped asunder about the middle, and the whole of the thirteen men were hurled to the bottom, a distance of seventy feet at least. The whole thirteen were rescued in a very short time, and conveyed to the Westminster Hospital. Not one had escaped from being fearfully mangled; four were dead, and another died about three hours afterwards, and there are small hopes of any of the other sufferers recovering.

THE SUSPECTED POISONING AT RICHMOND.—This morning the adjourned inquest was held in the Vestry Hall, Richmond. Some additional evidence was given, and the coroner observed that he had yesterday seen Professor Taylor, and found that the necessary tests had been completed. It was useless to examine a number of other witnesses until it was first ascertained whether death resulted from natural causes, and he should, therefore, adjourn the inquest, for the attendance of Professor Taylor, until Wednesday week.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

FLOWER SHOW.

The FIRST GRAND FLORICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION of the present Season will be held on Wednesday next, May 18th.

Full display of the whole of the upper series of Fountains. Display of the Interior Fountains in the Nave and Fine Arts Courts during the afternoon. A Military Band and the Orchestral Band of the Company will perform at intervals. Performances on the Great Organ, and Pianoforte recital.

Doors open at 12. Admission by Two Guinea Season Tickets, or by One Guinea Season Ticket on payment of Half-a-Crown; by Day-Ticket Seven Shillings and Sixpence; or if taken before the day of the Show, on the written order of a Season Ticket-holder, Five Shillings; Children under twelve, half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, May 21:—Monday, open at 9; Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, open at 10. Admission, One Shilling; Children under twelve, Sixpence.

LECTURES ON THE SEAT OF WAR. By Mr. Stocquer, will be delivered at 1.30 and 4, on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday. Orchestral Band, Organ, and Pianoforte performances daily.

Wednesday, open at 12.—**FIRST GRAND FLOWER SHOW** of the Season. Display of the Fountains in the Naves and Fine Arts Courts during the afternoon, and full display of the whole of the upper series of Fountains. A Military Band and the Orchestral Band of the Company at intervals, and Organ and Pianoforte Performances.

Admission free to holders of Two Guinea Season Tickets; One Guinea Season Tickets on payment of Half-a-Crown; non-Season Ticket-holders on payment of Seven Shillings and Sixpence; or if obtained before the day of the Show, on the written order of a Season Ticket-holder, Five Shillings. Children under twelve, half price.

Saturday, open at 10.—**INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT AND FLORAL PROMENADE.** Admission by Season Tickets of both classes, or on payment of Half-a-Crown; Children under twelve, One Shilling.

Sunday, open at 1.30, to Shareholders, gratuitously by tickets.

MAN AND HIS HABITS.

Daily, at Three and half-past Eight, DR. KAHN will deliver Lectures at his unrivalled and original Museum, 3 Titchborne-street, facing the Haymarket.

SYLLABUS.—Identity of Self-love and Social—The Philosophy and Physiology of Marriage—Happy and Unhappy Unions—Whom and when to marry—The Great Social Evil, its real Cure—Philanthropists and their Schemes—New Views of Men and Things—Dangers of Youth—Rocks of Advanced Age—The true Glory of Middle Age—My Memoirs—Much in Little.

The Museum is open daily (for Gentlemen only) from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten. Explanation of the Models every half-hour. Admission One Shilling, including Handbook, to which is appended the **SHOALS AND QUICKSANDS OF YOUTH.** By JOSEPH KAHN, M.D., Graduate in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, of the Imperial University of Vienna, &c.; free by post for twelve stamps, direct from the author, 17, Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, DRURY LANE.

Lessee and Director, Mr. E. T. SMITH.

Brilliant career of the Italian Opera.

Immense success of Madlle. Titiens, Guarducci, Balfe, Sarolta, Weiser; Signori Mougini, L. Graziani, Badiali, Fagotti, and the great tenor, Signor Giuglini, who are nightly greeted with the most enthusiastic approbation by elegant and fashionable audiences.

Madlle. Boschetti every evening in the favourite ballet.

ON MONDAY, RIGOLETTO.

Gilda, Madlle. Weiser; Madalina, Madlle. Guarducci; Giovanni, Madlle. del'Anesi; Borsa, Signor Mercuriali; Spafucile, Signor Lanzoni; Rigoletto, Signor Fagotti; and Il Duca, Signor Mougini.

ON TUESDAY, IL TROVATORE.

Manrico, Signor Giuglini; Il Conte di Luna, Signor Badiali; Ferrando, Signor Lanzoni; Azucena, Madlle. Guarducci; and Leonora, Madlle. Titiens.

ON WEDNESDAY, RIGOLETTO.

ON THURSDAY, IL TROVATORE.

To conclude with, each evening, a ballet divertissement, by Madlle. Amina Boschetti, M. Vaudris, Madlle. Morlacchi, Corilla, Mathet, Pasquali, Maraquita, and the corps de ballet.

Musical directors and conductors, M. Benedict and Signor Arditi.

The First Grand Morning Performance will take place on Friday, May 27.

Pit tickets, 3s. 6d.; lower gallery, 2s.; upper gallery, 1s.; upper boxes, 5s.; dress circle, 7s. Private boxes, stalls, box, pit, and gallery tickets to be had on application to Mr. Chatterton, at the box-office daily, from eleven to six. Doors open at half-past seven; commence at eight.

Stage-manager, Mr. R. Roxby.

THE OPERA, COLONNADE HOTEL

(late Feuillade's), Charles-street, Haymarket, IS NOW OPEN.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery). From Nine till dusk. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

FRENCH EXHIBITION,

120, PALL MALL.

The SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the FRENCH and FLEMISH SCHOOLS, is NOW OPEN.

Also in the same building THE WORKS OF DAVID COX.

Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. each. From 10 to 6.

"THE DERBY DAY,"

By W. P. FRITH, R.A.

IS NOW ON VIEW at the German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street. Open from 10 till 6.—Admission, 1s.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEKS OF MR. CHARLES KEAN'S MANAGEMENT.

On Monday, and during the week will be presented Shakespeare's historical play of HENRY THE FIFTH, commencing at 7 o'clock. King Henry, Mr. C. Kean; Chorus, Mrs. C. Kean.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

Last week but two of the new Comedy of "The World and the Stage," and of the engagement of Miss Amy Sedgwick.

On Monday, May 10th, and during the week, to commence at 7, in consequence of its great attraction, the new and original Comedy, in three acts, entitled **THE WORLD AND THE STAGE**, in which Miss Amy Sedgwick has made her re-appearance, and in which Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Foynter, Miss E. Weekes, and Mrs. B. White, will appear.

After which the greatly successful Classical Extravaganza, with the magnificent scenery by O'Connor and Morris, and the unequalled last scene by Fenton, entitled **ELECTRA IN A NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT**, in which Mr. Compton, Mr. Clark, Miss Maria Ternan, Miss E. Weekes, Miss Louise Leclercq, and Miss Fanny Wright will appear.

Concluding with the farce of **TWAS I**.

Stage Manager, Mr. Chippendale.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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

Monday, and during the week, will be performed **NINE POINTS OF THE LAW**. Characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Vining, H. Wigan, W. Gordon, Miss Cottrell, and Mrs. Stirling.

After which, **THE PORTER'S KNOT**. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, G. Cooke, W. Gordon, H. Wigan, Cooper, Sams, White, Franks, Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Miss Hughes.

To conclude with **FASHIONABLE ARRIVALS**. Characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Vining, W. Gordon, H. Wigan, G. Cooke, F. Charles; Misses Wyndham, Hughes, Cottrell, Bromley, and Mrs. Emden.

Commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Open every night at 8; Saturday afternoon at 3. Dress Stalls, reserved, 3s.; unreserved seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall, Piccadilly entrance, from 9 till 6.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, &c.

LITERARY NOTES, ETC.

DEATH OF HUMBOLDT.

WE have to record the death of the most illustrious scientific and literary man of the age, Alexander Von Humboldt, which took place on the afternoon of Friday, May 6th.

The remarkable brothers, William and Alexander Von Humboldt, were descendants of a Pomeranian family. William made himself a memorable name in Germany, and Alexander in the whole civilised world. William, the elder by rather more than two years, was a philosopher in the realms of literature and art, while Alexander devoted himself, not to the study of the human mind or its productions, but to the medium, or environment in which it lives.

Alexander—or, as his name stands at full length, Frederick Henry Alexander Von Humboldt—was born at Berlin in 1769, on the 14th of September. Their father died when they were twelve and ten years old; but their mother, a cousin of the Princess Blucher, was a woman of fine capacity and cultivation, and the family fortunes were good; so that the boys had every educational advantage. Alexander received his academic training at Göttingen and Frankfurt on the Oder, and a part of his scientific instruction at the Mining School of Freiberg. Humboldt's preparations for the "Kosmos," which he considered his crowning work, may be said to have begun when he became the pupil of Werner the first geologist, at Freiberg, when he was two-and-twenty. He had already travelled in Holland and England, and even published a scientific book—on the Basalts of the Rhine. He was employed as a director of the Government mines; and in the course of his travels to explore the mineral districts of various countries, he lighted upon Galvani in Italy, and became devoted for a time to the study of animal electricity, and to the observation of some of the phenomena of the animal frame which were supremely interesting to him in his latest days. Thus were his earliest and latest scientific interests linked by the discoveries of the remarkable age in which he lived; but what an experience had he undergone meantime. He had stood on higher ground than human foot had till then attained. He climbed Chimborazo to the height of 19,300 feet, an elevation since then surpassed, but never attained till that June day of 1802. He went down into the deepest mines, in pursuit of his geological researches. He not only visited three of the four quarters of the world, but explored parts of them which were then completely savage in the eyes of the civilised world. It was through no remissness of his own that he did not travel in Africa. He was at Marseilles, on his way to Algiers and to the top of Atlas, whence he meant to go to Egypt, when the war, which seemed to stop him at every outlet, turned him back. While chafing under his confinement to Europe, he did the best he could within that prison. When the war raged in Italy, he travelled with Von Bach in Styria, examining the mountains and their productions. When London was inaccessible, he went to Paris, where he made the acquaintance of his future comrade, Bonpland. When the war came to Germany, he was off to Spain; and, there, at last, he met his opportunity. He obtained a passage to South America. He explored Mexico, landing on its Pacific side, after having crossed the Andes; and then, by way of Cuba, visited the United States, and lived two months in Philadelphia, in 1804. The world had never seen such scientific wealth as Humboldt brought to Havre, in his collections in every branch of natural history, illustrated by such a commentary as he was now qualified to give. He planned an encyclopædic work which should convey in detail all his discoveries and classified knowledge; and the issue of this work was one of the mistakes of his life, which cost him most uneasiness. After twelve years of constant labour he had issued only four-fifths of this prodigious series of works; and it has never been completed, though portions have dropped out even within a few years. Before those twelve years were over—that is, before 1817—he had been overtaken in research, and forestalled in publication, by men whom he had himself, by his example, inspired and trained. In the next year he broke off from this slavery, and visited Italy. He was in England in 1826. He was then regarded as an elderly man—being 57 years old, and notorious for a quarter of a century.

He fixed his abode at Berlin, and immediately became a royal favourite, and consequently a poli-

tician. He was made a Councillor of State, and tried his hands at diplomacy. When Alexander came to England with the King of Prussia, on occasion of the baptism of the Prince of Wales, his appearance in the royal suit gave a sort of jar to English associations about the dignity of science. It was felt that that splendid brow wore the true crown; and many a cheek flushed when the sage played the courtier, and had to consult the royal pleasure about his engagements with our scientific men, as a lacquey asks leave to go out. It is certain, however, that Humboldt took kindly to that sort of necessity. He was a courtier all over. At the same time he was thoroughly generous in the recognition and aid of ability; or rather, as he was high above all competition, regarding science as his home, he looked upon all within that enclosure as his children. It was with a true paternal earnestness and indulgence that he strove for their welfare. Almost every man of science in Germany who has found his place has been conducted to it by Humboldt; and this, not only by a good use of his influence at court, but by business-like endeavour in other directions.

The hindrance imposed on his scientific researches by his political position was very evident on occasion of his last long journey. By the express desire of the Czar, he travelled to Siberia, in company with Ehrenberg and Gustav Rose, in 1829, and explored Central Asia to the very frontier of China. Yet this journey, which, if he had set out from Paris, he would have thought worthy to absorb some years, was hurried over in nine months, as he happened to set forth from the court of Berlin. He did great things for the time—instituting observatories, improving the Russian methods of mining, kindling intelligence wherever he went, and bringing home knowledge, more great and various than perhaps any living man but himself has gained in so short a time. After his return he spent the rest of his life, with intervals of travel, in maturing the generalisations by which he has done his chief service of all, that of indicating the laws of the distribution of the forms of existence, and especially of biological existence. He also compiled his *Kosmos* from the substance of sixty-one lectures which he delivered in Berlin in 1827-8. His frame wore wonderfully; and there was no sign of decay of external sense or interior faculty while younger men were dropping into the grave, completely worn out. If silent, he was kindly and gentle. If talkative, he would startle his hearers with a story or scene from a Siberian steppe or a Peruvian river-side—fresh and accurate as if witnessed last year. He forgot no names or dates, any more than facts of a more interesting kind. In the street, he was known to every resident of Berlin and Potsdam, and was pointed out to all strangers, as he walked, slowly and firmly, with his massive head bent a little forward, and his hand at his back holding a pamphlet. He was fond of the society of young men to the last, and was often found present at their scientific processes and meetings for experiment, and nobody present was more unpretending and gay. Though he probably did not say at court what he said to his intimates elsewhere, "I am a democrat of 1789," he used his position and influence to utter things in high places which would hardly have been otherwise heard there.

The rise of so great a naturalist and initiator of physical philosophy at the very crisis of the intellectual fortunes of Germany is a blessing of yet unappreciated value; unappreciated because it is only the completion of any revolution which can reveal the whole prior need of it. If Alexander Humboldt suffered, more or less, from the infection of the national uncertainty of thought and obscurity of expression, he conferred infinitely more than he lost by giving a grasp of reality to the finest minds of his country, and opening a broad new avenue into the realm of nature to be trodden by all peoples of all times.

In addition to the names of the illustrious Von Humboldt and the learned Dionysius Lardner, we have to add to the list of deaths this week, Mr. C. R. Leslie, R.A., and Mr. E. V. Rippingille. Mr. Leslie was in his sixty-fifth year, and was distinguished both as an author and a painter. From 1848 to 1851 he filled the post of professor of painting at the Academy, and his lectures which have lately been published, with additions, as a "Handbook for Young Painters," form a most valuable contribution to the means of artistic education. The present exhibition of the Royal

Academy contains two pictures by him, one entitled "Hotspur and Lady Percy," and the other "Jeanie Deans and Queen Caroline." Mr. Rippingille was an artist of considerable merit, but better known a quarter of a century since than of late years. One of his pictures is in the Vernon Gallery. The death of Mrs. Douglas Jerrold also is announced. Since her husband's death she has resided in the country; she was of a most amiable disposition, and is greatly regretted.

The *New York Tribune* says:—"Mr. Bonner announces in our columns this morning that he has asked Mr. Charles Dickens to write a tale expressly for the *New York Ledger*, and that Mr. Dickens has accepted the offer. Speculation is now wide awake on the question whether the proprietor of the *Ledger* gives Mr. Dickens 20,000 or 25,000 dollars for this story."

A biography of Mr. Charles Kean is announced for publication by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

Professor Owen has been elected one of the eight foreign associates of the French Institute, department of the Academy of Sciences, in place of the great botanist, Robert Brown.

The reading-room of the British Museum was re-opened on Monday, and will continue open daily from nine to six. The Museum itself will be open to the public on the usual days, from ten to six.

We find the following in the *Critic*:—"A contemporary states that a kind of dirty parchment-covered album, temp. 1744, county Suffolk, has been sold to Mr. John Murray for the sum of 100 guineas. It was a volume of letters (original and unpublished) written by Pope and his assistant Fenton, to Fenton's fellow-assistant Broome, put together by Broome, when angry, for his own guidance and for the information of posterity. Mr. Murray's new acquisition adds fifty-four unpublished letters written by Pope to the 'more than 300 unpublished letters' advertised for publication in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*."

Local Etymology: a Derivative Dictionary of Geographical Names. By Richard Stephen Charnock, F.S.A. Houlston and Wright.

Warr London was not called Paris, nor Paris London; how Dover came to be Dover, and what first induced people to make "York" stand for a city in the north, are a sort of questions which every body thinks of now and then. Local names are of human invention, and every city, town, hamlet, hill, and field that has a name assuredly had once a godfather; and, in most cases, it may be assumed that his choice had some reason for it. There must have been a time when somebody, frequenting a part of the valley of the Thames, first called it London; and no doubt he knew why he did so, though our antiquaries have never found it out. In the language which he spoke, the name, doubtless, expressed some obvious characteristic of the place—either that it was a swampy harbour, as some learned gentlemen derive it, or that it was the town which Lud built, as some others opine. For, the first namer no doubt only felt the necessity for a name when speaking of the place to others, and, therefore, was not so much naming as describing it. Thus the greater part of our local names are derived from Saxon or British words, descriptive of the physical characteristics of the locality, and, in most cases, may be still perceived to be fit and proper. Simply, to learn the meaning of certain terminations, such as "sey," "stoke," "ley," "combe," "hythe," "wich," &c., would enable the student to read great part of the map of England. Many other names are connected with local historical events and popular legends, and are still more interesting. A Dictionary of British Local Etymology would be a book of reference to which most Englishmen would feel inclined occasionally to refer; but Mr. Charnock's work is unsatisfactory in many respects. It is meagre and deficient in numberless English names of interest, and is sprinkled with names of foreign places selected upon no principle, save, we suspect, that of taking what happened at some time to be at the point of the compiler's scissors. It has no original authority, and generally does no more than report what the commonest books of reference say upon the subject. Almost the only original information with which Mr. Charnock has furnished his readers, lies, as far as we have dis-

covered, in directions for pronouncing foreign names. Boulogne, he request us, in italics, to call *Boolon*; "Rouen," "*Roöong*;" "Denis," "*Danee*;" "Le Mans," "*Le Mong*," &c. But we must not forget to mention that he defines the names "Mamelon" and "Redan" as signifying a fortified mound, and a fortification "*at Sebastopol*." We certainly were under the impression that they signified, in French, a mound and a fortification anywhere; but Mr. Charnock evidently made his first acquaintance with the terms during the Crimean war.

