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The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

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

VOL. X. No. 482.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1859.

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SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY was held at Edinburgh on 3rd May, 1859—

J. WHITEFOORD MACKENZIE, Esq., W.S., in the Chair.

From the Report by the Directors, which was unanimously approved of, the following particulars are extracted—

During the year ending 1st March last, 461 Policies had been issued. The sums thereby assured amounted to £230,295, and the Annual Premiums thereon to £7,275 7s. 1d.

Eighty-four Members of the Society had died during the year, the sums assured on their lives being £54,850, with Bonus Additions of £15,375, amounting together to £70,225. These claims were fewer in number by 27, and less in amount by £21,000, than the claims of the previous year.

The following was the position of the Society at 1st March last:—

AMOUNT OF EXISTING ASSURANCES £5,272,367
ACCUMULATED FUND 1,194,657
ANNUAL REVENUE 187,240

The particulars of the Triennial Investigation into the Society's affairs for the Seventh Allocation of Profits were then detailed:—

First—THE GROSS FUNDS, ASSETS, AND PROPERTY of the Society, amounted, at March 1, 1859, to £2,804,340.

I. FUNDS REALISED, viz.:—

1. Loans on Heritable Securities	£530,712
2. Do. on various other Securities	9,336
3. Do. to Members on the Society's Policies	131,775
4. Do. to Railways on Debentures	355,702
5. Do. to Glasgow Corporation Water Works	30,000
6. Bank of England Stock and Consols	69,780
7. Reversions, Policies, and Government and other Life Annuities purchased	32,850
8. Outstanding sums, chiefly Premiums due on or immediately before 1st March, 1859, but not falling to be remitted till after that date	52,878
9. Balances due by the Society's Bankers	10,050
10. House and Furniture, No. 26, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh	5,250
11. Premises, No. 26, Poultry, London, and Furniture	3,600
	1,231,438

II. PRESENT VALUE OF CONTRIBUTIONS OR PREMIUMS OF ASSURANCE receivable by the Society, after deducting two and a half per cent. for expense of collection

1,572,911

GROSS ASSETS

2,804,340

Second—THE WHOLE OBLIGATIONS of the Society amounted, at 1st March, 1859, to £2,003,717, viz.:—

I. VARIOUS SUMS OUTSTANDING, chiefly policies which had emerged at 1st March, 1859, but had not been paid at that date

£30,781

II. PRESENT VALUE OF SUMS contained in, and to become due under the Society's policies

2,000,936

TOTAL OBLIGATIONS

£2,003,717

Third—THE GROSS ASSETS of the Society thus amounting to

£2,804,340

And the TOTAL OBLIGATIONS to

£2,003,717

There arises a SURPLUS, as at 1st March, 1859, of

£200,632

By the law regulating the division of surplus, the Directors have power to allocate, at each investigation, a sum not exceeding two-thirds of the surplus then declared, in vested additions to Policies of not less than five years' standing, and a sum of not less than one-third is appointed to be reserved at each investigation for contingent prospective additions, and for other purposes of the Society. Two-thirds of the aforesaid surplus of £200,632 amount to £133,755, and by an allocation of £120,517 of this sum was made a vested addition at 1st March, 1859, at the rate of one and three-quarters per cent. per annum to all Policies then of five years' standing, providing for a Bonus of £218,107, payable at the death of the parties entitled thereto. After providing for this vested addition, there still remained £4,238 between the sum allocated and the two-thirds of the surplus placed by the law at the discretion of the Directors for division.

The Report concludes in the following terms:—

"The Directors cannot doubt but that every Policy-holder must be gratified at these results. After a most rigid scrutiny, the Funds and Assets of the Society have been found sufficient, not only to meet all the Liabilities, but to warrant the declaration of large additions to Policies, at the same time fully maintaining the reserve required by the Laws and Constitution of the Society."

"The Directors would remind the members that it is their interest to make known, as widely as possible, the advantages afforded by the Society, and they would call on all to co-operate with them, and with the Local Agents of the Society, in advancing its business and promoting its success."

Copies of the Report of the Annual Meeting are now in the hands of the Society's Agents, and may be had on application.

HEAD OFFICE—26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE.
ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.
WM. FINLAY, Secretary.

LONDON OFFICE—26, POULTRY, E.C.
ARCHD. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. Cap. 9.

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 DIRECTORS OF THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Request attention to the report of the Company for the year 1858. A printed copy can be obtained on application at the Company's offices in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, or to any of the agents in England, Scotland, or Ireland. The following results are stated in the report:—

The new assurances effected during 1858 exceed £500,000, and the amount during the last 10 years exceeds £5,000,000.

The income of the Company is upwards of £275,000; and the accumulated fund exceeds considerably £1,500,000. The Standard was established in 1825, and the profits realised have been divided on five occasions, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855.

The sixth division of profits will take place next year, and there is an advantage in joining the Company before the close of the books in the present year, as the benefit of two years' entry to the profit scheme will be secured.

Attention is specially directed to the fact that the Company have lately introduced into their policies certain terms and conditions which make them of increased value as the basis of marriage settlements, family provisions, and all transactions where it is essential that the contract should be, as far as possible, a complete security against all contingencies.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Res. Sec.

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Edinburgh: 3, George-street.

Dublin: 64, Upper Sackville-street.

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Honorary Physicians—Dr. West, 61, Wimpole-street, W.

Matron—Mrs. Spencer.

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THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT, CASH ACCOUNT, and BALANCE SHEET of the

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

(A.D. 1854), may be had on a written or personal application to the Actuary, or to any of the Society's Country Agents. To the Report and Accounts is appended a List of Bonuses paid on the claims of the year 1858.

No extra charge for joining Volunteer Rifle or Artillery Corps.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

The Mutual Life Assurance Offices, 39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C., London.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

142, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

CAPITAL—HALF-A-MILLION.

DIRECTORS.

Edmond Sheppard Symes, Esq., Chairman.

Wm. Kenworthy Browne, Esq., John Moss, Esq., John Elliottson, M.D., F.R.S., John Synes, Esq., Henry John Hodgson, Esq., Joseph Thompson, Esq., Secretaries—Alexander Richardson, Esq., Augustus Blondel, Esq.

Auditors—Professor Charles Wheatstone, F.R.S.; Professor J. Radford Young.

Medical Referee General—John Elliottson, M.D. Cantab.

F.R.S., 37, Conduit-street.

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, Gregory, Skirrow, and Rowcliffe.

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THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

THE victorious advance of the Franco-Sardinian army continues, and indeed, from the latest accounts would appear to have assumed the guise of a triumphal procession. What course, indeed, the defeated Austrians will now take it is difficult to conjecture; whether the veteran Hess and his lieutenants, Benedek and Ramming, will venture another great engagement with the morale of their army injured, if not destroyed by the incapacity of Gyulai, or whether they will at once retreat to the shelter of the fortresses which have before successfully defied the enemies of Austrian dominion in Italy. The whole force of the allies has now crossed the Adda, and the line of that river is turned; it cannot be defended by the Austrians with Garibaldi in the possession of Bergamo; and it would therefore seem their only resource to fall back upon the line of the Mincio, and the fortresses of Peschiera, Verona, and Mantua. These places of refuge were considered well-nigh impregnable, Verona in particular, being styled a second Sebastopol; but if Louis Napoleon's wonderful siege trains of rifled ordnance, which are now being hurried to the scene of action, answer but a part of the expectations which have been formed of their powers of execution, the campaign, may be brought to an earlier close than the Austrians perhaps imagine.

While Garibaldi is threatening the Southern Tyrol, we learn that Prince Napoleon in the south is at the close of the present week to commence his march upon Piacenza, and, perhaps, upon Venice, to which latter spot is also directed the powerful fleet which the Emperor Napoleon has despatched to the Adriatic. In order that no element of combination may be wanting against Austrian dominion a Hungarian legion is forming at Genoa, whither the valiant Kossuth is proceeding to assist in their organisation, while Klapka has issued a spirit-stirring appeal to Magyar patriotism, which will bring many from their forced allegiance to Francis Joseph.

This last-named potentate's position appears daily to increase in difficulty. The recent Imperial decree for the payment of interest on the national loan in paper instead of specie, exposes, too plainly, the national bankruptcy; while his German allies seem to be wonderfully cooling down in their enthusiasm for the preservation of the integrity of Austria. Russia looks upon him with an unforgiving and un pitying eye, and by her recent circular declares him to be altogether in the wrong, and Napoleon's cause to be that of justice and right. Still the resources of his empire are great; with his German subjects at least he is popular, and his natural obstinacy and courageous disposition will, it is to be feared, prevent his listening to any terms of treaty until his cause appears absolutely hopeless; and in the mean time much good powder must be wasted and many innocent lives sacrificed.

Napoleon III's proclamation to the people of

Italy appears the very essence of moderation and justice, and there are not wanting many who are disposed to put faith in it as a genuine exposition of his policy. Most men, however, who have watched the career of this extraordinary individual, will be inclined to place it in the same category with the former declarations he has made to the world, which will be considered by him just so long as consists with his ambition or his policy. The Emperor disclaims all motives of territorial aggrandisement and personal ambition. His aim is only to free the Italian soil from foreign oppressors, and then to give the people their choice what form of government they will adopt, and whom they will take for their head. Perhaps the French garrisons which will be left, merely to preserve order, when the Austrians are driven out of Italy, may exercise some influence upon public opinion.

The rumour of the approaching return of Napoleon to Paris is not without significance, when combined with the fact of the mobilisation of six Prussian corps d'armée. The tone of the Prussian journals continues to become daily more warlike, though it is obviously not the interest of that State to interfere in the belligerent arena. Should the Emperor be really on his way to France, it is probably with a view to the direction of the corps of observation towards the Rhine, at the same time that he is superintending the movements of the army in Italy; and Paris would certainly be the only place where this could be effected.

Foreign news, except in respect of the war, is of no great interest this week. The King of Naples we find has already modified the objectionable ministry which he had formed; and we hear of an amnesty and a release of many thousand "suspected" from police surveillance. Let us hope this is not too good news to be true. In fact, it comes qualified with the intelligence of further political arrests, and hints that Francis II. dislikes the society of the more liberal members of his family, and is even suspected of a tendency to the views of his departed sire. From the East come accounts of the brilliant state in which the Russian Grand-Duke Constantine has been visiting the holy shrines, and of the largesse in gold, diamonds, and orders which he has lavished among pashas, bishops, Greeks, and Turks; and of the contrast drawn in the oriental mind with the unpretending visit and humble state of the English Queen's sailor son.

At home the ousted Conservatives are watching with malicious satisfaction the attempts of the two leaders of the late opposition to form a compact Ministerial phalanx out of the discordant forces by whose aid they gained their recent victory. Lord Derby's manly speech in the City has pledged him and his party not to offer a factious opposition to their successors' government, which has therefore now to show to the country in what way those great measures will be carried out which have formed the foundation of so many philippics against the Tories. Few politicians, however, will expect any great measure of reform from a Ministry which comprises Lord Campbell, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, and the Duke of Newcastle; nor is the prospect of neutrality much brighter from the change of administration. The strongest point in the programme of the new men is probably their anti-Austrian tone; and upon this, small stock in trade they will

probably endeavour to carry on business. It seems to be impossible for Lord John Russell to come into office without flying to the old aristocratic and obstructive Whigs, and continuing the same old routine of family appointments. The best friends and well-wishers of the new Government cannot flatter themselves, we fear, that it is established upon anything like a broad basis; how can Milner Gibson and Cobden, with their advanced political ideas, ever pull together with the Whig and Peelite noblemen and baronets who are to form part of the same Government, team with them? Not a very lengthened period is likely to expire ere one section or the other will kick over the traces and upset the coach. It is, doubtless, true that the new Government can boast in some of its members "great administrative ability, parliamentary talents and statesmanlike reputation;" but unless the great political questions which have so long agitated the public mind are brought by them to a satisfactory and speedy issue, the country will not, perhaps, be inclined to see any great benefit from the dismissal of the pretical, if less oratorical Cabinet which preceded them. Great as are the ability and experience of some individuals in the new Ministry, they carry a considerable amount of dead weight with them; and if we gain by Lord John as Foreign Secretary in place of Lord Malmesbury, we have substituted for the energy, perseverance, and administrative powers of Lord Stanley the stolid feebleness of Sir Charles Wood, who having failed notoriously at the Admiralty and the Exchequer, will probably make as great a hash of the affairs of India. Sir John Lubbock and General Peel have left the navy and the army in a condition worthy of the position and resources of the empire. Pray heaven that the Duke of Somerset and Mr. Sidney Herbert may keep them so, and that the experience of the Crimean war has not been lost upon the latter statesman! On the subject of neutrality it will be well to recollect that the blue-book just published shows Lord Derby and Lord Malmesbury to have done their utmost (as it is allowed on all sides) to keep England out of the Italian difficulty.

Two most important enterprises are this week announced, to which all must wish success. The first is the laying down by Government of a telegraphic cable from Falmouth to Gibraltar, which cannot fail to add to the security of our Mediterranean and Indian possessions; the other is a new trans-Atlantic cable, which, avoiding the faults of construction in the former enterprise, and being submerged upon sounder principles, will, it is hoped, prove an enduring link between England and America.

The accounts from the North of Ireland show that the pseudo-religious agitation of the last few weeks is rapidly subsiding; fanaticism having produced its unfailing result of a certain amount of immorality and lunacy, the embers of the fitful fire are happily dying out.

The history of crime has received some fearful additions. Two murders, under circumstances of fearful brutality, in different parts of the provinces, are recorded; while in the metropolis a poor mad woman has destroyed herself and two infant children.

The trial of Adams has resulted in a verdict of guilty and a sentence of death; that of Smethurst, accused of poisoning, is to stand over till next session.

Home News.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Saturday, June 11.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS met at twelve o'clock when a very large number of members attended, in the expectation, which was, however, not fulfilled, that some ministerial statement would be made consequent upon the vote of the previous day.

The Marquis of Hartington brought up the report on the address as amended, which was ordered to be presented to her Majesty by such members of the house as were also Privy Councillors.

On the motion of Lord J. Russell a resolution was agreed to that the Queen's speech should be taken into consideration on Friday following.

Sir S. Northcote observing that under existing circumstances no business could be done and no writs issued, moved that the House on rising should adjourn until Friday.

After some conversation, initiated by Sir C. Napier, relating to the naval bounty, the motion was agreed to, and the House, at half-past twelve adjourned until the day named.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

THE *Times* gives the following list of the new Ministry, although, says our contemporary, as it has not yet been approved by her Majesty, some changes may still be made:—

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury, Viscount Palmerston, K.G.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. W. E. Gladstone.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Foreign, Lord John Russell.
Home, Sir G. Cornwall Lewis.
Colonial, The Duke of Newcastle.
War, Mr. Sidney Herbert.
India, Sir C. Wood, G.C.B.

First Lord of the Admiralty, The Duke of Somerset.
Lord Chancellor, Lord Campbell.

President of the Council, The Earl of Granville, K.G.

Privy Seal, The Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Postmaster-General, The Earl of Elgin, K.T.
President of the Board of Trade, Mr. R. Cobden.
President of the Poor Law Board, Mr. Milner Gibson.

First Commissioner of Works, Mr. Cardwell.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir G. Grey.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Joint Secretaries to the Treasury, Mr. F. Peel and Mr. Brand.

Secretary to the Admiralty, Lord Clarence Paget.
Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Wodehouse.

For the Colonies, Mr. Chichester Fortescue.

The *Daily News* adds the following:—

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl of Carlisle.
Attorney-General, Sir R. Bethell.
Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald.
Solicitor-General for Ireland, Mr. Serjeant Deasy.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, will, we are informed, succeed Lord Campbell as Lord Chief Justice of England.

It is also said that Sir B. Hall will be raised to the Peerage, and that Mr. Wilson will be appointed a Member of Council in India.

LAW, POLICE, AND CASUALTIES.

At the City Sheriff's Court, on Saturday, Mr. Kerr was engaged in adjudicating in actions on promissory notes held by loan societies. The judge created much sensation amongst the suitors by a calculation of the per-centage which these loan societies charged, irrespective of their inquiry fees, fines, &c. In the first case, the judge said the interest charged was 400 per cent.; in another case he calculated it to be 500 per cent.; in a third he said that the interest charged was 3,650 per cent.; and, in a fourth, he remarked, to the astonishment of all in court, the plaintiff included, that 7,300 per cent. was the very moderate rate of interest charged. In some of the cases he dismissed the summonses, and in others, although making orders for payment, would allow no costs, remarking that it was high time for the Legislature, or some authority, to step in and put a stop to these shameful exactions from the poorer classes. In all such cases he should refuse to commit, as he considered the enormous interest charged as a kind of insurance against loss.

In the Court of Exchequer, Dr. Phillimore has

appeared on behalf of the Bishop of Chichester, to show cause against a rule that had been obtained for a mandamus requiring him to appoint a commission to inquire into the accusations of Roman Catholic teaching which had been preferred against the Rev. W. Randall, the rector of a parish in Sussex, by his late curate. After speeches by counsel, the Court took time for judgment.—In the case of the Queen v. the Rev. Bryant King, the incumbent of St. George's-in-the-East, the Court decided that the Rev. Hugh Allen, the lecturer appointed by the vestry, could only occupy the pulpit with the consent of the rector, and at such times as he had no *bona fide* use for it.

Lord Campbell has delivered the unanimous opinion of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, to the effect that the election of Dr. Storrar by the officials of the University of London was a good and valid election, and that it was not necessary to have an election by the undergraduates of the University, and his lordship accordingly confirmed the election of Dr. Storrar by the senators of the University.

John Lockhart Morton, on being brought up for further examination, on a charge of forgery, read a long paper, in which he expressed the profoundest contrition for the crime which he had committed. He had recently found himself in such a position that unless he could immediately raise a large sum of money he must suspend payment, and as this would have brought loss upon some of his business connections, he yielded to temptation and forged the bill which was the subject of the prosecution. He was convinced that he should have been able to take it up when due, and that his assets, if carefully administered, would cover all claims against him. He was fully committed for trial.

Samuel Adams, a man living at Hornsey, was tried on a charge of having murdered a woman named Page, he being under the impression that she had instigated his wife to leave him, and knew where she was. He was convicted of the crime and sentenced to death.

In the Central Criminal Court, this week, an action for libel has been tried, the plaintiff being Dr. Godfrey, and the defendant William Newton, publisher of a small local newspaper in Whitechapel, who had made some editorial remarks on a late disgusting trial for seduction, in which Dr. Godfrey was the accused person, but was acquitted. In his paper Newton reiterated the charges, and said that the verdict of the jury was an unfair one. In the libel case, much evidence was adduced, at the close of which the jury were ably addressed by counsel, when the learned Recorder summed up. The jury having retired to consider their verdict, returned in a quarter of an hour with a verdict for the defendant. This verdict was received with a burst of applause by the audience.—Francis Ingham was put on his trial, charged with making false entries in a certain cash-book, with intent to defraud his creditors. The defendant's counsel contended that he did not intend to defraud, and although he was found guilty by the jury judgment was respited that the case might be further argued, and in the mean time the defendant was allowed to go at large upon bail.—On Wednesday Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, who appeared for the prosecution, applied for the postponement of Dr. Smethurst's trial. This application was granted, but it is understood that his trial will be the first taken next session.

Jeremiah Coghlan, charged with the murder of James Padden, his brother-in-law, has been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to penal servitude for twenty years.

In the New Court, Michael Goldstein and Simon Mark Goldberg were indicted for conspiracy to defraud the South-Eastern Railway Company, by making a claim for loss which they stated had been sustained by non-delivery of a box by the company, but it was proved that such box was never sent by the railway, and the prisoners being found guilty were sentenced each to twelve months' imprisonment.

On Wednesday morning a dreadful murder was committed in St. Pancras. The neighbours of Elizabeth Craft, the wife of a jeweller residing in Swinton-street, in consequence of some suspicions, called the police, who on effecting an entrance into the house by a window found the mother and two children lying on a bed with their throats cut. The whole had evidently been the work of the unhappy woman, who had for some time previous been in a desponding state of mind.

Another shocking murder has been committed in South Staffordshire. A beerhouse keeper having quarrelled with his wife, was led away by passion to stab her so seriously that death has resulted.

At the Thames police-court a gentleman attended to make a statement respecting the destitute condition of one of the unfortunate victims of Gloucester Gale, who was convicted in January last on five charges of bigamy. The poor creature on whose behalf this humane appeal was made is about to be

confined, and although she has obtained admission to a lying-in hospital, she will leave that institution in a state of absolute destitution.

A novel smuggling case has been investigated by the Lord Mayor. A Mr. Edward Roussel was charged with being concerned in the illegal importation of three gallons of spirits into this country. The spirits, it appears, were confined in four large bladders, which were placed in a cask of cyder. The cask was sent to the defendant by some friends of his in France, but it did not appear to be absolutely certain that he possessed a guilty knowledge of the contents of the cask. He was, however, fined in the mitigated penalty of 25*l.*, or six months' imprisonment.

It is now reasonably supposed that the disastrous explosion which destroyed the Eastern Monarch was one of gunpowder and not of saltpetre, as at first assumed. At the official inquiry which was concluded yesterday, evidence showing a reckless practice on the part of the steward in carrying a naked light into the store room, was taken by the magistrates. In consequence of this revelation Gardner, the steward, was ordered into custody on the charge of manslaughter.

An inquest has been held on the body of a ballet-girl who is supposed to have committed suicide; but there is no proof that she really did, as is suspected, drown herself.

A sad accident occurred on Tuesday to a party of excursionists at Watchet, off the Somerset coast. While a boat was on its way from the shore laden with passengers for the steamer to return to Bristol, it suddenly sunk, and six of the unfortunate people were drowned.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

On Saturday an order in Council was made, extending the time for granting the extra bounties, for seamen volunteers into the royal navy, until the 31st July.

Fifteen months ago the entire British fleet comprised but twenty-five screw steam ships fit to take a place in a line of battle, while there were but three more, making twenty-eight in all, which were so far advanced as to be ready for their engines. In this month of June, 1859, we have thirty-seven screw line-of-battle ships complete, and three taking in their engines, making a total of forty in place of twenty-eight. Other vessels, also, are coming rapidly forward, even more rapidly than was anticipated when the Estimates were produced three months ago, so that by the end of this present financial year we shall have fifty line-of-battle ships of admirable quality to assert our supremacy on the seas. As the navy was already well provided with smaller vessels, and especially with gunboats, its aggregate strength may now be regarded without much dissatisfaction even by Mr. Roebuck himself.

On Tuesday a party of officers of the navy, army, artillery, and engineers, assembled on board the gunboat Redwing, in Hamoaze, for the purpose of inspecting the sea-defences and fortifications of the inner harbour and of Plymouth Sound.

On Monday the Secretary of State for War issued an order that contracts should be entered into with the London gunmakers for the manufacture of 342,580 stand of small arms (Enfield rifles), of which 150,000 are to be naval arms. On the 30th May there were 258,000 stand of small arms in the Tower. The new order is exclusive of the rifles which are being manufactured at Millbank, Birmingham, Liege, and Springfield, Massachusetts.

A Madrid journal refers to the subject of the fortifications of Gibraltar, which the English are strengthening, it says, and insists that the Spanish Government ought to build fortifications to protect San Roque, which is menaced by them. It, however, makes the following odd statement:—"After all, the batteries of the rock of Gibraltar are more menacing than dangerous, for the rock itself will fall down on the first discharge of the guns, owing to the profound caverns in its flanks; and the smoke alone will suffocate the artillerymen!"

On Monday night the camp at Aldershot was surprised by a brilliant illumination with the Hon. Major Fitzmaurice's lights, he having been sent there by General Peel to test their qualities and application to military purposes, and nothing could be more brilliant and effective than the demonstration that took place. Every kind of signal was carried out at immense distances; bodies of men were marched in and out, and were distinctly visible at 1,000 yards, and the whole camp around was illuminated in a most brilliant manner by sweeping the horizon with a single light.

The Admiralty have received the official report of the loss of the Iron sloop, from the gunner, Mr. R. Mindry, who is the only surviving officer; sixteen of the crew only were left to reach home.

At Washington Captain Dahlgren has officially reported on Joslyn's breech-loading carbine, that the style of arm is commendable, but that it is too short in the barrel.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE Duke of Richmond has presided at a meeting of deputy lieutenants of Sussex held at Brighton, to consider proposals for the formation of volunteer rifle corps, as well as artillery corps in maritime towns, in which there may be forts and batteries; and also to consider the best measures to be adopted for completing the two battalions of the county militia. The Duke said, he thought the movement for the establishment of rifle corps was most important, as showing that the people of England were fully alive to the position they held, and prepared to defend themselves. He had received many communications on the subject of the uniform, and considered that the plainer the dress the better. A resolution was carried, that it was very desirable that rifle volunteer corps should be formed under such regulations as may at any time be adopted by the Government, and that the formation of such corps was especially required for the county of Sussex.

The Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent has issued a code of instructions, for the formation of volunteer rifle companies, and companies of artillery on the sea coast of that county where forts and batteries at present exist. The Lord Lieutenant particularly recommends the attention of volunteers to the artillery arm in those localities. These corps should be formed so as to be able to assemble quickly at an alarm post. The rifle corps should not consist of less than fifty, but the artillery corps should be of smaller bodies of ten or, at the most, twelve men, as being sufficient to work a gun.