It is curious to observe the tendency to the mythical in the popular endeavours to account for the names of places. Shoreditch folks will tell you that Jane Shore, the naughty jeweller's wife, lived in their neighbourhood, and died there in a ditch, which completes the story. Shoreditch-place, "in the parish of Hackney," about which Mr. Charnock quotes a long passage, is far away from Shoreditch. This place, which Strype says is "now called Shore's-place," still goes by the latter name. Unfortunately for the popular story, Shoreditch turns out to be named after Sir John de Sordich, "a great man in Edward the Third's days." Charing-cross, where Edward I. erected a cross to the memory of his beloved queen, is frequently said to have been originally the cross of "Chere reine," which is ingenious enough; but unluckily the spot where it stood was called "Charing" before queen or cross existed. Soho-square, where the Duke of Monmouth lived, was, in local lore, so styled after the battle of Sedgemoor, at which "So-hoe" was the rallying cry of the followers of the unfortunate duke. But the locality was called "Soho"—an old hunting cry—when the place was fields, and the battle not yet fought. Quebec, some Canadians will tell you, got its name in this way:—On the first discovery of the sharp extremity of the Isle of Orleans, Jacques Cartier, or his Norman followers, exclaimed, in their *patois*, "Que Bec!" [Quel Bec!] "What a beak!" and hence its name. But there can be little doubt that it was named, like numberless other American places, and according to a natural propensity in emigrants, after a district of the same name in the country whence the settlers came. Liverpool people will tell you that that name is derived from the liver, or lever, a bird that used to frequent the marshy pool once the site of that town. The local heralds, ever fond of verbal resemblances, have favoured the story by giving arms to the borough, "argent, a lever azure;" but stern criticism puts wholly asunder bird, pool, and city. Something like a stand is made for Teddington, the highest point up the Thames which is affected by the tides, and which is hence popularly derived from "Tide-end-town;" or, in Anglo-Saxon, "Tyd-end-ton." But the story melts away in the face of the oldest records, which for centuries call it "Totyngton." Hackney is plausibly reputed to be the first place where coaches were let out for hire; but "hackney coaches," originated, like other luxuries, in France, where they were called *coches-à-la-querée*—the latter word signifying in French a sort of cob-horse. Popular tradition, however, is not always to be despised. The illiterate are great corrupters of names; but they have, now and then, curiously enough, preserved a name which loose orthography has obscured. Brummagen is not merely a vulgar pronunciation of Birmingham; but, no doubt, nearly the true pronunciation of the ancient name of Bromwichham. There is still a neighbouring town called Bromwich. So with Godalming, which the country folks call "Godlyming," no doubt from God's-ley, the name of the Hundred.

Sheppy, anciently Scheppeye, the grassy island at the mouth of the Thames, is simply the isle abounding in sheep, which is still a true description. Berkshire is "Bare-oak-shire," from a "polled," or lopped oak, like that in Windsor forest, where our Anglo-Saxon ancestors held their Reform meetings. Chiswick is "Cheswick," the cheese place, from a great cheese fair which was anciently held there. Pershore means the river bank abounding with pears, which is still apposite, and was so, no doubt, in the days of Shakspeare. Pontefract, like Pontefrotto, means in Latin simply the broken bridge. Loch Lomond is derivatively the same as Lake Leman (Lacus Lemanus). Leighton Buzzard is half Norman-French—Leiton-beau-desert. Watford, Mr. Charnock tells us, is "said to derive its name from the Watling-street which passed in the vicinity, and from a

ford." But almost all such combinations begin with the name of the river, and the road at Watford crosses the Colne. The "Colne," however, is so common a name for rivers as to appear to have been almost generic, and a branch of the Colne flowing through Watford is called the "Gade." We would, therefore, suggest that "Gadford" was the original name—the *G*, as all philologists know, easily becoming *W*, as in "Galles," or Wales; William, or Gulielmus; Guare, or Ware. Nottingham means "the home of caverns," which is still justified by the caves of unascertained antiquity under the town. Piccadilly, London, was so called from "Piccadilla Hall, where piccadillas, or turn-overs, were sold." Picadilla, or piccadil, was the name of the flat, white linen band, falling from the neck over the jacket, which was worn in Cromwell's time. Pimlico, Mr. Charnock somewhat wildly declares, was named after Ben Pimlico, who sold nut-brown ale at Hoxton. Vauxhall, which popular story again connects with Guy Fawkes, or Vaux, who is said to have shipped his powder kegs there, was named after "Fauk's Hall," the property of a lord of the manor named "Fauk," in the time of King John. Woking, "found written Oking," Mr. Charnock explains as a corruption of words signifying dwellers on the river "Wey." But it is singular that "Wokingham" in Berkshire, which is not on the river Wey, was of old called "Okingham." Runnymede, where Magna Charta was signed, derives its name, he tells us, from "*run*, a letter; also council, or deliberation; and *med*, a meadow;" which is curious, if true: but was not the place called Runnymede when the barons met there? So as to Salthill, where the Eton boys demand their customary "salt," Mr. Charnock names the hill from the fact; but may not the fact have been named from the hill? Money is not generally called "salt;" the name of the locality may explain it.

Such derivations as Tooley-street from St. Olaves—curiously traced by our author thus: "Saint Olave, St. Olav, St. Ooly, Tooley"—we leave to those who are more learned in philology. They certainly appear to us to proceed upon a method which must make the pursuit of local etymology by no means difficult.

Handy-Book of the Law of Banking. By William John Lawson. Effingham Wilson.

The first half of the present century has created in the commercial world two great monetary interests, in which persons of all ranks and professions have a direct and individual participation. We allude, of course, to railway companies and joint-stock banks. Prior to the reign of George IV., with the exception of the Bank of England and the Bank of Ireland, no such a thing as a joint-stock bank existed, and the whole of the banking business of the country, so far as relates to purely commercial and private customers, was conducted by private banking firms, each firm seldom consisting of more than five partners. Now, however, as in the case of railways, with an aggregate capital of about four hundred millions sterling, where almost every head of a family is a holder of shares in, and a traveller on railways, a large proportion of the population have bank shares, and so are their own bankers. These persons have now, between them, created a hundred joint-stock banks in England, eleven in Ireland, and about the same number in Scotland, whose united capitals (subscribed for) are to be numbered by millions of pounds also—fabulous even on paper, but in reality existing in the property and engagements of the co-partners.

Upon the accession of Queen Victoria it was found necessary to legislate upon the subject of joint-stock banks, which up to that time had been constituted under the Act of George IV. c. 6; and then the Act 7 and 8 Vict. c. 113, was passed to regulate joint-stock banks in England. This statute was followed by the 10th Vict. c. 75, to regulate joint-stock banks in Scotland and Ireland, and by others affecting the winding-up and detail management of joint-stock banks and joint-stock companies, down to the 13th Vict. c. 108.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Banking Companies, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 49, was passed in August, 1857; and in August, 1858, the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 91, was passed, by which joint-stock banking companies were, for the first time, enabled to be formed upon the principle of limited liability, where such companies are not banks of issue, or those which issue their own notes, such as the Bank of England and the Bank of Ireland.

A strenuous opposition to the principle of limited liability, introduced in the latter act, had been made up to that time. Both assurance companies and banks were expressly declared exceptions to the rule of limited liability in joint-stock partnerships, which was first promoted in 1855, by the Act 18 & 19 Vict., c. 133. Legislators and the commercial classes had then discovered that the principle of unlimited liability was a myth; that it had in no case of the bankruptcy of a public company—whether in a bank or a trading partnership—ever been able to realise twenty shillings in the pound to the creditors; but that, on the contrary, it had produced the effect of keeping many respectable and wealthy persons from joining such institutions in the character of shareholders.

"The nature of the business of banking,"—so writes Mr. W. J. Lawson, the able and intelligent author of the "*Handy-Book of the Law of Banking*," now before us—"has been laid down by very high authority to be part of the 'law merchant.' It principally consists in borrowing money, or receiving money, at interest, as well as lending upon securities; thereby forming a connecting link in the chain between the operative and inoperative classes, they become the debtors of the capitalists and the creditors of the producers or distributors of revenue, and thus afford a ready medium of adjustment between the interests of these two great divisions of society." As a matter of course, great complication and nicety of distinction must occasionally ensue in transactions so important. Hence, both the statute and judicial law affecting banks and bankers, occupies no small portion of the study of the profession, and should be practically understood by the public. Mr. Lawson has, therefore, in his excellent epitome of the law of banking, rendered great service to the community, by the concise and ready manner in which he has brought before the reader all the really useful information bearing on the subject.

It has been the universal practice of bankers to make their notes payable to bearer on demand. Their customers, too, have made their drafts upon them negotiable in like manner. Appreciating the facilities and security of the banking system, a want then arose amongst the industrial classes for institutions of a somewhat similar character for banks, which should enable the working man to deposit his small earnings at interest for a particular time. Thus it was that savings' banks were originated, between which and ordinary banks this marked distinction has always prevailed, namely, that no deposit can be withdrawn from the savings' bank unless upon a notice delivered previously; the period varying according to the particular usage of the bank, or to the amount of the sum to be withdrawn.

The first savings' bank instituted in this country was at Tottenham; and a somewhat similar institution for the savings of female servants, at Bath, in the year 1808, where no depositor was allowed to place more than 50*l.*, and the entire accumulated funds not to exceed 2,000*l.* But to the Rev. H. Duncan, of Rothwell, in Scotland, is to be attributed the merit of founding savings' banks in their present complete form, which he did in the parochial bank of Rothwell. Upon the model of this bank the then Government recognised their adoption, and passed an Act of Parliament for their constitution. At this time there are about 700 Government savings' banks in operation, holding deposits to the extent of 35,000,000*l.* sterling. Of this sum 30,000,000*l.*, at least, may be said to be permanently invested. A greater proof of the confidence which the industrial classes place in the probity and security of our constitutional form of Government, and of their general prudence, cannot well be shown.

Important and widely-spread, however, as are the ramifications of the savings' banks' system, there are many places in the United Kingdom, having large populations, and municipal institutions, which have not the advantage of a savings' bank. The Government, too, have not, like private banks or private firms, facilities for the investment of the savings' banks funds upon other securities than the public stocks, and so are not able to give to the depositors a higher rate of interest (including the costs of management) than 3*l.* 5*s.* per cent.

Under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, and Joint-Stock Bank Act of 1858, many of the difficulties formerly in the way of the formation of Banks have been removed; and the consequence

is, that several Deposit Banks have recently been formed under the authority of Acts of Parliament, where not only the working-man, but also persons in the middle class of life, are now enabled to make deposits at rates of interest more favourable to them than that allowed by the Government savings' banks. These deposit banks also offer both to depositors and the public the advantage of taking loans of money at interest upon all the current securities of the day—a system which, it is believed, will prove highly beneficial, both to the borrower and lender.

As a matter of history, and in conclusion of this article, it may be mentioned that the oldest banking firm in the metropolis (and provinces) is that of Messrs. Child and Co., Temple-bar. Oliver Cromwell was a customer to it, and the firm now possesses autographs of this great man, once the head of the State, and the terror of all Europe.

Life in Tuscany. By Mabel Sharman Crawford. With Illustrations. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A book in subject just fitted for the time, if not altogether in form and treatment. Mrs. Crawford commences her work with a description of the Baths of Monte Catini, and similar objects and places, such as Viareggio, Lucca, Pisa, and Florence. At this point she begins to paint not only the scenes, but the amusement of the people that inhabit them. She then condescends on the state of society in general, and proceeds to details of the national character. Her portrait of the peasant forms, as it were, the central figure; from his condition that of the rest may be gathered. His general state she thus describes:—

"With the fertile soil and the warm sun of Tuscany, joined to the indefatigable industry of the peasant class, it is quite evident that their beggarly aspect, their meagre food, and their cheerless homes, must arise from some peculiar evils in their position. Devoid, generally speaking, of property in the soil, the peasantry are yet very far from standing in the same relation to their landlords as the two corresponding classes are to each other in England. The English tenant pays to the proprietor of the farm he cultivates a fixed annual sum of money, whilst the Tuscan tenant is bound to render to his landlord the half of all the produce raised upon his farm. Wheat, wine, and oil are divided, share and share alike; and even in articles of the most trifling kind the halving system is applied. Of every brood of chickens the landlord can claim his half, and even eggs may come under the operation of a similar rule. The evident hardship of such terms is mitigated by the fact that the landlord contributes, in some degree, towards the expenses of the cultivation of the farm. He provides the house, supplies a moiety of the requisite seed corn, contributes in the same proportion towards the purchase of cattle and of mulberry leaves for the silk worms. Even taking, however, these landlord contributions into consideration, the bargain on the tenant's side seems evidently a far from favourable one; and in the absence of oppressive taxation, to this system of land tenure must be traced the comfortless and struggling life led by the frugal and industrious *contadino*."

There is as little doubt of the industry as of the frugality of the Italian *contadino*. He expends the largest amount of the former for the smallest of rewards. His fields are well-cultured, but his home is neglected. He rejoices in poverty and dirt, and is encouraged in it by the national superstition. Civil and religious institutes alike teach the virtues of patience, submission, and content; and in some instances real pious feeling predisposes the victim to these sluggish merits. All seem to be afraid of free and independent activity; and with reason—for the slightest exertion would disturb the whole fabric of society, and bring it down in ruin on the head of poor and peasant. True, well-directed industry is virtually freedom; but in Italy none is permitted to aspire. He who should infringe on the rule of passivity would subject himself to distrust. Each man, our authoress tells us, suspects his neighbour of selfish aims. They do not seem to understand that, within certain limits, selfish aims are needful. Italians lament, she says, the low moral tone they exhibit, and ascribe to it their unfitness, as a nation, for freedom. Mrs. Crawford forgets that it is only the few ever that win political privileges for nations. Freedom is won by individuals, not by masses; but the masses finally receive the benefit. "A little heaven leaveneth the whole lump;" but a gradual, very gradual process, intervenes between the introduction of the fermenting body and the final strike. The Italian

is wanting in proper self-esteem. "We are too wicked," said a Roman gentleman to our authoress, and therefore not suited for free institutions. The opinionist was of the Anti-papal party, yet he took this discouraging view of his own cause. In Tuscany the feeling is general, and contributes more, says Mrs. Crawford, "to the stability of the hated Government of the Grand Duke than the army of Austrians he has at command." But what is the "stability" that the fair writer predicates? And have not the Austrians the Grand Duke more at command than he them? It is wonderful how much a confusion of ideas enters into all apologies for despotism.

The falseness and hollowness of the whole system of society may be gathered from the disrespect in which the ministers of the Church are held. They command no reverential feeling. Prudent people avoid, as much as possible, the admission of the *cose nere* (black things) into her house. Avarice, stinginess, and immorality are generally imputed to them. Rank, too, is treated with little respect; nor are the means of obtaining it always respectable. Some towns are entitled to a *Libro d'oro* (golden book), in whose pages the names of candidates for nobility are inscribed. Nothing more is necessary to secure the patent. It is procurable for money; the charge varying from thirty pounds to one hundred. What can be expected from a sham like this? After this, who would wonder that a nobleman was more easily created than a man. Unworthy customs, as well as an ill-constituted Government, make an unworthy people. But the despotism to which they are subject nevertheless act with considerable force in the production of the national character. We may readily enough concede to our lady traveller that "the energies of the human mind cannot be altogether repressed;" and that if denied vent in a useful, rational way, they will make for themselves an outlet of a widely different character. Our authoress illustrates it by a familiar image. "The fertilising river," she says, "whose onward course between its banks is checked by a strong dyke, will lay waste the land around in unwholesome marshes. What the dyke is to the stream, despotic institutions are to the character. Liberty of speech and action denied, legitimate objects of ambition refused, mental activity looked upon with suspicion and discouraged, it is only a natural consequence that the innate energy of the Italian character should exhibit itself in an unworthy manner." To this cause the writer attributes the character of the Italian youth. Excluded from politics and theology, he resorts to love, music, and poetry, as stimulants to mental exercise. Thus he becomes Epicurean in theory and practice; and the tone of Italian society is frivolous in the extreme, and its usages most enervating. The upper and middle classes of society are inveterately idle: to be diligent in business, or to have business at all, is voted vulgar. "The tone of thought," writes Mrs. Crawford, "which ruled society in Tuscany in the days of the Medici, is extinguished utterly; the lad of fifteen apes the man—apes him in the levities, and too often the vices, of his career. The youth of twenty is thoroughly a man of the world, intimately acquainted with the world's worst features. So long as he can find the means to buy light kid-gloves, attend the opera, and pay his *café* bill, he lives on contented with his position: his future troubles him not, so long as his present wears an agreeable aspect."

Our lady author's experiences of the Italian Revolution were not favourable. But it is too evident that she fears the mob more than she dreads the despot. The former, even when right, is noisy; but tyranny does things quietly, even many things; and the lady likes quiet and gentility, as it is natural she should. No doubt, however, she is correct in her facts; for such facts occur in all such cases. But the error lies in supposing that there is an Italian peculiarity of character, or born baseness, which leads to such facts. The *rationale* of the matter is very different. Any race of men, under similar circumstances, and subjected to them for long years, would display the same vices and weakness. The immediate cause for the evil is, we are next told, the social code of Italy; and that the public life of a country is the reflex of the private life. The woman of Italy is not what she should be, whether as mother, wife or maiden. Granted;—but it would be hard and unjust to suppose that she is worse than the woman of any other country. Again, she is

made what she is by artificial accidents. And what is the first cause of her being what she is? The nominal celibacy of the Clergy. It is to the Church of Italy that the evils of Italy are attributable. Good government in Italy is impossible with the Papacy.

Mrs. Crawford's Italian politics are rather curious. She wishes all Italy to follow the lead of Victor Emmanuel, but avoid Louis Napoleon. Now, as the former needs the help of the latter, and can probably do nothing effectually without it, we cannot exactly perceive the value of Mrs. Crawford's advice. This world is one of compromises, and we cannot make of it a fancy toy, and play with it as we please. The kid-glove politician is not exactly suited to the exigencies of the time or country. Revolutions are not to be made with rose-water. Adversity introduces a man to strange bed-fellows; and we must sometimes put up with doubtful company, and learn to endure the infliction. Let, by all means, Italy and Sardinia unite; but neither of them can reject the aid of a powerful friend in contending with a powerful foe. Leave the consideration of ulterior objects to the time when they shall declare themselves, and then deal with them bravely and wisely. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

Chiefs of Parties, Past and Present. By Daniel Owen Maddyn, Esq. 2 vols. C. T. Skeet.

SOMETHING more than the term "clever" is due to these something more than mere "pen and ink sketches" of political men—two or three, however, are not quite worthy of being ranked among the "chiefs" of parties. We like Mr. Maddyn's appreciation of bygone political chiefs somewhat better than his estimate of living celebrities. In the first Mr. Maddyn has shown a large and liberal spirit. Take, for instance, his Pitt, Fox, and Burke. In the latter he has not been quite so happy, nor, to our thinking, so wholly unprejudiced. Take his judgment on Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, and Viscount Palmerston. Some of the anecdotes are of a too trivial character, and rest on a too doubtful basis, to find a place in a work that has well-founded pretensions to be regarded as an authority for a very fair amount of accuracy and impartiality. Then, again, it is hardly possible to give entire acquiescence to his parallel portraits of Mr. Stanley, now Lord Derby, and the late Mr. Daniel O'Connell, as antagonistic politicians and orators. The reputation of Mr. O'Connell as a first-rate orator never travelled out of the limits of Ireland. In the English Parliament he took second rank, and even on his pet subject, "Justice to Ireland," he has been known to make more than one failure. Mr. Stanley, on the contrary, was always the polished, vehement, and finished orator—immeasurably superior to Mr. O'Connell in argument and in general debate. The first won his laurels from Irish mob audiences—the latter obtained his from Englishmen of cultivated intellect. Hence the difference between the twain. We can cordially recommend these pleasant, eloquent, and informing volumes to all classes of readers.

Robert Mornay. By Max Ferrer. Chapman & Hall.

ROBERT MORNAY has been written to exhibit the ill effects of not exercising a little self-denial, and the serious consequences which too often ensue from indulging our vanity to excess. This affords a fertile theme for the pen of a practised writer; but it can scarcely be said that Max Ferrer has put his materials to the best use. His hero is intended to be a young fellow of excellent heart and manly sympathies, spoiled by his uncurbed passions and entire freedom from the necessity of earning his own livelihood; but he will appear to most persons simply as a selfish egotist, indulging his whims and fancies without any regard to the feelings of others.

Robert Mornay and Mabel Fairon (sweet name this), brought up together in their childhood, formed an attachment as infants, which, as they grew older, ripened into a mature and deep love for each other. This affection, which their parents allowed to proceed when they considered it devoid of danger, they highly disapproved of when they had grown up, and on Robert desiring to marry his betrothed, her mother strictly forbids the union. In this Tobias Mornay, the hero's father, acquiesces; and Robert, finding both inexorable, resolves to leave England in search of the "waters of oblivion." Rich and handsome, he finds his way easy everywhere, and we meet with him again at Florence, revelling in all the luxuries of Italian scenery. Being an artist he naturally goes in search of the beautiful, and, as a matter of course, meets a very pretty Italian girl, with whom

he falls in love. This feeling is quite reciprocal—the young damsel, who boasts of the extraordinary name of Venus Silvio, is, as with all Italians in novels, all passion, &c. After a few love scenes Robert Mornay, who has resolved upon marrying her, discloses his intention to a lady of his acquaintance, who being one of the higher bred classes exhibits a virtuous indignation at his resolve. A few words from this discreet old gentlewoman bring before Robert's mind the fact that he has been dreaming; the best proof of the utter unreality of his love for Venus being the circumstance that he is ashamed of her. For, be it known, this goddess of the Florentine valley is nothing but a peasant girl, whose lovely form has been ripened by the glorious sun and warm hearths of Italy; and whose refinement is only that which nature has bestowed upon her. He writes her a letter, praying her to forget him—receives a passionate appeal in reply—goes to see her—is so weak that he is overcome by her tears, and declares he loves her as well as ever; leaves her, however, at length, and does not see her again in Italy. When he returns to England he finds that Mabel has heard of his Italian adventure and refuses to have anything more to say to him. Her scruples are ultimately overcome, and they are married; and had this been the finish of the story there would have been little to object to, and a great deal more to admire in Robert Mornay. The reader will perceive from the outline of the book we have given, that there is no exaggeration of truth for incidents. The incidents and story are rather common-place than otherwise. And there is no reason why poor Miss Venus should be dragged on the stage again, as a disreputable woman. This incident mars all the good feeling the author has created in the earlier part of his work. However, viewing the complete work, we are willing to confess it contains power of thought and fluency of diction, and could only have been written by a man that has much knowledge of human nature.

Eugène Grandet. By Henri de Balzac.
George Routledge and Co.

To those persons who are unacquainted with Balzac's writings in their original form, this translation of one of the finest, and certainly the purest of his writings will be heartily welcome. "Eugène Grandet" is a capital story, and the moral is excellent, which, is more than can be said, perhaps, for any of Balzac's other works. It is much to be regretted that the greatest of French novelists should have fallen into the error common to the age in which he lived. Dumas enjoys a wide circle of admirers in England; but his works contain scarcely any knowledge of the human heart, or depth of thought, when compared with Balzac's; yet owing to the "French" tendency that runs through most of Balzac's writings, they cannot be placed with impunity in the hands of our children.

Our Farm of Four Acres, and the Money we Made by it. Chapman and Hall.

The writers of this little volume took a small farm of four acres, a few miles from London, and not being able to manage it on the "old principles of farming," they marked out a course for themselves, and the result of their experiences is the very useful manual before us. Some of the experiments of these lady "cockney farmers" are very ludicrous—washing pigs, for instance; it would have been easier, and certainly more rational, to have given them clean straw to prevent their getting dirty. For the next refractory cow they have, that objects to being milked, instead of getting two men to hold her, we recommend our lady farmers to purchase a "kicking-strap," this strap costs a mere trifle; it buckles the two hinder legs together, prevents them kicking the milk-pail over, and inflicts no pain whatever on the animal. But these little absurdities are more than balanced by the valuable information the work contains, and we recommend it to all persons who are thinking of becoming farmers. Indeed it contains much good advice to people already possessing farms, and none perhaps better than on butter making:—

"After many experiments, we tried the effects of bringing the cream into the kitchen on the overnight, and see if warmth would make any difference. It was guess-work for the first two or three churnings, but the discovery was made at last, that we were always sure of our butter in half an hour, provided the cream was put into the churn at a temperature of from 50 deg. to 60 deg."

Now this is a scientific way of ascertaining how to make butter in a certain period; and will be of great service to people who keep large dairies. They can always ascertain when the cream is the right temperature by keeping a small thermometer for the purpose.

Morceau de Salon à la Mazurka. Schott.
A pretty, light composition, that must become popular.

The Man of Fortune; a Story of the Present. By Albany Fonblanque, junr., author of "How we are Governed." George Routledge and Co.

For "a story of the present day" this is the wildest, the most incoherent, and the most unreal one could well imagine. It contains a great deal of material for a good novel, but it lacks that reality for which we admire all works of fiction that are worth being read. We are aware that "The Man of Fortune" appeals to a large class of readers; yet it is not the sort of work that a man with the great abilities that the author possesses should have written. Has Mr. Fonblanque ever asked himself what moral effect his work would produce on his readers? A novelist rarely writes solely either to please himself or his readers. The great fault of the work is, its want of earnestness. Hugh Trevor, the hero, has a fit of the blues, and to dissipate them he rushes off to the continent. While in Italy he meets with a young woman of great attractions but not very reputable character; her charms make him at once her slave. They are married, and soon after he finds that she has a favoured lover, and has only married him for a position and money. On this discovery he wishes her to leave Italy; she refuses; he fights a duel with her paramour, and leaves the field under the impression that he has killed his rival. He soon, however, hears that this is not the case, and that his wife is nursing him; and directly afterwards hears she is dead. The next scene is laid in England, and Trevor is wooing his pretty cousin Nelly, and is on the point of being married, when his Italian wife makes her appearance. She demands money, and will make a written confession of her guilt, so that he may get a divorce. It is soon arranged; but when leaving her home, where he has been to settle these things, he is attacked by two scoundrels in the interest of the Mexican lover, receives a wound in the head, and loses all recollection for a long period. But we are unable to follow the hero in all the haps and mishaps through which the author guides him. To those persons who are fond of reading for excitement, and are not over particular as to the means employed to raise this feeling, we recommend "The Man of Fortune."

Localized Movements; or Muscular Exercises. By Henry Heather Bigg. John Churchill.

The muscular exercises mentioned in the title are "combined with mechanical appliances for the treatment of spinal curvature and other deformities." The author sets himself the task of ascertaining the plan of treatment for cases of incipient deformity; and of providing against the difficulty of finding out proper agents for the execution of scientific suggestions in relation to them. How shall the muscular exercises be best performed? That is the question. In answer to it, Mr. Bigg has projected the construction of a medical gymnasium, to which medical men may send their patients. Such gymnasium should be attended by a properly qualified individual; one who practically understands the nature and mechanical treatment of deformities. Mr. Bigg has qualified himself personally for the task proposed, by visiting the Orthopædic and Gymnastic Institutions of Vienna, Berlin, Stuttgart, Dresden, &c. Here he witnessed the method by which mechanical appliances and gymnastic exercises were combined, and has enabled himself to administer the different exercises in England as perfectly as they are managed on the Continent. The more systematic plan adopted abroad has also commended itself to him from its obvious advantages.

Deformity may always be prevented by the employment of a judicious course of muscular exercises; and these should be as much promoted as the expansion and improvement of the intellectual faculties. The development of the physical organisation is nearly of as much importance. These times, too, require more physical strength than former, and all means should be taken to maintain the *mens sana in corpore sano*. But prejudices exist. Some parents, for instance, have a habit of restraining all exhibition of playful gaiety, under the impression that it betrays vulgarity of manner. This habit has been attended, says Mr. Bigg, with the most serious consequences to the physical development of the rising generation. He believes, indeed, that the enormous increase in spinal curvature, which has taken place during the last twenty years may be traced much more to the imprudence of forbidding "romps," and other occupations of "childhood taking holiday," than to any supposed diminution in the constitutional power of mankind.

The Three Palaces, and other Poems. By James Orton. Bosworth and Harrison.

We find here some pathetic sentiments expressed in elegant verse. The main feeling is, however, rather that of piety than of poetry. The volume will please readers of religious disposition, and serve to elevate their thoughts in meditating on the aspects of nature and the events of life.

H KAINH ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ. Griesbach's Text. Third edition, revised and corrected. Henry G. Bohn.

This is a valuable edition of the New Testament in Greek. To the text from Griesbach, the various readings of Mill and Scholz are added, with marginal references to parallels. The critical introduction gives a large quantity of valuable information. "Bass's Greek and English Manual Lexicon" is bound up with the volume. It has been greatly improved and enlarged—both in regard to the bulk of matter and the correction of errors. The definitions of important words have been amplified and extended.

Bible Training. By David Stow, Esq. Thos. Constable and Co.

This is "A Manual for Sabbath-School Teachers and Parents," intended to improve the teachers' method of communicating instruction. The writer depends greatly on the system of interpreting emblems—and on this point we are disposed to agree with him. The selection of subjects for training is well made.

The Naval History of Great Britain. By William James. A new edition, with additions and notes. In 6 vols. Vol. I. Richard Bentley.

It is sufficient to announce the publication of this volume. The new edition is introduced with a new preface that deserves attention.

1. *The Voluntary System Applied to Academical Instruction.* Suggestions by D. P. Chase, M.A.
2. *The Same; Considerations Addressed (in place of a speech) to Members of Congregation.* By D.P. Chase, M.A. John Henry and James Parker.

The author proposes "to open the windows to let in the natural air upon universities." A desirable object this, though figuratively expressed, and we wish him success in the use of all proper means for effecting the intended object.

The Parian Chronicle. By Franke Parker, M.A. J. H. and J. Parker.

This is a reprint from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of a learned treatise to prove that the common interpretation of the Parian Chronicle is subversive of the Scripture chronology. It will be valuable to all engaged in the study of Biblical chronology.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The New Testament, in Greek. Third edition, revised and corrected. H. G. Bohn.

An Essay on the Cause of the Indian Revolt. (In Persian.) By Syud Ahmed Khan. Agra: J. A. Gibbons, Mofussilite Press.

Morceau de Salon à la Mazurka (Music). Schott and Co.

The Romance of the Ranks. By T. W. J. Connolly. 2 vols. Longman, Brown and Co.

The Mothers of Great Men. By Mrs. Ellis. R. Bentley.

Village Belles; a tale of English Country Life. R. Bentley.

The Parent's Cabinet. Smith, Elder and Co.

The Convalescent. By N. Parker Willis. Sampson Low and Co.

The Historical Magazine of America. Trübner and Co.

The Trilogy; or Dante's Three Visions. H. G. Bohn.

A Manual of Geographical Science. John W. Parker.

Sporting in Algeria. Hamilton, Adams & Co.

Suggestions for a Revision of the Prayer Book, &c. Hamilton, Adams and Co.

The Rose of Ashhurst. Thos. Hodgson.

Hardwick's Shilling Handbook of London for 1859. R. Hardwick.

Practical Observations on the Nature and Treatment of Sciatica. By H. C. Roods, M.D. John Churchill.

A Proof-Print of H.R.H. Prince Alfred. J. Mitchell.

Instructions for the Management of Open Boats in Heavy Surfs and Broken Water. Issued by the Royal Lifeboat Institution. Charles Knight and Co.

Tupper on National Rifle Clubs. Routledge, Wames and Co.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of the University for conferring degrees and distributing prizes and certificates of honour was held at Burlington-house. The Earl Granville, Chancellor of the University, presided, and reviewed the progress of the University during the academical year. He then left to attend the levee, and the degrees were conferred by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir John G. Shaw Lefevre. We regret that our space will not permit us to give the names of the gentlemen who were the recipients. The distribution of medals prizes, &c., to the exhibitors, medalists, and prize men closed the proceedings. There was a large audience of both learned and fashionable visitors.

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The Leader.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 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.

ENGLISH PARTIES AND TACTICS.

We do not remember any Parliament in which the duties of independent Liberal members have been more arduous, or their opportunities more important, than will be those of the House that in a few weeks will be assembled together. We believe the Tory organs grossly exaggerate the differences of the Liberal party, but they are, unfortunately, sufficient to give considerable hope to the advocates of misrule.

Upon the strength of its Austrian leanings, the Derby Cabinet expects the sympathy of the Roman Catholic members, and it relies on turning to account the envenomed hostility between the Palmerstonians and the Manchester school.

For some purposes, and on some occasions, the Liberals, as a body, would follow Lord John Russell; but unhappily the Whig chief is an icy, ungenial leader who has never managed, because he has never wished, to throw aside the narrowness of an aristocratic caste, and seek addition to his ranks by inviting the co-operation of able and honest men of other classes, upon anything like equal and honourable terms. Such conduct is only compatible with a very precarious hold over a numerous portion of the House of Commons, and has greatly increased the number of members who are "independent," not because they possess more knowledge or a higher moral character than the average, but because they happen to live outside the social circles and family interests of the Lansdownes, Greys, and Russells, who show themselves less anxious to advance principles than to maintain a clique. Various efforts have been made to bring these "independent" members into something like order and cohesion, and they have failed, because no one of their number has exhibited the combination of qualities necessary for the leader of so heterogeneous a mass. It has been the custom to accuse the Manchester school of having split up the Liberal party; but surely it was the fault of the party, rather than of the school, that hundreds of gentlemen from various districts were obliged to give up the hope of combination because they could not effect it under Mr. Cobden or Mr. Bright. This strange dependence upon the Manchester school is not lost sight of by the Tories, and they are fortunate in the occurrence of a war, which may enable them to turn it to excellent account. Go where you will, the feeling of the country is in favour of suitable armaments and popular means of defence—not for purposes of aggression, but as necessary aids to the preservation of our neutrality; and yet every day the organ of the Manchester school deplores the activity displayed in our arsenals and dockyards, and declares our naval and military preparations to be more dangerous to ourselves than any schemes or forces that foreign potentates may cherish or possess. Their cry is, that if we have arms we shall want to use them, and that Englishmen are only peaceable when destitute of the means of offence. The Peace-at-any-price party make a great mistake in supposing their countrymen to be as quarrelsome as themselves. The English nation will not, by acting upon their

advice, become a province of Russia or of France, nor, on the other hand, will the possession of Armstrong guns and Whitworth rifles create a rage for bombardments or a thirst for assaults. The new House of Commons will, as a body, set aside these crotchets, so far as they relate to our naval and military arrangements; but great care must be taken to prevent their playing into the hands of the Whig and Tory enemies of reform. By all means let Messrs. Bright, Cobden, and Gibson lead whenever they are fit for such a position, but the Liberal members will fail in their duty if they permit all concert to drop when such leadership becomes impossible or absurd.

We are glad to find town after town pronouncing its verdict in favour of neutrality, because we know that some of the Tories speculate upon the political capital they could make out of a European war, and we cannot forget that we have a Chancellor of the Exchequer who calls our National Debt a "flea-bite," and seems not disinclined to play the part of that domestic irritant, by biting us again. It is not long since the folly of the independent members upon the China question made Lord Palmerston the hero of the occasion, and gave us the worst Parliament known for many years. We do not want any renewal of this conduct, and we trust that reasonable men will not allow the present war, or any question relating to it, to be the means of obstructing reform. We do not agree with the Manchester school in regretting that Lord Palmerston has not gone over to the Tory camp, but we shall be very happy to see them, or any one else, keep his lordship's foreign and domestic policy in wholesome check. This will be the more necessary, as there is a rumour that the Tories contemplate accepting a defeat from him, on condition of his helping them to shelve the question of Parliamentary Reform.

Sir James Graham is unusually active, and has made another speech at a dinner celebrating the return of the Liberal candidates for Carlisle and East Cumberland. He sums up the position of the Cabinet with reference to the war pretty much in our own words—"either that they have been grossly deceived, or that they have attempted to deceive us." He regrets that in this "advanced state of civilisation" the passions of three or four men—uncontrolled by popular assemblies, uncontrolled by a free press—from mere wantonness, should involve the civilised world in such a war as is now taking place."

Now, although we protest against the doctrines of Mr. Buckle, who represents individuals as of no consequence, except as carrying out plans that the general state of society has rendered inevitable, we cannot, with Sir James Graham, throw all the blame of this war upon three or four men. English Cabinets and Parliaments did very much to exalt the French Emperor, and give him that power of disturbance which he is now beginning to exercise. English Cabinets and Parliaments did much to place the Sardinian monarch in a position that encouraged him to cherish ambitious designs of territorial aggrandisement; and English Cabinets and Parliaments did very much to sustain Austria as an intolerable tyranny, sure to be a constant source of danger to European peace. Let the new Parliament be clear from some of the vices of the last, and not tolerate that adulation of despots, and that congratulation upon the success of their plans of iniquity which former Parliaments have connived at, and which future historians will not fail to reckon in summing up the causes that enabled "three or four men" to wield the scourge of war.

THE "NEPHEW" IN ITALY.

NAPOLEON III. has issued his first proclamation on fields renowned for the military glory of Napoleon I. He may run some risk from the balls of the enemy, and possibly *La Marianne* may point a musket from the ranks of his own troops; but his greatest perils and his chiefest hopes spring from the fame of his uncle, which still blazes upon the Italian soil. It is easy to buy a grey coat and three-cornered hat, and boots like his uncle, but will the military genius come at his bidding? and will the star of fortune shine propitiously upon his first fields of war?

On the 26th March, 1796, the First, perhaps the only, Napoleon reached the head-quarters at Nice, and, taking the command of the army of Italy, rapidly drove the Austrians out of the territories of Genoa and Piedmont, and on the 10th

May carried the Bridge of Lodi, and, as he said, felt, for the first time, that he was destined to be a great actor in the world's drama. In a brief period the young republican general successively defeated Beaulieu, Wurmser, and Alvinzi, and raised himself to a level with the greatest commanders, at an age when few soldiers had passed the rank of lieutenant. In 1800 he effected his famous passage of the Alps, and on the 14th June in that year nearly lost the great battle of Marengo, when the opportune arrival of Desaix and Kellerman changed the defeat into a victory that placed the whole of Italy at his command. In those days the King of Sardinia was the ally of the Austrians; now, the new Bonaparte has the advantage of Sardinian aid. In other respects, matters are greatly changed, and an invader of Austrian Italy cannot expect a repetition of the vacillation and blunders on the part of the enemy which contributed, almost as much as his own skill, to the first Napoleon's success. The Austrian army is greatly improved, the fortresses strengthened, and the lessons of previous campaigns diligently studied. These are circumstances which make the position of Louis Bonaparte less advantageous than that of his uncle; but, on the other hand, there is no European combination banded against him; France has no other quarrel upon her hands; and by the neutrality of England, and the consent of Russia, she has uninterrupted command of the sea. Napoleon III. enters the field surrounded by generals more than equal in reputation to any that the Austrians can oppose; and nothing can reconcile the French people to the new fact, that "The Empire is war," except a repetition of actions as brilliant as those which gave their most valued names to the bridges, squares, and streets of Paris.