The Right Hon. Sir John Coleridge addressed a meeting at Honiton, in Devonshire, this week, which was held with a view to induce the labourers and farmers of the district to assist in the formation of the volunteer corps. The ex-judge made a sensible and interesting speech, and resolutions of a practical character followed.

The borough of Marylebone is to have a local corps, and a preliminary meeting has been held previous to calling a public meeting on the subject. We hope the metropolitan volunteers will increase in number; at present they do not set a very brilliant example to the rural population.

Lieut.-Col. the Duke of Wellington inspected the Victoria Rifle Corps on Wednesday afternoon, at Kilburn, and expressed himself highly gratified at the smart and soldierlike manner in which the various evolutions were performed. The Kilburn rifle ground has of late become a great centre of attraction.

A notice has been issued that the first company of the South London Rifle Corps has been formed, and will proceed to immediate practice. It is also announced that under the sanction of the Lord-Lieutenant a second company will be formed, and those willing to join are requested to give in their names immediately.

A meeting will be held of the members of the Hon. Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple on Wednesday, the 22nd of June, 1859, in the hall of the Middle Temple, at 4 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a Volunteer Rifle Corps.

IRELAND.

It is stated in the Irish papers that the Lord Chancellor would sit for the last time on Thursday, after which the right hon. and learned gentleman retires into private life on a pension of 3,600*l.* per annum. Mr. Napier has filled the high office for a period of sixteen months. There are at present four lawyers living who have presided in the Irish Court of Chancery—namely, Lord St. Leonard's, Lord Campbell, the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, and the Right Hon. Maziere Brady, and to these will in a few days be added the name of the Right Hon. Joseph Napier.

UNDER-SECRETARYSHIP FOR IRELAND.—It is reported that Lieut.-Colonel Larcom, the present Under-Secretary for Ireland is about to have promotion, which leaves this office vacant, and that Mr. Torrens McCullagh is about to succeed him. This is good news for the Liberal party, and the appointment will give universal satisfaction, on account of the able administrative talents Mr. McCullagh is known to possess, and also as a proof that consistent politics and genuine talents are noticed and appreciated.

The *Northern Whig* says:—The extraordinary religious excitement seems to be on the wane in Belfast. The churches where the "manifestations" lately occurred were not half full on Saturday evening, and the "converts" to the "new faith" were few and far between. This is what we expected as the result, and it is to be hoped that the town will soon again resume its wonted sober aspect. A statement, forwarded to us by a clergyman of the county of Derry, is remarkable. It describes a state of social disorganisation which is positively lamentable. Our correspondent says:—

"The work commenced here on last Tuesday evening, by an open-air gathering, at which some of an organised band, which travels the country for this purpose, joined about a dozen clergymen in preaching, singing, and yelling. Some of the organisers were manifestly idiotic, and all were grossly ignorant of the simplest principles of Christianity. Since then, things have become daily worse and worse. Business may be said to be at an end; and from morning till night, but much more from night till morning, clergymen, bad characters, and fast commercial travellers, who can find nothing else to do, and wish to be able to tell a good story for the rest of their lives, give the tone to hundreds of persons who roam the streets, or roam from house to house, yelling, screaming and blaspheming. Respectable and educated young women contend with notorious bad characters for the privilege of kissing and embracing well-known profligates on the public streets. Numbers of girls from the country have come into town and remained at the above occupation. Any one who seems to be in his right senses is threatened and reviled by the maniacs; and a gentleman who endeavoured to stay the torrent ran the risk of being drowned. A young woman stands up in the assembly, and calls on some one to whom she takes a fancy to advance and kiss her. They climb up trees in order to meet the Saviour. They chase the devil for hours about the house until they get him finally into a corner, when they choke him. Bands of seven or eight, male and female, parade the streets and kiss at every street corner. Then come the revelations. Every one, of course, sees Christ, but their view is oftener bent on the infernal regions. One lady saw a deceased Presbyterian minister driving a bread cart through hell. Another saw the late Pope dancing on a red-hot gridiron, and a previous occupant of the Papal chair cutting turf (she was from the bogs of Ballymoney) in order to keep up the heat. A sharp contest arose, in her hearing, between this labourer and the devil, about the work done. The same seer saw a deceased corpulent person put to a strange use. The old devil was cutting him up in pieces and feeding the young ones with him! Whenever they favour us with a view of heaven, it is found quite filled with Orange lodges in session. Now, sir, these are not stupid attempts at jokes, but the fundamental points of the new religion, preached and circulated."

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

THE COURT.—The Queen was much engaged during the first few days of the week in interviews with the statesmen who are engaged in forming the new Cabinet. On Monday there was a grand dinner at the Palace, and on Tuesday, after receiving the address from the House of Commons, the Queen and her family left for Windsor, where they will remain till next Tuesday. On Wednesday morning the Queen and Princess Helena visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore; and the same day there arrived on a visit at the Castle, The Maharajah Duleep Singh, the Duchess of Manchester, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Abercorn, and Earl Delawarr. The next day, accompanied by a splendid court, her Majesty visited Ascot Races; and on her return to the castle entertained seventy guests at a state dinner in St. George's Hall. The day concluded with an evening party, for which a number of additional invitations were issued.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The *Edinburgh Express* says that the Prince of Wales purposes to reside in Edinburgh for several weeks, preparatory to going to Oxford in October.

THE DERBY MINISTRY.—On Saturday a grand banquet was given to Lord Derby and his colleagues by the Merchant Tailors' Company. After Sir John Pakington, in returning thanks for the navy, had pointed out the admirably efficient state to which the Conservatives had brought it, the Earl of Derby said, for himself and his ministry:—"Having accepted office under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, and at a time of no ordinary anxiety, we have laboured sedulously and diligently—each in the discharge of the duties of his separate department—to perform honestly and faithfully the services which we owed to the Sovereign who had placed power in our hands, and to the country which enabled us to carry on the public business. If we have not succeeded in preventing other countries from entering into mad and causeless hostilities we have, at least, not failed in our endeavours to keep England out of the turmoil of war. We have hitherto preserved to her the blessings of peace. We have protected her from all entangling and embarrassing alliances (loud cheers); and we are now enabled to hand over the reins of Government to our successors, whoever they may be, with the country in a position, I hope, prepared for war, if unfortunately they should be driven into it; or if they should determine as long as possible to maintain peace, in a position in which they can with advantage make use,—as I am sure every English minister must be anxious to do—of those means, both moral and physical, which we have been carefully engaged in collecting and strengthening. I think I may venture to state on my own behalf, as well as on behalf of that great Conservative party, that there will be no factious course taken which may prove embarrassing either in the first place in the formation of a new Government, or in the next place in the subsequent proceedings of our political rivals; and that so long as they continue to walk in the light of the Constitution and exhibit a due regard for, and interest in, the honour and the happiness of the nation, not from their own supporters will they receive a more cordial assistance than from the opponents whom they have succeeded in displacing, but whose sanction and aid will be given as before to any measures the object of which is the maintenance of the prosperity and welfare of England."—The Lord Chancellor in an eloquent speech denied that he had shown the great exaltation attributed to him on receiving office.—Thanks for the toast of the House of Commons were returned by Lord Stanley who said, "I firmly believe that upon the balance of two great parties the efficiency of our Parliamentary government depends. I am persuaded that a House of Commons which should be exclusively what is called 'Liberal,' assuming such a thing could be, would be incapable of passing a single measure, while I am equally sure that a House of Commons composed of political elements exclusively Conservative—again assuming the possibility of the existence of such an assembly in which I do not believe—would in the end become a revolutionary institution. Another respect in which I should like to see Parliament remain unchanged is this: I hope the time may never come when that state of things which now exists shall cease to be, and in accordance with which the great majority of those who compose the House of Commons are men who go there, not from a wish to gratify any personal ambition, not from the expectation of office or from a desire of personal advantage and emolument, but who take their seats in that assembly merely because they think that by so doing they can best discharge the duties of life, and because to sit in the House of Commons is an accident—almost a necessary accident—of the social position which they hold."

THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.—A blue book of 400 pages has just been published, containing the correspondence on this subject, which begins on the 1st of January last, and ends with a despatch of Lord Malmesbury, dated the 5th of May. This despatch, and one of Count Walewski, to which it is an answer, are worthy of careful perusal, particularly that of Lord Malmesbury, because it gives a general outline of the policy of the Derby Cabinet as far as the war in Italy is concerned. In the first the French Foreign Minister writes to the French Ambassador in London to express a hope that England would take sides with France and Sardinia, so that measures might be concerted in common against Austria. The Count states the motives that induce France to assist Sardinia; he mentions the endeavours of Austria to acquire a preponderant influence in Italy; he commends the conduct of Sardinia in resisting such endeavours; and he states the mischief which he believes will arise if Sardinia be overcome. In reply, our Foreign Secretary expresses a hope that the alliance between France and England may long continue, and he condemns the interference of Austria with Italian independence. But he goes on to remark that Sardinia cannot be held blameless for her dreams of ambition and aggrandisement, and he condemns the conduct of Austria in requiring Sardinia to disarm. Lord Malmesbury thinks that nothing serious would have happened if France had restrained Sardinia; and he goes on to assert that the English traditional foreign policy is that of "authoritative non-interference" in the affairs of foreign states, a policy which England, he says, cannot depart from on the present occasion. He therefore distinctly, but with sincere regret, refuses to co-operate with France in a struggle which will only bring ruin and misery upon Italy. But he prefers the good offices of the British Government, if they may be deemed by either party to be of any advantage, and says that England may even offer her services for the restoration of peace, without being invited to do so, when opportunity offers. Lastly, he intimates that military glory cannot be the object of constitutional government.

THE DIVISION ON SATURDAY.—In the division in the House of Commons last week, according to the analysis of the Secretary of the Reform Association, there were eleven professed Liberals who voted with the Tories, and two professed Tories who voted with the Liberals, ten Liberal members were absent, and four Tories. The great bulk of the Liberal Roman Catholic members voted for the amendment which overthrew the Government.

THE LATE MINISTERS.—The Queen has conferred on the Earl of Derby the very high honour of making him an *extra* Knight of the Garter. Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to mark her sense of the services rendered by the Earl of Malmesbury and Sir John Pakington by conferring upon them the Civil Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.—*Herald*.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.—Mr. Scholefield, M.P., has revived his bill for preventing the adulteration of articles of food or drink. Analysts will be appointed by vestries, district boards, and town councils; and tradesmen, duly convicted of the crime of corrupting the food of their fellow men, will be heavily fined, and branded as adulterators, at their own expense, in the public newspapers. Scotland and Ireland are not to enjoy the advantage of this beneficent law.

DEATH OF JUDGE M'CAN.—Mr. M'Can one of the judges of the Irish Court of Bankruptcy, has died very suddenly. He presided the previous day in his court, and appeared in the enjoyment of good health. The emoluments of the judgeship are 2,000*l.* a-year. The Hon. Mr. Plunket is the second judge, and his retirement has for some time been spoken of.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.—It is stated that the following legal appointments have been settled:—Lord Campbell Chancellor; Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Chief Justice of England, with a peerage; Sir W. Erle, Chief of the Common Pleas; Mr. Justice Willes transferred to the Queen's Bench; and Sir H. Keating appointed to the vacancy in the Common Pleas.

LOUIS KOSSUTH.—This personage, it seems, did not leave England last week. We learn from a photographer's puff that he was in Regent-street on Wednesday, for the purpose of having a portrait taken previous to his departure for Italy. He was to leave England on Thursday, Madame Kossuth remaining behind.

RIGHT HON. C. B. ADDERLEY UPON THE CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT.—At a meeting at Stoke-upon-Trent, on Monday, the right hon. gentleman said he had looked through the debate to see if he could find out anything which would show the reason for the change of Ministry; but he could find out nothing. The country had little more confidence in Lord Palmerston than in Lord Derby; and as far as he (Mr. Adderley) could see it was not quite clear that Lord Palmerston would be able to form a Government. Her Majesty had felt the difficulty of having two rivals in office, and she had adopted the wise course of calling in a third person, under whom the two rivals would serve. When Lord Granville, a most able and competent man, and one of the best of the whole Whig party, responded to the royal appeal, he found Lord Palmerston most willing to serve under him—which was creditable to Lord Palmerston—but he found Lord John Russell would not do it; and that upset the new Government. They must say that Lord J. Russell's opposition was not very promising to the new Ministry. The new Government will include Whigs, Liberals, and Radicals, and he was sorry Mr. Bright was not one. He was sure that the best place for Mr. Bright was in office. It was better and easier to deal in abstractions than in facts and realities, and he (Mr. Adderley) should like Mr. Bright to know what it was to work as well as to talk. He would then sing another song than he did now, as one of the members of the House of Commons said the other day. He hoped that while the Conservatives were the strongest party in Parliament, that they should, while deprecating opposition, which could have no other object but to serve party purposes, maintain their strength and integrity, and that her Majesty and the country might know that there was a party ready to resume the reins of power and devote itself to the service of the country whenever it should be required.

MR. COBDEN.—The *Manchester Examiner* says:—We understand that Mr. Cobden will sail from Quebec, by the Indian screw steamer, on Saturday next, the 18th instant, and will therefore probably arrive in England on or about the last day of the present month.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM COMMITTEE.—At a meeting on Tuesday, a resolution was adopted to the effect that, in order to secure a re-construction of the Liberal party upon a permanent basis, it is necessary that every section of Reformers should be fairly represented in the new Cabinet. It was also resolved to send a copy of this resolution to Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell. A meeting of the committee of the Ballot Society was also held yesterday, at which it was resolved that the committee, on behalf of the friends of the ballot, desires to express its regret that a Liberal Ministry is about to be restored to "power without any stipulation being made for their conceding the ballot."

THE NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

A new company has been formed under the best auspices, and, without troubling the Government about subsidies, have carefully matured their plans. The British Transatlantic Telegraph Company propose, within this year to lay their cable from the Land's End, in Cornwall, to Blanc Sablon, an island in the Straits of Belle Isle, at one of the entrances of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and a little to the north of Newfoundland. A short wire, to be laid by a separate company, takes the cable in from Blanc Sablon to the island of Anticosti, where it meets lines already open, communicating with Quebec, Montreal, and, indeed, all parts of Canada. Another short line from Anticosti will be submerged to Cape Breton, where it will join the network of lines which communicate with Halifax, Nova Scotia, Boston, New York, &c. The advantages which such a route presents over one starting from the west coast of Ireland are immense, both in point of economy and freedom from the submarine dangers which beset the track from Valentia to Newfoundland. The increased distance is very little over 150 miles; but a message arriving at Land's-end is transmitted direct to its destination at a small cost, while the cost from Valentia is much greater, and the message itself has to be re-transmitted always four times, and sometimes oftener. The cable used by the former Atlantic Telegraph Company, it is now known, was unsuitable for the purpose. The British Transatlantic Telegraph Company propose to use a cable of the very lightest description. Its lightness, in fact, is made its strength, and the outer covering of wire is entirely done away with. The conductor is to be composed of seven copper wires, having about twice the sectional area of that used by the old Atlantic company. It will be coated with a combination of gutta percha, with manifold insulators, the outer portion being wound round with a textile fabric in a peculiar manner, so as to perfect and strengthen the rope and its insulation to the utmost. The outer covering of all will be of hemp, interwoven longitudinally, so as to be without either turn or stretch. This outer covering, before being used, will, no doubt, be passed through a solution of either india-rubber or gutta percha; the rope afterwards being compressed under a steel die will insure a uniform gauge, and the solution penetrating to the very utmost. The diameter of the gutta percha insulator will be about double that used in the rope of the old company, and the diameter of the whole cable about two-thirds of an inch. The weight is less than 8 cwt. per mile, the breaking strain about two tons, or equal to supporting nearly six miles of its own weight in air, and no less than twenty-five miles of its weight in sea water. The cost of the whole cable will be about half of that which was lately lost by the old company. This cable is to be contracted for under a special arrangement, which guarantees the shareholders against any risk of loss. The contract will not be at so much per mile, but for a certain sum under 350,000*l.* the contractors undertake to make the wire, insure it, submerge it, and deliver it over to the company in working order.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The Registrar-General's report again presents a favourable view of the health of the metropolis. Last week the total number was 938, being less by 144 than the estimated average. The number of births was 1,668, being 730 in excess of the deaths.

CONSECRATION OF THREE BISHOPS.—Tuesday was fixed for the consecration, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, of three clergymen who were to be raised from the priesthood to the episcopal order. They were the Ven. James Colquhoun Campbell, D.D., to the bishopric of Bangor, in the room of the Right Rev. Dr. R. Bethell, deceased; the Rev. Edward Wyndham Tuffnell, D.D., to the newly-erected bishopric of Brisbane, Australia; and the Rev. Piers Calvely Claughton, D.D., to the newly-erected bishopric of St. Helena. The ceremony took place in Westminster Abbey. In addition to the Archbishop there were present the Bishops of London, Oxford, Salisbury, Columbia, Western New York, Llandaff, Brechin, and Cape Town; the Dean of Westminster, the Sub-Dean (Lord John Thynne), and a large number of clergymen in their robes.

Manuel Arias, mate of the steamer Ter, from Havanna to Liverpool, has been fined £100 by the Liverpool magistrates for having concealed in his cabin smuggled tobacco. Captain Conlinton, of the ship Moorscroft, from Manila to Liverpool, was also fined in a like sum.

Piccolomini, we are told, has gained reputation, but not much money, by her trip to the States. As soon as her engagement with Mr. Ullman ceased she sang for Mr. Lumley. If she remained in the States and was her own manager she would net 150,000 dollars in a year or eighteen months.

A rumour is very prevalent that a petition is in course of preparation against the return of Mr. F. Peel for the borough of Bury.

Foreign News.

THE WAR.

ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES.

AFTER abandoning Pavia, Piacenza, and Pizzighetone, blowing up the bridges, spiking the guns, and throwing the ammunition into the river, the Austrians still pursue their retreat along the north bank of the Po to Mantua and the line of the Mincio. The Austrians have now crossed the Oglio, and they are probably by this time only a few miles from their destination. At the same time their troops on the south of the Po, at Ferrara, Bologna, and Reggio, have all been withdrawn, and are no doubt on their way to join the main Austrian army on the north bank, which will be to some extent reinforced by the detachments just recalled. In the meantime the Allies are advancing apparently in several columns. Garibaldi in the north has already reached Brescia. On the 12th the grand head-quarters were at Gorgonzolo, between fifteen and twenty miles from Milan, on the railway between that city and Verona. And the same day the King of Sardinia crossed the Adda at Vaprio and Canonica, just after its junction with the Brembo, whilst the Emperor crossed lower down at Cassano. There are besides French troops on the road to Lodi, Crema, and Cremona, following close upon the Austrians, who have already arrived at Cremona, but they will scarcely remain long there, as the French are already pushing across the Adda, and even the more distant Oglio has never been thought a favourable position for defence. They have therefore probably by this time reached the triangle formed by Peschiera, Verona, and Mantua. It seems pretty clear that they will not call a halt until they reach their own selected battle-ground, and all fortresses that intervene between the Ticino and the Mincio will fall. If Peschiera should fall, the Lago di Garda falls with it into the hands of the conqueror; the valley of the Adige would then necessarily be interrupted, and the only other communication by which Verona could receive supplies is the line of rail which runs through Vicenza, Padua, and Venice. But Venice herself is in danger, and if the French should succeed in effecting a landing there, and in placing an army upon the river Piave, they will turn the line of the Adige, as they have already turned the line of the Po and the Adda. Even without this advantage, it is yet to be seen what stand fortified places can make against those rifled cannon with which the French army is now provided, and which, if their power is fairly described, ought to be able from a safe distance to keep down the fire of any number of the old guns.

The *Nord* says:—"The second series of the military operations of the allied armies are being pushed on with great vigour. They will be simultaneously commenced by sea and land. We shall see if the Austrians will be more fortunate behind their fortresses than upon the rivers of Italy and in open field. The Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia will put all their troops in movement in order to invest the Austrian fortresses. Prince Napoleon, with the force under his command, will proceed without delay towards the lesser Po, to support the movements of the right wing of the French army."

A Paris letter adds:—"The Emperor, it appears, purposes to carry on simultaneously the siege of the Austrian fortresses in Lombardy, and for that purpose 100,000 men are required from France."

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* contains the following:—"The Emperor will forthwith assume the immediate command-in-chief, and has ordered a new position for the army, which will be taken up in the best manner possible."

It is rumoured that Baron Hess is to be Commander-in-Chief, General Benedek his Adjutant, and General Ramming his Quartermaster-General, but the only reliable news received from Verona is that Hess, as Commander-in-Chief, is now engaged in re-organising that part of the Second Army which was opposed to the allies on the 4th and 5th. It appears that Gyulai's dispositions were so execrably bad that the Sardo-French army would have been able to march to Milan with little molestation, had not the vanguard of Clam's corps chanced to arrive at the Lombard capital on the 2nd instant. "The appointment of Hess to be our commander," writes an Austrian officer to his wife, "would be as good as a victory gained, for all of us are well aware that he knows how to handle a great army." Although the Austrians were so completely defeated on the 4th inst. (says another Austrian) that the allies were able to march to Milan, you must not believe that the campaign is rapidly drawing to a close. Before the world is ten days older another great battle will

be fought, and it is not unlikely that the fortune of war may turn.

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA.

THE *Preussische Zeitung* (official) of Tuesday, says:—"The order for the mobilisation of the corps d'armée has been issued, and that the greater proportions the events at the seat of war assume, the more serious becomes the duty of Government to place itself in such a position as may enable Prussia, in the regulation of the Italian question, to proceed in concert with her confederate German Powers in order that coming events may not take Prussia and Germany by surprise and unprepared. The German Federal Powers will also, as we hope, see in this new measure, taken in the interest of the security and position of Germany as a Power, their confidence in the circumspect initiative of Prussia realised."

A large number of promotions have taken place in the Prussian army. In addressing the new generals just appointed by him, the Prince Regent expressed a hope that they would serve him successfully and victoriously on an occasion perhaps not far distant.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S NEW SUBJECTS.

As at Milan, Florence and Parma, King Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia has been proclaimed dictator for the time being, so also has he at Bologna, and this example will probably soon be followed at Ferrara, and even at Ancona, which cities are now likewise free from Austrian garrisons.

In Milan Victor Emmanuel has published a proclamation appointing the Cavaliere Paolo Onorato Vigliani governor of Lombardy. There is also posted in every part of the city an address by the King to the people of Lombardy accepting their wishes for a union of the two kingdoms, and at the same time praising the disinterestedness of the Emperor of France. The corporation has presented addresses to the Emperor and the King expressive of the eternal gratitude of the people of Lombardy in freeing them from the wretched and degraded position they were in under the Austrian government. Meantime Chevalier Vigliani, the new Governor of Lombardy, has issued a decree, dated the 10th, laying the same restrictions on the press during the war as were imposed in Piedmont at the commencement of military operations!

A correspondent from Italy, however, writes: "It is pretty certain that all Italians are not overjoyed at the off-hand manner in which the King of Sardinia is proceeding in his work of liberation, and accepting gifts of territory from the hands of his Suzerain. There are many patriots who have not co-operated in this work of Italian independence merely for the territorial aggrandisement of Victor Emmanuel. What they desire is independence not only of the Austrians and the French, but equally so of the Piedmontese. They cry out against the sleight-of-hand—the *escamotage*, as they term it, by which Victor Emmanuel is coolly taking possession of Lombardy. Their motto is *Confederation*, and not *Fusion*. The Lombards will not be Piedmontese any more than Tuscans, or Modenese, or Parmesans, or Neapolitans; and it would not be surprising if civil war followed any attempt to force them into submission."

KLAPKA TO THE HUNGARIANS.

WE now have an address from the pen of General Klapka, intended for distribution among those Hungarians who are serving in the Austrian ranks. The General makes a vigorous reference to the yoke of Austria, and speaks of its scaffolds and bullets as the reward of love of country. He asks how they can consent to remain in the ranks of the enemy, and become mercenaries of the oppressor, and at a time when the heroic King of Piedmont and the powerful Emperor of the French are on their side. He calls upon them to hasten to the Hungarian standard which has been raised in Italy, so that, in the first place, they might take the right part in the war of Italian independence, and, in the second, be ready to take a part in a war of independence which is to be waged by the Magyar nation.

AUSTRIAN BANKRUPTCY.

THE Austrian Empire, as anticipated, is already driven to extraordinary measures of financial expediency. The interest of the national loan will not any longer be paid in cash, but at the option of the holder, either in bank-notes, on which he will receive a premium of 25 per cent., or in exchequer bonds, redeemable five years after the coupon of the loan for which they are paid has become due, with compound interest, amounting altogether to 28 per cent. for this period. The coupons, will, however, continue to be received in payment of taxes. This simply means that the Government will give one paper for the other, which it is at present unable to redeem, the newly issued one bearing another promise of payment either in five years, with 28 per cent interest, or at then as yet uncertain time when the National

Bank will be able to resume its cash payments, with 25 per cent. interest. This is virtual bankruptcy, as far as concerns the relations of the Austrian Government to one part of its creditors, who, being subjects of the Empire, will for the present have to look on the capital they have invested in the loan as a sacrifice demanded from their patriotism.