The Austrians appear to have had their plans deranged by torrents of rain and overflow of rivers; but it is evident that, in their rapid advance into Sardinian territories, they reckoned upon delays in the arrival of the French troops which fortunately did not take place. Count Gyulai was affirmed to have the brutality of Haynau without the skill of Radetzky; and by the merciless plunder of the Piedmontese, and his threats to the inhabitants of Piacenza, he has placed the first part of the proposition beyond dispute. In a recent proclamation, he tells the people of Piacenza that "a Provost-Marshal's Court is organised, and only applies one punishment—that of death!" This extreme penalty is to be inflicted upon all who are found in possession of arms or ammunition of any kind, and upon all who take part in assemblages, whether unarmed or armed! A more atrocious document was never issued, nor one more calculated to force the Italians to forget the risk they run, and throw themselves heart and soul into the Bonapartist and Sardinian cause.

The military position of Austria in Italy is remarkable for the extent of country she has undertaken to defend; and a variety of speculations have been rife as to her object in reinforcing the garrison of Ancona, on the coast of the Adriatic, in the Papal States. Without the consent of the Pope, the Austrians declared this town in a state of siege, and put out the light necessary to guide ships in its vicinity. These measures, it is said, have been abandoned in consequence of energetic remonstrances; but while Austria maintains a garrison there, so far away from her main line of defence, it will look as if she hoped to obtain the aid of a German army, assisted by a naval power.

The sympathy of the Derby Cabinet with the Austrians has excited just alarm both here and on the Continent; and if we do not accept as true all the rumours that are afloat, we want better assurance than has yet been obtained that a strict neutrality will be preserved. When it is one day asserted that an English fleet is ordered to the Adriatic, and on another day we are told that our Cabinet has gone out of its way to remonstrate against sending French troops by the Mont Cenis Railway, although the Swiss admit the right of France and Sardinia to adopt such a course, we see enough to necessitate very strong declarations of opinion in order to keep the ministers to their duty until Parliament meets, when decisive measures may be taken, and the leading principles of England's policy clearly laid down. It is satisfactory to learn that at present Austrian intrigues to inveigle Germany into her quarrel have failed; and if we could be sure that English secret diplomacy would be kept out of mischief, we

should have greater faith in the probability of circumscribing the war. In the Valtelline the excitement against Austria is very strong, and the inhabitants of the Papal States only want an opportunity to rise. At present it would seem that Louis Napoleon has not enough troops ready to extend his operations to any other part of Italy; but it is not likely that the struggle will be confined for many weeks to the Piedmontese soil or the adjacent territory. Even at the risk of evoking the spirit of revolution, the French will find themselves compelled to appeal energetically to the Italian people. We much deplore the sufferings that people will undergo—the alternate prey of two despots equal in guilt. We fear the success of Louis Napoleon, because experience has marked him for mistrust; but, in common with all Europe, we shall feel disappointed if he fails to execute upon the House of Hapsburg some portion, at least, of that justice which is due for its long and weary centuries of crime.

MR. COBDEN.—FREE TRADE.

THE great man to whom Sir Robert Peel gave the credit of accomplishing the repeal of the corn laws is again returned to Parliament. Mr. Cobden is the avowed apostle of free trade, and how far he is likely in his recovered position to promote its extension is an object of interesting inquiry. Reform of Parliament, which we desire, is only a means of obtaining good legislation, and good legislation secures freedom for all men to do all right things. We agree with Mr. Buckle that freedom is the one thing essential, and, consequently, the legislator who gives us free trade attains one of the chief ends for which we have a Parliament, and now insist on reforming it. If Mr. Cobden returns to public life invigorated by repose, to enforce free trade on reluctant ministers, and ill-informed public writers, he will be the most valuable acquisition the new Parliament has made. But will he enforce it? Is he so deeply imbued with its principles that he will introduce them into every part of politics? Does he believe them to be permanent rules for conduct universally applicable, which will command attention and consideration when parliamentary reform, and all similar political subjects, will have passed into oblivion? Is he not rather a practical politician, who, like other politicians, will seek some immediate end, which he and others fancy to be good, utterly disregarding the free trade principles involved? We have our doubts on this subject; and to express them, so that hopes of obtaining great things by the honourable member's exertions may not be formed, and serious disappointment damaging him in the public estimation may not be incurred, is our present purpose.

Besides his letter to Mr. Bright, professing his agreement with him on the subject of Reform, and his journey to America in the interest of the proprietors of the Illinois railway, Mr. Cobden has distinguished himself in his retirement by undertaking the "most humble of literary tasks, that of translating" the work of M. Chevalier on the probable fall of gold. This might have been no bad preparation for the discussions and for the legislation likely to take place on the subject, had the original author been a real good free trader, and had Mr. Cobden even had the great principles of free trade present to his mind. But we find him, in the preface, advocating "the interference of the Government, at least to an extent necessary to facilitate voluntary contracts involving payments other than in gold." He does not claim, as we should expect a good free-trader to claim, a right for every man to determine for himself the conditions of every contract he wishes to make, whether it regard corn, or silver, or gold. He is perfectly well convinced that every man should be allowed to buy corn where and when he likes, and that the law should enforce the observance of all such contracts, but he is not convinced that every man should be allowed to contract to give so many ounces of silver, or any other metal he pleases, for the corn, and that the law should, in like manner, enforce the agreement. Only some contracts, extending over a long period, he would graciously allow men to form by any other than the gold standard, and then it would be a convenience, he thinks, "to have the relative value of gold and silver periodically published, under the authority of a law, by the Bank of England." Does not this remind the free-trade reader

"See his notice of Mill on Liberty, in 'Fraser,' though he neglects the principle of that work to eulogise the writer.

of the old assize for bread, established by authority? As if the relative value of gold and silver, like the relative value of wheat and flour, were not fully settled by the action of the market, and may be ascertained by all who have an interest in ascertaining it. Is not Mr. Cobden going back to old regulations and restrictions and ante-free trade systems, when he so little regards rights, and hints at such a thing as feasible?

Following M. Chevalier, he adopts the opinion that the extraordinary and abnormal high prices of 1856 and 1857—the result of partial scarcity, war, and excessive speculation—were quite natural and in order, and the equally abnormal low prices of 1858 were so much out of rule that they need not be taken into consideration. He concludes, from this exceptional view, that the very nature of the trade created by the new gold mines is calculated to increase the evil of a general rise of prices. "It is a sterile commerce," he says, "which yields neither raw material nor capital." Exactly what was said, by the landowners, of free trade in corn. That was described as a sterile commerce for the country however it might enrich the manufacturer, as the trade in gold, now described as sterile, enriches all the miners and all the bullion dealers, and all the shipowners engaged in producing and distributing it through the world. Gold, in fact, is quite as necessary to society in the present condition of man, as corn or cotton, and the gold discoveries, besides supplying the wants of the world with a large quantity of necessary capital, has stimulated the production of other commodities in Australia, California, and Europe, in an extraordinary manner. Compared to its effects, all the regulations and restrictions that were ever made about coinage by all the Sovereigns of the world have been completely futile and worthless. It is quite an error, then, to call the trade in gold a sterile commerce, or say that it is an evil, by increasing the demand for commodities to enhance the price. Mr. Cobden believes that this new wealth, which contributes to satisfy so many wants, will enter into the currency, and merely add to the bulk of the instruments of exchange, without in any degree adding, directly or indirectly, to the commodities to be exchanged. So he joins the Frenchman in regarding with sorrow one of the great natural events of our time, which has already effected more to unite in one commercial league Asia, Europe, America, and Australia, than all the trade companies that ever were incorporated.

We cannot fancy a free-trader translating M. Chevalier's work without drawing a lesson in favour of free trade from the facts there stated, and giving his readers a warning against M. Chevalier's conclusions at almost every page. The gist of the work, so far as France is concerned, is to set forth the great evils which have resulted to that country, and are yet likely to result, not from the gold discoveries, but from the operation of the law of the seventh Germinal Year, 11. This law, M. Chevalier informs us, was much considered by the greatest masters of monetary science of that day, and was wisely intended to establish and secure in all time the full and honest payment of all debts. But events have overthrown the hypothesis on which, so far as gold is concerned, that law was framed. "By the unexpected increase of gold the intentions of the legislators have been defeated." Is the "increase"—are the "events"—in fault, or the lawmaker? M. Chevalier thinks the events are to blame, and that the gold discoveries ought not to have disturbed the honestly meant law of the seventh of Germinal. The French legislator fixed the relation between the value of gold and silver at 1 to 15½. This relation has only actually existed at short periods, and, in general silver has been less valuable than this proportion to gold, so that silver has generally been kept in circulation in France; and at one time the value was so much less as almost to exclude gold from circulation. Now circumstances have become different. The new supplies of gold, and the great demand for silver in the East, have raised its value in relation to gold; and those who have gold, and want silver, send the former to France and exchange it for the latter, according to the proportions ordained by the law, not according to the value settled by the market. A gold coinage is gradually, in consequence, taking the place of a silver coinage in France. These facts are an admirable illustration of the great principles of free trade, and of the foolishness of legisla-

tors in undertaking to establish a standard and fix the relation to that of other things, whether metals or food. But neither the translator nor the original writer notice the circumstance; and, accordingly, M. Chevalier, in spite of this failure, instead of recommending that things should revert to the natural course, recommends a number of alterations, against none of which, though they all infringe the principles of free trade, does Mr. Cobden warn his readers. In spite of the practice of the law of the seventh Germinal Year, 11, M. Chevalier desires that the value of gold and silver coins should be fixed by an official regulation every six or twelve months. He would re-enact, therefore, for short periods, the very objectionable law he exposes. He does this, "to save individuals from annoyance" in making their bargains. This is the very principle of protection. The legislator being ignorant that by annoyance, inconvenience, and suffering, nature informs and guides,—man wants to save them from her instruction. He interposes between her and her children, persisting on being nurse to grown-up babies, and, instead of saving them from annoyance, he keeps them ignorant and dooms them to misery or destruction. Mr. Cobden, by translating, endorses the principle, and seems to us as thorough a protectionist, as to money, as ever Sir Edward Knatchbull or Gaffer Gooch was as to corn.

M. Chevalier's attachment to the old principle of settling by an official regulation the value of gold and silver, and his suggestions for a new coinage, &c., are the more remarkable because he recognises, in referring to the plan recommended by Mirabeau, the true principle of a coinage—viz., to certify that coins are of a fixed weight and fineness, and not to assign them a fixed value to each other, such as making a double louis forty francs, or a single louis twenty francs. Pieces of gold might be coined of five grammes, or of ten grammes, like the five-franc piece, which is five grammes, and then they might each circulate the gold and the silver pieces of five or any other number of grammes for what each was worth. This would apply to the existing coinage. It would consequently only be necessary—in order to obviate most of the evils which M. Chevalier dreads in France from the gold discoveries—to abolish the law of the 7 Germinal, to declare that the superscription of forty francs and twenty francs, on the gold coinage was an error which people should not believe; and retaining silver as the unit, allow the two metals to circulate together for what they are worth. The babies of whom M. Chevalier desires to take such great care, would soon learn to make their own bargains very comfortably and very conveniently. All the new coins should be of a certain weight, and not have any exchangeable value in other coins marked on them. Such a simple plan, which nature and experience dictate, is, however, very much disliked by all kinds of political schemers. They must have a standard of value, though there is none in nature. They must decree a fixed relation of value between some metals, though it never exists for a day; they must save people the trouble of finding out variations in the value of gold and silver, as well as of other commodities, though they are doomed to this by nature, and cannot be relieved from it by any State contrivance. In fact they, and not the law, settle and determine by their bargaining the variations in value of gold and silver, and of all the things for which these are exchanged. Forgetting much of his own teaching, Mr. Cobden passes by without comment all those protectionist doctrines of the work he earnestly recommends. We could go into more details to illustrate his forgetfulness of the principles he once advocated. These must, however, suffice.

We are obliged to come to the conclusion, and announce it to our readers, that Mr. Cobden, though a free-trader as to corn, is not a free-trader as to gold and silver. On this point he is on a par with Mr. McCulloch, Lord Overstone, and the writers of the *Times*, to all of whom, when discussing the Corn Laws, he was immeasurably superior. He may still be regarded as a faithful representative of the public, which, like him, does not carry out the free-trade principles it professes to admire.

ITALIAN LIBERTY.—No. 1.

SIR,—In asking publicity, through your columns, for a few observations in an epistolary form, I do not wish it to be supposed that you thereby give your assent to any proposition which may happen

to be at variance with your own expressed opinions. By the public, I believe, such communications are commonly received with a similar understanding. I deal, in a considerable degree, with facts. My remarks are not all speculative. I have been an eye-witness to some circumstances upon which my conclusions are founded; and have to lament, in consequence, that too many persons judge of passing events, not only according to their own prejudices, but as if in our remembrances there had been no "yesterday," while much of the data on which alone the truth can be calculated aright, are essentially those of bygone time.

In the contest now begun in Italy, I must premise that peace and non-interference are our best policy. It is true that the conflict in the South of Europe is one in behalf of popular freedom,—and so far the success of the Italians is most desirable, nay, the fervent prayer of every man worthy of living in this advanced age. It is a sacred cause; and, believing that every people have a right to choose their own government, and that the present struggle is, whether no less than 27,000,000* of people in the land of the greatest historical renown in Europe shall possess that power, or be the slaves of the most stolid, arbitrary, and detestable of modern despotisms, there can be no dispute, either as to the virtue of the desire, or the hallowed nature of the contest. One class of individuals, and in this country a class—too numerous—a sordid, slavish, ignorant class, arranges itself on the side of despotism. It deprecates disturbance, not as worthy people do, from the wicked, wasteful, and sanguinary character of war-like violence, but because it interferes with the customary chances of gambling in the stocks, and renders money-grubbing in a dishonest way somewhat precarious. By such the considerations of policy, humanity, and freedom among the nations—the truest security for honest commerce and expanded mercantile transactions—are set at naught.

Our best policy is peace and sympathy with the Italians. We have seen, at a cost of above a thousand millions of money, how futile was the task of Pitt to uphold the French dynasty against the will of her people. This folly was exposed by the Duke of Wellington, in 1829, in his acknowledgement of the new Government of France. He showed that the support of the rights of kings against the will of the people, a doctrine so dishonest and costly, had passed away for ever, so far as England was concerned. Under the reign of George III. personally, and the principle he inculcated, England was bound, in 1829, to declare war against France, and to renew the sanguinary scenes that commenced in 1793, until another Louis XVIII. should be crowned king, beneath foreign bayonets, over a nation to which the dynasty had become justly odious, and contrary to the spirit of the age. If we were right in 1793, we were wrong in 1829, in dictating a foreign sovereign in one case, and flinching from our own principle in the other. Fortunately, Wellington saw the injustice and impolicy of the previous war to enthrone kings deservedly dethroned. He looked to the welfare of England; his predispositions were towards kingly power, but he knew what war was, and considered only the good of his country. He silenced, we trust for ever, the brutality of the sentiment which involved us so long in a ruinous combat for kings, the success of which could be only temporary. He put an end to the principle of the supremacy of royal right over all other considerations, and over nations oppressed by the royal right to govern wrong, which George III. supported, although the principle had been upheld by the Holy Alliance Treaty of 1815, and sanctioned by Lord Castlereagh, who told some of the representatives of the Vienna Congress, that the English Constitution was not the best thing the country possessed.

The Treaty of Vienna, of 1815 gave Venice and Lombardy to Austria, without the consent of their people. Forty-four years have passed away, and under the worst despotism in Europe—for there is no other so base, so withering, so senseless, so opposed to every principle of humanity and reason, as that of Austria—these provinces of Italy, however, internally discontented, had become a part of the Austrian empire. That empire was powerful enough, with its armed hosts, to keep

* There are about 27,100,000 in all Italy, and about 20,000,000 without Venice and Lombardy.

down, without exertion, in consideration of its means, provinces of much greater extent than Lombardy and Venice. Why, then, did Austria disturb the rest of Italy, making all its Governments, under fear of freedom in the neighbouring states, consent to some ground for her invading and occupying them? The consent of the arbitrary rulers of such provinces being always at her command—more perhaps from inclination than fear—Piedmont endeavoured to establish free institutions; hence the jealousy and hatred of her by Austria. The King of Piedmont would not admit Austrian garrisons. Parma, Modena, the Legations, Tuscany, all have or had Austrian troops, holding possession and repressing even free conversation. Rome was held by the French, who kept it solely to prevent Austria from being in garrison there, as well as elsewhere; and under vile pretences, holding Italy in sovereignty. Naples was in alliance with Austria, together "nine farrow of one sow." So that, except Sardinia, the Austrian army may be said to be in possession of all Italy, or of twenty millions of people who owed her no allegiance, who justly hate, and rightly detest her.

Let it be supposed that France or Prussia took military possession of Belgium and Holland in a similar manner, levied taxes, and, in not putting down the sovereign of these two countries, was absolute viceroy over them, despite the cries and remonstrances of the people—what would be thought of such an occurrence in this part of Europe? Would it be borne? Sardinia excepted, while Naples and Vienna are sympathisers in feeling, all Italy besides is directly under a tyrannical, ignorant, and cruel power; all Italy is in the Austrian's usurping grasp. She sees its fertile fields, and longs to possess them in lieu of her own semi-civilised provinces—for it is but a part of Austria that is German. She would not venture openly to attach Italy, lest she have all Europe on her back, but she would get the footing she wanted by intrigue, to the operations for gratifying which desire Sardinia is the bar. That power chooses free institutions, and Austria says, "You shall not have them. I will have no such institutions in all Italy. If you have them, you will make the people of my provinces discontented, which I am determined to rule with an absolute will. Put down your press, exclude from within your boundaries all persons unfriendly to me; do nothing within your territories that shall by contrast make the Lombards, Modenese, Tuscans, and others envious of the superior laws, freedom, or better institutions of Sardinia. By no act or deed give us any offence. If you do give us offence, we will march into your country with fire and sword. We will have no independent or free people south of the Alps. We will not be annoyed even by their proximity. Moreover, we insist on your disarming your troops in three days. It is enough that we will it, for you are the weaker power. We have the strength, and we govern by the law of power alone. Look to it speedily, or prepare to see our trusty Croats, as usual, plunder your territory, ravish your women, and murder your offspring. 'Sic volo, sic jubeo,' is our rule, and woe and war to them who disobey it."

In reply to such insolent and arrogant language, the Italians say—"We have appealed to Europe in vain; Austria will hear no remonstrances; she will not alleviate our sufferings, nor even permit us to cushion the heavy fetters which cut through our flesh into the bone. What resource, then, remains but that which attaches to the meanest worm—namely, to turn in defiance, if we perish beneath the foot that tramples upon us. We have appealed in vain to those Governments of Europe that have recommended quietness and a placable behaviour, but they have remonstrated, in vain, and will do no more for us. For the best part of half a century we have borne every species of insult and wrong from a state alien to us in all that constitutes intelligence, national glory, traditional recollection, and the blessings of civilisation. Are we not justified in seeking our independence of one of the most intolerable of human evils, having exhausted a patience and long suffering wholly unparalleled in weight and duration. We have seen unoffending men shot down in our streets with impunity by a barbarian soldiery, and outrages the most horrible committed on honest citizens. We have seen hideous dungeons filled by the most worthy men and purest blood of Italy, while the ruler of Austria has elevated himself to the honour

of becoming personally their gaoler, incarcerating for years this nobleman for introducing Lancasterian schools, and that on a bare suspicion of disliking Austrian rule; keeping a royal catalogue of his hapless victims; now issuing imperial decrees that one or two individuals, females among them,* shall not enter his unenvied dominions, the freaks of despotism being like the play of the tiger with his prey, at once unsparing in blood and ridiculous in barbarism. True, this was the Emperor Francis, but despotism admits no degrees in turpitude. If Austria cannot preserve her own territory in peace, but is to be permitted to violate that of other nations, to dictate how they shall rule themselves, occupy their soil and threaten their existence if they are contumacious to the law of her will, it was high time for the powerful nations more immediately concerned to interfere. It is not long ago that Switzerland was bullied by the Austrian Government in much the same manner as Sardinia has been. The stolid Austrian did not threaten invasion, too independent as the Swiss Republic was for his taste, but he with difficulty restrained himself. Had he acted otherwise he might perhaps have furnished history with a repetition of the tragedy, not much to his taste, enacted at Morgarten, where thirteen hundred Swiss freemen defeated twenty thousand Austrians, leaving few to carry home the tale of their eternal disgrace.

I cannot conceive, Mr. Editor, why France is censured for her alliance with and support of Sardinia, and with her the Italian cause generally. A large portion of her frontier rests upon France. Sardinia was in alliance with the latter State. It is a mean jealousy of France that originates the feeling. If the Austrian had a right to dictate the internal affairs of Sardinia, France had an equal right to do the same, or to support the Sardinians—her allies. The rule of Austria in Italy, from one end to the other (I do not allude to the States of Lombardy and Venice, apportioned to her by the treaty of 1815), has been furtive, wary, and continually directed to secure the present mastership of the whole country under false pretences, with a view to its ultimate and permanent possession—a possession, considering the genius and character of the two nations, much resembling that of a civilised people under savage rulers. With this view, and to secure the bigots from Sparta Vento to the Alps on her side, Austria the other day handed over to the Pope the supremacy of all matters relating to religion, binding herself only to interfere with civil affairs; in other words, she purposely let loose religious persecution. Such an act in the nineteenth century can only admit the construction all common sense people put upon it, namely, that it was a prospective act to forward the sinister views of Austria upon Italy, to all which she has long been determined to dictate arbitrarily. Austria supports to the extreme the doctrine that every people is to be governed by the will or caprice of one individual; that fallible will being a divine right derived from Heaven, through God's self-constituted viceroy at Rome. Hence the difference between a monarch and a despot. Thus the "piety" of Austria, backed by cannon and bayonet, the last reasons of kings, urged her to occupy nearly all the Italian States, and to assert the principle of despotism, if need be, to her last florin and her last cartridge. She is going, she pretends, to cure disordered Italy of its baleful attachment to its family freedom—to cure it by blood and excision. I suspect it is not the disorder, but the physician; it is not a casual concurrence of calamitous circumstances; it is the pernicious hand of Government which makes the people desperate. The people are the Italians,—the physician is Austria. The Italians are right. It is better to suffer the temporary waste of war and anarchy than "the eternal hell of despotism."

Montesquieu admirably painted Austria. "As virtue is necessary in a republic, and honour in a monarchy, so fear is necessary in a despotism: with regard to virtue there is no occasion for it, and honour would be extremely dangerous."

I fear, in opening an important subject, I have trespassed on your space, and for the present subscribe myself, Mr. Editor, your most obedient

PAOLO.

* Lord Holland and Lady Morgan, by an imperial decree, published at Vienna, were forbidden from entering the Austrian dominions. The dungeons of Spielberg and a royal jailer were the penalty awaiting them if they broke through so severe a self-denial.

INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

COLONISATION IN INDIA.

ANOTHER very important measure connected with Indian colonization is announced by *Allen's Indian Mail*. It is that Lord Stanley has obtained the sanction of the Horse Guards to allow regiments in India to take with them all their married women, instead of the allowance of four soldiers' wives to one hundred privates. It is stated that the consequence of this measure will be that four thousand women will be sent out, forming the nucleus of an English colony.

Without indulging in extravagant expectations, we cannot but look forward to great results from this wise and benevolent step. It is unfortunately true that too many of these women are of low habits and abandoned characters, but nevertheless many of them are hardworking, maintaining their little children by the toil of their hands, with small help or no help from their husbands. These will form the true nucleus of colonisation, if but moderate care be taken. If these women and their children be stationed, as they ought to be, in the hill districts, they will there get employment in various pursuits from the English residents, to whom they will be of material help, and by whom their moral training will be supervised and assisted. Thus in time they will be no burden on the Government. Merely as cooks, housemaids, nursemaids, nurses, laundrywomen, needlewomen, and dairy-maids, there is employment ready for hundreds, and the girls will be brought up to assist them. At Simla, for instance, where many English ladies are resident, European female assistance to be obtained on moderate terms will be invaluable, and thus at once considerable remuneration will be afforded. Then, too, when an increased population of this kind is settled, it creates the demand for other services, and these women will, besides such additional employment, have the opportunity of opening shops in various trades of luxury and necessity which are pursued by women; and the greater the population the further the subdivision of labour.

At Simla, Darjeeling, Landour, Nynce Tal, Soobathoo, Murree, Matheran, Mahabeshwur, Ootakamund, Poonah, Bangalore, and so at all the many smaller settlements and in the planting districts, these women and children can be distributed. A considerable number of them travelling about with the troops will likewise obtain casual employment in the hill stations and the stations of the plains. It will take some time, care, and consideration, to organise a system which shall be convenient to the soldiers and their wives, but it is most desirable that children, as far as possible, should be kept in the hills. Besides the Lawrence and other asylums, as the settled population increases in the hills it will be easy to farm out young children, and to get employment for the older children. In the end the soldier will obtain far greater comfort than now, while his wife and children will be so placed as to have the means of acquiring an independence. The settlement of a woman and her children, in good employment, in one of the hill towns, will make a provision for the husband on his retirement from the army, and so likewise the establishment of a few soldiers as foremen on tea and coffee plantations, as mechanics, and even as planters, will exercise a favourable influence on the ranks, and lead the mass to consider it an advantage that they have been brought to India. Thereby recruiting for Indian service will be rendered more easy, as there will be prizes to be held out by the recruiting sergeant beyond the hazards of war, and just those prizes which will tell most sensibly on the agricultural labourer or even on those men employed in those lower and commoner trades for which the remuneration is restricted at home. Offer the shoemaker or tailor a fair prospect of employment in a thriving colony after a few years' service, and it will be more attractive than a money bounty, because it is a bounty in itself.

The course of the colonial legislatures with regard to emigration is well calculated to favour short service corps for India. Now that the emigration commissioners of the colonies pick and choose, it is almost impossible for a mechanic in most trades to

get a free passage to our colonies, nor can he in most cases save the amount of the passage money to the preferable colonies, and he knows that in Canada or Nova Scotia the chances of employment are very small. A free passage to India, and the opportunity of marrying, with a free passage for his wife, would induce many a man to accept five years' service, and, as circumstances offered, he would either remain permanently attached to the army, by renewing his engagement, or he would form part of the local militia and serve in the hills, effectually contributing to our military strength. Such men would be a cheaper instrument for the authorities than full service men for India, as they need not receive such high pay or the same indulgences, as the object of the recruits would be to profit by the emigration bounty. It would be indeed desirable that, in short service corps, the remuneration should not be so high as in long service corps, and hence there would be an inducement to some to enter the long service corps as an employment.

One advantage of the settlement of the soldiers after their retirement will be that further employment will be again created for the wives and children, and new openings for the employment of retired soldiers. We do not expect anything from military colonies, for our military colonies have always failed, and always will. It is by the dissemination of the soldiery among the civil settlers that the military settlers will be best provided with employment and made the best settlers, and this training is of great value: for fifteen or twenty years of military life, spent in habits of irresponsibility and of routine are a bad preparation, or rather a disabilitation for civil pursuits. But India has some advantages for the employment of soldiers which Canada, New Zealand, and the Cape do not possess. India is already in possession of rude labour, but this requires intelligent superintendence. Already, in some of the tea plantations, retired sergeants have been found useful overseers. Occupation of this kind will prepare the soldier for other employment, and in some cases he will acquire the special knowledge that will enable him to engage in the business himself.

We doubt very much if any good will be done by making grants of land to retired soldiers, unless in some cases where the man and his wife can manage a small dairy farm; but these are exceptions. We think it far better to trust to their absorption among the main body of settlers. In the case of officers it is different, and many a man would apply capital to a grant of land and become a successful tea and coffee planter, as some already are in Darjeeling, Assam, and Kumaon.

The subject of settlement, which is now called colonisation, is again making way at home and abroad. In the *Bombay Gazette* there is a very interesting article on the colonisation of India, in which the writer openly says that, in the sub-Himalayan and other ranges, there are vast tracts suitable for English colonisation, and that even on the table lands there is good scope for planters and overseers of labour. The writer points out the special advantages of India for tea and coffee, of course, but he likewise dwells on wine making and fruit growing. It is well known that in the Kashmeer and other like districts the vine grows well, and an experienced French wine grower has stated that he had seen in the Himalayas thousands of acres on the hill sides well fitted for this culture. Just as the local demand for tea and coffee is supplied, and a considerable export is carried on, so, no doubt, before many years, the local demand will be furnished by Indian wines and an export trade be opened. The mineral resources are likewise referred to.

In the *Universal Review* is a special article on Indian colonisation, in which a writer who is practically acquainted with tea planting gives his experiences. Assam is, however, the chief object of his attention, though he speaks highly of Cachar, Sylhet, Almorah, and the Deyrah Dhoon. He holds out the greatest promise to the tea planter, and there can be no doubt that tea planting has now so far attracted public attention in this country that it will become a favourite pursuit.

The Assam Company have held a successful meeting, their crop having turned out rather larger than they expected, though the price has been rather lower. There has been, however, a little revolution in that company, of which the press has not spoken. The old monopoly of the direction has been broken in upon by some of the old employees of the company, and it is to be trusted this will be a means of introducing a more liberal system. Although the Assam Company has done a good deal for itself, yet through the spirit of monopoly and jealousy it has not done what it might for Assam, but has rather served to discourage private enterprise.

The appointment of Mr. J. R. Martin to the important office he now holds is calculated to promote hill settlement, as he is now enabled to carry out his views for the extension of hill sanatoria, and has directed a series of inquiries to be carried on as to hill sites and hill climates, which will result in the discovering of many suitable localities for cantonments, and will thereby extend the range of settlement.

Dr. Grant has published a valuable report on the same subject, and Dr. Bird is about to read a paper at the United Service Institution on the effect of the hill climates of the Dekkan on the health of the soldiery and their efficiency for service. It is the opinion of many that cantonment in the humid climate of Mahabeshwur and the like places will unseason the English soldier for service in the plains when required, and this seems likely; but some are disposed to go a stage further and discourage hill cantonments altogether, except as sanatoria. Certainly the experience of the Himalayan sanatoria does not encourage the local conclusions of the Bombay authorities. The United Service Institution are about to publish, with a map, Mr. Hyde Clarke's paper on the adaptation of the hill regions of India as the bases for its military defence.

From the northern settlements and Sanitaria there is little recent news. Mr. Montgomery, it is said, will go to Murree, and Major Lawrence, the Military Secretary, will accompany him. Mr. Reginald Saunders is appointed to the charge of the Kangra district, which is now assuming some importance, and he takes the place of Major R. Taylor, promoted to Leja.

Mr. A. G. W. Harris, Assistant Commissioner in Nagpore, has received charge of the Chindwarra district, in succession to Captain C. C. Robertson. We trust that the resources of the hill districts of Nagpore will not remain long neglected.

In the Neilgherries the Rev. B. S. Clarke has been appointed chaplain of the military station of Jackatalla. Mr. H. D. E. Dalrymple, master attendant at the Madras Dockyard, has received leave for the Neilgherries.

Lieutenant R. A. Stradling, of the Indian Navy, has leave to April next year.

Major J. Fowler, 8th Madras L. C. has six months leave to Bangalore.

Sattara has some visitants for health, and Captain B. M. Westropp, Major of Brigade at Candesh, has leave there and for Mahabeshwur. Mr. F. L. Seaton, mate in the Indian navy, has been to the latter place. Mahabeshwur is lucky again, as leave is likewise given to Lieutenant G. S. Bell, 2nd Bombay Grenadier N. I., and to Captain T. Oliver, of the Bombay Native Veteran Battalion. These are short leaves. Mr. W. R. Tarpussen is allowed to go to Mahabeshwur while studying Hindostanee.

Captain E. C. Beale, of the 22nd Bombay N. I., has leave to Sattara.

Lieutenant G. N. P. Mason, of the Indian navy, has leave on medical certificate, for one year, to the coasts of Persia and Arabia.

We regret to state that Aurungabad, a feverish and hot place in the Bombay presidency, is to be a station, or place of murder, for English troops.

Troops on the march at Bombay continue to be forwarded by railway. On the 28th and 30th March H. M. 64th so arrived at Bombay on their return from Agra, and were embarked for Kurachee.

From Aden we learn that the Government English school, which is managed by Mr. Gilder, has proved successful, and that the annual examination took place under the auspices of Sir Charles Trevelyan, who was then passing on his way to India.

The Portuguese natives of Bombay having memorialised the Government on their ancient rights, under the treaty of cession to the English Government, and their long loyalty during two centuries, and their present neglected civil condition, the Governor has promised to include one or two gentlemen of that community in the commission of the peace.

The plan for erecting an obelisk and travellers' tank at the Margulla Pass, as a monument to General John Nicholson, having failed for want of funds, it is now proposed to apply the subscriptions to a monument in St. Paul's.

Lord Harris has left Madras in rather better favour. An address has been presented to him, and he has been commemorated as the author of several public improvements in that Presidency.

The Bengal Government has urged on the Government of India to invest the officers of the Public Works Department with powers to enable them to execute roads in ordinary fair weather, without a reference to the Government, whereby, in ordinary times, a whole year is lost, and if the officer be changed the work is lost sight of altogether. Whether this rational arrangement will be made is altogether uncertain. The suggestion is prompted by the great success of Lieut. Wyld, in opening a road from Cuttack to Ungool at small expense, and which was of much value during the mutiny.

Mr. W. Ainslie, railway commissioner, has been appointed to take the land required by the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company, and thereby to forward the works.

At the Society of Arts, last week, Mr. Leonard Wray read a paper on woods, in which he pointed out the resources of India in this respect. Many fine specimens were then shown, and likewise at the *conversations* on Saturday last.

LATEST INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Overland Mail has arrived bringing intelligence from Bombay to the 11th of April. The most important news is that of the capture of Tantia Topce on the 7th of April. This occurrence was preceded by a complete defeat of the rebels under the Rao and Feroze Shah in the Seronge jungles on the 5th of April, and the surrender on the 2nd of the same month of the rebels under the Gwalior chief, Maun Singh. This chief, according to the telegram received by Lord Elphinstone, guided a party to Tantia's hiding place. The Bombay correspondent of the *Times* denies the truth of this statement, and says, that when Tantia fled from Gwalior, after his defeat by Sir Hugh Rose, he was accompanied by a buxer or paymaster of the Maharajah. This buxer had a creditor, who thought that the best way to secure payment would be to accompany his debtor. He accordingly accompanied them in their peregrinations, and many a weary march he made in following his debtor as a hound follows the track of blood. The buxer was killed at Rajghur, and then the creditor called upon Tantia Topce for his money. Tantia put him off with promises, and at last the man, indignant, left for his own country. After many wanderings Tantia returned to the vicinity of Goonah in a forlorn condition, having but thirty followers, no money, and little chance of retrieving his fortunes. The creditor of the buxer again joined Tantia Topce, but, discovering that this chief's utter destitution left him no chance of paying any portion of the debt, he wrote to Sir Robert Hamilton, offering to betray Tantia Topce on consideration of getting the price set on that chief's head, and thus Tantia fell at last into our hands.

The same authority adds that orders have been issued for his trial by drumhead court-martial, and if he is found guilty, no doubt he will be hanged. The *Bombay Gazette*, for some reason or other, supposes that he will "not be severely dealt with."

"Meanwhile" justly observes our contemporary, "all agree in thinking that nothing can be more fortunate than the seizure of a man who, in spite of his low station, was able at all times to raise up enemies against us—whose endurance was so remarkable that he twice marched across the whole of Central India, from the Jumna to Guzerat, and from the Nerbudda to the deserts of Bikaner, without a thought of surrender. Tantia in our hands insures the pacification of Central India, which the Rao and Feroze Shah will not be able to disturb. A few weeks more may elapse before we capture these two chiefs, but, even if they succeed in skulking

among the jungles for a little while longer, their power for harm is at any rate null."

Previous to this final catastrophe in Central India, Adil Mahomed of Bhopal had surrendered, finding no doubt the cause he had espoused desperate.

Skirmishing is still going on upon the borders of Nepaul. On the 25th March Brigadier Kelly came unawares on the rebel army at a village called Simmer. The enemy was drawn up under cover, well protected by guns, but were beaten with heavy loss. On the 26th, the rebels having again rallied, were again most severely handled by Kelly, lost 500 killed, numbers of elephants (one bearing the Begum's howdah), and camels and horses. Thus, if there were any fears of a new invasion of Oude by the fugitive rebels, that fear has ceased.

The commercial crisis continued to excite considerable attention. Retrenchment was the order of the day. Bombay, we are assured, is to reduce its civil and military expenditure by 15 per cent. Orders have been received to stop all recruiting, and in future the regiments are to be but 700, instead of 1,000 strong. This reduction has already been carried out in the Punjab; it is now extended to Madras. Salaries also are to be reduced.

An entertainment was given by the Europeans at Bombay to her Majesty's 64th and 78th regiments.

Lord Harris had left Madras for Calcutta, and Sir C. Trevelyan had arrived. He had signalled his entrance into office by appointing a native officer as aide-de-camp, and expressing in a speech his great sympathy for the Anglo-Indians.

Sir R. Hamilton, who has refused the offer of a seat in the council at Calcutta, was at Bombay, and on the eve of taking his departure for England.

Lord Clyde, when last heard of, was at Delhi, on his way to Simla.

At Calcutta, as already announced in *THE LEADER*, Mr. Beadon is to be promoted to Foreign Secretary; he will be succeeded in his old appointment by Mr. Grey.

AUSTRALIA.

The Great Britain brings news from Melbourne, to the 2nd of March. There is no political intelligence of importance.

There had been much excitement and activity throughout the gold fields for some time previous to the departure of the mail. The miners were being amply rewarded by large discoveries of gold, and the employment for labour was decidedly on the increase.

A fire occurred in North Melbourne on the 25th ult., and fifteen houses were consumed. Another destructive conflagration occurred at Ballarat.

JAPAN.

LETTERS from Japan to the 31st of December mention that the Japanese Commissioners appointed to proceed to Washington to exchange the ratification of the American treaty are Nagai Genba no Kami, Governor of Accounts and Minister of the Navy, and Tway Say Higo no Kami, Imperial Inspector.

The Russian Consulate was to be removed to Kanagawa. The Russian steam frigate Askeld was undergoing repairs at Nagasaki.

Cholera has been raging in the northern part of Japan to a frightful extent. At Yeddo alone the deaths are reported at 150,000 in one month. Allisima and Odowara had also suffered greatly. The outbreak of this dreadful scourge so soon after the time the foreign embassies were settled at Yeddo had led the people to attribute to them its introduction into their country, and superstition points to the coincidence as a punishment for opening Japan to foreigners. By the latest accounts the disease was less virulent.