FRENCH MODERATION IN ITALY.

THE *Daily News* says:—"We have reason to believe that the French Government is prepared to give the new Foreign Minister of England the most complete proofs of the moderation and disinterestedness of its policy in Italy. It is ready to declare anew, that not only does it seek no territorial aggrandisement for France, but that it desires no thrones for the relatives of the Emperor, or princes dependent on France. Far from wishing to prolong the war, the desire of the French Government is that it may be short. The war has been commenced for the liberation of Italy, and will be carried on until that object is attained, but only for the sake of the end. Should any powerful neutral—the Prince Regent of Prussia, for instance—find himself in a position to offer his mediation, the French Government would be ready to engage to leave Italy entirely to itself, after securing its independence."

PARIS.—The news of the defeat of the Derby ministry has been received with a positive explosion of joy. The result of the division in the House of Commons was known at the opening of the Bourse, and produced a most favourable effect.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree, appointing General Schramm superior commander of the camp at Chalons, where three divisions of infantry and one of cavalry will be assembled.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

GARIBALDI reached Bergamo on the 8th, and is said to have had a successful brush with a small body of Austrians. On the 9th he came to Milan to see King Victor Emmanuel, by whom he was received in the most gracious manner. He left again immediately.

An order of the day has conferred upon him the golden medal of military valour. A life pension of 500 francs is always granted to those who are deemed worthy of such an honour.

General Garibaldi was at Brescia up to the evening of the 12th. Urban's corps quitted Coccaglio on the morning of the 13th, and appears to be retiring to Orzinovi. The Southern Tyrol is menaced by Garibaldi's corps, which is every day becoming more formidable. The Austrian Committee of Defence for Botzen has issued a proclamation for the defence of the Tyrol.

THE KING OF NAPLES.

The Neapolitan ministry has again been modified: some of the most incompetent and unpopular of the old ministers have been removed, and new elements introduced.

A recent letter contains the following:—"If my information is correct, an amnesty is already prepared, not signed, which will liberate 118 political prisoners. There will be an abolition of the 'attentabili,' who amount to, perhaps, 60,000 in the kingdom, and are liable to be arrested at any hour by order of the police. The exiled will be permitted also to return on their demand. Such is the report of what is likely to be published this evening or Monday, and which comes to me from a good source. Other changes in the ministry are expected, and the King seems to be yielding to the influence of Filangieri." Nevertheless arrests continue for political offences.

ATHENS.—On the 9th, a popular manifestation took place before the French embassy in celebration of the victories in Italy. The ambassador, in addressing the crowd assembled before his hotel, said, that he would not fail to communicate to the Emperor the sympathies of Greece. Another demonstration by the students has taken place, who called for public prayers to heaven for victory to the allies, and the people surrounded the church with loud acclamations. On the occasion of the closing of the Chambers, the King declared that he would follow the advice of the protecting Powers without forgetting the honour of his country.

NAPOLEON III. TO THE LOMBARDS.

THE following proclamation has been published at Milan:—"The fortune of war has conducted me to the capital of Lombardy. Let me tell you why I am here. When Austria unjustly attacked Piedmont I resolved to sustain the King of Sardinia my ally. The honour and interests of France made this my duty. Your enemies, who are my enemies, have endeavoured to diminish the sympathy which exists throughout all Europe for your cause by trying to persuade the world that I am carrying on this war only for personal ambition, or to aggrandise the territory of France. If there are men who do not

understand their epoch, I am not of the number. In the enlightened state of public opinion which prevails, men are greater by the moral influence which they exercise than by barren conquests, and this moral influence I seek after with pride, in contributing to emancipate one of the most beautiful parts of Europe. Your reception has already proved to me that you have understood me. I do not come here with any preconceived plan to dispossess sovereigns, nor to impose my own will upon you. My army will only occupy itself with two things—to combat your enemies and to maintain internal order. It will place no obstacle in the way of a free manifestation of your legitimate wishes. Providence sometimes favours nations like individuals, in giving them occasion to rise suddenly to greatness; but it is on condition that they have the virtue to profit by it. Profit, then, by the fortune which is offered you. Your desire of independence, so long expressed, so often deceived, will be realised if you show yourselves worthy of it. Unite, then, for one sole object, the enfranchisement of your country. Seek military organisation. Hasten all of you to place yourselves under the flag of King Victor Emmanuel, who has already so nobly shown you the path of honour. Remember that without discipline there is no army, and animated with the sacred fire of patriotism, be nothing to-day but soldiers. To-morrow you will be free citizens of a great country.

"Done at the Imperial quarters, at Milan, the 8th of June, 1859. "NAPOLEON."

DEATH OF PRINCE METTERNICH.

THE Prince Metternich, Duke of Portella, died at Vienna on Saturday last. He was born at Coblenz on May 15, 1773, and consequently was in his 87th year. The Prince received his education at Strasbourg and Mayence. When he attained his 21st year he was made Austrian Ambassador at the Hague; and at the Congress of Rastadt he represented the interests of the Westphalian nobility. During the opening years of the present century he was successively ambassador at Dresden, Berlin, and Paris. While filling the latter appointment he concluded the treaty of Fontainebleau. Those were not days, however, in which treaties counted for much, and, accordingly, a few years later—that is, in 1809—Prince Metternich was obliged to leave the French capital on the breaking out of war between France and Austria, and shortly afterwards became Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vienna. In the peace which ensued, Metternich conducted the negotiations which led to the marriage of Marie Louise with Napoleon, and led her to Paris. When war broke out again, however, between France and Austria, he was mainly instrumental in urging upon his sovereign a policy that led to the French Emperor's downfall. Upon the field of Leipzig he was named Prince of the Empire as a recompense for his zeal. He presided at the Congress of Vienna, and gained at that period the great reputation for diplomatic skill which, for the next thirty years, he continued to enjoy. During a portion of this time all the cabinets of Europe may be said to have been more or less influenced by his authority. In 1848, however, his long reign of office was abruptly brought to a close. The revolution which broke out in Paris spread its influence to Vienna, and in a few hours that city was in the same position as the capital of France. The cry which arose was, that Metternich must resign, and this, after much indignant protest, he was compelled to do. The ill-feeling excited against him by the absolutist and retrograde policy he had always adopted was so great, that in no Austrian city could he find a secure refuge. He was at length obliged to quit the Continent and come to England, where he remained until the revolutionary spirit had been sufficiently quelled to permit him to return. It was not, however, until 1851 that he returned to his residence in Austria. His official life, however, had ceased in 1848, and he never again entered upon public duties.

NEW YORK.—A severe fight has taken place at the St. Nicholas, at New York, between Colonel Titus, the Kansas and Nicaragua hero, on one side, and Captain Anderson, General Wheat, together with several other Walker filibusters, on the other. Titus, it is said, was set upon by some half dozen with loaded canes, and very badly beaten. The neighbourhood of Jacksonville, Illinois, had been visited by a most terrific tornado. The violence of the whirlwind is described as exceeding anything of the kind ever witnessed, except in the West Indies. Sixteen persons were reported killed, and many others seriously injured. Accounts from Nicaragua state that the Government were expecting another visit from General Walker, and were preparing for him. Nothing, however, had transpired as to the whereabouts of the renowned filibuster. There were rumours afloat of war between Nicaragua

and Costa Rica. The New York papers, however, announce the arrival of General Walker at New York.

The New York journals were occupied with full reports of a trial for breach of promise of marriage at St. Louis, which had occupied some time, and is remarkable from the fact of the large damages awarded by the jury. The lady is a Miss Effie Carstang, a native of New York, and the defendant Mr. Henry Shaw, of St. Louis, a gentleman counting 65 years, and said to be possessed of 1,500,000 dols. The lady laid the loss of her peace, and her prospects of sharing a portion of the 1,500,000 dols., at a sum of 100,000 dols., and the jury brought in a verdict in her favour for the entire amount. Measures were being taken to obtain a new trial.

WEST INDIES.—There has been no substantial change of weather at Jamaica since last packet. The drought in some districts was very severe, and was likely to be attended with serious results to the colony.

Intelligence from Hayti reports the opening of the Chamber of National Representatives, by President Geffrard, who delivered an inaugural address, guaranteeing to them their liberties, which was replied to by the President of the Chamber in animated terms. The Secretary of State had also presented an exposition of the state of the island before and after the revolution which drove away Soulouque.

The Bishop of Antigua, Dr. Rigaud, died on the 16th of May of yellow fever, and had a public funeral on the 18th. Mrs. Rigaud and family, who also suffered from fever, return home by the Plata.

Her Majesty's ship Alert, Commander Pierce, arrived in Panama Bay, from the Coast of Mexico, on the night of the 22nd ult., with upwards of 2,000,000, dollars in treasure for England, which La Plata brings.

Judge Wilkinson comes to England in the Plata on leave of absence, and Justice Roper will act for him.

The young canes were looking well generally at Barbadoes; old canes were being taken off the ground as fast as possible, but could not be manufactured as rapidly as they ought to be, and were said to be rotting fearfully.

COSTA RICA: THE BELLY SCHEME.—In Costa Rica, President Mora has been re-elected without any opposition for ten years longer, and it is expected that he will use this period more for public than for private good. His trip down to Nicaragua has not turned out as anticipated, as his reception was rather cool, but at all events the Martinez-Mora-Belly treaty has been ratified. From Nicaragua there is nothing particular to report; the Belly enterprise is the only talk of the day; but, with the exception of a few excited Frenchmen, there is nobody who believes in the possibility of that gigantic work, although Belly's people assure us that all has been subscribed, and that no actions are to be expected. The French engineers are now levelling the river San Juan and the land between Virgin Bay and Salinas, so we may have their return as to the possibility of the canal in about two months.

MEXICO.—The State Department at Washington has received voluminous despatches from Mr. McLane, the American minister to Mexico, setting forth in an official form his misunderstanding with Miramon. It appears that he simply followed the precedent set by the British Government in making demands of one government while recognising the other, but Miramon declined to receive Mr. McLane's communication. The latter complains bitterly to the United States' Government. Miramon, after forbidding any communication between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz, sold to a party the exclusive privilege of transporting goods between the two places, in consideration of the payment of an *ad valorem* tax to the Government of 26 per cent. on all goods. The latest despatches forwarded to Mr. McLane had not reached him. It was believed that they would result in the speedy conclusion of a treaty with the Juarez Government, as special instructions relative to the transit question were included. The Navy Department have also received despatches from Captain Faragut, commanding the United States steamer Brooklyn. He announced his intention, according to the desire of Mr. McLane, to send a naval force immediately to Tampico, in anticipation of an attack on that place by the Miramon party, the object being the protection of the United States Consulate and other American interests there.

VENEZUELA.—Advices to the 12th ult. report that affairs continued very unsettled. The Government troops had met with defeat from the hands of General Tamera, of the insurgent army, at Coro, and the insurgents were holding the province of Coro. Private letters, dated the 7th of May, assert that Mr. Bingham, formerly British Chargé d'Affaires to the Venezuela Republic, had met with gross ill-

usage from the authorities. Mr. Bingham had rendered himself obnoxious by an apparent display of partisanship for President Monagas, whose wretched and unprincipled Government was overthrown by the recent revolution; but this, even assuming it to have been substantiated, can afford no justification for the insults to which he is alleged to have been now exposed. The statement is that, after a long series of annoyances had been inflicted on him, with the evident connivance of the Government, he was at length seized on a clumsily fabricated charge of possessing concealed arms—a gun having been found among some fodder on his premises—and marched through the streets of Caracas amid the hootings of a rabble incited by the soldiers employed. The affair, unless it has been misrepresented, calls for attention, and is one among other indications that the people of Venezuela who tolerated Monagas for many years have not suddenly changed their nature, and become honest and capable of self-government merely because they now enjoy license and term it liberty.

SOUTH AMERICA.—From the south of Chili there is no news of importance; everything in a tranquil state, business very bad, nothing doing. A slight revolution had broken out at Arequita, but no particular could be got. Guayaquil was still blockaded. There was a rumour of an arrangement being made by which the blockade would be concluded. The Peruvian Government continued very much disorganised; it appeared, that although the Grenadian minister was received by Castilla, he had not been very courteously treated by him since his reception. A battle had taken place at Valparaiso between Revolutionists and the Government, on the 29th, in which the former were completely defeated.

WAR INCIDENTS.

THE PRIESTS IN LOMBARDY AND PIEMONTE.—A correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—"When the French arrived at San Martino, they met with a priest at the bridge of Buffalora, and asked him if there were any Austrians in the town? He said, 'No.' They had hardly advanced 100 yards before a fire was opened upon them which killed many, and I think General Cler fell there. The gendarmes immediately rode back and took the priest before he had time to escape, and he was killed on the spot by one of them. He had 400 Austrians concealed in his own house. The priest of Magenta gave the same answer when asked. There were at that moment 4,000 Austrians in a convent. He was taken and sent to Turin, tied hand and foot."

NAPOLEON III. AT MAGENTA.—The correspondent of a contemporary, writing from the seat of war, says:—"It is utterly erroneous that the Emperor was ever in the slightest danger of being taken; a stray shot at a long range might have wounded him, but it would have been an extraordinary accident. His Majesty, it is true, did ride down to the banks of the river as the first troops were crossing, but, like his prototype celebrated by the French poet, he remained on the bank—

"Louis les animant du feu de son courage
Se plaint de sa grandeur qui l'attache au rivage,"

but soon after got on the roof of a house, at the outskirts of San Martino, where he remained during the greater part of the day."

PIEMONTESE AND FRENCH SOLDIERS.—At the triumphal entry into Milan, says a correspondent, "all the soldiers had nosegays or wreaths at the end of their muskets. The Guard so severely tried at Buffalora, carried almost exclusively the latter, and certainly not without good claim. No Piedmontese troops took part in the procession. In fact, ever since the battle of Palestro they have been completely banished to the background, and not a word is heard of them. You might suppose they were carpet knights, only fit for drawing-room service. They complain on their side of the French, as being too quick for them; while the French say the Piedmontese never arrive in time. The understanding between the two, you will thus see, is perfect."

THE NEWS AT SAINT CLOUD.—Referring to the reception of the despatch, announcing the victory at Magenta, a Paris letter says:—"The story about faintings which is going the round of the papers is not exact. It was not Madame MacMahon alone who fainted. An eye-witness has recounted the scene. The despatch was brought to the Lady Regent. It was in cipher as usual—a cipher of which the Imperial Lady alone has the key. It was the longest which has ever been transmitted by electric telegraph. As the Empress proceeded in her deciphering, the emotion and dread grew greater at each word, until completely overpowered by the agitation of the moment, the dread of what was to come, the engorgement and terror evinced by the ladies present to learn the contents of the despatch, all of

them personally interested, through near and dear relations, in the solution of the ciphers, she sank back in a swoon, grasping in her closed hand the paper upon which were traced the figures whose hidden meaning conveyed sentences of despair to so many. It is well known that swooning, like weeping, is catching by contact. One by one the ladies gave way to the sensation, and the drawing-room at St. Cloud soon resembled the scene in the "Sleeping Beauty in the Wood." Madame MacMahon, who has been quoted as the only one to whom the accident happened, was, on the contrary, the first to whom consciousness returned, and soon it was to learn the high fortune to which her husband had attained, and the glory he had earned at Magenta.

TYROLESE SHARPSHOOTERS.—Most of the French generals who fell at Magenta were victims of the unerring rifle of the Tyrolean jager. Espinasse was shot through the left eye, and the bullet crashed through the brain; General Cler was, like poor Beuret, who fell at Montebello, shot like a chamois right between the eyes. The Austrians make a great mistake in not being a little more sparing of these riflemen; they should be employed exclusively as sharpshooters. They are, on the contrary, employed as heavy infantry. The French charge them with the bayonet, and the Tyrolean has no bayonet to defend himself with. They use the butt-end of their rifles with good effect, but even that breaks their line.

Original Correspondence.

GERMANY.

JUNE 14th.

THE rumour of last week has become the fact of this. Prussia has mobilised six army corps. This fresh mobilisation is asserted by some journals as a consequence upon the change of ministry in England; others view it as a threatening reply to the Russian circular note, while very many regard it as a measure directed against those bellicose States of Bavaria, Hanover and Saxony. It is, indeed, not impossible that the Prussian army may have a very different task marked out for it, to that which has hitherto been imagined. A union of the students of the several Universities have drawn up a petition to the Prince Regent of Prussia, praying him to proclaim himself at once Emperor of Germany. This is considered by some journals as a puerile ebullition, and they affect to ridicule it, but I for my part am fully convinced that the prayer of the petition finds a ready echo in the hearts of the overwhelming majority of the different peoples speaking the German language, who would all hail the acquiescence of the Prince in the prayer of the petition with boundless delight. Hanoverians and Saxonians, if not Bavarians, would rejoice to be incorporated with Prussia. I do not think this petition a laughing matter, puerile though its origin may be; old men don't make revolutions; if young men are silly, old men are dull. Those who fought at the barricades in 1848 were mostly very young men, and this petition issuing from beings who have not lived long enough to be over-fond of life, at the expense of every noble virtue, may lead to results of much greater importance than its contents fancy. I should not be astonished to see a revolution all over Germany before this year expires. As every observer of public affairs was well aware that the war, which is now raging in Italy, was a certainty, sooner or later, so he who is now watching carefully the different phases of public opinion here, feels that sooner or later there will be a desperate struggle to make a united Germany. Can anybody believe that the Germans will calmly view a united Italy, and they themselves disunited, and exposed through that disunion to the insolent dictation of a semi-barbarous nation like that of Russia. This students' petition may prove the match that will set Germany in a blaze.

The battle of Magenta has produced the effect which I predicted in my last. The caricatures of Louis Napoleon are less numerous and the many sins committed by Austria against Germany are becoming the theme of the journals. Even in Vienna a certain amount of civility is evinced towards the enemy, as shown by the circumstance, that the performance of a theatrical piece entitled: "Monseigneur Louis and his friend Cavour," has been lately prohibited by the authorities. The tone, too, of the Bavarians and Saxonians is slightly altered, more especially of the latter. We are now reminded, as a singular circumstance, that, according to an old custom, the court theatre at Dresden is closed on the anniversary of the death of the great Napoleon, and that notwithstanding the anti-gallic effervescence among the officials, this was likewise the case on the 5th of May, 1850. So peaceably disposed are the Saxonians growing, that we are told that, forgetful of the war, they are devoting all their thoughts to the great exhibition of pictures, by artists of all nations, which is to be opened on the 3rd of July next.

The King of Bavaria has grown suddenly very sweet. That battle of Magenta! Dr. Weiss, whose election as vice-president of the Chamber led to its dissolution by the king, has been elected Mayor of Wurzburg. Everybody was wondering whether the election would receive the royal sanction, for although the candidate was possessed of every qualification to fill the office, it was thought that the Government would view the choice as another demonstration. The king, however, to the astonishment of all, not only confirmed the election, but added, that he desired to be at peace with his subjects, and that, for his part, he was ready to forget and forgive.

INDIA, AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

LORD STANLEY AND THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

If a man of high aspirations and philanthropic disposition were left free to choose that political position which offered the most effective career for good, then putting aside principalities and kingdoms, the American Presidency, the French Emperorship, or that of Russia, as not affording the direct and certain action of the measures he might devise, doubtless he would demand the administration of the Indies, where nearly two hundred millions of the human race are awaiting for advancement to a higher condition of political and social progress. There is not certainly in this country a dignity which has attached to it so much real power,—the Viceroy of Ireland is a pageant, the Colonial Secretary is limited by the Parliamentary Governments of the several colonies, the First Lord of the Admiralty shares his departments with his brother lords, the Secretary at War is tightly bound down by the Treasury, the Minister for Foreign Affairs has to contend with jealous and tricky rivals abroad, but the President of the Indian Council has a real power of initiation and of execution, with armies at his command, emperors and kings for his subjects or captives, peace or war in the ink of his pen, and broad dominions at his forfeiture or disposal for punishment or reward.

Such is the imperial prerogative which, under the new law, the Minister for India now has, and a man of the noblest ambition might well contend for its exercise. Lord Stanley was esteemed most fortunate in the first possession of this vast power, but such are the vicissitudes of political life, that already in the first bloom of his well-earned honours, the office passes from him, and is given as a prize to another, whether ever to resume it, who knows? for in this lottery, of which the earliest prize has been so great, the chances are many. A long opposition may alter every combination; some other leader may demand the wished-for office on the attainment of the premiership, overcome all other aspirations of ambition, or, quick and sudden as are changes, again in a short while power may flow back to its former channels, the offices resume their former occupants, and the period of interregnum be forgotten as not even one of transition. Still this is a time for farewell to those who have earned our good wishes, whatever their hopes and whatever their fortunes may be, and Lord Stanley has earned the good wishes even of opponents. Jealously watched in a career beset with difficulties, how ill has party warfare been able to find weapons in Lord Stanley's conduct: a hope that personal differences with the Governor-General of another party might be handled so as to create partizan mistrust has been blighted by the discretion and honest co-operation of both; an attempt to twist the dispatch of artillery to India as a fault, when it was an act of foresight; and an insinuation that Lord Stanley has not overcome at once the life-long and inherited difficulties of India finance: such is the chronicle.

The attempt to fasten these charges on Lord Stanley, in the bitterness of party warfare, has been little successful, because his conduct of a most difficult administration has gained for him the public esteem and regard. Honourable as

was the task he assumed, its difficulties were great; for though the prerogatives of his new office were high, he was placed at the head of two offices, which had been in the habit of checking each other and of indulging feelings of rivalry; and his first council was to include men of deep-rooted prejudice and jealous feelings—some the representatives of the unwillingly-deposed Company, some the oracles of Indian cliques, stiff in oriental notions, and ignorant of western policy. The powers of passive resistance in this mass was great, and the power of obstructiveness greater; and to their influence were his measures to be delivered; while in India the change of name in administration, and the abolition of ancient castes and oligarchical pretensions, threatened him with a civil rebellion.

The conciliation of such discordant elements an older statesman and one of higher political experience might have feared to undertake, and failed to carry out, but the transition from double to single government has been so successfully effected, that already we have at home and in India a homogeneous government in vigorous operation. Such arrangements as these test the prudence and the temper of a statesman; and, above all, test what is weakest in a young man, the knowledge of men. Men high in office, and accustomed to the despotism of their bureau, and the time-honoured indulgences of an official clique, had to be put in new posts without wounding their self-love, or inciting a spirit of resistance in the performance of duties, entrusted to them from their knowledge of detail and their long-practised experience. Thus the whole office was amalgamated without one resignation from discontent, then or since, and with the loss of no man of eminence, except Mr. John Stuart Mill, whose long term of official life then claimed its period of repose. There are probably few men but Lord Stanley who could have effected this happy feat, for blander men might have wanted the firmness to determine when to insist and when not to intermeddle, and wanted the nobler courtesy of demeanour which acknowledges claims as of right instead of depreciating them by affected condescension. There has been a frankness about Lord Stanley in conceding or withholding, which has been equally successful with those deputations or individuals who have had business to transact with him, and which has tended much to maintain public confidence in the department during a time of difficulty and trial.

Results such as these will give self-satisfaction to Lord Stanley, and will be of benefit to his successor; but they will in a short time seem so much a matter of course that any merit which belongs to them will soon be forgotten. There are, however, acts of Lord Stanley during his brief administration which will be of longer memory; and yet, on this simple personal conduct of his office so much has really depended. In appreciation of the services of the great benefactors of their country who have suppressed the late revolt, Lord Stanley has exerted himself to obtain honourable mention and the accustomed public rewards. His appointments have conferred honour on himself by their discrimination of merit and utter disregard of family or party considerations. The nominations to his council and his government, of such men as Sir John Lawrence, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Sir Proby Cautley, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and others of eminence, have given confidence to the public, and will produce lasting benefits to India and England.

These, too, will be forgotten, for the men will die—and national gratitude has but a narrow memory—but India will long continue to remind the metropolitan country of what Lord Stanley has done. There is one measure alone which it has been truly said will make Lord Stanley's name remembered, and that is, the enfranchisement of the soil of India, by allowing in Bengal the zemindari tenure to be commuted, and a fee-simple title to be obtained to the waste lands of the mountain and the plain. These necessary concessions have been long resisted by Indian statesmen, and we at home can scarcely conceive the prejudice raised against them. They, however, constitute one foundation for the regeneration of India, by giving its people what in ages they have never had, a certain and not a precarious property in its soil, and a security for the application of capital to its improvement. Already this has communicated an energy to operations, which will speedily be felt in the advance-

ment of the people and in the improvement of the treasury.

If there has not yet been time for the full effect to be felt of Lord Stanley's measures for the development of the resources of India and for the restoration of its finances, embarrassed by unsound administration and the fearful crisis of the revolt, at least he will leave the treasury with no resource diminished, with new resources added, and with large economies in operation; and in the course of a few years the progress of these measures alone will ensure the stability of the Indian exchequer. He has had the boldness to raise loans at home to give India the benefit of the English market, and to impose more taxes in India, but the prejudices of Indian statesmanship afford no willing or ready aid to the prosecution of these measures. Lord Stanley has been more restrained by these circumstances than by the state of the finances, and has been impeded in his endeavours to promote those measures of enterprise which are indispensable to create and supply resources for India.