The Danish brig Vilhelmine, from Shanghai, arrived on the 18th of December, and left again on the 21st, not having been permitted to trade, in consequence of there being no treaty between Denmark and Japan.

A steamer, the Nagasaki, built in Holland for the Prince of Hizen, arrived on the 15th of November.

The Russian Consul-General and his secretary, with their wives, were dwelling at Hakodadi and at Ionya, on the side of the bay opposite to Desima, at Nagasaki.

The merchant commanders who took the two steamers Yeddo and Nagasaki from Holland to Japan were residing with their wives. At this place also some of the officers and crew of the Askeld were lodged; the remainder lived in a temple in the town.

Gerard, the lion killer, has written to his friends at Paris to relate an extraordinary circumstance.—In the dead body of an old lion which he killed a few days ago in Algeria, he found not fewer than seven balls with which the animal had been struck on previous occasions!

SIR W. ARMSTRONG AND HIS INVENTIONS.

On Tuesday a public banquet was given to Sir William G. Armstrong, C.B., the Government Inspector of Rifled Ordnance, in the Assembly-rooms, New-castle-upon-Tyne. The banquet was in commemoration of Sir William's having been knighted by her Majesty for his inventions in connexion with rifled ordnance. Sir G. Grey, M.P., presided, and in proposing the health of the guest of the evening, passed a high eulogium upon his personal worth and his scientific abilities.

Sir W. Armstrong, in returning thanks, expressed his belief that the power which science gave, whether applied to peace or war, was always on the side of civilisation, and that the spread of civilisation must tend, necessarily, to diminish war and to render it less barbarous. With respect to the "Armstrong gun," he said it was absurd to suppose that there was any secret about its general construction, which was already known to hundreds of persons, and which had been already approximately described in many publications; but there were many details which would require to be mastered before foreign nations could make it. He said, my original gun was partly of steel; but I now use nothing but wrought iron. It is a built-up gun—that is to say, it is composed of separate pieces—each piece being of such moderate size as to admit of being forged without risk of flaw or failure. By this mode of construction great strength, and, consequently, great lightness, are secured. It has been stated that two of my guns burst at Shoeburyness, but this, like many other statements on this subject, is wholly without foundation. A 32-pounder has already been made upon this principle, besides smaller guns, and I expect you will soon hear of 70-pounders and 100-pounders as well. The projectiles are in all cases made of cast iron, thinly coated with lead, and being of somewhat larger diameter than the bore of the gun; the lead is crushed into the rifle grooves, by means of which the necessary rotation is given, while all shake and windage are prevented. The projectile for field service admits of being used as solid shot, shell, or common case. It is composed of separate pieces, so compactly bound together, that it has been fired through a mass of oak timber nine feet in thickness without sustaining fracture. When used as a shell, it divides into forty-nine regular pieces, and about 100 irregular pieces. It combines the principle of the shrapnel and percussion shell—i. e., it may be made to explode either as it approaches the object or as it strikes it. Amongst friends it is so safe that it may be thrown off the top of a house without exploding; but amongst enemies it is so sensitive and mischievous that it bursts with a touch. Sir William said his experiments had commenced in 1854, and were carried on for nearly three years. When the results of his invention were ascertained, all his previous disbursements were refunded by the Government; and he took the opportunity of stating that the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Panmure, and General Peel, successive Ministers of War, had alike afforded him countenance and support, as had also all the permanent authorities at the War-office. Referring to the arrangement which the Government had made with him, he said he had declined the offer of a pecuniary compensation for his outlay and invention, and had proposed to them that he should receive a salary of 2,000*l.* per annum, commencing from a period of three years back, during which nearly his whole time had been given to the subject, and continuing for seven years to come, he undertaking to give them the benefit of all his information and experience, and to relinquish in their favour all future inventions relating to the gun. Appreciating fully, as he did, the gracious recognition of his services by her Majesty, he only valued the arrangement he had entered into as a means of enabling him to ride his hobby with more effect, as well for the public advantage as his own satisfaction. In conclusion, Sir William denied, to the best of his knowledge and belief, that any person who had been connected with his works had gone into the service of any foreign Government.

NEW BISHOPRIC.—Sir Edward Lytton has consented to the erection of another new bishopric in Australia, the seat of which will be at Brisbane, Moreton Bay, New South Wales, now included in the diocese of Newcastle, a see which is equal in extent to four times the area of the British Isles. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has granted 1,000*l.* towards the endowment fund; and Dr. Tyrrell, the present Bishop of Newcastle, has generously promised to contribute half the amount required for the endowment of the new see. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has nominated, as the first Bishop of Brisbane, the Rev. Edward Wyndham Tuffnell, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, and prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral.

COMMERCIAL.

THE END OF THE PANIC.

THE stock market has become quiet, and Consols have settled down to between 91 and 92. A month ago the price was between 95 and 96, and the fall which may be regarded as permanent is 4. The still lower price to which they fell last week and the week before tempted the public to invest in them, and tempted speculators to go for a rise. At present the investments of the public have almost ceased; speculators have been realising; and we may now, therefore, consider the panic as entirely at an end, and the price of stocks to stand at the figure warranted by the actual condition of the money market.

This comparatively settled state of things has not been reached without several additional misfortunes. Last week we stated that before the accounts were entirely wound up, there would probably be not less than seventy defaulters. Then about fifty had been declared; and this week, when the accounts were finally closed on Wednesday, seventeen more members of the Stock Exchange, to whom a delay in settling their accounts had been accorded, were declared to be no longer members of the establishment—their default carrying with it expulsion from the body. The total number of stockbrokers is about 500, to which, to complete the members of the Stock Exchange, must be added 200 for the jobbers; so that, assuming the number of defaulters to be exactly seventy, about one-tenth part of the body have been removed. There is no example, we believe, of an equal number being at one time cut off; and the panic, in its disastrous effects, has undoubtedly been one of the most serious on record.

We must now state that some features of the money market in the interval are deserving of notice. In the middle of March, the notes of the Bank in circulation amounted to 21,096,253*l.*; last week to 23,040,445*l.*, or between March 16th and May 5th, they increased very nearly 2,000,000*l.* (1,944,182*l.*). In the same interval the bullion and coin in the Bank had declined from 19,922,723*l.* to 17,205,480*l.*, or 2,717,243*l.*; and the reserve had declined from 14,066,477*l.* to 9,424,795*l.*, or 4,641,682*l.*. The continued augmentation of the circulation in this interval, shows a continual demand for money; and the decline in the reserve—though partly due to payments on account of the dividends—with the decline in the bullion, show the decreased power of the Bank to supply it. In the same interval the issue of notes by the Bank fell off from 33,680,950*l.* to 31,046,035*l.*, or was 2,634,915*l.* less, while the wants of the public absorbed nearly 2,000,000*l.* more. As the rule, the lessening of the means of the Bank implies a lessened power to lend in all other banks and money-lenders, and thus we are taught that, independently of all political rumours, the altered condition of the money market, as exhibited by the Bank returns between the middle of March and the first week of May, was sufficient to account for a considerable fall in the price of all securities.

To find as large an amount of bank-notes in circulation as at present we must go back to 1853. At no period since, in any one quarter, has the average reached 23,000,000*l.*. Then, however, the rate of discount did not exceed 3 per cent. Trade was active and rapidly extending, the bullion was about 19,000,000*l.*, and Consols were a little above

par. Before the close of the year, however, the apprehensions of a war with Russia became rife, and from an active trade, with a foreign demand, the gold in the Bank had declined to 15,400,000*l.*, and Consols had sunk to 94. The rate of discount had risen to 5 per cent., showing the close connection which existed then as now, with a demand for money to carry on business, and a reduction in the value of securities.

We are not disposed to infer, from the Bank losing bullion, that the capital of the country is decreasing in like proportion. Last week there was a decline in the corn markets, which has continued in the present week. The previous rise of about ten shillings per quarter was sufficient to induce the farmers to supply the market liberally; and hence it may be inferred—as, indeed, we know—that the stock of breadstuffs on hand—the most essential portion of capital—is not small. Had it been deficient, the increased supply would have come forward much slower. It is pretty much the same with other commodities. Capital is not scarce, but the demand for it is increasing. Trade is undoubtedly impeded, to some extent, by the war, but not much; for if the exports of some manufactures be checked, the export of coals is increasing, and the demand for freight has increased. All the industries that supply our daily wants, or in any way minister to them, must be continued; while the demand of the Government for more seamen and soldiers adds, for the moment, whatever may be the ultimate effects, to the demand for labour and capital. There is probably now more of both than ever before, but the demand for both is also greater, and is at this time comparatively active. The increase in the value of money is far less the consequence of any deficiency of capital, than of the great increase in the demand for it. For the development of the effects of the war abroad on trade and money we must wait—they cannot be predicted.

MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday Evening.

MONEY is comparatively easy to-day, at former rates. All the pressing demands have, for the moment, become less, but it is not likely that the ease will be permanent. It cannot be supposed, that the present slackened demand for trade on account of the interruption occasioned by the war can ever continue. Business must go on, and must, in spite of armies, be extended. They and the war are creating an additional demand for money, and the usual demand for it must speedily revive. It is not likely, therefore, that the present ease in the money market should be of long duration.

To-day the final instalment of the Chilean loan of 1,554,000*l.* fell due, but there was difficulty experienced in paying it.

The exchanges generally, and notably those of Germany and Russia, have become unfavourable to those countries. The Russian exchanges have fallen from 37*d.* per rouble to 32*d.*, or about 12 per cent. In these countries the merchants have bought more than they have sold, and securities being depreciated, the mercantile classes have purchased all the bills they could collect on England. They begin to suffer. Some of the first-fruits of the war are tasted by the peaceable men of business on the Continent, and their sufferings are said to supply an explanation of the anger and hatred which are now manifested in Germany towards the Emperor of the French.

The debts of Austria, and other States of Germany, are held in small amounts by a great number of persons scattered throughout Germany. By the war the value of the bonds and scrip of these debts has already been much depreciated, and thousands of persons are by this injured, or fancy themselves injured. They do not, perhaps, trouble themselves to inquire very minutely into the rights of the quarrel; they recognise the existence of a Bonaparte on the throne of France as the source of danger and the cause of war, and they are filled with animosity against the Emperor and the French. They forget that in the first blush of his success, when he was thought to have trampled down revolution, they hailed him as the saviour of the thrones of Germany, and as the guarantee of the obligations of its Governments. Now affairs are reversed. He is supposed to have depreciated their securities, and they are enthusiastic against him. Such is the explanation given here of the excited feelings of the Germans against the Emperor of the French.

The funds were tolerably quiet to-day—rather firmer, and at the opening and at the close they were—as they have been for some days—weaker. From Paris the telegrams brought a lull, which affected our markets. Consols were quoted at 91½ to 92½; but at the close of the market these prices were not sustained. Business was dull.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show in the month a loss of about one million sterling of bullion, and a large increase of bills discounted, treasury deposits and private deposits, with an increased advance on securities.

Our own Bank accounts for the week do not exhibit any remarkable changes, which will be found below.

The arrivals of bullion are considerable, and the drain of bullion from the Bank does not continue.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 11th day of May, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Notes issued..... | £30,857,705 | Government Debt £11,015,100 |
| | | Other Securities... 3,450,000 |
| | | Gold Coin & Bullion 10,382,705 |
| | | Silver Bullion |
| | £30,857,705 | £30,857,705 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| Proprietors' Capital..... | £14,553,000 | Government Securities (including Dead Weight)..... | £11,281,370 |
| Reserve..... | 3,209,028 | Other Securities... .. | 10,025,154 |
| Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)..... | 4,807,880 | Notes..... | 9,030,075 |
| Other Deposits..... | 17,130,032 | Gold and Silver Coin..... | 338,848 |
| Seven Day and other Bills..... | 894,213 | | |
| | £40,001,153 | | £40,001,153 |

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated May 12, 1859.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

Friday Evening.

ALL the markets this week have been dull. The business has been comparatively small, and prices generally have tended downwards. Tea is quiet and steady. Sugar is cheaper. Wheat is an exception to the rule. The supply sent forward of the former has not continued equal to the wants, and to purchase wheat to-day more money was given. Next market-day, Monday, a rise of 2*s.* or 3*s.* per quarter will probably be declared. The war both impedes business and engrosses all the public interest. We must wait for a return of peace abroad, to obtain for trade reports much attention at home.

HOME, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN
PRODUCE MARKETS.

The arrivals of all grain, English and foreign, this week have been good.

The corn market was tolerably well attended this morning, and the English wheat left over from Monday was disposed of at 1s. to 2s. a quarter above the offers made for it on that day; some sales of foreign were also effected at an improvement of 1s. to 2s. per quarter, according to quality.

Barley sells slowly, at late rates. Beans and peas are unaltered in value. With a good supply of oats, the trade is heavy, and Monday's prices are barely supported. Norfolk flour is held for rather more money.

The Liverpool cotton market continues quiet, the sales to-day being only 6,000 bales, including 500 on speculation and for export, at easier rates.

The business in sugar is confined to 1,100 mats unclayed Manila at 32s. per cwt.

The foreign and colonial produce markets to-day have shown rather more steadiness. In foreign sugars, however, a further decline of 1s. per cwt. has taken place, and the refined market has been dull. Coffee brought about former rates, and teas were exceedingly dull. Rice and spices have shown little variation, and the public sales of indigo have closed at an average decline of about 6s. to 1s. per lb. on the rates realised at the last sale. Saltpetre has been at easier rates, and tallow is dull. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted 55s. 6d., and last three months 56s. per cwt.

TEA.—The market remains with a very dull and heavy appearance. Common Congou is nominally quoted 13½d. to 14d. Large sales are reported to take place to-morrow.

SUGAR.—Rather more business was transacted to-day, but prices in some instances were rather lower. 1,344 boxes Havannah sold; brown sorts declined 1s. compared with last week; mid. to fine dry strong yellow 42s. to 45s., low and mid. yellow 40s. to 41s. 6d., brown, low foxy to good soft 34s. 6d., to 38s. and good dry brown 38s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. 300 bags good brown Mauritius sold at 38s. 6d. per cwt., and about 3,000 bags mid. brown Manila sold privately at 36s. 3d. per cwt. 412 casks West India sold at former rates. The refined market was dull, brown samples 52s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—Business was exceedingly dull, only a few lots of second-hand Plantation Ceylon having been sold at previous quotations.

RICE.—The market was quiet; 532 bags damaged Rangoon sold at 6s. 6d. to 7s., being rather cheaper.

SALTPETRE.—A moderate amount of business was reported, but prices tended downwards. 172 bags partly sold, low mid. color 13½lbs. 43s. 6d., and mid. 6lbs. 46s. 6d. to 47s. per cwt.

TALLOW.—The market was very inactive. P.Y.C. on the spot 55s. 6d., and last three months 56s. per cwt. sellers.

INDIGO.—The quarterly sale of 11,654 chests was brought to a close yesterday; there was no change in biddings, and out of the whole offered 9,461 were withdrawn, and 895 bought in, leaving 1,308 sold; also about 200 more out of the bought-in lots, of which 800 are for the trade and re-sale, and 700 for export. Prices for Bengal are 8d. to 1s., Oude 6d. to 10d., Kurpah 6d. to 9d., Madras par to 3d. under last sale.

DRUGS, &c.—About 800 bales Turkey Arabic sold at private contract at 32s. to 33s.; Gum Olibanum at sale sold at fully 10s. lower prices. Good Turkey Opium 21s. to 21s. 6d., 3d. lower. Fine Castor Oil full up; other kinds ½d. lower. Oil Anniseed 9s. China Rhubarb steady.

TARTARIC ACID.—About 25 tons sold on Thursday at 1s. 8d., and now 1s. 8½d. per lb. asked.

HEMP.—Market dull; 22 tons Petersburg clean sold, £30 to £30 5s. 60 bales Bombay taken in at £20. 273 bales Italian out, £30. 25 bales Mexican fibre out, £30 per ton.

SPINSTER FIRMER; 25 tons sold at £19 7s. 6d., and 75 tons WH plates, May, June, and July, at £20 2s. 6d. to £20 7s. 6d. Scotch pig iron, 49s. 6d.

OILS.—Linsed firmer, and a good business done; spot, 29s. to 29s. 8d.; Hull, 28s. to 28s. 3d.; Rape, dull; fine Cochila Cocoa nut sold yesterday at 49s. 6d.; and Ceylon in hids. at 41s. 6d.; Palm, dull, fine, 46s.; turpentine, quiet, 45s. 6d. and 44s. 6d.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

ON Monday a special general meeting of the proprietors of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway was held to consider bills to enable the company to make alterations in their existing lines, to make a new railway at Norwood, and to authorise the London and South Western Company to make new works, which will empower the two companies to make arrangements for carrying on the London and Portsmouth traffic. The Chairman, before entering upon the business of the day, gave some explanation of the contest with the South Western. When he joined the company thirteen years ago a policy of peace towards neighbours was adopted, and from that time up till recently that policy was strictly adhered to. The loss by this competition was falling upon the South-Western to the extent of 17. per mile, whereas this company was gaining 1s. 7d. per mile by it. The South Western had made overtures to return to the old fares, but the Brighton would only consent to do so upon the recognition by the South Western of the principle of non-intervention. The eighteen weeks of the Brighton for this year showed an increase of 78,250l. over last year. After a lengthened discussion the two bills were agreed to.

At a meeting of the Central Oude Railway Company, on Monday, resolutions for amalgamating with the Oude Railway Company, and for increasing the deposit from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per share, were agreed to.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

THE Commercial Bank of India has declared a dividend for the last six months of 1858 at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The report is extremely satisfactory.

The annual meeting of the National Provincial Bank of England took place on Thursday, when the report was adopted unanimously, and a bonus declared of 7½ per cent., making with the dividends already paid, a total distribution of 15½ per cent. for the year 1858. The business of the bank was stated to be in a sound and prosperous condition. The customers are of all classes, and if it at any time proves difficult to employ money with advantage among one portion of the community, an opportunity is usually found in another quarter. Some discussion took place upon the question of a superannuation fund for the officers of the bank; and it was announced that although there are considerable difficulties in arranging a satisfactory plan, the matter will receive consideration.

THE MERCHANT SHIPS OF GERMANY.—In a Hamburg letter, dated Friday last, we read:—"In the possibility of the armies of Germany being called upon, sooner or later, to take an active part in the war against France, our senate has deemed it prudent to beg, through our minister at London, the English Government to take under its protection the numerous merchant vessels which sail on every sea with the flag of the three ports and free Hanseatic cities. The official reply has not been long coming. Lord Malmesbury has informed our senate that if the Germanic Confederation should, by the turn of events, be brought into a war against France, England would not be able by any international treaty to take under the protection of her fleets the merchant vessels of the German states forming part of the confederation. This resolution of the English Government, which became known to-day at our Bourse, has caused a profound sensation amongst the shipowners."—*Express*.

PROTECTION IN FRANCE.—A Paris letter says:—"The *Constitutionnel* announces that the long debated corn-law question will probably be settled shortly by the "pure and simple" revival of the sliding scale of 1832, there being no time to consider during the present session the various amendments proposed of a legislation which the protectionist journal admits to be defective. I am afraid that this news is but too true. The protectionists seem to be the only class of men in France powerful enough to thwart the views of the Emperor. Many warm debates on the sliding scale have lately taken place in the financial and commercial sections of the council of state; and I am told that in spite of all the efforts of MM. Baroche and Rouher, two of the most able members of the Government, a great majority of the council continues to uphold the most ultra-protectionist doctrines. M. Michel Chevalier, the French Cobden, strives in vain to dispel the darkness which clouds the intellect of his brother councillors in regard to this question. In their eyes the agricultural and commercial interests of France repose mainly upon those two corner stones of industry—Prohibition and Protection.