In giving way to the demands of his council, he has still managed to provide for the extension of the public works of India. As they have affirmed that the completion of the presidential system of railways is an indispensable experiment to ascertain whether railways will pay in India as they have done in every part of the world, he has urged the immediate completion of the works; but he has further countenanced the extension of the Calcutta system, the opening of the Mutlah, the communications with Darjeeling, the formation of railways in Oude, and the increase of river navigation throughout the north. A bold indication of his policy is the grant of a guarantee to the Madras Irrigation Company as an encouragement to this class of enterprise and to cotton cultivation. The arrangement made with the Madras Government for freer action in matters of local improvement and of public works, is the example of a decentralising policy in India, and of the establishment of local and efficient government, in which he has confirmed the Punjab sub-presidency, and on a like model has reorganised the North-west Provinces.

In the reconstitution of the army on a European basis, and the encouragement of colonisation, he has again had to yield to the expression of official opinion; but though he has been unable to carry out these two great measures, he has not abandoned them, as their opponents have required. By sanctioning the resumption of Mr. Ewart's Colonisation Committee, a degree of attention has been obtained for the hill regions and settlements of India which secures their advancement. Month after month new ranges are explored, towns and villages founded, and plantations extended; so that the foundations of English colonies extend throughout India. By the appointment of the Indian Army Commission, the supporters of an organisation of native rebels for the purposes of patronage, and at the cost of revolt, have had to record their opinions, and the evidence is against a native army; so that, although the question may be paltered with for a time, yet the progress of the police system, and the determination of the English people, will ultimately bring the matter to a satisfactory adjustment. The nomination of the Army Sanitary Commission is another great measure working to the same result in another way; for the evidence will show that the health of the Europeans can only be effectively maintained in the hills, and hence the extension of the hill cantonments will be stimulated and colonisation encouraged. Thus, whether Lord Stanley himself take charge of the required measures, or do not, he has effectually provided for their prosecution.

Much that has here been referred to is not fully realised, because its realisation is now in progress and must be the result of years; but Lord Stanley has already enrolled his name among the benefactors of India, with Wellesley, Hastings, Bentinck, Dalhousie, the Lawrences, and that illustrious band of whom we dare only to refer to some, for it enrols so many; and Lord Stanley has this singular glory, that he is the first of the administrators in England who has given himself a name in India beside such men. By him such glory must be esteemed a noble reward, and although his tenure of office has been fleeting, for years and years he will have the heartfelt satisfaction of seeing the fruition of measures by which he has hastened the progress and secured the welfare of the many millions of India.

INDIAN NOTES.

The first news for India is a ministerial crisis—the necessary attribute of a free country—which has excited hopes, fears, and discussions in Europe, and will undoubtedly do so in India. The consequence of the crisis is a change in the presidency of the India Board, unless Lord Stanley would consent to waive the traditional obligations of party, and serve under the new ministry. The offer may perhaps be made to him, but there is this little difficulty in the way, that whatever offer any Premier may make no Secretary of the Treasury will consent or afford to give up the patronage appertaining to the office, and which, whoever may be the President, his hungry claimants want the disposal of. We very much question, therefore, whether those who entertain any such hope have the remotest prospect of its fulfilment.

The inconvenience of such a change at this moment is very great, for the government of India is in process of transition, and there is now an end to a settled policy for a long while. The new President will most likely take up the threads of the current arrangements, but disorganisation and hesitation will infallibly do their work. The news of an impending ministerial crisis reaching India paralyses many a plan of reform and many a public work. It is thought Lord Stanley may favourably receive it, but what will be the sentiments of Lord A. or Mr. B.? Lord A. has an objection to planters, to missionaries, to municipalities, to education, to everything in the way of improvement; and Mr. B. has strong notions on other points; so that the worthy projector, however high in rank, may find himself snubbed. Then there is the whole stock of intrigues founded on the prospect of Lords A., B., C. and D., and Messrs. E., F. and G. getting into power; applications forwarded to Europe for staff appointments and snug berths; and all the contingencies of personal changes.

These inconveniences have been most bitterly felt in the colonies, and they will now be felt in India, although there are strong bulwarks of the bureaucracy in India and of the like body at home. The inconvenience is grave, but we cannot say we regret, seeing what has taken place in the colonies, where one course of remedy has been to strengthen the local governments, so that now a ministerial crisis here produces small effect, but it must be long ere India can obtain anything in the shape of representative government, and it must accordingly feel the more strongly the personal effects of ministerial changes.

When we come to look a little more carefully at the matter the evil is not so monstrous as at first sight it seems; for India, if not under party government, has been always under personal and individual influences. Whence those great Indian families, who rule India more effectually than the dynasties of Timour or Seavage?—whence the monopoly of medical appointments by Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen M.D.'s?—whence so many northern names in the muster rolls? Quietly India had become the domain of an oligarchy, and very quietly these matters were managed; for the hierarchy was fast attaining the harmony of a happy family, but now there will be these periodical changes, much more important than the periodical appointment of a Governor-General or Commander-in-Chief, and the whole of Indian affairs will be sifted by the contending factions. In minor matters, and some large ones, great inconvenience will be felt, but on the whole, India will gain, as it has already gained, by obtaining a greater share of the attention of the English public.

There is some little comfort that, during these times of difficulty, the submarine telegraph has been successfully laid from Suez to Aden, communicating with Alexandria. We regret to say that the line connecting with Constantinople has, for the time, failed, in consequence of a breakage. It will be remembered that this part of the undertaking has further suffered from the misconduct of the Government in entering into a convention to place the communication with India in the hands of the Austrian Government, and now their route by way of Trieste is stopped.

The ministerial crisis may produce another inconvenience in delaying Mr. Ewart's Committee on Colonisation, the sittings of which are proposed to be resumed, and the continuance of the reports of which is a matter of great moment to the progress of India. It is only under the stimulus of these

investigations that the prosecution of systematic colonisation can be effected, for although something has been done in the disposal of the waste lands of Oude, the colonisation of the hills is practically languishing. Except a branch surveyed to the Neilgherries, nothing is being done for railway communication with the hills, so that the cantonments there are virtually useless, and troops cannot be stationed there, nor can settlers conveniently get to them. Some few new sites have been discovered by casual survey, and some new sanatoria allowed to be opened on a small scale, but literally and truly the matter is left to private enterprise, and to enterprise so very private, that the progress is small, and the thanks due to the Government of the smallest. Some of the members of the Government are still indisposed to colonisation, and quite disposed to represent that its supporters want to send Dorsetshire labourers and their wives and families to earn eight shillings a month in India. The Indian officials are not yet awakened to the importance of the subject, or they purposely throw difficulties in the way because all those who advocate a native army and hold appointments in it, see with the greatest dissatisfaction the course of measures which must result in abolishing the native armies, and placing India under the safeguard of English soldiers, militia and volunteers, with only native unarmed police, under English superintendence in the plains, and controlled by the English civil population of the cities. The creed of the old Indian is a native army, and the perfection of the native army is an irregular corps with a lieutenant officiating as colonel, and drawing a colonel's pay and allowances, and two subalterns to assist him, on double pay. This is the real beauty of an irregular cavalry corps, in the eyes of its advocates, and another rebellion will be readily risked for its enjoyment.

Colonisation must, however, advance, and we have constantly to report facts in its favour. We have now to notice from Madras that the Government there is taking measures to supply its deficiencies of sanitarial establishments. An experiment has been sanctioned to test the capabilities of Galee Purvattum as a sanatorium for troops living in the northern division. While the Madras Commander-in-Chief was at Waltair he appointed a committee, of which the Inspector-General of Hospitals was the president, to search for a suitable site in that neighbourhood, as we then announced. It was in consequence of the advice of Mr. Fane, M.C.S., that the expedition proceeded at once to Galee Purvattum. Here the highest elevation reached by Dr. McPherson was 5,300ft., but unfortunately there was no plateau suitable for the required purpose. Such, however, has been found of sufficient extent for the wing of a regiment, with abundant water supply within easy reach, and still at the considerable elevation of 5,100 feet. The direct distance of Galee Purvattum from Waltair is fifty miles, and from the sea forty miles, being one of the highest points of the Vindhya mountains, the dividing range between the Ganges and the Norbudda. The capability of this place for English troops will now be tested.

The other site which has been examined is in the Anamalai hills, in the same presidency, which, as we have mentioned, was explored by an expedition organised by the Conservator of Forests and Inspector-General of Hospitals, starting from Ootacamund, in the Neilgherries, on the 9th Oct. These hills had only once before been visited by Europeans, namely, Mr. Willoughby Jackson, M.C.S., and Capt. Michael, M.N.I. In the new expedition, although undertaken on an unfavourable period, and restrained by the weather, important results were obtained, and since then Capt. Beddome has succeeded in reaching the highest point, which is 9,000 feet above the sea. The report of the expedition states the existence of abundance of useful timber, and of large tracts of land suitable for coffee and tea planting, and now occupied by wild beasts. Major Hamilton, 21st Regt. M.N.I., contributed some valuable drawings of the beautiful scenery, which is said to be most attractive to Europeans.

The mail again affords evidence of the activity of Sir Charles Trevelyan in his energetic career of administrative reform. What we are inclined to class as highly as anything is the attention he bestows on the natives. We lately reported some acceptable arrangements, and now learn that he has introduced into the Madras presidency Dr. Wm.

Bentinck's system of honorary distinctions, namely: for Hindoos, the titles of Rai, Rae, Bahadoor, Rai or Rae Bahadoor, Rajah, Rajah Bahadoor, and Maharajah; and for Mahomedans, Khan, Bahadoor Khan Bahadoor, Bahadoor Jung and Nawab. All letters of the governor to natives of India are to be written in English according to certain forms suited to the rank of the parties, such as My Friend, My dear Friend, &c., and ending, Your sincere Friend, &c. It is rightly observed that these titles, in conformity with the presence of the Court of Delhi are quite in accordance with native usages and feelings. In the middle ages they were an important part of the paraphernalia of each chancery, but now only in Germany does the regard for them prevail over the bother, for our beloved Queen can only on special occasions address Her Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin, or Her Trusty and Well-beloved, and so-forth. Sir Charles has likewise resolved to throw open the grounds of Grundy Park every Monday afternoon, when the Artillery band plays.

He had likewise taken in hand the department of Public Works, sent out all the superintending engineers into their respective districts to control their subordinates, metamorphosed the Chief Engineer into Secretary to Government in the department of Public Works, which will civilise him to some extent, and deprive him of his military notions, and founded a new department for audit of public works expenditure. As an aid to these operations, an engineering college is to be founded at Madras on the plan of that at Roorkee, but we hope that in time the Roorkee system will be fully carried out, and the college placed in a healthier and more comfortable situation than Madras.

It is, however, of very little good forming departments for public works, without funds are provided for the expenditure, and at this moment the public are little aware that, so far as new undertakings are concerned, the department of Public Works for India is virtually at a standstill from the financial imbecility of the Government, which has been frightened out of affording the requisite supplies for reproductive works. Sir Charles Trevelyan refused to undertake his government with his hands so tied, and he has obtained from Lord Stanley authority to expend a certain amount without reference to the general government of India, and he will only have occasion to refer to them if his demands exceed these limits.

All, therefore, that, by economy and contrivance, he can screw out of the allotted sum set apart for the Madras expenditure will be available for such public works as he chooses to set in hand at once, without having the trouble of correspondence and delay. He has already persuaded Sir Patrick Grant to make several reforms in the army, and it is provided that, in consideration of the organisation of the police in the Mofussil, the native army shall be reduced gradually, for which purpose recruiting is at once stopped till the regiments are brought down from sixty havildars, sixty naks, and 1,000 sepoys, to 100 native non-commissioned officers and 800 sepoys. It is supposed this will in the end reduce 12,000 men.

The Commander-in-Chief likewise recommends the abolition of a number of extra staff appointments—as Assistant Adjutant-General and Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Queen's Forces, and Second Aide-de-camp. All these measures will lessen the drain on the Madras treasury.

The Governor is, however, by no means neglectful of the defences, for, instead of pulling down old Fort St. George at Madras, and building another of the same obsolete model at a cost of 46,000L, he has determined to throw down the sea face of the old fort, which intercepts the sea breeze and makes the barracks unhealthy, and to replace it by earthworks, mounting thereon 160 Armstrong rifled cannon ordered from England. For further protection of the coast from the French, to whom it has been a favourite point of assault, 140 other rifled cannon are to be placed at various points along the coast. Officers have been named to undertake the works.

It appears by a Parliamentary return, that the total number of inhabited houses in England and Wales in 1851 was 3,278,039, inhabited by 17,927,009 persons. The number of houses rated to the relief of the poor in the metropolis, at Lady-day, in 1850, was as follows:—London (City) 18,682; Finsbury, 38,298; Marylebone, 42,720; Tower Hamlets, 85,513; and Westminster, 20,987.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN THE EAST.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily News*, writing from Jerusalem, describes the pomp and circumstance of the Grand Duke Constantine's recent visit to the holy places, and concludes thus:—"The presents which the imperial pilgrim has left behind almost exceed belief in their amount,—among servants, policemen, soldiers, officers, and sheikhs. Such has been the visit of the Grand Duke Constantine. The scene is now shifted, the exhibition over, but there will be permanent effects which will issue in grave results. I have one more incident to relate, which forms a pretty sequel to the above. It has always been usual on our Queen's birthday for the Pacha and the various consuls to pay an official visit to the English consul, in full uniform, and for a royal salute to be fired by the city guns. This year the consuls paid their respects as usual, but no guns were fired and the visit of the Pacha was omitted. It appears, however, that an insignificant person from his excellency called in plain clothes upon our consul, with an intimation that he had received orders from Constantinople to decline the salute, and authorising him not to pay his visit in person. How this personage was received by Mr. Finn I cannot say, but he is a gentleman who knows how to resent in a becoming manner any insult offered to the flag he so well represents. It is an outrage that would hardly have occurred in Lord Stratford's days, and will, it is to be hoped, be taken up by the authorities at home. Was it for this that England's best blood was spilled like water in the Crimea?"

AMERICAN VIEW OF EUROPEAN POLITICS.

THE New York papers contain the following summary of despatches from United States ministers in Europe:—"Letters, official and private, which have just been received from our minister at Vienna, throw some additional light upon the peculiar and perilous condition of affairs existing throughout the Austrian dominions, and also in regard to the embarrassments and difficulties under which she labours to raise funds to prosecute the war. 'It is well known,' he says, 'to every one who has resided for any length of time at her capital, that she has been on the verge of bankruptcy for some time, and that she has been in the habit, and is doing the same thing now, of resorting to every expedient known to nations to procure funds to avert that which, sooner or later, must overtake her. Great distrust is exhibited on the part of her subjects—and, it is alleged, by some of her ministers—as to the propriety of rushing headlong into a general war, when it might have been averted, provided she had manifested a proper and forbearing spirit. Great depression,' he says, 'exists in all branches of business. The reported secret treaty of alliance between France and Russia, when it was announced at Vienna, produced quite a sensation.' Mr. Dallas states that great activity prevails in England throughout all the various departments, and warlike preparations of immense magnitude are being prosecuted with vigour and urgency. Never, he says, were such preparations made by any power as are now going on. Everything that can float upon water is undergoing repair, and will soon be in readiness for active service. Unparalleled activity prevails in all the British dockyards; indeed, it is the opinion of leading statesmen that, should the war continue, England will not long remain neutral. She fears France, and looks upon the Emperor with a jealous eye. Mr. Mason says that the Emperor has a stronger hold upon the affections of the people of France than he ever had before, and they evince a determination to stand by him at all hazards, and prosecute the war to the bitter end. Mr. Preston states that considerable feeling was manifested at Madrid, growing out of the belligerent aspect of affairs throughout Europe. The sympathies of the people were with Sardinia, and the Emperor's course meets the hearty approval of the people."

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN PORTUGAL.

THE Osborne, with the Prince of Wales, arrived in the Tagus on Sunday the 5th. A notice of his departure from Cadiz had been received by the Portuguese Government the previous evening, and everything had accordingly been prepared for his reception. When the yacht passed Belem Castle a royal salute was fired from that fortress and from the vessels of war in the harbour, which hoisted the English flag at the main. The Osborne anchored opposite the Old Packet Stairs, and our minister, Mr. Howard, went on board, accompanied by the members of the legation. The Duke de Terceira, who was deputed by the King to receive the Prince, soon appeared alongside in the vast gilded barge which is specially reserved for great occasions. As soon as the royal barge touched the stairs, the Prince of Wales, the Duke de Terceira, Major Bruce,

Mr. Howard, and others landed, the Algarvois tossed their oars and gave *vivas*, the vigour of which was no doubt proportionate to the amount of largess they expected to receive; but after all your southern "Viva" lacks the strength and bottom of the English "Hurrah"; and this was amply testified when the Britons in the Arsenal came in with three-times-three and one cheer more, in a style which awoke the astonishment of the Portuguese. The Prince smiled when these unmistakeable English cheers broke upon his ear, and seemed to recognise them as old friends. His Royal Highness, who wore the uniform of a colonel of the Guards, and the blue ribbon of the Garter, looked remarkably well, manly, and brown by the fervid sun of Andalusia. The Prince arrived at the Necessidades, and was received by the King and Queen, Don Fernando, and the rest of the royal family. Next day the Prince of Wales and the King and Queen of Portugal drove through the principal streets of the capital, and also inspected the Tower of Belem. An address to his Royal Highness, signed by all the principal British residents, is lying at the Consulate. The Prince, before departing, will visit Mafra, Cintra, and all points of interest.

FACTS AND SCRAPS.

The will of Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart., has been administered to. The personality is estimated at over two millions sterling. The real estates are spoken of as being of an equal amount with the personality.

Dr. Guy, of King's College Hospital, London, has been appointed by Mr. Secretary Estcourt, medical superintendent of Millbank Penitentiary, in place of Dr. Baily, resigned.

The election auditor for Norfolk has just made his return of the expenses incurred by Lieutenant-Colonel Coke, M.P., at the late election. The hon. member obtained his election for the modest sum of £73 7s., although, when he contested the same constituency twelve months since, his disbursements were officially returned at upwards of £3,000.

The steamer Roanoke is expected at New York with the Japanese ambassador.

Mr. J. P. Grant has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and it was reported that Mr. Beadon will succeed Mr. Grant in the Legislative Council, Mr. Beadon himself being succeeded by Mr. Devereux.

The *Saturday Review* says—"It was long understood that Mr. Crossley, or some representative of a great northern constituency, was to second the amendment on the Address. But we felt certain it would not be so. The Whigs have not yet descended to manufacturers. Mr. Whitbread was a brewer, and a brewer has therefore a position in the party. But they draw the line at brewers."

The performances of the Victoria-park People's Week-day Band have commenced from four till six in the afternoon; and if not successful in respect of its financial returns, are perfectly so in regard to numbers. The Prince Consort, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord John Manners, the Lord Mayor, and Sir Benjamin Hall are the patrons.

The Nova Scotia Telegraph Company and the Associated Press of New York have quarrelled, and the latter are now compelled to have their despatches conveyed to Sackville by horse express, and therefore do not get their news from England so quickly as formerly.

THE ENTRY INTO MILAN.—An eye-witness writes:—"As the Piedmontese regiments defiled you might see ladies of high rank leave their carriages, and with tears in their eyes anxiously ask for tidings of their sons or of their brothers. Happily for them the Austrian statements soon turned out to be false. When the *Te Deum* was over the Emperor rode to the Villa Reale, and the King to the Palazzo Busca. The popular rejoicing continued till a sad procession began. It was formed by the wounded of Magenta, who were carried from the station to the hospital. You might then have seen counts and marquises carrying in litters the wounded Zouaves and Bersaglieri. You would have seen more than 200 equipages of the noblest and wealthiest families of the town waiting to convey the wounded soldiers, who were about to change their hard hospital beds for soft and easy ones. The palaces of nobles and bankers were thrown open to the troops, and tables laid in a princely fashion for the new comers. It was impossible for soldiers or officers to make the proprietors of cafés and hotels receive payment for refreshments. Money was very freely distributed amongst the wounded by ladies and gentlemen. A deputation of rich and influential people was sent to the King, begging him to have the loan ordered by the Austrians still raised. Forty millions of francs were thus subscribed before evening. While these exciting scenes were still going on the proclamation of the Emperor was published."

On the resignation of Lord Chelmsford there will be five ex-chancellors, namely, Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, St. Leonards, Cranworth, and Chelmsford, each drawing 5,000*l.* per annum.

Mr. Charles, an old and respected citizen of St. Louis, was shot and mortally wounded in the street, on the morning of the third, by a man named Thornton. The greatest difficulty had been found to prevent the mob from lynching Thornton.

The Milanese are now beginning to give full vent to their wit, and every print shop is full of caricatures of the Austrians, especially of Gyulai; and a number of boys are now perambulating the streets with doggerel verses in Milanese, crying out, "L'ultimo testamento del porco Gyulai!"

The Piedmontese journals are full of addresses of adhesion to the Sardinian government, voted by various municipalities of Lombardy, all expressive of joy at being delivered from Austrian rule.

At the inquest on the body of the young woman, Rebecca Porter, who met her death in a quarrel between herself and paramour at Penny Stratford, Bucks, several witnesses were examined, and the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the accused, John Inskip. He was accordingly committed for trial at the next Midsummer assizes.

Lola Montes has delivered her last lecture in London, previous to her departure for the provinces. It was entitled "Strong Minded Women of Different Ages of the World," and she also gave an amusing account of the "Women's rights movements in America."

Disastrous news has reached Washington of the state of Arizona and Sonora. Depredations are committed there in open day by Indians, and marauding bands of Mexican outlaws.

F. R. Magenis, Esq., a yachtsman, has presented the sum of 100*l.* to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. Two or three years ago Mr. Magenis liberally assisted the society in stationing on a dangerous point of the coast a lifeboat, which has since been instrumental, during some fearful storms, in rescuing sixteen persons from an inevitable death by shipwreck.

The lack of water is severely felt in various parts of Scotland, and the pure liquid has actually been sent in butts from Glasgow, per steamer, to certain parts of the coast which formerly imported nothing in barrel save beer and brown stout.

Advices have reached the navy department at Washington that the public mind at Buenos Ayres was in a feverish condition on account of the expected invasion of that province by Urquiza, the President of the Argentine Confederation.

VALUE OF BUILDING LAND.—It does not appear that the Continental war has at all affected the sale or value of land for building purposes. There has been recently a large demand for plots on the various estates of the Conservative Land Society, than for a considerable time past, and the Society under those circumstances has recommenced the allotment of new estates. Towards the end of the month the Weymouth Park estate situated at the junction of the Great Western and South Western Railway Stations, will be offered for sale in 301 plots, the highest priced plot being 1,671*l.* 6s., and the lowest 50*l.* 3s., making an aggregate of 27,200*l.* No sooner was the plan showing the division of the plots issued, than early rights of choice were in immediate request, and the earliest rights for priority of selection fetched from 50*l.* to 25*l.* premium each.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH GIBRALTAR.—The *Daily News* announces that Government have entered into arrangements for laying down, as speedily as possible, a telegraphic cable direct from Falmouth to Gibraltar—a distance of 1,100 nautical miles. Tenders will shortly be invited for the manufacture of the requisite length of cable. Meanwhile, the Gutta Percha Company are already engaged in preparing the covering for it. The engineers charged with the carrying out of this important Government undertaking are Mr. Gisborne and his associates, and it is believed that by August next considerable progress will have been made. With regard to the motives of Government in thus departing from the ordinary practice of employing the agency of a public company, some curiosity will be felt. Messages on the service of the State will of course have priority over all others, but it is surmised that the authorities may perhaps contemplate handing over the line, when completed, to be worked or leased by a public company, or other parties. A decided defect is involved, however, in the existing arrangement that the cable shall contain only one wire, the more especially as, although the line is at present to be carried only to Gibraltar, its ultimate extension to Malta and Alexandria, thence to form a junction with the wires to India, is certain and not remote.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, June 25:—
Monday, June 20. Open at 11. FIRST DAY of the
HANDEL COMMEMORATION FESTIVAL.—The
MESSIAH. To commence at 1 o'clock.

Wednesday, June 22. Open at 11. SECOND DAY of
the HANDEL COMMEMORATION FESTIVAL.—TE
DEUM and SELECTIONS. To commence at 1 o'clock.

Friday, June 24. Open at 11. THIRD and LAST DAY
of the HANDEL COMMEMORATION FESTIVAL.—
ISRAEL IN EGYPT. To commence at 1 o'clock.

Tuesday and Thursday, open at 10.
Admission free by Season Tickets, or on payment of
One Shilling; Children under twelve, Sixpence.

Saturday, open at 10.
Admission free by Season Tickets, or on payment of
Half-a-Crown; Children under twelve, One Shilling.

Sunday, open at 1:30, to Shareholders, gratuitously, by
tickets.

The new Season Tickets, price One and Two Guineas each,
available to 30th April, 1860, may now be had at the Crystal
Palace, at 2, Exeter-hall, and at the usual agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

HANDEL COMMEMORATION FESTIVAL.