THE EFFECT OF WAR ON BRITISH
COMMERCE.

THE most important question in connexion with the possibility of England finding herself involved in war is, what effect will it have upon our commerce? In the old war with France the suspension of our maritime supremacy would at any period have sealed our ruin, and the grand effort of Napoleon was to achieve a European combination, such as should exclude us from every part. So long as the profits of our enormous trade remain undisturbed we are sure to tire out our opponents in every struggle. Can we count with certainty upon being able now as heretofore to secure that result? Many, looking at the fact that the French fleet is alleged in number and power of guns to be superior to our own, and contemplating the possibility of its being aided by that of Russia, are disposed to entertain misgivings. But those persons omit to recognise the alterations effected by the lapse of a generation in the international system of maritime law. Under no conceivable circumstances of temporary or even of prolonged disaster could our general commerce now be interfered with. We might for a time lose our carrying trade, but that is the utmost injury that could be inflicted on us. The doctrine accepted during the Russian war and subsequently confirmed by the Paris Congress, that free ships make free cargoes, has settled this point definitively. Our interchanges of goods, therefore, would go on with nearly as much steadiness as ever, although the whole of Europe might be arrayed against us. The business would be conducted by the United States. Their ships would bring us cotton, corn, and all other staples according to our requirements, and would in turn distribute our manufactures over the world. Thus we should go on buying, selling, and making money in our old fashion, while our opponents were suffering exhaustion under the effects of financial mismanagement, commercial prohibitions, and the depressing influence of conscriptions. It will be urged, perhaps, that in the event of all our ports being blockaded even the American marine could then be of no service to us, but that is a contingency which few Englishmen will think it necessary to discuss. It would moreover, be as fatal to America as to England, and would therefore soon make that Power a party to the quarrel. But it may yet be said that, although the inviolability of neutral vessels was so recently affirmed by France, Russia, Sardinia, Austria, and Turkey, as well as by this country, the three former Powers may, if it should suit their purposes, disclaim it with as little scruple as they have lately shown in stultifying their decisions at the same Congress regarding the Danubian Principalities. There is no room for any such apprehension. Those who attempt to set aside the new principle must do so at the peril of immediate war with the United States. It is a matter on which the Washington Government will entertain no question, and the first interference with an American vessel would be followed by an instant demand for satisfaction. Happily, therefore, the bearings of the case are now entirely independent of the wishes or decisions of the Continental Powers. Whatever dreams may be nourished of fulfilling to the letter the traditions of the first Empire, that of forming a coalition to shut out and destroy the commerce of Great Britain, must be considered by the progress of civilisation to have been shorn of nearly all its terrors.—*Times*.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—A petition to Parliament, from "bankers, merchants, and others," is lying for signature at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, urging the absolute necessity of the establishment of telegraphic communication with our Indian and colonial possessions completely independent of the control of continental States. All the lines of telegraph hitherto sanctioned by the British Government involve a continental medium. Just stress is laid upon the disadvantages of this policy, and upon the evil of the interruptions to be expected at a time of war; and the petitioners strongly urge the establishment of "direct lines of submarine telegraph."

CITY SEWERS.—The Commissioners met on Tuesday, at Guildhall. Tenders were received from different gas companies for lighting the public lamps for three years, when those from the London Chartered and Great Central Companies were agreed to. A report was presented and adopted respecting a sum of 4,000l. claimed by the Metropolitan Board of Works as the City's share of a debt due from the old Metropolitan Commission of Sewers to the Rock Assurance. The committee to which the report was referred thought, for reasons which they set forth, that no portion of the money claimed was due by the City, and recommended this opinion to be communicated to the Metropolitan Board.

APPEL AUX ANGLAIS.

Braves Anglais, je vous salue,
Gens au cœur fort, aux bras de fer,
Et, de pitié mon âme émue,
Vous invoque, rois de la mer !

Ne croyez pas que notre France
Jalouse votre fier trident :
Chaque peuple a son importance,
Chaque race son élément.

Non ; la France, noble amazone,
En vous ne voit que des amis ;
Nous sommes enfans de Bellone,
De Neptune vous êtes fils.

Unis, sur un champ de bataille,
Nous serons toujours sans égaux ;
Sous les éclats de la mitraille,
Emules, mais non plus rivaux.

Abjurant une absurde haine,
Vidons un stérile procès ;
Du passé que la lourde chaîne
Se soude à celle du Progrès.

Par nous seuls, une paix féconde
Est garantie à l'univers.
Expulsons les tyrans du monde ;
Des esclaves brisons les fers !

Oui, sans brûler même une amorce,
Faisant acte de souverain,
Au brutal abus de la force
Opposons un veto d'airain.

En fiançant la Lombardie
A l'Autriche par des traités,
Qui donc la voulait avilie,
Pleurant sur ses fils maltraités ?

Anglo-Français, séchons ses larmes ;
Notre bon accord suffira.
Mais, s'il le faut, mêlons nos armes,
Et l'opresseur reculera !

F. G. SAILLÉ-SARD.

[From the *Daily News*.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—On Saturday her Majesty held a drawing-room, which was pretty well attended considering the elections and other causes for the absence of fashionable folks from town. The Queen and the Prince Consort visited the Royal Academy Exhibition on Tuesday. On Thursday her Majesty's levee was attended by about two hundred and thirty gentlemen. On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Consort, with the Princesses Alice and Helena, honoured the Princess's Theatre with their presence. The Queen has had two grand dinner parties this week. This day (Saturday) the Queen will visit her troops at Aldershot. Her Majesty will be accompanied by the Prince Consort and the Princess Alice. The royal party will sleep in the Royal Pavilion on Saturday night and Sunday night, and return to Buckingham Palace on Monday afternoon. There will be a grand review of the whole of the troops on Monday.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—His Royal Highness has left Rome for Spain and Gibraltar. A Roman correspondent speaks thus of him :—“Among all classes of people there is a word of praise for ‘our’ Prince. His manners are amiable, and his intelligence quick. During his residence in Rome he has visited everything worth seeing; and, observing most strictly his incognito, he has surrounded himself by those who were most distinguished in their various callings and professions. Among those who have had the honour of being invited to the royal table I may mention Gibson, our sculptor; Lefronaim and Leighton, painters in oils; Motley, the American historian; Pentland, well known here for his accurate knowledge of everything connected with Italian antiquities and art; not to mention many others. Indeed, the object has been to surround his Royal Highness with those from whom he could acquire ideas. With regard to his *Protestantism*, of which some old ladies had great fears, I may observe that it is as immaculate as themselves. ‘I shall go to our church on Easter Sunday,’ said his Royal Highness; ‘when English people are in Rome, they ought, I think, to show what they are.’ This firmness of principle is connected, at the same time, with great liberality and kindness of feeling.”

SCOTCH REPRESENTATIVE PEERAGE.—The election of sixteen peers, to represent the peers of Scotland

in the House of Lords, took place on Tuesday in Holyrood Palace. The following peers were chosen: Marquis of Tweeddale, Earl of Morton, Earl of Caithness, Earl of Home, Earl of Strathmore, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Airlie, Earl of Leven and Melville, Earl of Selkirk, Earl of Orkney, Viscount Strathallan, Lord Saltoun, Lord Gray, Lord Blantyre, Lord Colville of Culross, and Lord Polwarth. Thirteen of these were re-elected, and the Earls of Morton and Haddington and Lord Saltoun were chosen for the first time, in room of the Earl of Seafield and Lord Elphinstone, created British peers, and Lord Sinclair, resigned.

FRENCH MILITARY TYPES.—A letter from Turin gives the following sketch of the French troops there :—“The Imperial Guard was encamped hard by. One saw nothing but uniforms of all arms and corps; the Grenadiers, with their cumbersome costume of huge bearskins and very long surtouts. ‘Is it possible,’ said a French officer of the Line in my hearing, ‘to dress soldiers in a more absurd manner? They were dressed so under the First Empire, sir, and we of the Second are unwilling to depart from its traditions.’ But here are the Chasseurs, to whose service-like and excellent dress you will hardly find an objection. And here the Zouaves, of most picturesque and truculent aspect, with bearded chins and shaven heads, and tightly-rolled white turbans, and with vigour and activity in every muscle of their frames and movement of their limbs. I doubt if any regiment in the world comprises so many strikingly martial and characteristic physiognomies, so many admirable models for a Charlet or a Vernet, as the Zouaves of the Guard. Not far behind them in this respect, but presenting the African instead of the European type, are the Indigènes, or Turcos, as they are familiarly called, whose costume differs from that of the Zouaves only in its colours, and who, as I have been assured by French officers, are as good soldiers, as clean, and as skilful in manoeuvring, as any of the French themselves. I regret to say that their morality does not stand quite so high as their soldiery; and, if their discipline at any time got relaxed, they would be likely to prove exceedingly unpleasant customers on the line of march in an enemy's or even in a friendly country. The Foreign Legion, too, are good soldiers, comprising a great many Germans and a tolerable sprinkling of English. An officer told me that just as one of the regiments was embarking to leave Algeria, great surprise was excited by the sudden arrest, not by military authorities, but by the police, of two English non-commissioned officers, whose offence no one could even conjecture. At the same time the captain of their company, who bore an English name, although considered to be a Frenchman, was ordered to remain in Africa instead of embarking for France.”

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—The *Observer* thus describes the personal appearance of this statesman :—Sir John has a square, stalwart figure, somewhat over five feet ten in height—in the full, elastic vigour of mature manhood. His firm tread and easy gait might belong to a man of thirty-five, and yet he must be twenty years older. His hair is dark grey, and has originally been brown, from the traces of that colour which is still visible among it, and he has still plenty of it. The countenance has a resolute and determined look—the eyes are deep set, the complexion is dark and bronzed; on the left cheek appears to be the traces of a deep scar or seam, and the whole appearance of the head is square and massive, though the features themselves are small. Sir John wears the moustache, which, like his hair, is grey.

THE HOP DUTY.—On Monday a deputation from the hop planters of Kent and Sussex waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the purpose of urging upon him the desirableness of an entire remission of the instalment of the duty payable in May, and the reduction of the war duty, with the 5 per cent. upon it. Mr. Deedes, M.P., introduced the deputation, and read a memorial which fully set forth the grievances under which hop planters labour in consequence of the present high rate of duty, and assured the right hon. gentleman that unless their requests were acceded to, many of them would be utterly ruined. The Chancellor of the Exchequer having asked a few questions, said he must leave the meeting, as he had made an engagement for an interview between himself, the Earl of Derby, and the Duke of Cambridge, on matters of urgent importance. He would leave the matter in the hands of Sir Stafford Northcote, and he would give an answer to the deputation within three days.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—On Thursday, Her Majesty held a chapter of the Order at Buckingham Palace, at which she conferred the Grand Cross upon Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart. The dignity of Knight-Commander was received by Major-General Thomas Harte Franks; Colonel John Jones, 60th Rifles; Rear-Admiral Alexander Milne

(Civil); the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart. (Civil); Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Hastings (Civil); and Colonel Joshua Jebb (Civil). The following were made Companions of the Order :—Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Herbert Gall, 14th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Steele, 83rd Foot; Major James Robert Gibbon, Royal Artillery; Colonel Thomas William Hicks, Bombay Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry Robertson, 25th Regiment Bombay Native Light Infantry; Major Thomas Fourness Wilson, 13th Bengal Native Infantry; and Major John Dobree Woolcombe, Bombay Artillery.

NAPOLÉONIC CLAPTRAP.—The iron folding bedstead used by Napoleon I. in his campaigns, formed part of the tent equipage forwarded to Marseilles this week, and sundry particulars of the imperial outfit are known, an immense stud of chargers being the most prominent feature. The camp goblet, knife, and fork of the great uncle are no longer in the Napoleon room at the Louvre, but are gone to play an active part in the campaign. To sober Englishmen this looks puerile, but such “dramatic properties” are not without effect on French soldiers.—*Globe*.

VIRTUE REWARDED.—A letter in the *Mercure de Suabe* acquaints the public with the highly royal and sensible act of Bavaria's Sovereign, who “has sent a hofrath to the editor of the Munich *Punch*, to convey his Majesty's deep sense of the zeal shown in that print against Buonapartism.” A similar compliment may be on its way to the poet “T.” of the *Times*.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The return of the Registrar-General for last week presents a more favourable view of the public health than that of the previous week, the deaths having declined from 1,207 to 1,103, being fifty-eight less than the average number. The mortality from small-pox is increasing, and that from scarlatina and diphtheria still maintains a high rate. The births during the week numbered 1,903. The mortality returns for the City give the number of deaths as forty-five during the week; the average for the corresponding week of the last three years was fifty.

THE POLICE AND THE HAWKERS.—An edict has been issued by the Commissioner of City Police, which instructs constables that street hawkers cannot be permitted to remain in the crowded streets, and thus the thousands of poor people who obtain a living by an honest retail of their wares may, at one stroke, be cut off from the means of obtaining their daily bread.

THE GREEK KILT.—The national costume has by no means fallen into disuse at Athens; the King always wears it, and leads the fashion. The kilt, or fustianella, has, however, undergone a metamorphosis at the hands of many of the smartest young men of the day, and from hanging limp and close to the figure, now stands out starched and quilted like the crinoline, investing the gallants of Athens with a most ladylike appearance.

THE EMPEROR'S DEPARTURE.—A Paris letter describes the enthusiasm of the populace as follows :—The Emperor was seated in an open carriage with the Empress—the usual escort of Cent Gardes following and preceding. As it moved out of the gates of the Carrousel there was a roar of voices, hats were tossed aloft in the air, handkerchiefs were waved, and women cried. The Emperor looked surprised at the unusual warmth of his reception, and well he might. There was no display of troops. By the time the *cortège* had arrived at the Hôtel de Ville, this continued and unexpected ovation had produced the effect which such an imposing manifestation must produce upon the most inflexible. The Emperor ordered his guards to move out of the way, and the carriage was instantly hemmed round by the enthusiastic crowds. I am told by an eyewitness that the stern, unbending features of Louis Napoleon were quivering with emotion; while the Empress was weeping without any attempt at concealment. He put his hands out of the carriage, and it was a sight indeed to see those rough *ouvriers*—these barricade makers of the Rue St. Antoine—bending over and kissing them, and shouting “*Vive l'Empereur!*” When the *cortège* resumed its march, a band of workmen stood between the imperial carriage and the Cent Gardes, and preceded it all the rest of the way, singing the “*Chant du Départ*” of the Girondins, and even the “*Marseillaise*,” to the sounds of which, with “*Vive l'Empereur!*” for a burthen, the Imperial party alighted; and Napoleon III. set forth on his journey to the army of Italy.

AUSTRIAN AND SARDINIAN FINANCE.—It may be interesting just now to state a few particulars illustrative of the financial resources of Austria and Sardinia. The latest returns published officially in this country do not extend beyond 1856; but it appears that in 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856, Austria,

although at peace, was never able, in homely phrase, to "make both ends meet;" her budgets exhibiting the following results:—1853, revenue, 23,713,699*l.*; expenditure, 29,396,063*l.*; 1854, revenue, 24,533,372*l.*; expenditure, 38,604,664*l.*; 1855, revenue, 26,378,688*l.*; expenditure, 40,268,618*l.*; 1856, revenue, 27,316,217*l.*; expenditure, 33,551,594*l.*. The amount of the Austrian public debt in 1856 was 241,700,000*l.*. The public expenditure of the Sardinian Government also exceeded the revenue in the five years ending 1857; but it will be observed from the following statement on the subject that the deficit was not comparatively so serious:—1853, revenue, 4,360,957*l.*; expenditure, 6,037,095*l.*; 1854, revenue, 5,127,302*l.*; expenditure, 5,506,729*l.*; 1855, revenue, 5,138,912*l.*; expenditure, 5,654,981*l.*; 1856, revenue, 5,310,113*l.*; expenditure, 5,597,343*l.*; 1857, revenue, 5,438,692*l.*; expenditure, 5,749,074*l.*. The amount of the Sardinian public debt at the commencement of 1857 was 27,224,201*l.*. The declared real value of the imports into the kingdom of Sardinia in 1856 was 15,852,711*l.*, and of the exports, 12,523,164*l.*; while those of the island were 587,815*l.* and 460,070*l.* respectively. The total value of the imports into the Austrian empire were 23,646,491*l.* in 1855, and of the exports, 23,250,870*l.*

FIRE.—Three fires occurred yesterday (Friday); one on the premises belonging to Mr. T. J. Pulson, a cabinet manufacturer, &c., situate in Deal-street, Mile-end New-town, where several hundred pounds' worth of property was consumed. Another fire took place in the premises of Mr. Haynes, a butcher, 13A, Long-alley, Bishopsgate-street; and a third in the premises of Mr. Macrow, situate in Pollard's-row, Bethnal-green. The two latter nearly destroyed the premises.

THE MURDER OF MR. JESSOP.—Poor Jessop has left a wife and four children to mourn his untimely fate. Three men have been committed for further examination on suspicion of having been concerned in this foul murder. Their names are Matthew Coffey, Patrick Ryan, and James Gorey. The first named is a farmer in comfortable circumstances, who actually witnessed the murder, and not only gave the murdered man no aid, but also obstructed the pursuit of the murderer by his victim by drawing his horse and cart across the road, by which means he deprived Mr. Jessop of the chance of shooting the assassin.

BREAKING UP OF THE RUSSIAN WINTER.—A letter from St. Petersburg of the 2nd, in the *Nord* of Brussels, says: "The end of last week was a period of rejoicing for the inhabitants of this city, the Neva having become entirely clear of ice, and the navigation being open. The bon-vivants have hailed with delight the arrival of several vessels laden with oysters, oranges, and other delicacies, the production of more favoured countries; and in a few days we shall see foreign steamers alongside the quays. During the last three or four days, St. Petersburg has assumed all the appearance of a city in a state of siege. Drums and trumpets may be heard from daybreak, and the streets are frequently blocked up by regiments and parks of artillery. All this is caused by the preparations for the grand annual review of the guard, and of the pupils of the military schools, which is to take place in a day or two, if the weather is fine. Immediately after the review, the court will remove to Tsarskoe-Selo, where the Empress mother has already been for ten days with the Grand Duchess Olga Feodorovna, wife of the Grand Duke Michel. Mr. Rarey, the horse-tamer, is now displaying his powers here. A Khirghis horse had recently been brought from the steppes of Orenbourg for the regiment of the Cuirassiers of the Guard, but it defied all the efforts made to break it in. Mr. Rarey rendered it submissive in about two hours, and it allowed itself to be saddled, bridled, and led to the railway. On reaching St. Petersburg he mounted another horse and led the Khirghis courser by the bridle to its stable."

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—A letter from Hamburg, dated Wednesday, says:—"Letters from Kiel inform us that during the last two days the English Admiralty have hired some spacious magazines, with the view of establishing depots of sea coal. Similar arrangements, it will be remembered, were made by the Admiralty several months before the last maritime war in the Baltic. At our Bourse today a report was circulated that English vessels of war have taken up a position in the roads of Gothenborg—the chief port of Sweden at the entrance of the Baltic."

CONTRACTS FOR THE FRENCH ARMY.—A private letter from Dublin, received at Paris, states that a contract has been concluded by the French Government with a house there for the supply of a large quantity of provisions. The Dublin contractor supplied the French Government with provisions during the Crimean war, and is said to have realised a large fortune. He came to Paris when the first rumours of war were current and asked the Government would they require his services on the present occasion? The answer was that the French Go-

vernment would not purchase foreign provisions as long as they could find sufficient provisions at home, as they would rather encourage the home producer than the foreigner. It appears, however, that they have since arrived at a different conclusion.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The spring show which took place on Thursday at St. James's Hall, was pronounced by competent judges to be considerably above the average, notwithstanding the unusual severity of the season. The fine foliaged plants were in great force, and exhibited all those graceful varieties of form which have created for them their now very general popularity. Orchids were well, although not numerous, represented, and azalias and rhododendrons were exhibited in considerable numbers and variety. The roses were much admired, and a new variety of "forget-me-not" attracted general observation. The judges were puzzled as to the exact family to which this new flower belonged, but the general public at once pronounced in favour of its great beauty and perfect novelty. In fruit much interest was created by the exhibition of a tray of oranges from South Australia. They are considerably larger than any we get from Southern Europe, and their flavour is said to be far beyond anything hitherto known to English palates. They were shipped at Adelaide, without any unusual precaution, and yet, notwithstanding the extreme length of the voyage, were landed in England in a high state of preservation. It appears that the neighbourhood of Adelaide is specially adapted for the cultivation of this valuable fruit. There were also some remarkably fine grapes shown, public opinion favouring more the second bunch on the judge's list than that to which the first prize had been awarded; but the greatest marvel in this department was a basket of strawberries of immense size and the most brilliant colour, and which the successful grower had designated the "Sir Charles Napier" variety. Taken altogether, the spring show may be pronounced to be very successful.

WEATHER WISDOM.—"The late Marshal Bugeaud," says the *Emancipation* of Brussels, "when only a captain, during the Spanish campaign under Napoleon I., once read in a manuscript which by chance fell into his hands, that from observations made in England and Florence during a period of fifty years, the following law respecting the weather had been proved to hold true. 'Eleven times out of twelve the weather remains the same during the whole moon as it is on the fifth day, if it continues unchanged over the sixth day; and nine times out of twelve like the fourth day, if the sixth resembles the fourth.' From 1815 to 1830, M. Bugeaud devoted his attention to agriculture; and, guided by the law just mentioned, avoided the losses in hay time and vintage which many of his neighbours experienced. When governor of Algiers, he never entered on a campaign until after the sixth day of the moon. His neighbours at Excideuil, and his lieutenant in Algeria, would often exclaim, 'How lucky he is in the weather!' What they regarded as mere chance was the result of observation. In counting the fourth and sixth days, he was particular in beginning from the exact time of new moon, and added three-quarters of an hour for each day for the greater length of the lunar, as compared with the solar day."

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NEWGATE.—Mr. Weatherhead, the late governor of Newgate, who has been appointed to fill the same office in the City prison at Holloway, still continues to act as the governor of Newgate, the Court of Aldermen not having yet appointed a successor. There were originally a considerable number of candidates, and among them was Mr. Jones, who has for more than twenty years filled the office of clerk of the papers in the prison, a gentleman well acquainted with the duties required of the governor of a gaol of this description, and who has given the greatest satisfaction by the manner in which he has performed his own duties. The general impression was that this gentleman was well fitted for the office of governor, and that he would receive the appointment. It appears, however, that the committee of aldermen appointed to investigate the claims of the different candidates have reported that Mr. Jones was ineligible, on account of his age; and the candidates selected by them, from whom the final choice will be made, are three in number—Captain Finney, Mr. Cartwright, and Mr. Hillyard, the late governor of the Maidstone gaol. The election is expected to take place on Tuesday next.

IMPROVEMENTS AT LIVERPOOL.—A special meeting of the Liverpool Town Council was held on Thursday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the project of erecting around Liverpool boulevards similar to those in Paris. The report which was presented to the council embraced two schemes, one an outer boulevard, extending from Aigburth to the north end, and the other commencing at Prince's-park, and running closer along the boundary line of Liverpool, and ending at the Boundary-road of Lord Derby at the north end. A memorial

from the inhabitants of Toxteth-park, signed by 9,000 workmen, was also presented, in favour of a public park and the boulevards; and from the statements made in the council it appears that, if the intended improvements were carried out, it would cost the corporation of Liverpool 1,500,000*l.*, and that a rate of 1*s.* 2*d.* in the pound, extending over a period of thirty years, would meet the expense; that, while the boulevards were being erected, an extensive line of sewerage, encircling the town, could likewise be constructed; and that by carrying on the improvements at the same time a great deal of time and money would be saved, while the health of the town would be materially improved. After an animated discussion, a motion was proposed by Mr. Bennett, to the effect that the report be referred back to the Improvement Committee for final consideration.

TUPPER OR TENNYSON?—Yesterday morning was published a small sized sixpenny book, in paper covers, entitled "Some Verse and Prose about National Rifle Clubs, from the author of 'Proverbial Philosophy.'" In a preface the writer says, that he has from time to time "struck notes of warning in the matter of invasion, a topic whereto now at length the nation seems inclined to give somewhat anxious heed." One ballad commences:

Englishmen, up; make ready your rifles!

Another:

And are they to come with the craft of a thief?

"Any composer," Mr. Tupper generously says, "is at liberty to publish music to these ballads." It would possibly give relief to the admirers of Mr. Tennyson if we could state that the lines, signed "T," printed prominently by the *Times* a few days ago—

Storm, storm, Riflemen form!

&c., were included in the present little brochure but such is not the case. Nevertheless, there is additional evidence to justify the Tennysonians in, attributing the authorship of those noisy verses to Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper.

HELEN FAUCIT.—This lady is at present in Paris. *Galvani* says:—"At one of our most distinguished literary salons, a few evenings since, the party had the enviable privilege of witnessing her recitation of the poison scene from *Romeo and Juliet*, and the terrible sleep-walking of Lady Macbeth; in both of which the effect created is described as immense, though, with a happy tact, the fair tragedian gave the somnambulism of the guilty queen with a subdued intensity befitting the restricted size and auditory of a saloon. Both scenes were witnessed with delight; and though familiar with more exuberant testimonies of applause it is questionable if her genius ever produced on her hearers an impression more profound. Miss Faucit is here on a tour of pleasure, seeking relaxation and repose after a most successful but fatiguing professional tour in Scotland."

THE WAR IN ITALY IN 1796.—Thursday an exceedingly interesting and instructive lecture on the French war in Italy in 1796, was delivered in the Lecture Hall of the United Service Institution by Lieut.-Colonel Macdougall, Commandant Royal Staff College, Sandhurst. The hall was crowded by a very select attendance of ladies and gentlemen, and amongst the latter we noticed his Royal Highness the Count de Paris, Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., who presided, Sir C. Pasley, Sir D. McDougall, General Drummond, General Cameron, General Lawrence, General Low, Colonel Hamilton, Colonel Lambert, Captain Atkinson, Captain Macguire, General Alexander, Colonel Lloyd, Dr. Lloyd, &c.

THE BRITISH AT GENOA.—The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says:—"A most disastrous statement comes up to Paris to-day from the *Siecle* correspondent at Genoa, to the effect that a British eighty-gun ship had taken up berth athwart the entrance of the harbour, in defiance of the port captain, who pointed out its allotted moorings, and to the intense disgust and indignation of the whole city. As to the French, their forbearance is miraculous, as they have guns and steam-frigates alongside enough to blow the English craft out of the water. What on earth can the Foreign-office or the Admiralty mean? The British uniform is hissed in the streets, and the officers are refused as fare by the very boatmen who ply in the port. The millions who read the *Siecle* this morning throughout France will curse the meddling of Malmesbury, and the sentiment will find an echo all over the peninsula." The same correspondent, writing a day later, observes:—"In consequence of the intrusive and obstructive bearing of the Orion athwart the harbour of Genoa, acting, of course, on instructions from your Cabinet, three more line-of-battle ships—Redoutable, St. Louis, and Imperial, were yesterday ordered round into the Mediterranean from Brest. What the ——— does Malmesbury mean? That's the question."

SHARES AND STOCKS.

| No. of Shares. | Amount of Shares. | Amount paid up. | Name of Company. | London. | | No. of Shares. | Amount of Shares. | Amount paid up. | Name of Company. | London. | | No. of Shares. | Amount of Shares. | Amount paid up. | Name of Company. | London. | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------|-----|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|---|---------|---------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------|-----|
| | | | | T. | F. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 84543 | 12 | 10 | Ambergate, &c. | 54 | 55 | Stock | 100 | 100 | Chester and Holyhead, 5 per cent | 111 | 111 | 48810 | 20 | 13 | Great Western Canada New | 64d | 74 |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Birkenhead, Lancashire, and | 62 | 62 | Stock | 100 | 100 | Cork and Bandon, 5 per cent | 110 | 110 | 100 | all | 100 | Ditto Bonds 1876 | 103 | 103 |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Cheshire Junction | 88 | 88 | Stock | 100 | 100 | East Anglian, Class A, 5 and 7 p.c. | 115 | 115 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Ditto 1873 without op. | 103 | 103 |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Bristol and Exeter | 74 | 73 | Stock | 100 | 100 | Class B, 6 per cent | 110 | 110 | 25000 | 20 | 20 | Ditto 5 p. ct., 1877, ditto | 100 | 100 |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Caledonian | 134 | 134 | Stock | 100 | 100 | Class C, 7 per cent | 110 | 110 | 25000 | 20 | 20 | Madras guar. 1/2 per cent. | 104 | 104 |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Chester and Holyhead | 52 | 53 | Stock | 100 | 100 | Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per cent, No. 1 | 111 | 111 | 50000 | 20 | 20 | Ditto ditto 5 do | 104 | 104 |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | East Anglian | 40 | 40 | Stock | 100 | 100 | No. 2 | 110 | 110 | 50000 | 20 | 20 | Ditto 4 1/2 per cent. Extension | 104 | 104 |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Eastern Counties | 26 | 27 | Stock | 100 | 100 | Great Northern, 5 per cent | 110 | 110 | 25000 | 20 | 20 | Ditto Thirds ditto | 104 | 104 |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Eastern Union, class A | 14 | 14 | Stock | 100 | 100 | 10 per cent. pm | 108 | 110 | 25000 | 20 | 20 | Ditto Fourths ditto | 104 | 104 |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | class B | 85 | 85 | Stock | 100 | 100 | 1/2 per cent. do | 104 | 103 | 30000 | 10 | 256d | Scinde | 3 | 3 |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | East Kent | 69 | 70 | Stock | 100 | 100 | Great Southern and Western | 101 | 101 | 50000 | 10 | 10 | Ditto | 19 | 19 |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | East Lancashire | 25 | 24 | Stock | 100 | 100 | (Ireland), 4 per cent | 101 | 101 | 42500 | 5 | 5 | Ditto New | 14d | 14d |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Edinburgh and Glasgow | 94 | 94 | Stock | 100 | 100 | Great Western, red. 5 per cent | 93 | 93 | 82939 | 20 | 15 | Ditto Punjab | 3d | 3d |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee | 80 | 80 | Stock | 100 | 100 | con. red. 1/2 per cent | 86 | 84 | 50000 | 20 | 20 | Trinidad (limited) Scrip | par | par |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Great Northern | 128 | 128 | Stock | 100 | 100 | irred. 1 per cent | 138 | 138 | 100000 | 20 | 20 | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | A stock | 101 | 102 | Stock | 100 | 100 | Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 per cent | 138 | 138 | 113302 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | B stock | 51 | 51 | Stock | 100 | 100 | London and Brighton, New, guar. | 105 | 165 | 26595 | 20 | 20 | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Great Southern and Western (I.) | 77 | 82 | Stock | 100 | 100 | London and S.W. late Third | 67 | 65 | 400000 | 16 | 16 | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Lancaster and Carlisle | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln | 67 | 65 | 265000 | 20 | 20 | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Thirds | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | 3 1/2 per cent | 67 | 65 | 265000 | 20 | 20 | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | New Thirds | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | Midland Consolidated, 6 p. ct. Stk. | 134 | 138 | 83334 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Lancashire and Yorkshire | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | Bristol and Birm., 6 per ct. | 100 | 100 | 31000 | 20 | 20 | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | F. 16 1/2 | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | 4 1/2 per cent. pref. | 100 | 100 | 26757 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | 9 1/2 shares | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | Norfolk Extension, 5 per cent | 100 | 100 | 300000 | 20 | 20 | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | London and Blackwall | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | Northern British | 94 | 95 | 20000 | 25 | 19 | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | London, Brighton, and South C. | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | North Eastern—Berwick, 4 per cent. pref. | 1d | 1d | 50000 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | London and North Western | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | York, H. and S. purchase | 23 | 22 1/2 | 50000 | 10 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Eighths | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | North Staffordshire | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | London and South Western | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | Oxford, Worcester, and Wolver- | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | hampton, 6 per cent | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Metropolitan | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | Scottish North-Eastern Aberdeen | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Midland | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | guaranteed 6 per cent | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Birmingham and Derby | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | 7 per cent. 6 Pref. Stock | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Midland Great Western (I.) | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | 3 1/2 per cent. Pref. Stock | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Newport, Abr., and Hereford | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | South Devon, Annuities 10s. | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Norfolk | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | South Eastern, 1/2 per cent. pref. | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Northern Counties Union | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | South Yorkshire, 1 per cent. guar. | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | North British | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | North Eastern—Berwick | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | G. N. E. Purchase | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Leeds | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | York | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | North London | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | North Staffordshire | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Oxford, Worcester, and Wolver- | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Scottish Central | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Scottish N. Eastern Aberdeen Stk. | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Scottish Midland Stock | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Shropshire Union | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | South Devon | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | South Eastern | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | South Wales | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | South Yorkshire and River Dun. | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Do do | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Vale of Neath | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Buckinghamshire | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Clydesdale Junction | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | E. Lincolnshire, guar. 6 per cent. | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Hull and Selby | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | London and Greenwich | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Preference | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | London, Tilbury, and Southend | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Midland Bradford | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Northern and Eastern, 5 per cent. | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Roydon, Hitchin, and Shepreth | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | South Staffordshire | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Wilts and Somerset | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| PREFERENCE SHARES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Bristol and Exeter, 4 per cent | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Caledonian 10 1/2, 4 1/2 per cent | 10 | 10 | Stock | 100 | 100 | | 115 | 110 1/2 | 330 | 1000 | all | | | |

| ENGLISH STOCKS. | | Fri. | ENGLISH STOCKS. | | Fri. | FOREIGN STOCKS. | | Fri. | FOREIGN STOCKS. | | Fri. |
|---|------------------|------|---|------------------|------|--|----|------|--|-----|------|
| Bank Stock, div. $\frac{5}{2}$ p. c. 4-year | | | India Loan Scrip | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent | | | Russian Bonds, 1822, 6p. ct. in £ st | | |
| 3 per ct. Reduced Anns. | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Do. Bonds, 4 per cent., 10000 | | | Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent | 98 | | Ditto 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | | |
| Ditto for Opening | | | Ditto under 10000 | 15 | | Ditto 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 1858 | | | Sardinian Bonds, 5 per cent. | | |
| 3 per cent. Consols Anns. | 92 | | Bank Stock for account Aug. 5 | | | Ditto 5 per cent., 1820 and 1830 | | | Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent. | | |
| Ditto for Opening | | | 3 p. ct. Cons. for account do | | | Ditto 5 per cent., 1843 | | | Ditto 3 per cent. Deferred | | |
| New 3 per cent. Anns. | 91 | | Ditto for Opening do | | | Ditto 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 1855 | | | Ditto Passive Bonds | | |
| Ditto for Opening | | | India Stock, for account do | | | Buenos Ayres Bonds, 5 per cent. | | | Ditto Com. Cert. of Coupon not fd. | | |
| New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Anns. | | | Exchange Bills, 2d. and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. p. day | | | Ditto Account | | | Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent. | | |
| New 2 per cent. | | | Ditto 10000 | | | Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent. | | | Ditto 4 per cent. Guaranteed | 100 | |
| 5 per cent. | | | Ditto 5000 | | | Ditto 3 per cent. | | | Venezuela 5 per cent. | | |
| Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1850 | | | Ditto Small | | | Danish Bonds, 3 per cent., 1825 | | | Ditto Deferred 2 per cent. | | |
| Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1850 | | | Ditto Advertised 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | Ditto 5 per cent. Bonds | | | [Divs. on above payable in London.] | | |
| Ditto exp. Jan. 5, 1850 | | | Ditto Bonds, A 1858 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ct. | | | Dutch 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders | | | Belgian Bonds 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | | |
| Ditto Jan. 5, 1850 | | | Ditto under 10000 | | | Grenada Bonds, New Active, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. | | | Dutch 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders | | |
| Ditto April 5, 1855 | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Ditto B 1859 | | | Ditto Deferred | | | Ditto 4 per cent. Certificates | | |
| India Stock, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Ditto under 1000 | | | Guatemala | | | Peruvian Dollar Bonds | | |
| Do. Loan Debentures. | 94 | | | | | Mexican 3 per cent. | | | PARIS. | | |
| | | | | | | Peruvian Bonds, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | | | French Rentes, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | | |
| | | | | | | Ditto 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (Uribarren) | | | Ditto 3 per cent. | | |
| | | | | | | Portuguese Bonds, 3 per cent., 1853 | | | | | |

DR. DIONYSIUS LARDNER.—This celebrated author died at Paris on the 29th ult., of inflammation of the lungs, aged 66. The son of a Dublin solicitor, Dr. Lardner, at the beginning of the present century, was placed in his father's office. Evincing, however, a very decided distaste to the profession, he was entered at Trinity College, and devoted himself to scientific studies. In 1817 he obtained a B.A. degree, and for ten years remained at the university, publishing at first various treatises on mathematics, including the differential and integral calculus, and subsequently on the steam-engine. For this he obtained a gold medal from the Royal Dublin Society, and his reputation being now in a great measure established, he began to contribute to the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia* and the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, writing elaborate articles on pure mathematics, as well as on the applied sciences. In 1827, on the establishment of the London University, Dr. Lardner accepted the chair of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and, removing to London, he set on foot a scheme for a *Cabinet Encyclopædia*, which he gradually perfected, obtaining the co-operation of many eminent men. His last important work was the *Museum of Science and Art*, which contains many of the best popular treatises on science which have ever been written. Dr. Lardner has left one son, a commissary-general of the British army, and two daughters, the issue of two marriages.

Mr. William Forsyth, Q.C., of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed standing counsel to the Secretary of State in Council for India, on the resignation of Mr. Loftus Wigram, Q.C., who retires, we are sorry to learn, from ill-health.

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|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
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| 46 by 36 in. | 58 in. wide by 58 in. high from | 5l. 0s. each. |
| 50 by 40 in. | 62 in. wide by 60 in. high from | 6l. 0s. each. |
| 53 by 43 in. | 65 in. wide by 63 in. high from | 7l. 7s. each. |
| 56 by 46 in. | 68 in. wide by 66 in. high from | 8l. 8s. each. |
| 60 by 48 in. | 72 in. wide by 74 in. high from | 10l. 0s. each. |
| 70 by 60 in. | 84 in. wide by 84 in. high from | 12l. 0s. each. |

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(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

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