This great Musical Festival, the preparations for which
have been in progress for the past three years, will be held
as follows:—

Full Rehearsal, Saturday .. 18 June, commencing at 11.
Messiah .. Monday .. 20 .. One
To Deum, &c. Wednesday 22 .. " .. One
Israel in Egypt, Friday .. 24 .. " .. One

A considerable portion of the Orchestra has been re-con-
structed and greatly enlarged and improved. It now
presents a clear frontage of two hundred and sixteen
feet, or double the diameter of the dome of St. Paul's
Cathedral.

The Musical Arrangements are under the direction of the
Committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society, the Performers
—Professors and Amateurs—having been selected with the
greatest care from the principal Orchestras, and from the
leading Choral Societies, the Cathedral Choirs, and Musical
Institutions of this and other countries. It will afford
some idea of the extent of the Gigantic Orchestra, which
will be assembled for this memorable occasion—an occasion
which will not recur for a century—to state, that it will
comprise 242 Violins and Violas, 120 Violoncellos and Double
Basses, with about 100 Wind and other Instruments, which,
with about 2,700 Choralists, will form an aggregate con-
siderably beyond Three Thousand Performers.

Solo Vocalists.

Mdme. CLARA NOVELLO | Mr. SIMS REEVES
Miss DOLBY | Signor BELLETTI.

Conductor, Mr. COSTA.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

To the Rehearsal—By Two Guinea Season Tickets, free;
or by One Guinea Season Tickets and payment of Half-a-
Crown; by Day Ticket, Half-a-Guinea. The whole of the
area will be open to holders of the preceding tickets. Re-
served Seats will be provided in the Galleries only at Half-
a-Crown extra.

To the Performances—Numbered Stalls, Two and a Half
Guineas the Set, or One Guinea Single Tickets. (A few of
the Front Seats of the Gallery and Raised Seats in the Area
at Five Guineas the Set, or Two Guineas for Single Tickets.
Unnumbered Reserved Seats Twenty-five Shillings the Set,
or Single Tickets Half-a-Guinea.

Tickets for the Naves—Five Shillings each day. Imme-
diate application for Tickets of either class is requisite.
Separate approaches will be provided for each class of
Tickets, and, to prevent inconvenience to visitors, the au-
dience arrangements will be under the management of 200
experienced stewards from the Sacred Harmonic Society
and other quarters.

Tickets, and Plans of Seats, and full particulars, on per-
sonal or written application, may be had at the Crystal
Palace, or at Exeter Hall, Cheques or Post-office Orders
(the latter at the Chief Office) to be made payable to the
order of George Grove, Esq., Secretary of the Crystal Palace
Company.

By order,
GEO. GROVE, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION.

The Subscription Lists for this year will be CLOSED on
THURSDAY, 21st July.

The DRAWING for the PRIZES will take place at the
Crystal Palace on the following THURSDAY, viz., the
28th July, commencing at Two o'clock, when the Report of
the Council and a statement of accounts will be submitted
to the Subscribers, who will have free admittance to the
Palace and Grounds that day, upon presenting their sub-
scription receipt for the year.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)
Mr. Charles Mathews and Mrs. Charles Mathews, having
commenced their third engagement at this theatre since
their arrival from America, will appear every evening.

Monday, June 20th, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and
Friday (for the last few nights), to commence at 7
o'clock, with the Comedy of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Characters by Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Compton, and
Mr. Buckstone; Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mrs. Wilkins, and
Miss Reynolds.

After which (on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday only)
USED UP. Sir Charles Coldstream, Mr. C. Mathews.

On Tuesday and Friday, after the Comedy (for two
nights only) THE CRITIC. Puff and Sir Fretful Plagiarist,
Mr. C. Mathews.

Concluding every evening with the WATER WITCHES.
On Saturday next, June 25th, a New and Original Comedy,
in three acts, entitled THE ELECTION, written by Tom
Taylor, Esq. Characters by Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr.
Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. W. Farrow, Mr. Rogers, Mr.
Clark, Mr. Bird, Mrs. Charles Mathews, and Miss Fanny
Wright, with COOLAS A CUCUMBER, and the WATER
WITCHES.

Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN
WATER-COLOURS.

The TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this
Society is now OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near
St. James's Palace. Admission 1s. Season tickets, 5s.
JAMES FAIRLEY, Sec.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA—DRURY LANE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTOR, Mr. E. T. SMITH.
Madlle. PICCOLOMINI having returned from America,
after a most successful tour, the director has the highest
gratification in announcing her first appearance on Monday
next, June 20th, and, in order that the utmost support
should be afforded to this eminent artiste, he has in addition
to his already powerful company, retained the services of
Signor Belart and Signor Vialetti, who will have the honour
of appearing in conjunction with the renowned Mdles.
Titens, Guarducci, Lemaire, Brambilla; Signori Mongini,
Badioli, Fagotti, Varini, and Giuglini, in the following
popular operas during the ensuing week:—

ON MONDAY—LA TRAVIATA.

PICCOLOMINI AND GIUGLINI.

Violetta Valery, Madlle. Piccolomini; Annina, Madlle.
Dell'Anese; Flora Bervoix, Madame Gramaglia; Germont
Giorgio, Signor Badioli; Gastone, Signor Mercuriali; Il
Barone Duphol, Signor Dinelli; Marchese d'Obigny, Signor
Ponti; Giuseppe, Signor Annoni; Medico, Signor Castelli;
Alfredo, Signor Giuglini.

ON TUESDAY—LES HUGUENOTS

TITIENS AND GIUGLINI.

Valentina, Madlle. Titens; Margarita de Valois, Madlle.
Brambilla; Dama d'Onore, Madlle. Dell'Anese; Urbano,
Madlle. Lemaire; Marcello, Signor Marini; Il Conte di San
Bris, Signor Lanzoni; Il Conte di Nevers, Signor Fagotti;
Mern, Signor Castelli; Tavannes, Signor Annoni; De Retz,
Signor Dinelli; Guardiano di Notte, Signor Romilli; De
Cosse, Signor Mercuriali; Raoul di Nangis, Signor
Giuglini.

ON WEDNESDAY—FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.

PICCOLOMINI.

Tonio, Signor Belart (his first appearance); Sulpizio, Signor
Vialetti (his first appearance); Iacano, Signor Mercuriali;
Ortenso, Signor Castelli; Caporale, Signor Dinelli; La
Marchesa, Madame Gramaglia; La Duchesa, Madlle. Dell'
Anese; Maria, Madlle. Piccolomini.

ON THURSDAY—IL DON GIOVANNI

TITIENS, PICCOLOMINI, AND GIUGLINI.

Donna Anna, Madlle. Titens; Donna Elvira, Madlle.
Vancori; Zerlina, Madlle. Piccolomini; Don Giovanni,
Signor Badioli; Leporello, Signor Marini; Il Commendatore
Signor Lanzoni; Massetto, Signor Castelli; Don Ottavio,
Signor Giuglini.

ON FRIDAY—A FAVOURITE OPERA,

In which all the artistes will appear.

On SATURDAY—(by general desire) IL TROVATORE.
With its powerful cast, Titens, Guarducci, Badioli, and
Giuglini.

Directors of music and conductors, Signor Benedict and
Signor Arditi.

Every evening, in the BALLETS, the following artists
will appear:—Madlle. Amina Boschetti, M. Vaudris,
Madlles. Morlacchi, Pasquale, Mathet, and Gorilla.
Dress Circle 7s.; second circle and amphitheatre, 5s.;
pit, 3s. 6d.; galleries, 2s. and 1s. Boxes, stalls, pit, and
gallery tickets, at the box-office, from ten to six daily.

Mr. E. T. Smith trusts it will be conceded he has more
than fulfilled all his pledges, and that he may justly boast
of having produced the first lyrical troupe in the world at
one-half the opera-house prices of admission.

A new system of ventilation has been adopted, which will
ensure to the public the utmost amount of comfort.

Mr. SMITH'S BENEFIT takes place on the 6th of July,
and solicits the patronage of his friends and subscribers.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF KING HENRY THE
FIFTH.

Which will be withdrawn after Saturday, 9th July, NEVER
TO BE REPEATED UNDER THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT.

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

To conclude with the new Farce, in one Act, entitled IF
THE CAP FITS.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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

Monday, and during the week, will be performed the
new and ORIGINAL COMEDY, by Tom Taylor,
Esq., entitled NINE POINTS OF THE LAW. Char-
acters by Messrs. Addison, G. Vining, H. Wigan, and W.
Gordon; Mesdames Cottrell and Stirling.

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

To conclude with RETAINED FOR THE DE-
FENCE. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, G.
Cooke, H. Wigan, H. Cooper, and Miss Cottrell.
Commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Second week of the Burlesque Italian Opera.

Open every night at 8; the usual day representation every
Saturday afternoon at 3. Dress Stalls, numbered and
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 5.

RUMOURED RETURN OF NAPOLEON III.

There are rumours in military circles that the
Emperor's return to Paris may be looked for soon;
and that, perhaps, Marshal Pelissier will get the
command-in-chief of the Army of Italy. There are
two reasons adduced for this. One is that the for-
mation of a corps of observation on the Upper
Rhine has been resolved upon, which would imply
the necessity of the Emperor placing himself in a
position to control the movements of both armies,
which could only be done from Paris. The
other reason adduced is, that negotiations are again
in train. Both versions may be well founded.

Another rumour current is that MacMahon is to
take the command of the Italian army in the Em-
peror's absence. As Canrobert and Bugey
D'Almeida are both the seniors in the service, this
decision is reported to have already created a certain
amount of discontent.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening, June 17th.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION.

IN the HOUSE of LORDS the Earl of DERBY said that,
after the decision the House of Commons had arrived at,
no alternative was left to the Government but to tender
her Majesty its resignation, as the result of the vote of
want of confidence. With respect to his noble friend, the
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, after a perusal
of the papers he had laid on the table relative to the war,
it would be found that he had carried out as far as possi-
ble the statement in her Majesty's speech, that every
effort had been made to maintain peace, and
also preserve a strict and impartial neutrality.
He (Lord Derby) had that afternoon just returned
from thanking her Majesty for the confidence she had
placed in him, and taking leave of her as First Minister
of the Crown. Before he sat down he would take that
opportunity to refer to an event which had given him
great pain. Their lordships must feel that if there was
any circumstance that should be kept inviolable, it was
the conversation between the Sovereign and statesmen
during what was called a Ministerial crisis. His surprise
and pain was caused by seeing on Monday morning in
the columns of the Times, that which purported to be a
lengthened account of what took place between her
Majesty and the noble earl opposite (Granville). He
acquitted the noble lord of any want of judgment in the
matter, but there had been some who must have been in
the confidence of the noble earl who had most grossly
abused it. He would not further occupy their
lordships at this moment than to say that it would be a
pleasure to him to give the Ministry, of which he, the
noble earl, formed a part, on every occasion possible his
cordial assistance and support. He should therefore
move as a matter of convenience to the noble earl, that
the House at its rising should adjourn till Tuesday next.
—Earl GRANVILLE said he regretted the circumstance
as much as the noble lord, and he hoped he would believe
that he (Earl Granville) was as much surprised as he
was. After he had waited on her Majesty and received
her most gracious command to form an administration he
certainly had mentioned the circumstance to a few politi-
cal friends, and he now very much regretted he had
not observed greater reserve. He begged to thank the
noble lord for the sentiments he had expressed with
respect to the Government of his noble friend.—Lord
BROUGHAM implored the new Ministry to observe a
strict neutrality with regard to both France, Austria, and
Sardinia.

The motion for the adjournment of the House was then
agreed to.

IN the HOUSE of COMMONS after a question respect-
ing civil establishments in India had been answered by
Lord STANLEY, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER
said—I think it is only respectful to the House that I
should formally announce, what they already know,
namely, that in consequence of the late vote the House
was pleased to arrive at, Lord Derby and his colleagues
felt it their duty to tender their resignation. Her
Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept that resig-
nation of their offices. We, therefore, hold office
only until our successors are appointed; and I am
enabled to state that the noble lord the member for
Tiverton received instructions to form a Ministry which
I am also enabled to state he has succeeded in doing.
I think it would be most convenient to the noble lord
that the House should adjourn till Tuesday next, when
the new writs can be issued, and if any further adjourn-
ment be necessary it can be used by our successors in
office. Mr. Disraeli concluded by moving that the House
at its rising do adjourn till Tuesday next.

The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned
at five o'clock.

THE WAR.

The Turin correspondent of the Times says:—The
real campaign will be in Eastern Lombardy, not in
Eastern Piedmont. The Austrians hold lines which
they have spent years in strengthening—a position
which, naturally formidable, has been rendered yet
more so by the application to it of every resource
of the engineer's art, and will fight on ground
perfectly familiar to them, provided with every appli-
cable means of defence, with abundant stores and
material of war close at their back, and with an army
which has not yet experienced numerical losses of any
importance as compared to its great strength.
The French, on the other hand, take with them
upon their forward march the prestige of suc-
cess, and their usual confidence of victory.
The Austrians have mined and blown up all the bridges on
the Adige and other rivers, and evacuated Pizzighettone,
burning the bridge, and throwing into the river large
quantities of artillery, ammunition, and other military
stores, including a great mass of provisions.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

The Leader.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 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.

PALMERSTON'S "WOOLLY HORSE."

BARNUM'S Woolly Horse was not a more decided sham than the "Great Liberal Party" in the British House of Commons. The materials with which the Yankee trickster compounded his curiosity were in themselves respectable; and we do not wish to say less of the elements composing the anti-Tory phalanx; but there is a resemblance in result, and Lord Palmerston's new Cabinet seems to prove that the "Liberal Party" is a delusion quite as much as the "Woolly Horse" was a fraud.

A few days ago some of our excitable contemporaries endeavoured to make the world believe that the "Saturnian Kingdom" was to be restored, or the millenium coming by parcels express, because Cambridge House had confabulated with Chesham Place, and the two redoubtable leaders had agreed to make a "woolly horse" of the Liberal Party, and exhibit its paces at Willis's Rooms. That performance being successful, another was announced. The most lion-like aristocrat was to roll about the carpet in fraternal frolic with the Reform lamb of Birmingham, while the children of democracy were to thrust their hands into the holes of the Whig cockatrice, and play at marbles with its eggs. Well, the spectators are ready, the hour has come, the principal comedians are engaged, but the performance does not begin; sounds of impatience are plainly heard, and if the curtain does not rise quickly upon a successful scene, the audience will be disgusted and the actors hissed.

After all, who is to blame—the Liberal Party, or the aristocratic Barnums, who have made them into a ridiculous show? This is a practical question, and one which, to drop all metaphor, must force upon every mind the question of Parliamentary Reform. However it may be finally arranged, it is evident that the new Cabinet will not justify the expectations of those gentlemen who combined for the overthrow of Lord Derby's administration. The country has certainly gained additional chances of keeping the peace with France, as no member of the Palmerston Administration would talk as Lord Derby did at the Merchant Tailors' dinner, as if the preservation of neutrality would be an impossible feat; but we are very little nearer the formation of a Cabinet thoroughly agreed upon broad principles, or ready to consider that merit constitutes as good a claim as family to power and place.

Lord Palmerston has compounded his Cabinet as a cook proceeds with a complicated pudding, setting off one kind of flavouring against another, so as to produce a confusion, if not a harmony of result. Lord John is to assail, and Gladstone to

defend rotten boroughs: Sir Richard Bethell is to uplift his voice for legal and electoral reform, while the senile and sonorous Campbell is to drown his subordinate's plaintive cry. Messrs. Cobden and Gibson are to be overlaid by the three Whig baronets, and as Indian affairs demand a peculiar combination of administrative and financial skill, that Member of the triad most celebrated for possessing neither is to take them under his care.

"Benjamin's mess" was nothing to the Palmerston hotch potch, but we thank him for it, as we believe it will teach both the people and their representatives a useful lesson.

The House of Commons has acted in defiance of constitutional principles, and richly deserved its own disgrace. Instead of controlling the affairs of the country within its own walls, it has suffered itself to be managed over the wine cups or in the drawing-rooms of Piccadilly and Belgravia, and delegated to family factions powers which it ought to have held firmly in its hands. Lord Palmerston was expelled from office for definite offences, which the House of Commons condemned, and a return to power ought to have been impossible, except as the reward of services rendered in that House, and in consequence of a full and frank declaration of principles and intentions that its members could commend. Lord John Russell was also under a cloud for his Vienna conduct, and other reasons that will easily be remembered. In his case, also, the House of Commons ought to have required proof drawn from conduct and explanations within its walls, that it would be consistent with the interests of the country to give him support. Instead of this, both noble lords are permitted to consider themselves inevitable ministers, who have simply to wait until their opponents are in difficulties, when a few family meetings will suffice to lay down dicta that the "Liberal Party" are expected to obey. Not only are the chiefs "inevitable," but certain subordinate persons are allowed to enjoy the same prerogative, and hence ministers are neither chosen by the Queen nor by the House of Commons, but both Crown and representatives are converted into a mechanism for giving effect to the impulses and interests of the few great houses who really rule the State.

A House of Commons worthily representing the people, and conscious of its own dignity, would tolerate no class of "inevitable ministers," and would effectually resent all attempts to dispose of its votes by private arrangements better adapted for the transfer of a collection of poultry or a gentleman's stud.

If the composition of the Cabinet does not answer the expectations held out at Willis's Rooms, Mr. Bright and other leaders of the Independent Liberals are bound to explain the terms upon which they consented to unite with Lords Palmerston and Russell, and what securities they took for the due performance of the contract. Vague promises that Lord Palmerston would be less jaunty and less reactionary, or that Lord John Russell would be less exclusive, will not be held sufficient to have justified their conduct; but even wiser precautions than they appear to have taken will not exonerate the House of Commons which permitted private bargaining to take the place of fair discussion within its walls.

FRANCE AND THE NATIONALITIES.

THE most significant event of the week is the departure of Louis Kossuth for Italy, by express invitation of the French and Sardinian Governments, who have supplied the necessary passports. In January Count Buol told our representative at Vienna, that Austria could never come to an understanding with France on Italian affairs, because "France sympathises with, and protects the cause of Nationalities, whereas Austria supports that of sovereigns, governments, and of *l'ordre établi*."

The distinct alliance with the Hungarian people, publicly proclaimed by the invitation to Kossuth, adds justification to the statement of Count Buol: France occupies the proud position of the assessor and defender of human right, while Austria stands—or rather runs—as the fitting champion of that combination of the throne and the gallows, the emperor and the hangman, which she dignifies by the name of "established order."

After the success of Magenta, as before the

commencement of the war, the Emperor of the French solemnly disclaims in the face of Europe all schemes of territorial aggrandisement, and declares that France desires, by becoming the saviour of nations, to acquire true glory, with its unfailing accompaniment of moral power. We may wish that France possessed liberty while she offers independence, and we may deplore the memory of transactions that we would gladly see buried beneath a pyramid of good deeds, but we cannot help feeling that it is a grand thing for a nation to shake off the dead dogmas of an antiquated diplomacy and proclaim doctrines which deserve triumph and command respect. Let any one read the miserable blue book just published on the affairs of Italy, and compare the silly verbosity of Malmesbury and Cowley with the vigorous truth uttered by Imperial France, and the result will be greater humiliation than Englishmen like to feel. France could see the Italian people, but our Foreign Office could only see the Treaty of Vienna. Now we have a new Foreign minister boasting of liberal sympathies, and yet recently professing to deplore any armed effort to drive the Austrians from Italy and leave the people in possession of their own soil. His lordship could not see that a nation with an invader in its house wants something more than a Whig Reform Bill for its solace. Now, we trust he has grown wiser, and will be able to understand that there is an Italian People, and that he will also be able to learn that there is a Hungarian People, whom Lord Palmerston would not see in 1848-9.

Since the day when Canning sent the Duke of Wellington to protest against the "Holy-Alliance" principles, to which Austria still clings, no English minister has had so splendid an opportunity of raising his country and himself, as that which Lord John Russell will possess; but if he is to be the worthy representative of England he must learn to speak like a man of this time. We want no fossil doctrines or extinct thoughts, but the latest and noblest views of international duty and popular right. Is the Whig heart warm enough, the Whig brain fervent enough, to answer these demands? Will his lordship shine like a modern lamp, or flicker and smoke like a "light of other days?" These are questions that England asks with doubts and fears that we hope are destined to be dispersed. Meanwhile events travel by railway, and demand resolve as prompt, action as quick, as the operation of the telegraphs which proclaim from hour to hour that an old state of things is passing away. Last week it was a question whether the Austrians would attempt a defence on the Adda, now they are on the Mincio, and from all parts of Italy their forces are skurrying like frightened rooks anxious to get home before a storm. Gyulai's grand plans of capturing Genoa are changed into Baron Hess's prudential dispositions to save Verona. The Austrians are now in front of their strongholds on the Mincio and the Adige, ready to test the worth of their much vaunted "square"—Peschiera, Mantua, Verona, and Legnago—upon which such engineering skill and treasure as they possess has been lavished these many years. Of these the most important is Verona, constituting a large entrenched camp, and the place where the most important communications converge. Taken all together, these fortresses require an immense army for their defence, and it is expected that the Austrians will not, like hunted foxes run to earth, until they are defeated in what promises to be the great battle of the war. Old Baron Hess will bring to bear all that he has learnt during a long life of service, and he has the advantage of a position reported to be one of the strongest in the world. On the part of France we expect the most novel resources and the latest developments of science and skill, while Garibaldi, capable by his amphibious education of being a fish in the water or a goat on the mountains, may manage to do something with Lake Garda that the enemy does not expect. Admiral Bouet's squadron may also be looked for in the Adriatic, as an attack upon Venice might prove a useful diversion, and in a few weeks, perhaps days, we shall know whether Hungary is to be invited to share the strife. Brave Klapka, the defender of Comorn, has issued an address calling upon his countrymen "to form in Italy a Hungarian army, which after fighting on Italian ground may return to its own country and take part in a war of independence;" but the strength of the feeling which this docu-

ment appeals to will not be known until Kossuth has appeared upon the scene and spoken to them in his well-remembered name.

Prussia is mobilising her forces, but it should be remembered that her peace establishment only contains about 140,000 regular troops, and if her policy should prove as sound as we could wish it to be, it would still be advisable for her to be prepared for any eventualities.

In the blue-book we have already referred to, Austria boasts that the minor German Powers were ready to take her part, and their eagerness to plunge Germany into war will be increased by the appeal to Hungary which the allies have made. With these little princes a war of principle appears nothing better than revolution, and if they cannot occupy their subjects with fighting they will have to concert to organise reform. Lord John Russell must understand this, and if he will speak plainly he may do much to keep the Germans in the right path. The Cabinet of England should do what the people are doing—bestow hearty approbation upon every step of the allies, which is morally right. Without adulation, without forgetfulness, we are among the first to recognise the true significance of the present conduct of the Emperor of the French, and we have the satisfaction of seeing almost all our contemporaries come round to what we believe to be the right view. He has spoken good words, and done good deeds in this Italian question: let us hold him fast to the former, and hope that the latter will multiply and prevail.

THE PRINCIPLES OF POLITICS.

A CELEBRATED living orator and public writer recently said, "There are times in the march of events which indicate the necessity of a recurrence to first principles." The assertion is strictly true, as far as it goes, but every accomplished politician must be convinced that a recurrence to first principles is continually necessary. Unless the politician keeps them *always* present to his mind, though he may not always parade them, he is very sure to go wrong. The foundation of his art is the welfare of the whole community—the greatest good of the greatest number—and the general failure of politicians in modern times has arisen from forgetfulness of this first principle, as they are blinded by their zeal to serve a party, a clique, or gratify personal ambition. When they discard principles they have no rule but facts, which being in their gigantic concerns too numerous and minute for the mind to grasp, they can only do right by chance. Then their acts are merely tentative, and they only learn their errors from the woes and hatred of nations. Then they are mere empirics, and they can only rescue themselves and their art from disgrace and contempt by carrying it out on the principles which science discovers to prevail in society.

All their acts refer to the future, and to events brought about by the impulses, passions, hopes, fears, and knowledge of individuals. The latter, which exercises a controlling and guiding power over the others, is for ever increasing, and society is for ever improving. Its progress is a great natural fact, on which statesmen must model their conduct, as the railway engineer adapts his work to the country over which it is to be constructed.

In every part of Europe, for example, sanguinary laws and severe punishments have been gradually abolished, life is held in increased sanctity, and men have become less wantonly cruel. The minds of individuals are more humane than they were, and social progress is both an increase in material welfare and in moral improvement. It is synonymous with a mental change in the individuals of whom society is the aggregate.

Of late years social progress has been very rapid and great, and no individual can escape its influence. The changes in the mental condition of mankind encompass us all as the atmosphere encompasses the body. It is the especial business of statesmen always to remember the natural condition of the society they aspire to influence. It has improved, it is improving, and it will continue to improve. Louis Napoleon in his admirable proclamation to the Lombards recognises the fact. "Your enemies," he said, "who are also mine, endeavoured to diminish the universal sympathy of Europe in your cause by making it to be believed that I only make war from personal ambition or to aggrandise the territory of France. If there are

men who do not comprehend their epoch, I am not of the number. In the enlightened state of public opinion a man is greater now by the moral influence he exercises than by barren conquests, and this influence I seek with pride by contributing to give freedom to one of the finest parts of Europe." Admitting to the opponents of the Emperor that he may not be sincere, they must remember that the words of such a man are living things. They "imply obligations," as Prince Gortschakoff says of his declarations as to Germany; and the enlightened public opinion, to which the Emperor appeals, will hold him to the obligations expressed by his words, whether he really used them sincerely or not. This opinion, too, will become continually more enlightened, and by it he will be held to his implied obligations by a force far greater than that which brought him to make the declaration. The past, present, and future progress of society, which politicians must always remember, cannot be forgotten by Louis Napoleon without incurring great damage. Were he to go from his word he might convert patriots into assassins, and be very speedily the victim of his own wrong. A knowledge of this progress may help to keep him true, and diminish the terror of other politicians and of some people at his probable success. A want of this knowledge seems very prematurely hurrying them into very costly mistakes.

One part of the general increase in humanity, to which we have referred as the index to the general mental change by which politicians can scarcely fail to be influenced, has been beautifully manifested both in France and Italy in relation to the prisoners and maimed sufferers by the war. "Nothing," says the Marseilles correspondent of the *Times*, "could be more kindly disposed and considerate than the demeanour of the *crowds* through which the prisoners passed, with heads erect, undaunted even in their misfortune." "The unprompted generosity and courtesy with which the Austrians were received" (by the terrible Marseillais, remember,) redounded more to the honour of France than the bloodiest of her victories." We will not quote, for we presume everybody has read the letters in the same journal, giving a description of the battle of Magenta and the scene which followed it, particularly the account of the manner in which the wounded were cared for, which concludes thus: "On arrival at Milan a number of volunteer nurses were already waiting with glasses of lemonade to assuage the burning thirst of the wounded men. Such incidents testify to the universal progress which carries with it emperors and marshalls as well as humble women. Every such incident tends to advance it and make the humanity which condemns all suffering more influential. When more glory can be obtained by ministering to distress than by causing it; by healing than by bruising our fellow creatures, we find our faith strengthened in the Emperor's disclaimer of personal ambition, and believe that he will respect the public opinion to which he professes to do homage.

Throughout Europe this is entirely in favour of humanity and peace. To make or to continue war, except in obedience to the almost "universal sympathy" of Europe on behalf of Italy, would provoke the righteous indignation of the great judge—"enlightened public opinion"—to which the Emperor professes to appeal. We see, indeed, too many examples of politicians not quite so exalted as Louis Napoleon, and supposed to be much more under the influence of opinion, professing one thing and covertly or openly doing another, to justify implicit confidence in his professions. He is not more to be trusted than they are. But we may trust in that progress which has been going on from the beginning of history; which is now more rapid and certain than ever, and which will ever carry with it him and all who live. We may trust to the general desire for peace, to the increasing respect for human life, to the strengthening horror of bloodshed, to the wish which every human being has for enjoyment, and the growing knowledge that he can only obtain it by promoting the enjoyment of others, to keep every ambition in check.

At the Music Hall, Store-street, on Wednesday, Miss Remond, negress, from the United States, delivered an admirable lecture on American slavery, in which she vindicated the rights of her enslaved race, and explained the character and objects of the Anti-Slavery movement.

PRINCE METTERNICH.

THE great Austrian statesman who has recently quitted this life at the advanced age of eighty-six, took for many years a most conspicuous part in the politics of Europe. His earnest endeavours were constantly directed to the suppression of liberal views and popular efforts for the attainment of freedom. A suggestive picture is afforded by his career, of a man of no mean powers struggling against the natural efforts of an age of progress. Finding himself too weak to stem the torrent, he is at last compelled to abandon the contest, is drifted into comparative obscurity and insignificance, and dies, politically, some years before the termination of his natural life. Prince Metternich has quitted this world at a moment when, according to the principles and views upon which he acted, the very acme of governmental disorganisation and political degradation must seem to him to have been reached by his country. The departed prince just lived long enough to realise the utter failure of all his plans, and to see modern and liberal institutions apparently on the point of replacing the medieval doctrines and heavy handed rule which it was the business of his diplomatic life to perpetuate and maintain.

Clement Wenceslas was the son of Count Metternich, who obtained considerable repute as a diplomatist, and the Countess Maria Beatrice de Kagenack. He was born at Coblenz, May 15th, 1773, and made his first appearance in public life as master of the ceremonies at the coronation of the Emperor Leopold II. in 1790. At the congress of Rastadt he represented the Westphalian nobility. He was minister at the court of Dresden in 1801, subsequently ambassador at Berlin, and after the peace of Presburg Austrian minister at the court of Napoleon. When war broke out in 1809, he returned to Austria, and was appointed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The idea of a marriage between Napoleon and an Austrian archduchess was suggested by him to purchase a respite for the empire. He conducted the necessary negotiations; Napoleon was divorced from Josephine, and the minister escorted Maria Louise to Paris. The course taken by Austria, at the instance of Metternich, in the parley of Dresden and the conferences of Prague, occasioned the fall of Napoleon. The time having elapsed within which France was to accede to the liberal offers of the three Powers, Metternich framed the Austrian declaration of war. A month later the grand alliance was signed at Tüplitz, and very soon after the Emperor Francis raised him to the dignity of a Prince of the empire upon the field of Leipzig. When the allied armies entered France he took an active part in the conferences and treaties, and signed the Paris treaty on behalf of Austria. In 1814 he practically manifested his designs of subjugating the whole of Italy. Through him the Peninsula was again divided into fractions, and the dependence of most of the Italian princes, and particularly the Pope, upon Austria secured. At that period he abolished the title of the kingdom of Italy, and made use of the expression which has since been so frequently quoted:—"Italy is nothing more than a geographical term." In 1815 he was chosen unanimously to preside over the deliberations of the Congress of Vienna. For many years about this period his power and influence were so great, he may be said to have had the entire affairs of Europe under his control, the deliberations and decisions of other courts and cabinets being necessarily dependent upon the policy advocated and followed by him. The French Revolution of 1830 caused him the utmost alarm and consternation, and he opposed all the resistance he could bring to bear upon the events which then agitated Europe. He filled Italy with Austrian troops. In Poland he had for a brief period carried on a negotiation with the insurgent patriots; but they were speedily defeated, and he again became their open enemy. In the Low Country he exerted himself to support the pretensions of the King of Holland. In Spain he enabled Don Carlos to carry on his contest in favour of legitimacy, and he took measures in concert with Prussia to crush every appearance of popular excitement and national independence in Germany.

Upon the death of the Emperor Francis, the government of the Austrian empire virtually devolved upon the Prince Chancellor, in consequence of the new sovereign being almost incapacitated for state business by epileptic attacks. His ministerial absolutism had then an opportunity of manifesting

itself in full force. Francis had died without pardoning the Italian liberals, or granting any relief to the prisoners of Spielberg. The new Emperor had long and repeatedly pleaded their cause with his father, but always unsuccessfully. No sooner did he ascend the throne than he expressed his wishes in reference to them to Metternich, who greatly opposed his desires, and it was only at the moment of his coronation that he could obtain their pardon. Having, however, given way for reasons of state policy, the astute minister made the rejoicings attendant upon their pardon the occasion for placing the iron crown upon the head of the Emperor in the Duomo of Milan, and thus proclaiming the triumph of his policy in the face of all Europe. In the summer of 1838, an immense concourse of Italians and foreigners assembled at Milan. The municipality was excited and joyful, and flattered itself that the days of the Italian kingdom were restored. The illusion was, however, but short-lived. It was soon discovered that it was nothing more than a comedy that was being performed, and that on the fall of the curtain everything in Italy would return to its old state. To the corruption of the people and their mania for public diversions did Prince Metternich owe the triumph of seeing the Emperor feted. All the princes of Italy repaired to Milan to offer their homage to Ferdinand, with the exception of two—the Pope, who was incapacitated by age from taking the journey, and Charles Albert, who was too independent to stoop to Austria. But the liberal party throughout Italy had manifested great displeasure at the exhibition. The year following they commenced a systematic agitation under the colour of a scientific congress. From 1840, plot succeeded plot and hatred of Austria and desire of liberation from its power and influence increased from day to day. The people of Lombardy had learned by experience that the ministerial tyranny of Metternich was infinitely more galling, exercised under the feeble-minded Ferdinand, than when subjected to the occasional restraint placed upon it by the harder and sterner Emperor Francis I.

Metternich had the credit of exciting the populace of the various Italian states to revolt in 1846. From hidden sources issued an endless profusion of petitions, remonstrances, demands, complaints and suggestions for improved Government. According to popular belief the most fierce and democratic of these emanated from the Austrian minister, whose agents, it was asserted, were spread over the whole Peninsula, with orders to excite the factions to excesses which should compel the Government to put a stop to the spirit of reform, which was making rapid progress and justify the interference of Austria. The liberal ideas imbibed by Pius IX. were the source of the greatest disquietude to Metternich, who declared that the closing years of his life would be embittered by the sight of such an anomaly as a liberal pope. But he took some comfort from the assurance he nourished, that Pius would be unable to carry out his projected reforms, and would be compelled to avail himself of Austrian aid before the expiration of twelve months. After the revolution of '48 Metternich was compelled to quit his country. He came to England, incognito, by way of Hamburg, and thus inscribed himself in the *fremde buch* (strangers' book) on his journey: "Herr V. Meyer, lady and suite; merchant from Grätz." Upon quitting England he passed some months in Belgium, and only ventured to return to his own country when political affairs began to assume their former aspect in 1851. His power was gone; he never again assumed office, but lived in retirement until Saturday June 11th, when his long life terminated. The oppression to which the Italians have for so many years been subjected by Austria must be attributed in a great measure to this statesman. We trust it may be taken as a good omen for their cause, that his death has occurred at a time when his Sovereign's arms are subjected to humiliation and defeat, on the soil so long trodden by him and his soldiery in all the pride and pomp of military and political insolence and mastery. May the power of Austria in Italy be interred in the same grave with the statesman who so long dictated the tyrannical policy under which the Peninsula has groaned.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg is expected to arrive on Friday next from Germany on a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge.

ITALIAN LIBERTY.—No. VI.

I MIGHT have saved myself the trouble of exposing the conduct of Austria towards Italy, had Lord John Russell made his speech of yesterday week a little earlier. Austria has been labouring from 1820 to make all Italy conform to the laws of her armies. From the tenor of that speech, and others made in Parliament, I have more hope than I had before that we shall not be caught in the meshes of the German web, and thus be dragged into war against a freedom of which Germans themselves are unworthy, or they would have taken it up long ago. There was little hope of escaping this evil under Lord Malmesbury, however right intentioned he might be, at the present moment. If the love of place made that noble lord and his coadjutors devour former long continued asseverations with so little compunction as they have done, to gulp down a declaration of their pacific intentions when they thought it more advantageous to be belligerent would only cost an appeal to precedent. His lordship is one of those statesmen who realise the scripture passage: "God hath chosen the foolish things of this world to confound the wise." There is no reason why Napoleon III., because he is aiding in the freedom of Italy, should desire to overthrow his allies, the King of Sardinia or Queen of England, and usurp their territory. No two races can be more adverse than the stolid Austrians and the lively Italians, yet at the treaty of Vienna this was not considered, because in everything with Castlereagh and the Holy Alliance, the consent of the people to be driven like swine under swineherds of the "right sort," was not to be taken into account. What owner of grunting, grumbling quadrupeds ever thinks of accommodating the distance of the day's journey to the animal's legs, or to anything but the strength of his driving whip?

In the course of the debate Lord Palmerston, who understands the complicated affairs of Europe better than any other man in Parliament, and has had more experience in them, was attacked ridiculously enough by the Irish Attorney General because Austria offered to give up Lombardy in 1848, when it was no longer in her possession, if England would interfere. Lord Palmerston refused because Venice was to be retained. Now, Lord Palmerston well knew that Venice had been obtained by Austrian treachery, that it was free at that very moment, but though free, Austria calculated on recovering it by force. What right had an English minister to aid in the subjugation of a free country, with which he had no enmity?—a country, too, that if Austria could blush, the recollection of how it was acquired, from a friend and ally, must have caused her to blush if only for the first time. Lord Palmerston rightly refused to brand his country with shame, and the Irish Attorney-General censured him for not so doing. Had Lord Palmerston not so ready and decisive a reason as was given there was another. The bone of contention between Italy and Austria would have remained as open as ever. The receiver of the stolen goods of Campo Formio would not have rested undisturbed in base possession of his acquirement, and England on that ground alone would have exhibited very bad policy to aid one that had with- out scruple despoiled an ally. Will Venice be in partnership with Nick Austria; Tim Tyke robs Will Venice, his own partner, and Nick Austria, divides the swag obtained by the felony, with the robber from his own partner! What would have been said of Lord Palmerston had he been guilty of sanctioning so black an act—no matter about Lombardy. England, too, at peace with Venice. Such things may do in Mr. Attorney-General's profession, across the channel, though I must doubt it; they may do in Austria, or in banking houses like those of Sir J. Paul & Co., but they will not do with honest men or honest governments. Talleyrand used to say a thing was worse than a crime—it was a fault. Lord Palmerston would have committed an intolerable political fault had he acceded to the Austrian demand.

The speeches on the ministerial side, except that of Mr. Disraeli, were of little import. That right hon. gentleman was as usual quite himself.

In the course of the debate, it is said that none of the German States cared about Austrian Italy, except Hanover. This is an exception—the last we should have expected to see. That petty kingdom, which owes to English influence and English money all its consequence, and which received

a constitutional government from a British sovereign, which it flung away, now shows its open sympathy with the most notorious despotism in Europe, and perhaps is, next to it, the most domestically arbitrary. Let this spirit be watched. The Stade dues are a sufficient insult to the British nation, and to its commerce. England has been the benefactor of Hanover to its own cost. Had Lord Malmesbury Hanover in his mind when he talked of our fraternity with Austria? His lordship must know that England repudiates Hanover, and that the repeated, if tacit, insults she has shown to her benefactor, insignificant and even contemptible as she is, are no more a bond to Englishmen to incline them to her policy than they would be to the kingdom of Brobdignag to incline to that of Lilliput. It is to be hoped that the present royal Hanoverian breed may multiply its offspring, like the original mother of the Guelphs, and thus prevent any future sovereign of England from being as Hanover-bitten as the three first Georges, and as well prevent Englishmen from furnishing money to buy up territory for its increase, as in the case of Bremen.

The debate in the House of Commons included the three classes of speakers, the first of which, and perhaps fewest in number, attach less importance to the matter than the manner of expressing themselves, but often do it becomingly; the second, and most numerous, those who discharge themselves of iterations in language expressing threadbare ideas without end, and, lastly, that happy number, who deliver particular opinions which strangle everything which approaches the sense and meaning of what they have before delivered; sometimes forgetful of Hansard, at others perhaps owing to a change of wind happening during the preceding day or two. The ministerial party were very strong here.

I believe it is the right of the Sovereign to read all the dispatches from the heads of the departments, and to command them, if he see fit, to be brought for that purpose. But it is equally clear for the public good, that such documents should be secret to all but the sovereign and the public servant to whom the responsibility attaches as minister. No other party, no subject, can have any claim to a knowledge of their contents. This is obvious, that mischief may not arise to the nation from suggestions or alterations, which remove, *de facto*, all responsibility from the minister? What mischief may accrue from communications of their contents to quarters for which England has no regard, no concern! When we see a territory like Hanover, which owes so much to us, leading the dance against the principle that it is most for our profit to pursue, we have a right to be careful that no advantage is taken of information likely to be of detriment to us from any quarter. We assert that the royal Consort, for example, has no more right to the perusal of such documents, as those to which reference is making, than any other subject of her present Majesty. I speak in a constitutional sense. The country knows only the sovereign and the minister in such a matter, and the minister is bound to act agreeably to the sense of the constitution as well as of reason. He is answerable to the nation, and, as such, is bound to a rigid observance of his duties, as well as to his personal safety, for he cannot fail to remember that the sovereign can do no wrong, and that he himself is responsible for all consequences, toward or untoward, that for all that, even by chance, may operate against the national interests.

"But the Austrians have been well beaten, and we shall soon have a peace." Let us not be too certain of that. Austria sets no store upon human life. In looking to consequences she only calculates upon the possibility of success. We have seen in her military catechism how she perverts religion itself to her own selfish ends, and it must not be expected that defeat will daunt her until she finds the sinews of war fail. She is as persevering in action as she is unprincipled in her dealings. Under Lord Derby's government it seems probable peace would not have been long preserved. His lordship's own words gave good reason to fear this; that part of the press, too, which is ruled by the monied interest, seemed to partake in the fear that peace would not be preserved so long as could be desired. A new era, however, is about to be entered upon, one in which it is to be hoped the complexion of public affairs will take a more fixed colour.

PAOLO.

LITERATURE.

SCIENCE, ART, ETC.

LITERARY NOTES, ETC.

LITERARY news this week is but scanty—the more engrossing subjects of war and politics occupying men's minds to the exclusion of the muses. Fresh battles, incipient treaties, and new cabinets are your only topics at present; and the last novel, poem, or play is left with uncut leaves, while we devour the last telegrams from the seat of war, or the most recent ministerial or parliamentary crisis. The hard-working and novel-writing ministry of Lord Derby has no longer the management of affairs; while the members of the literary world, along with the rest of the population, have to hail the advent to power of a body of somewhat ponderous authors, whose solidity we trust may prove as valuable in transacting the business of the state as it is unattractive in their various compositions in prose and verse.

From the *Bulletin* we learn that a case will shortly occupy the attention of the Court of Chancery which will have peculiar interest for the antiquarian world and the lovers of Shakspeare. A namesake of the great poet, who had accumulated a large fortune, bequeathed, by will, 2,500*l.* for the formation of a museum in Shakspeare's house, at Stratford-on-Avon, and charged his landed estate with an annuity of 60*l.* a-year for the support of a custodian of the house and museum, whose duty it would be to show visitors through them, and to keep a book in which each visitor would be at liberty to write any remarks he might think proper in prose or verse. The trustees, conceiving that the gift of 2,500*l.* might be contested on the ground of uncertainty, have declined to pay the legacy without the direction of the Court, and hence has arisen the litigation.

Mr. Jacob Bell died at Tunbridge Wells on Saturday last, at the age of forty-nine. Mr. Bell was President of the Pharmaceutical Society, of which he may be said to have been the founder, and was the supporter for a long series of years. He was a munificent patron of British literature and art, and a liberal supporter of many literary, scientific, and charitable institutions in London, while at the same time eminently useful in the private walks of benevolence.

Anything relating to Montalembert must be of interest to the lovers of literature, and we therefore notice here the elegant memorials which he has presented to his advocates, of his regard for their services at the late famous trial. M. Berryer and M. Dufaure declined to receive any remuneration for the professional services they rendered to their distinguished client, and M. de Montalembert, appreciating the delicacy of their conduct, ordered two statues in silver to be made; one of Demosthenes, copied on a small scale from the statue in the Museum of the Vatican; the other of Aristides, on the model of that in the Museo Borbonico at Naples. The statue of Demosthenes is presented to M. Berryer; that of Aristides to M. Dufaure. The former bears the following inscription:—"Hanc antiqui Demosthenis effigiem Demostheni nostro, Petro Antonio Berryer, quem patronum ac ultorem habuit die xxi Decembris, 1858, Carolus, Comes de Montalembert."—"Quid si ipsum tonantem audivisses!" These last words, spoken by Æschines after his banishment from Athens, were not more applicable to his great rival than to M. Berryer. The words engraved on the statue of Aristides, presented to M. Dufaure, are—"Hanc prisce Aristidis effigiem Aristidi nostro, Julio Dufaure, virtute et eloquentia præcellenti, gratus obtulit ac dicavit, Carolus, Comes de Montalembert, accusatione Majestatis exsolutus ac vindicatus die xxi. Decembris, m.dccclviii."

The vacancy in the French Academy, it is supposed, will be filled by Philardète Chasles, the interpreter of Shakspeare and promoter of English literature in France. Philardète Chasles has been brought up in England, a Westminster scholar, and has a thorough knowledge of the English language. His works are greatly admired by classical students, and have done much to forward the inquiry into English poetry and literature which is at this moment at its very height in France.

A discovery, which, if it fulfils the expectations of its inventor, is fraught with great consequences to the world of letters, has just been made public in France. The myla-type of M. Combarieu has been submitted to the Government and accepted for inspection, which is a marvellous invention, intended to effect an immense revolution in the art of printing. Hitherto the characters used in printing have been composed of a mixture of lead and antimony; these characters, by reason of their extreme

softness, wear out quickly, and are very expensive. The characters are moulded one by one; the best workman can scarcely produce 5,000 of them in a day in the rough. They have afterwards to be finished and pass through several hands. M. Combarieu, by an ingenious machine, produces 10,000 types at one stroke. Each letter is then separated by a mechanical saw, which divides them with mathematical regularity and precision. The consequence of this invention, will be—production increased cent. per cent.; exactitude and regularity, hitherto unattainable; the use of harder metal, which will avoid the frequent renewal of printers' materials; reduction (by one half) of the outlay; an increase of printing, and an enormous diminution in the price of books. M. Combarieu announces, moreover, his intention of producing types in steel, the durability of which will be beyond calculation.

The sale is announced by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson of the library of some sixteen thousand volumes of the late Rev. John Mitford, known and esteemed in every circle of book-buyers, towards the end of the present season. Mr. Mitford's miniatures, bronzes, statuary, and his pictures will be sold in July.

THE VICISSITUDES OF ITALY, SINCE THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA. By A. L. V. Gretton.—Routledge, Warner and Routledge.

This is a most serviceable and timely work. It tells a plain unvarnished tale, that throws a clear and decided light on the transactions of Italy, and its relations with Austria, France and Sardinia. It is partly grounded on Ranalli's *Istorie Italiane*; in fact, is in some sort an expanded analysis of that book. The events besides are brought down to the present time; at least to the moment when Victor Emmanuel published to the Sardinian parliament, that he was "not insensible to the cry of anguish which reaches us from so many parts of Italy." Let us endeavour to retrace their course, adding such reflections as may arise during the recital.

The narrative begins:—"The fate of Italy, at the present moment, hangs upon that of Piedmont." This is the keynote of the whole. Ten years ago things were in a different position; nevertheless the Congress of 1815 is the fatal standpoint, when the temporal authority was restored to the Papacy, and Austrian domination was re-established and extended. The Pope and other sovereigns returned with obstinacy to the traditions of their youth, and refused to make any concession to the spirit of the age. The intellectual expansion of the nineteenth century was disregarded, and they thought to return to the contracted and narrow views of former ages. In 1820-21 occurred the revolution at Naples, and soon after were exemplified the treacheries of Ferdinand I. Almost simultaneously Piedmont rose to demand a representative government. Charles Albert, prince of Carignano, then regent, favoured the demand by his neutrality, but incurred suspicion, when he yielded for the time to the stern uncompromising refusal of the king Charles Felix. Piedmont for awhile bowed to the Imperial yoke. But in 1831 an insurrection broke out in the Roman States and the Duchy of Modena; the revolted provinces, however, were speedily subdued by Austrian troops. Then it was that Charles Albert ascended the Sardinian throne, not yet cleared from suspicion, and at a time of general distrust. Mazzini likewise appeared, to complicate matters still more. He was then an advocate of the city of Genoa, and addressed a public letter to the new king, calling upon him to give liberty to Italy, and warning him of irreparable ruin should he refuse or hesitate. Mazzini was for his boldness banished; and, in revenge, founded the revolutionary society of the *Giovine Italia*, which aimed at the substitution of one republic for the several monarchies into which Italy was sub-divided.

Our author is decidedly opposed to Mazzini, and reads in the records of the *Giovine Italia* only "a succession of desperate and foolhardy expeditions, ill combined and precipitately carried out, invariably leading to the axe, the bullet, or the dungeon—and yet fruitless in teaching a lesson of wisdom to their originator, or in shaking the blind confidence of his followers in their chief." What follows must be cited *in extenso*.

"The pages of Cibrario* and Gualterio† must be searched for the vindication of Charles Albert from the odium of those proceedings.

* *Ricordi d'una Missione in Portogallo di Re Carlo Alberto*, per Luigi Cibrario.
† *Gli ultimi Rivelamenti Italiani*, di P. A. Gualterio.

"Their investigations into documents and correspondence only recently become available, have amply demonstrated that in the extraordinary complications of his position and the conflicting elements of deep-rooted ambition, moral timidity, and religious scruples by which he was perpetually agitated, lay the clue to the ambiguity of his conduct, and his apparent falseness to the professions of his youth.

"The interval between the transactions of 1821 and his accession to the throne, had been passed by the Prince of Carignano in retirement and disgrace. The King, Charles Felix, never thoroughly forgave his countenance of the constitutionalists at that period; and Austria, penetrating the desire for national independence by which he was possessed, pursued him with unrelenting animosity. Little known until Gualterio's revelations, the history of these manœuvres against Charles Albert is full of interest. It was at first seriously contemplated to set aside his right of succession as the nearest male heir, in favour of his son Victor Emmanuel (the present King), then an infant of fourteen months old, an arrangement of which the French Minister at Florence, the Marquis of Maisonfort, did not fail to point out the inevitable results,—a regency of fifteen years, and a sure road for Austria to possess herself of all Italy."

"Foiled in this design by the vigilance of France, who was unwilling that the Imperial Government should obtain so great a preponderance, the Aulic Council next intrigued for the repeal of the Salic law, which had always existed in Piedmont, in favour of the eldest daughter of the late King married to Francis IV., Duke of Modena, the most despotic and the most hated of all the Italian Princes. Here again the intervention of France, and of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, to whom Charles Albert especially addressed himself, did him good service, although so late as 1830 Metternich and the Duke appear to have harassed him by their machinations. Even when he was seated on the throne, Austria scarcely attempted to disguise her jealous vigilance. It was intimated to him that no change would be tolerated in the political direction of Piedmont, neither might he recall from exile or patronise any of the constitutionalists of 1821. A skilful agent, the Count of Bombelles, subsequently notorious as the fourth or fifth husband, or lover, of Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma, was sent from Vienna to watch his movements. His Minister of the Interior, L'Escurena, exercised a still closer surveillance, and reported to headquarters the minutest details of his life and correspondence. Once, when irritated at the King's desire to give the portfolio of finance to the advocate Gallina, of well-known anti-Austrian tendencies, he so far forgot himself as to threaten that if he persisted in his resolution, Radetzky would march on Turin and compel him to abdicate.

"Conscious that he was in no condition to resent these indignities—that on the slightest pretext an overwhelming Austrian force would have swept down upon Piedmont, Charles Albert was content to bide his time and dissemble alike his patriotic designs and his profound resentment.

It thus appears that public events have had to work themselves out of ambiguity into clearness; and that there has necessarily been much unjust suspicion cherished against individuals whose thoughts and deeds were apparently, but only apparently, at variance. Charles Albert, it is confessed, aspired to found an Italian monarchy, and was well disposed to Catholicism. In fact, he had to accommodate himself to the Jesuitical network in which the whole country was enveloped. But he was careful to see meanwhile to his military standing, at which Austria was not a little displeased, and in 1838 even hinted that it would be advisable for him to reduce his army to a footing more commensurate with the size of his dominions. The suggestion, which was received without comment, of course met with no compliance. And these false relations still continue to subsist.

We must leave it to the recollections of our readers to trace for themselves the unhappy fate of Sicily, and of the Peninsula in 1848, as well as the lamentable condition of the Pontifical States under Gregory XVI. Three Piedmontese created a great sensation by their writings—Gioberti, Cesare Balbo, and Massimo d'Azeglio—which, in Mr. Gretton's opinion, vindicate the conduct of Charles Albert. Then came the accession of Pio Nono, and the marvellous spectacle of a reforming Pope. Need we state its issues? Metternich had determined on converting the revolution into a sedition, in order the more easily to deal with it:—

"And the correspondence* found in the government archives at Milan, after the flight of the Aus-

* Between the governor, Count Bolza, and the Padre Vigna, a Jesuit priest.

trians in March, 1848, as well as the register,* also discovered there, of the spies of the Imperial pay in Central and Southern Italy, sufficiently prove that there had been no remissness in carrying out his precepts. At that early stage of the Italian movement, however, when the spirit of unity, loyalty, and forbearance, inculcated by the admirable Piedmontese school of reformers, still held the ascendancy, and Mazzini appeared forgotten, these intrigues were ineffectual in giving an appearance of anarchy or discord to the pacific revolution which claimed Pius IX. as its originator. Lamenting that his closing years would not be passed in peace, since such an anomaly as a liberal Pope had come into the world, Metternich, while he predicted that, ere a twelvemonth had elapsed, the Court of Rome would be forced to apply to him for assistance, was compelled to await the gradual ripening of his machinations, and remain an apparently passive spectator of changes subversive of all the labours and principles of his life."

Charles Albert was ready to abet the Pontiff's attempts at reform. But the King of Naples opposed the introduction of liberal measures in his dominions, and Austria adopted precautions to stifle every tendency of the sort in Lombardy. England excited hopes, too, which she failed to support, and rendered herself liable to the reproach of having bitterly deceived the Italians. The French Revolution of 1848 must be left to tell its own tale. How Charles Albert and his army entered Lombardy, in the interest of the war of Italian independence; but how at length Radetzki redeemed the fortunes of Austria, and how the Pope in his famous Encyclical letter disavowed any adhesion to the popular cause; what chanced in those fatal fields of Custoza and Novara, and how the stars fought against the right; these things are all distinctly recorded in the volume before us. In the last battle:—

"Charles Albert had sought in vain for a soldier's grave. Conspicuous by his tall figure and undaunted bearing wherever danger most abounded, he was at length forced by his attendants from the field. 'Let me die,' he is said to have exclaimed—'this is my last day!' A council was hastily summoned, and as the demoralised condition of the troops precluded all possibility of bringing them again to face the enemy, an armistice was demanded. Radetzki's arrogant conditions were at once pronounced inadmissible. Then it was, that, believing personal animosity towards himself had a share in the conqueror's severity, the King resolved to abdicate in favour of his eldest son, the Duke of Savoy, now Victor Emmanuel II. Embracing him in the midst of his assembled officers, sorrowing and awe-stricken while he alone was unmoved, he presented him to them as their King; after which, dismissing the council, he remained for a short time alone with his sons.

"No intrusive chronicler has pried into that last interview, no moral anatomist has laid bare the sufferings of that mysterious heart in renouncing all its dreams of glory and ambition. Charles Albert was seen by the world no more. Without returning to Turin, or seeking to bid any other members of his family farewell, he set out that same night with a single attendant for Oporto, where, enveloping himself in the strictest seclusion, discouraging all communication with Piedmont, and given up to practices of austerity and devotion, he died after three months, of that most incurable of all diseases—a broken heart."

Here we shall close the story. How Victor Emmanuel took up the cause in which his father was wrecked; what he did with it; what he is now doing with it; what the support he has gained towards prosecuting the great trial of liberty against despotism;—these are the topics of the present hour. To understand them rightly this volume of Mr. Gretton's will be a valuable help. It should be read by every Englishman.

MEMOIRS OF ROBERT-HOUDIN, Ambassador, Author, and Conjuror. Written by himself. Copyright Edition. In 2 vols.—Chapman and Hall.

THESE memoirs will probably lead to a better appreciation of the modern wizard's art than otherwise would generally prevail. Their philosophical value is considerable. They prove that no purpose

* The profound secrecy and jealous precautions in which complicity of this nature were always shrouded, rendered it extremely difficult to secure incriminatory documents. In addition to being bound under the severest penalties not to divulge their connection with the Government, the lower grades of the initiated were not even personally known to each other; and instances were not infrequent of spies, thrown into the same company at a tavern or cafe, who hastened to denounce each other to the police for the revolutionary sentiments they had reciprocally been professing to draw out the opinions of the bystanders!

in which skill is needed can be earnestly pursued without elevating the individual. M. Robert-Houdin, there can be no doubt, became a better man by turning conjuror than if he had remained only a watchmaker. The contrary opinion would naturally be the one generally current; but the truth is, on the evidence of the book before us, what we have stated.

The solution of the problem, if there be one in the mind of the intelligent reader, lies in the one fact of spontaneity. M. Robert-Houdin worked out for himself a sphere of spontaneous effort, in which every step gained was the development of a power or principle, applicable certainly to the matter in hand, and, probably, like all laws, to others likewise.

M. Robert-Houdin was born at Blois. His father's talents were confined to a single art, that of watchmaking, and therewith he was content; though nature had adapted him for various branches of mechanics, and the activity of his mind led him to try them all with equal ardour.

"An excellent engraver (proceeds the autobiographer), a jeweller of the greatest taste, he at the same time could carve the arm or leg for some fractured statuette, restore the enamel on any time-worn porcelain, or even repair musical snuff-boxes, which were very fashionable in those days. The skill he evinced in these varied arts at length procured him a most numerous body of customers; but, unfortunately, he was wont to make any repairs not strictly connected with his own business for the mere pleasure.

"In this house, which I may almost term artistic, and in the midst of tools and implements in which I was destined to take so lively an interest, I was born and educated. I possess an excellent memory; still, though my reminiscences date back so far, I cannot remember the day of my birth. I have learned since, however, that it was the 6th of December, 1805. I am inclined to believe that I came into the world with a file or a hammer in my hand, for, from my earliest youth, those implements were my toys and delight: I learned how to use them as other children learn to walk and talk. I need not say that my excellent mother had frequently to wipe away the young mechanic's tears when the hammer, badly directed, struck my fingers. As for my father, he laughed at these slight accidents, and said, jokingly, that it was a capital way of driving my profession into me, and that, as I was a wonderful lad, I could not but become an extraordinary workman. I do not pretend that I ever realised the paternal predictions, but it is certain that I have ever felt an irresistible inclination for mechanism.

"How often, in my infantile dreams, did a benevolent fairy open before me the door of a mysterious El Dorado, where tools of every description were piled up. The delight which these dreams produced on me were the same as any other child feels when his fancy summons up before him a fantastic country where the houses are made of chocolate, the stones of sugar-candy, and the men of gingerbread. It is difficult to understand this fever for tools; the mechanic, the artist, adores them, and would ruin himself to obtain them. Tools, in fact, are to him what a MS. is to the archæologist, a coin to the antiquary, or a pack of cards to a gambler; in a word, they are the implements by which a ruling passion is fed."

Here is the secret;—nature's: it was the geniality of the artist for the self-chosen occupation. The self-developing youth was sent to college at Orleans; but it was soon found that he preferred mechanics to letters. On quitting the college, he became acquainted with a charlatan, whom he names Dr. Carlosbach, the Anglo-Franco-Germanic mountebank, whose example inspired him with a desire for the trade of mystification. A piece of mechanism sent to his father's to be repaired further increased the desire. But it was not yet that it was destined to be gratified. He had yet to undergo a state of transition, as an attorney's clerk, where an aviary-cage in the office exercised his ingenuity, and led to his dismissal, not before, however, his employer had had an interview with his father, who then consented to young Robert following the paternal trade.

Soon afterwards the narrative takes a most romantic turn. A book accidentally falls in his way entitled "Scientific Amusements," the tricks in which he soon learned by rote. But still he wanted a professor to instruct him; and he had, therefore, to create the principles of the science he wished to study. He saw, however, that, by practice, it would be possible to produce a certainty of perception and facility of touch, that would ren-

der it easy for an artist to attend to several things simultaneously. The juggler throwing four balls into the air that cross each other, is an instance. A corn-cutter at Blois who could do this feat became his teacher; and master Robert thus rendered his hands supple and docile, and became, before long, expert in the manipulation of cards, and palmistry. In these arts he improved under M. Noriet, a sculptor at Tours, as well as watchmaker, and was accustomed to amuse his friends with his dexterity. But unluckily from eating of a *ragout* made in a stewpan in which had formed a powerful layer of verdigris, he suffered severely by poison. Delirium ensued, in the height of which he eloped from the house, and while the vehicle was progressing, under the influence of intolerable fever, he leaped into the road, at the imminent risk of his life. He was picked up by the proprietor of a conjuring van, by whom he was carefully provided for, and to whom he was indebted for his regular induction into the art and mystery of public deception. Torrini (for such was the showman's name,) related to him the story of his most romantic life. To help this man at his extreme need, M. Robert made an exhibition of the master's tricks, and was successful. We next find the wanderer returning to his parents, and soon afterwards marrying Mademoiselle Houdin, from which circumstance he derives the surname (Robert-Houdin,) setting up in earnestness the business of juggler. About this time, the term for his profession of prestidigitateur came into vogue. The following is the account of its origin:—

"I had noticed, while passing along the Rue Richelieu, a modest little shop, in front of which conjuring apparatus was exposed for sale. This was a piece of good luck, so I bought some of the things, and while paying repeated visits to the master of the shop, under pretext of asking information, I got into his good graces, and he grew to look on me as a friend.

"Father Roujol (such was his name) was perfectly acquainted with his trade, and he held the confidence of every conjuror of note; hence, he could give me much valuable information, so I became more polite than ever, and the worthy man soon initiated me into all his mysteries. But my repeated visits to the shop had another object as well, for I wished to meet some of the masters of the art who could increase my knowledge.

"Unfortunately, my old friend's shop was not so visited as before. The revolution of 1830 had turned persons' ideas to more serious matters than 'physical amusements,' and the greater number of conjurors had wandered into strange countries. Old Roujol's good times had, therefore, passed away, which rendered him very gloomy.

"'Things are not as they used to be,' he would say, 'and it might really be fancied the jugglers had juggled themselves away, for I don't see a single one. Will the time ever return,' he added, 'when the Duc de M— did not disdain to visit my humble shop, and remain here for hours talking to me and my numerous visitors? Ah, that was a time; when all the first conjurors and amateurs formed a brilliant club here; for each of these masters, desirous of proving his superiority over the others, showed his best tricks and his utmost skill.'

"I felt the old gentleman's regret equally with himself, for I should have revelled in such society, as I would have walked any time twenty leagues for the sake of talking with a professor. Still, I had the luck to form here the acquaintance of Jules de Rovère, the first to employ a title now generally given to fashionable conjurors. Being of noble birth, he desired a title in accordance with it; but, as he had rejected with disdain the vulgar name of *escamoteur* and as, too, that of *physicien* was frequently used by his rivals, he was compelled to create a title for himself.

"One day the pompous title of 'PRESTIDIGITEUR' was visible on an enormous poster, which also condescended to supply the derivation of this breath-stopping word, *presto digiti* (activity of the fingers). Then came the details of the performance, intermingled with Latin quotations, which must attract the attention of the public by evidencing the learning of the conjuror—I beg pardon, prestidigitator.

"This word, as well as *prestidigitation*, due to the same author, were soon seized upon by Jules de Rovère's rivals, who liked a good mouthful too. The Academy itself followed this example by sanctioning the formation of the word, and thus handing it down to posterity. I am bound to add, though, that this word, originally so pompous, is no longer a distinction, for, as the most humble jugglers were at liberty to appropriate it, it follows that conjuring and prestidigitation have become synonymous. The conjuror who requires a title should seek it in his

own merit, and recognise the sound truth that 'it is better for a man to honour his profession than to be honoured by it.' For my own part, I never made any distinction between the two names, and shall employ them indiscriminately, until some new Jules de Rovère arrive to enrich the Dictionary of the French Academy."

M. Robert-Houdin, in the course of his practice, derived great reputation by his construction of automata. In that of the throat of a mechanical nightingale he showed wonderful ingenuity. He has recorded the growth and progress of the idea, and its final accomplishment. In the Paris Exhibition of 1844, he was permitted to exhibit some specimens of his skill, which had the good fortune to please Louis Philippe. M. Robert-Houdin soon after built a theatre in the Palais-Royal, in which at first he encountered some difficulty. But at length appeared the bill for the "First Representation of the Fantastic Soirées of Robert-Houdin." It is dated Thursday, July 3, 1845. The rest of his life consists of a series of successes. Yet he had to work hard for them. He tells how he invented second sight. It depends on the cultivation of memory, which is capable of indefinite improvement. He had his losses and crosses, too. A theatrical agent seduced him to a trial at the Brussels Theatre, where he was cheated. On a subsequent occasion he was engaged by Mr. Mitchell for the St. James's Theatre, London; from that gentleman we are glad to find that he experienced great courtesy and liberality. He performed also at Manchester, and Buckingham Palace. On his return to France he gave up his theatre to his brother-in-law. But he still continued his studies and experiments. In 1855, he presented at the Universal Exhibition several new applications of electricity and mechanism, and was awarded a prize by the jury. In 1856 he was employed by the Government to go to Algiers, that he might out-conjure the Marabouts, and thus deprive of *prestige* the superstitions that frequently induced the Arabs to revolt. His success was splendid. With this, the crowning deed of his life, we close our review. The rest must be sought in the book itself.

THE THEOLOGY OF GEOLOGISTS, as exemplified in the cases of the late Hugh Miller, and others. By William Gillespie. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.

HISTORY OF THE OLD COVENANT. From the German of J. H. Kurtz, D.D., Professor of Theology at Dorpat. Vol. I. Translated, annotated, and prefaced by a condensed abstract of Kurtz's "Bible and Astronomy." By the Rev. Alfred Edersheim, Ph.D.

The Same; Vol. II. Translated by James Martin, B.A.—Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

GEOLOGY has been needlessly brought into collision with Theology, by a misapprehension of the Mosaic account of Creation. Plain enough it is that the phrase "In the Beginning" is a mere Hebraism for eternity; and that therefore the Six Days' Creation but represents an infinite procession of developments, independent altogether of the law of time. Nevertheless, commentators still hold to the unphilosophical statement of the Origin of Creation in Time; though Coleridge, and all competent authorities, declare the contrary. The former even opens his "Friend" with the axiom, "There never was a Time when there was Nothing." Milton, also, in his "Christian Doctrine," declared that Moses by "the Beginning" signified "Eternity"—it being a more Jewish carnal expression for the idea than the more refined Greek term by which we are now accustomed to recognise it.

Mr. Gillespie, not accepting this interpretation of the Mosaic text, accuses Mr. Miller of heterodox statements in regard to the geologic periods of palæozoic, secondary, and tertiary formations, inasmuch as they would prove that during all time, since "the Beginning," the divine economy in relation to animals has been one of warfare and suffering; which he regards as incompatible with the doctrine of unfallen man in Paradise. Men have as yet looked in vain for the site of Paradise on this planet. They would have acted more wisely had they recognised it as included in the heavens and earth which the Eternal created in "the Beginning," and not in time; and forborne further inquiry. Practically, for every man, his birth is the original sin which has to be expiated by his death; and his transference from an eternal state to a temporal condition is the fall which, in all cases, necessitates the redemptive process.

The geologic positions, therefore, which Mr.

Gillespie attacks, may hold their place without interference with the Mosaic theology;—they are related as *discretes*, not as *concretes*, and run parallel and not antagonistic to each other. This, we have thought good to state at once, as the shortest way of settling a very foolish dispute. The geological eras must be considered as subsequent to the fatal Adamic lapse. Let Mr. Gillespie subscribe to this, and his mind will be no more troubled with thick-coming fancies. Rather let him hold, with Plato and Wordsworth, the doctrine of the soul's pre-existence, and interpret physical facts by its light. Nor in this are we prescribing a hard task; for Mr. G. has himself suggested the expedient. But we are not sure that he has interpreted the dogma rightly. At any rate, on other points he is liable to the charge of manicheism.

According to Dr. Kurtz, the unfallen man had the power of "clearly and without error recognising not only the essence of created things, as they then existed, but also the history of their origin. They were transparent to man, nor did he require to use violent means in order to investigate them." Thus a mere survey of the animal world sufficed to enable him to name the creatures. He also named Eve, but Dr. Kurtz pauses to remark that it was God himself who named Heaven and Earth, and Day and Night. The giving of names is a revelation of the Giver. Man, nevertheless, had not thoroughly known the nature of the serpent, "more subtle than any beast of the field," or "he would not so readily have credited its smooth speeches." He was ignorant also of the nature of the Tree of Knowledge till God had revealed it. Wherefore the learned Doctor doubts whether primeval Adam was intuitive of the entire universe. All along, too, evil is presumed as pre-existing.

Dr. Kurtz ascribes a prophetic character to the Biblical account of Creation. It was given to the first man in a vision, the peculiarity of which consists in this—"that the Spirit of God, who knows neither past nor future, but to whom every thing is eternally present—partly and temporarily elevated the spirit of man, who—though bound to time and space, is breath of his breath, and his offspring—above the limitations of time; and enabled him to share his power of beholding the past and future as if it were present." Here the theologian gains almost a philosophic insight, but not altogether. The "days" of the Mosaic record are with him natural days. But he equivocates as to the commencement of Creation. God, he says, "created it *in* time, or rather *along with* time." The latter is a philosophical truth, the former a popular error. He holds, however, that the words, "without form and void," do not refer to an eternal chaos; and that the idea of a creation out of nothing is a fundamental principle of the Old Testament. In conclusion, and in favour of the philosophical interpretation, let it be noted that Job describes the sun, moon, and stars as existing before the foundation of the visible earth, and as admiring witnesses of its formation.

It is the aim of Dr. Kurtz to render the Mosaic account consistent with astronomy, as it is that of Mr. Gillespie to harmonise it with geology. Between science and religion peace must be declared, for the age is intellectual, and insists on concord. The way, however, for accomplishing this result is constantly missed. Philosophy is the only reconciling power, and the combatants refuse her for arbitrator. The work, accordingly, is ill-done; and incompleteness reigns, instead of perfect order. Dr. Kurtz creeps where he might soar—gropes where he should enlighten. Religion, however, in his opinion, may believe in the stars being inhabited; though astronomy be incapable of pronouncing about the nature and destiny of their spiritual tenants. The latter, he says, "only affords isolated and unsatisfactory glimpses of the physical constitution of these stars. On the other hand, the Bible, which is an exclusively religious revelation, cannot and does not teach anything about the nature and constitution of the stars. But it contains indications that those stars are the abodes of angels."

Dr. Kurtz goes through the evidences of geogony, which he prefers to geology, in support of his opinions. But enough has been stated for the purpose of this review. Over and over again, the Scriptures declare the Divine Creation to consist of *Noumena*, and the phenomenal universe to be the product of human perception in communion with the intelligible world, as the product of an eternal

fiat. The creative act, being eternal, still continues; and the Providence by which man and nature are sustained from hour to hour is but another name for an Eternal Creator, "whose generations have no end."

THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD; their Present State, and Future Capabilities. By Hans Busk, M.A. With Illustrations.—Routledge, Warne and Routledge.

THIS work is evidently written to supply a sudden demand. The relations between England and France, interpreted by Mr. Busk in "a Pickwickian sense," supply the motive for the publication. The fortifications and dockyard of Cherbourg lend their aid; and the article in the "Conversations Lexicon," on the Navies of England and France, serves for both impulse and matter. There is also an opinion that the agency of steam in the construction of war-ships will henceforth render superiority in seamanship of less importance than formerly. We must, therefore, preserve an absolute numerical superiority in ships and men. Progressive improvement in the state of our navy from the sixteenth century to the present left little to be desired; but a sense of security led to the relaxation of effort. The expense of steam for a large fleet is enormous. Nevertheless, the application of steam to the entire navy of every first-rate Power is now assumed as a fundamental condition of its strength. In this respect, the French must for some time be placed at disadvantage, owing to the distance of the mines from the various ports. They are, indeed, compelled to keep on hand one year's consumption, to guard against contingencies. In this country the maintenance, constantly and during peace, of a large body of men suitable for manning the navy is a problem hard of solution. But it is proved that in naval resources none of the Powers of the world, with the exception of France, are at all equal with this country. Every effort is making in our dockyards to place our royal navy once more in a position of pre-eminence. Our author evidently writes in dread of what he names "French national vanity," and still thinks the phrase of "faithless Albion" not obsolete. He quotes a highly-decorated French officer who had served with us in the Crimea, who at a table d'hôte remarked that the islanders "had once arrogant pretensions to the dominion of the ocean;—but, bah! there is an end of all that now—the destiny of France is irresistible; to attempt to oppose it is impious—it is opposing the will of God." Strange things are said at tables d'hôte! We may point to this book as some sort of reply to them. It is ably compiled, and contains a large store of accurate information.

THE ENGLISH BIBLE. History of the Translation of the Holy Scriptures into the English Tongue. With Specimens of the Old English Versions. By Mrs. H. C. Conant; edited, and with an introduction, by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.—Arthur Hall, Virtue and Co.

THE authoress of this work has already distinguished herself as a translator of Neander's Practical Commentaries, and writes upon the subject of her book in a learned and sober spirit. The introduction by Mr. Spurgeon does him great credit. It is free from fanaticism and bibliolatry. It is the opinion of this gentleman, as well as of the authoress, that a new translation of the Bible is imperiously needed; and the proof that it must be so is implied in the history. It could not be otherwise, in the order of events. The Bible, as we have it, was influenced by the kingcraft of its projector; and its faults are the necessary results of the platform invented for it by James, in order to save the Church, and of the defective knowledge of the translators in the oriental languages.

Mrs. Conant happily expresses this fact when she states that the "common version was the last great effort of the infant period of Biblical science in England." That science has since attained something like maturity. A new era of sacred learning commenced with the second quarter of the seventeenth century. The works of Walton, Castell, Lightfoot, Pococke, may be mentioned as illustrative of this; while in the eighteenth century those of Mill, Bentley, and others, abound in scholarship.

The conclusion to which a thorough investigation of the subject has conducted the authoress and Mr. Spurgeon, and the evidence here adduced, will go far to substantiate the demand for a new and faithful version, truly conducted by scholars

without fanaticism, and free from any influence whatever, whether political or religious. In this way only can we have a genuine English Bible.

THROUGH THE SHADOWS. By the Author of "Sidney Grey." In 3 vols. — Hurst and Blackett.

"THROUGH THE SHADOWS" is a very fair novel, but the story is rather too much spun out. It contains the right materials for a first-rate novel, and nothing that can offend the most fastidious critic of works of fiction. There is no exaggeration in the incidents or the characters. The characters, from the peculiar position in which they are placed, have more than individual interest; and the reader is made to feel an interest in them from the outset. Sebastian and Maxwell Earle are characters that the author has bestowed great pains to produce; perhaps Maxwell sees a little too far through the shadows. Frederick Brandon is the most unscrupulous, cunning, and unfeeling "respectable" man one could well imagine; while poor little Ruth gains our love at once by her unselfish devotion to him. The best part of the tale, perhaps, is the account of the ruin of Gadstone and Brandon. The scene at the Bank, and Frederick's visit to Alice is one of the very best pieces of dramatic writing we have read for a long time. We should have been better pleased had Sebastian returned from his voyage of discovery in Africa, and married Alice. On the whole, we are inclined to think that "Through the Shadows" is a novel based on the right principles, containing some very good writing; and we feel some pleasure in recommending it to our readers.

Amateur's Magazine, No. 9.—Piper and Co.

THE proprietors of this clever little monthly announce its decease. They find the expenses of the work too great for their limited capital, and they have in consequence determined to abandon the undertaking. Experience has proved that the magazine has been conducted on too liberal a scale, by imposing no expense on those who *alone* have derived benefit from its existence. It was thought that the contributors would, by their exertions on its behalf, insure to a great extent a defrayal of the actual expenses of the magazine; but in this the proprietors find they have given too much credit to their natural supporters. They hint, however, that it is in contemplation to reproduce it as a weekly periodical, with an altered title, at a much less price. The present number contains some excellent articles in prose and verse.

What's in a Name? By T. Nickle Nichols.—Routledge, Warnes, and Routledge.

THIS work contains "a popular explanation of ordinary Christian names of men and women," and will afford amusement and satisfaction to many who may be curious on the point. The whole subject of name-giving is interesting, and there are some applicable remarks made in the preface. Some omissions remain to be supplied, but these the publisher offers to explain in a future edition, when pointed out.

Lyrics of Life. By Frederic N. Farrar.—Macmillan and Co.

POEMS these of considerable merit, certainly written with intelligence, and divided under the heads of "Childhood," "Poems of Love," "Love's Sorrow," "Ditto," "The Happy Love," "Poems of Death," "End of the History." They appear to be united by a biographical link of connexion. Some of them evince a capricious taste, and follow the follies of certain poets who have courted distinction as much by eccentricities, metrical and material, as by intrinsic excellence. "A Dream in the Garden," which nevertheless is very musical, has this allusion:—

"Ah me! the days of childhood,
The golden days of childhood,
The halcyon days of childhood,
Ah! swiftly they have flown!"

And so it proceeds with infinite repetitions. But the majority of pieces are in good taste, and the writer is likely to acquire reputation as a respectable versifier.

The Life and Contemporaneous Church History of Antonio de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalatro, which included the kingdoms of Dalmatia and Croatia; afterwards Dean of Windsor, Master of the Savoy, and Rector of West Hsley, in the Church of England, in the reign of James I. By Henry Newland, D.D., Dean of Ferns.—John Henry and James Parker.

OUR transcript of the title-page will almost give a full idea of the book and its hero to the general reader. The history stands by itself, unsupported by any previous narrative, save one supplied by Dr. Newland to a periodical, and of which this volume is an enlargement. The archbishop having sought in

vain to reconcile the creeds of Protestantism and of the church of Rome, ultimately abandoned the latter; but subsequently returned to it in hope of being made Cardinal. He found, he declares, that in both Churches there were some things that were intolerable; and further excused himself by stating that his mission to unite the two Churches had failed, and that the climate disagreed with his constitution. He complained that King James did not encourage his attempts to reconcile the religions. He held that transubstantiation was only a philosophical error, and that the Church of England was a true church. What he desired appears to have been a Jesuitical compromise. In Dr. Newland's opinion, he was a man of an unsettled mind, notwithstanding his various talents, zeal and learning. The influences of the time affected him, and led him to undertake a task to which, had it been possible, he was probably competent. But it was not possible. His life labour consequently was in vain. The Church of Rome acted treacherously and murderously towards him. The volume contains much curious and some valuable matter.

FINE ARTS.

MESSRS. GRAVES, of Pall-mall, have just now at their shop an interesting picture, by Mr. John Lucas (after a sketch by Captain Oliver Jones), of the lamented Sir William Peel, late of the Shannon and the Naval Artillery Brigade. The hero is represented in undress uniform, sword in hand, leading his blue jackets to the bridge of Cawnpore. The likeness is a good one.

A second visit to the Exhibition of the Water-colour Society confirms our first impressions, that the master works there exhibited are few in number, and might almost be told, as folks say, upon one's ten fingers. But then the thirty or forty leading works are a gallery by themselves, and will repay over and over again the trouble of one or two visits at different times of daylight. Mr. Gilbert's large "Trumpeter" (No. 16) is an imposing performance, though the troop-horse that so proudly paws the ground and so grandly arches his noble neck is a monster horse, and no mistake. Mr. Topham's well-grouped "Spanish Gossip" (26), "Loitering" (215), an English streamside scene, which we praised when we saw it at the Graphic Society's show, show the master's skill in opposite styles. Miss Gillies is very strong in No. 51, "A Father and Daughter," and in "Effic Deans" (250), a lovely female study. Mr. Frederick Taylor has succeeded fairly in his "Scotch Prisoners taken at a Conventicle" (No. 72), a work that attempts a great deal; and the fine quality of Mr. J. Holland, in his "Genoa" (256), "Venice" (283), and "Ponte S.S. Appostoli" (270), is seen to far more advantage than in his Highland subjects. "A Quince and Grapes" (271), and another Fruit piece (267), by W. Hunt, are delicate and successful. Mr. M. Callow has some remarkably good architectural and other scenes, showing draughtsmanship and intelligence in grasping broad effects. His "Saumur" (4), "St. Gothard" (8), "Antwerp Town Hall" (93), "St. Benet's Abbey" (152), "Rouen" (168), and "Frankfort on the Maine" (299), should all be looked for. Mr. Harding delights us with "Chamouni" (92), a very large and perfect work, and with two pictures in one, called "The Park" (136). Mr. T. M. Richardson's "Bay of Naples" (129), rich in drawing, air, water, and sky, but, thank heaven! not—like Mr. Rowbotham's drawings at the other society—in white chalk houses, walls, and cliffs, is a charming picture; and the same master's "On the River Findhorn" (143), and "Rannoch Moor" (182), are sharp, clear, and perfect Highland pieces. Mr. Naftel's great picture, "Carting Vraic (seaweed) on the Coast of Guernsey," is a very excellent one, full of well-drawn and animated figures of men and horses. Mr. Branwhite should be mentioned for his beautiful "Stepping Stones" (9), and "Frost Scene" (37). The "May I?" of W. Collingwood (14), is elaborate as regards the mediæval upholstery; the little one who is supposed to ask the question with reference to picking a piece out of a pineapple is prettily executed. The older figures are inexpressive. We have some doubts whether it was not painted before a title was thought of for it, and we think it has been over-rated. Very few people have noticed, and none have yet over-rated, the two greatest works here. First, we mean the superbly carved "Sacrament-haus in a Church at Nuremberg" (41), by Samuel Read, as a painting, if not equal, but a little way behind Louis Haghe. This splendid "Pix" is thus aptly spoken of by Longfellow:—

"In the church of painted Lawrence stands a pix of sculpture rare,
Like the foamy sheaf of fountains rising through the painted air."

And Mr. Read has nobly shown us the foaming sheaf of tracery and the gloriously-painted air it pierces as it shoots roofward in St. Lawrence church.

The other great work (it is by a comparatively unknown man, and so little has it been appreciated by artists, scholars, dealers, and others, that though large and well hung it was last week unsold) is (No. 181) called "The first Approach of Winter, Invernesshire," by A. P. Newton. The mountain range, magnified by the clearness of the air and the effect of snow, the crags peering everywhere through a thin white scurf, is so excellently rendered, and is withal so far from common-place, that we have no hesitation in referring to it as the master landscape of the collection.

At a general meeting of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, held on Monday, the 13th inst., Paul S. Naftel, Esq., was elected a member.

OPERAS, CONCERTS, DRAMA.

THE sole operatic novelty, properly speaking, of the week has been the revival of Rossini's "Otello," at COVENT-GARDEN, with Tamberlik as the hero, Ronconi as *Iago*, Neri-Baraldi as *Roderigo*, and Grisi as *Desdemona*. In the vocal delineation of passion and jealousy, for which the part of the Moor gives opportunity, Signor Tamberlik is unapproachable. He was very finely supported by the *Iago*, and the effect these two eminent artists produced in the famous "jealousy duet" was, indeed, superb.

At DRURY-LANE we have had "The Barber of Seville," with the excellent and, considering his years, the marvellous *Figaro* of Badiali; and "The Huguenots." Of Madame Titiens' superb performance as *Valentina*, we shall take occasion to speak in our next impression. Here we must once more bow before the indomitable courage—for desperate premonitory madness we hope it is not—of the lessees. While the world outside marvels at their lavish outlay, in a triple *troupe*, wondering "where the money comes from," and how expenses so obviously enormous can be defrayed at playhouse prices—while Mr. Smith is congratulated by his well-wishers on being rid of the Graziani and his modest stipend of 300*l.* or 400*l.* a month, as being so much money saved—while the curtain has hardly gone down, as the bills said, "for the last time" on the "Traviata," we learn that the arch representative of *Violetta* has just arrived from New York, has accepted fabulous terms from Mr. E. T. Smith, and is presented to the public "on her return from America," on Monday next. Busy rumour certainly announces that the fair Victoire Balfe has given up her engagement at this theatre, and this to a certain small extent may relieve the management of its *embarras de richesses*; but still the addition of Piccolomini to the present staff will make the Drury-lane operatic company most inordinately complete.

It is, of course, impossible for us with a column, or at most two, at our disposal, to keep pace with the tornado of Concerts, which, as usual at this time of year, is now wreaking its force upon the devoted heads of the musical critics *par sang*. The *Musical World* itself, a journal consecrated to the art, can hardly make head against the storm; and the *Times*, too, feels compelled to treat a decameron of music in only one article of two columns. We can just find space to notice that the concert of Herr Rubinstein, on Saturday, was attended by a highly intellectual circle of critics and admirers. The talents of the Russian pianist are, just now, the subject of lively discussion. While some claim for their pet *virtuoso* the possession of highest poetical faculty, others concede to him no more than the palm for execution. Some there are who triumphantly contrast his fine phrensy with the marble immobility of Miss Goddard and Charles Hallé, while their opponents urge that this ecstasy of his is mere mountebankery and their frigidly reverent presence of mind. At the Herr's *soirée*, however, the eyes decidedly passed a vote of supreme confidence in him, by a very large majority.

MR. BENEDICT's concert on Monday, of which we gave a short anticipation in our last number, was as long, as grand, as delightful, and as fashionably attended as was certain to be the case; and moreover was favoured by fine weather. Madame Clara Novello was in extremely fine voice. Madame Sherrington sang "Ombre légère" with great brilliancy; but the highest vocal honours were awarded to Mlle. Artot, a young Belgian, and pupil of Madame Viardot, who made the most promising *début* we can recollect, and who, should her health be spared, may be safely said to have a grand career before her. She sang the "Oh! mon fils" from the "Prophète," most dramatically, and passed brilliantly through the trying ordeal of Rodé's "Air varié." The members of the Drury-lane operatic company, headed by Mlle. Guarducci, were in great force. Wieniawski was there with his violin, and Platti with his basso: Leopold de Moyer, with his Briarcan pair of hands, tore, shattered, scattered to the winds, plucked up, dispersed again, and again collected the strains

of a "Nocturne" and a "Mermaid Galop." And last, not least, the Vocal Association, whose progress under the conduct of the learned *beneficiare* we have often noticed, rallied round him on this occasion with their most successful choral *morceaux*, including that beautiful lately-exhumed fragment of Mendelssohn's "Lorelei," the "Ave Maria."

The PHILHARMONIC CONCERT comprised an ample selection of the best classical music, both vocal and instrumental. Madame Novello, who sang splendidly in an air by J. S. Bach, and Mademoiselle Artot (whom we alluded to above), gave "Una voce poco fa," so as to heighten, if possible, the favourable impression of her abilities entertained by the critical and professional world, on the two previous occasions of her appearance. The instrumental *pièces de résistance* were Mozart's G minor symphony, Beethoven's "Pastorale," and the popular "Zampa" of Hérold, the very champagne of overtures. Mademoiselle Mössner, an excellent harpist, was much applauded in a striking concerto (accompanied) by the late Parish Alvars.

The HANDEL CHORAL SOCIETY'S concert at the Foundling Hospital was all that the hundred amateur members of the excellent chorus and their twice two hundred friends could desire. Mr. Wilking, the conductor, has either had uncommonly good material to work upon, or has made vast progress, considering the limited time since this society has been at work, in drilling and turning out an effective body of chorists. The only thing Handelian about the affair was the name, and so much the better; for after all a night with Handel with complete means is no light affair for Midsummer. The programme was short, comprising music by Mendelssohn, Mercadante, and some Dutch dulzess by Van Bree. The soloists it is immaterial to mention. Quite a minor feature in the estimation of the committee and subscribers, they had no peculiar encouragement to exceed their powers, and did not do so. The honours were won and worn by choir and chapel-master, to whom we have given their due.

Mr. J. ALFRED NOVELLO has liberally placed at the disposal of each representative of the press, at the ensuing Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace, a complete set of his "authorised" Handbooks of the Music for the three days.

The ST. JAMES'S THEATRE opened as announced, on Saturday, with Spanish Ballet and English Opera. The first of these articles formed the first course, and attracted, as we expected a good deal of fashionable company; Mr. Edward Loder's "Raymond and Agnes," a very pleasing work, new to London, if not precisely to the stage, was worth a few more rehearsals by artists of such calibre as Miss Susan Pyne, Mr. J. H. Leffler, and Mr. Gadsby. It will, from present appearances, after a short run, get somewhat into form, and do an amount of credit to the composer, which he at present fails to reap from it. The principal members of the troupe are Madame Rudersdorff, Mr. George Perren, and Mr. H. Braham. Mr. Perren is an excellent opera tenor for small theatres. We have heard him to great advantage on the Manchester boards, and his charming voice is likely to make a greater impression at the St. James's than would have been the case had he ventured again into the over-large arena of Drury-lane.

At the PRINCESS'S THEATRE Mr. Kean has produced a slight but well constructed and successful little novelty, under the title of "If the Cap Fits." Miss Murray is the heroine, Mrs. Ellerton, a marriageable widow. Three military admirers of hers, all in each other's confidence, and each sure of his lady-killing power in one particular masculine attraction, are a captain, a lieutenant, and a doctor, played by Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. Everett, and Mr. F. Matthews. These sons of Mars go so far in deciding the lady's fate, without consulting her own views or inclinations, as to toss up for first attack, and for the strategical operations each shall pursue. It falls out unluckily that each of them is forced by the lottery to adopt precisely that mode of fascination in which he is not at home: and when their game is up, they find out that retributively the embroidered smoking-cap they had employed as a ballot-box, had been worked by the widow's fair hands for a successful rival, whom they had entirely forgotten to take into calculation. The piece is as smartly acted as it is nicely put together, and will be popular to the season's end.

The ADELPHI has now taken rank beside time-honoured Astley's as a theatre of war. The last scrap of news we have to offer from it—we were almost tempted to say the last *bulletin*—relates to the enlistment of Mrs. Alfred Mellon in "The Rifle Volunteers," a pleasant trifle by Mr. Edward Sterling. Of course, in a thoroughly touch-and-go *pièce de circonstance*, knocked up, probably, at a few days' notice, we had to expect elaboration of neither plot nor sentiment. But we had every right to expect from so practised a hand as the author's, and in so

genteel and well frequented a theatre, as we can now happily call the Adelphi, a certain smartness of diction, neatness of work, and other attributes of the "slight and elegant" school of comedietta. We were not disappointed. Mrs. Mellon appeared to advantage in uniform, and sang Mr. Balfe's setting of the ridiculous song "Riflemen Form" so nicely that the most cynical of cynics, could not withhold his sanction from the wild *encore* bestowed upon it by the groundlings.

Mr. ROBERT BROUGH'S READING took place, pursuant to announcement, on Thursday evening, at the Marylebone Literary Institution, and if the attractions of Ascot week, and of fresh air generally ensured ample elbow-room to all present, the audience was yet remarkable for its literary character. Poets and poets' sons were there gathered round the poet of the occasion, and delighted to welcome from his own lips the recital of polished strains, both comic and sentimental, that had moved them, or most of them on previous occasions, whether in print or from the stage.

The pathetic "Tent-maker's Story," from *The Welcome Guest*, was the first piece read. Then came the quaint modern-antique ballad of "Robin Hood and the Detective Officer." This ingenious burlesque of the true Robin Hood ballad style is worthy of the author of the Ingoldsby collection. It was first printed, we believe, in one of those ephemeral serials (to use a manifest Hibernicism) of which the great literary forcing-house of London is so prolific, and was a novelty to the majority of those present, and told admirably. The seedy circumstances of the Robin Hood gang, their shifts and dodges, their plentiful lack of money, the craft of Allen-Adale who got his living as an Ethiopian Serenader in neighbouring Nottingham; and the caption finally of Robin Hood himself, who had guided the detective to the forest haunt, are no less humourously treated in the lay than they were genially delivered by the lecturer. A pretty ballad called "Neighbour Nelly" was next succeeded by some of those admirable scenes from Mr. Brough's famous Olympic burlesque of "Medea," in which Mr. Robson's dramatic energy so well seconded the author's conception. After one or two other lyrical pieces the entertainment concluded with the "Story of Lady Godiva" and "The Vulture," the last, a powerful imitation, paraphrase, or, shall we say, burlesque, upon Edgar Poe's well known "Raven."

If Mr. Brough lacks, at present, the confidence and little artifices of the hardened lecturer, he is at all events free from all those defects which are sometimes so objectionable in "Professors." On the serious passages he appears, at present, somewhat disinclined to dwell at sufficient length, but his delivery of the more facetious portions of the reading left nothing to be desired.

The annual dinner of the Dramatic Authors' Society, at the new Opera Colonnade Hotel, on Saturday last, was, as might be expected, a very pleasant affair. Lieutenant-Colonel Addison was in the chair, and contributed largely by his ready elocution and great geniality to the success of the evening. Messrs. Planché, Robert Bell, Bayle Bernard, Sterling Coyne, E. L. Blanchard, F. Talfourd, and other gentlemen prominently connected with the drama, were present, and worthily supported the gallant and popular president.

The following distinguished persons have honoured the Royal Italian Opera, Drury Lane, by their presence during last week:—Prince Vogarides, His Grace the Duke of Bedford and party, the Countess of Winchelsea, the Duchess of Richmond, the Duke of Devonshire, Lady Cecilia Lennox, the Baroness Ruchter, the Marquis of Salisbury, Viscount Eugène di Morsant, Lord and Lady Kennedy, Lady Ingestrie, Lady Rolle, Lady Florence Paget, Lord Ward, Earl of Lonsdale, Lady L. Tennent, Sir Proby Cautley, Bart., Sir Alexander Wandford, Sir E. Hoare, Hon. Captain Willis, Sir Charles Oakley, Marquis of Clanricarde, Lady Howard, Lady Palmer, Lord and Lady Saltoun, Lady Johann, Lord Haries, General Robbins, Sir Ralph Steward, Sir Ralph and Lady Howard, Mrs. Witmore, Miss Hulce, Lady Rolley, Major Blake, Major Pole, Major Lyon, Hon. Mrs. North, Colonel King, Colonel Williams, Lord David Kennedy, General Boulton, Major Gardiner, Captain Stuart, Colonel Gold, Henry Wombwell, Esq., C. Martyn, Esq.,—Arcedeckne, Esq., C. Fludyer, Esq., C. Goslin, Esq., &c.

THE HOR DUTY.—The following official notification has been published:—The hop duty for the year 1858 may be paid in four instalments. One is to be paid forthwith without any further notice, and the others on the following dates: August 10, 1859; November 16, 1859; February 10, 1860. Or a joint note of hand may be given for the payment of the first moiety in November next, with interest at 4 per cent., bearing date from the 10th of May. If payment be made in four instalments neither bond nor interest will be required.

COMMERCIAL.

THE EFFECTS OF WAR ON TRADE.

WE have searched in vain for any evidence that the war has as yet seriously affected trade. We might expect, as one of its first results, from increased consumption, waste, and the withdrawal of hands from agriculture, that corn should be dearer; but the promising season has much more influence over prices than the war, and our corn markets are falling, though the supplies sent forward are very short. The only evidence we any where see of the influence of war is, perhaps, the somewhat advanced prices in Germany, whither goes from Hull and other places some of the corn which comes from abroad. France, notwithstanding she feeds her army in Italy entirely from her own stores, continues to send us wheat and flour, and almost all the foreign at present in our markets come from that country. Already in some parts of the South of France the harvest has commenced, and the crops throughout that great country and Spain are well spoken of. If the weather continue favourable, and the harvest turn out well, we shall not feel the war in the price of food. If the harvest should be deficient here the war would interpose no obstacle to our obtaining supplies from the Black Sea—though they came down the Danube—from Egypt, and the United States, the great sources of our supplies of grain. They would be freely brought in our own ships, or in any neutral ships, to our own shores. The war must be much more extensive and much more disastrous than we can at present fancy it likely to be before we shall feel any ill effects from it in our own corn market.

From the countries from which we procure corn we also procure wool, and except as the war should interfere to destroy the flocks in Hungary and other places, we shall get as much as we can require and pay for. At present one great source of supply is our Australian colonies, and up to this time they, as well as other countries, have sent forward an increased quantity. We may anticipate some little deficiency in the silk crops from the presence of such large armies in Lombardy, but we believe that the care which has been taken this year in Italy and the south of France to procure additional worms from different countries will almost compensate for the loss; and the crop, which has not been great for two or three years, will probably be equal to what it has of late been. So far, however, as our manufacturers are concerned, they derive their chief supply—ninetieths of the whole—from China and India, which will not be interfered with by the war. Nearly the whole of our supply of cotton comes from countries beyond the reach of the war—India, the Brazils, and the United States, and it cannot be affected by the war.

It is accordingly noticed that in none of the great seats of our manufactures "is there any remarkable stagnation. On the contrary, there continues to be a great demand for cotton at Liverpool, and considerable activity prevails at Manchester, Leeds, Macclesfield, Nottingham, and the other centres of our ingenious and ennobled industries. Looking at the railway receipts, and other indications of business in the United States, and noticing there the terrible fraud and delusion which has induced hundreds of thousands of people to waste their substance and many months of their lives in a frantic expedition to Pike's Peak in search of gold, where there was none to be got, we cannot expect from our great customer such a large demand for our goods, and such a large supply of goods from the States as we might have had, if the people there had all been prosperous. But the decline of railway receipts and the ravenous chase after gold are remnants or continuations of the great follies of 1857; and though they may affect our trade, we shall know that this is the consequence of delusions as disastrous in their effects as wars.

Nobody will for one moment suppose that the rise in the price of sugar, coffee, and tea, which is taking place, is caused by the war. To some extent the war might interrupt the importation of these articles into Trieste and into Germany and Holland, for the use of Austria, and to lessen trade, though not directly—for cargoes of these goods may be freely conveyed in neutral bottoms into the ports of the belligerents—

but by diminishing the means of consumption in highly taxed, impoverished, and drained Austria. The reports from Jamaica, Grenada, and other places, of great drought and short crops are the explanation of dearer sugar. Similar causes affect the price of coffee and tea, with the supplies of which the war can in no degree interfere. The raw materials of our manufactures, our food and luxuries, seem unaffected by the war, which, however costly it may be to those engaged in it, seems likely, as long as we preserve our neutrality, to do us no harm. It frightens us, indeed, lest it may reach us, and makes us incur very heavy expenses for warlike preparations, but it does not stop our trade.

The interruption of the traffic carried on by Austrian vessels between the Adriatic and the Black Sea is by this time probably repaired in a great measure by neutral ships. The Greeks can employ their vessels with greater advantage. Of late we have heard very little of our shipowners. They do not continue to complain. Probably they have found out by this time how to carry on neutral trade, and the first alarm of a general war having blown over, they are now more prosperous than they were when trade was so grievously interrupted in 1857-8. Their defender in pamphlets, and their spokesman in Parliament, Mr. W. D. Seymour, has given notice of a motion to repeal so much of the Foreign Enlistment Act as relates to transports and store ships which will add to their security and their traffic. We hope he will be successful, but we cannot well conceive a Liberal Parliament entertaining any motion concerning that Act, remembering its origin and its objects, which stops short of totally repealing it. Government has probably relieved some of the embarrassment of the ship-builders by employing 1,300 of the merchant shipwrights in the Queen's dockyards, and may have obtained by this expenditure of the public money additional support in Parliament. We can, however, congratulate the country on the continuance of the national prosperity, though this has been in no degree promoted by either Whigs or Tories.

The worst effect immediately of the war was anticipated in our money market, and we need not remind our readers that, as yet, money is abundant and the rate of discount low. There was a panic, but that had its origin in the minds of the dealers in stocks and shares, and was not the necessary consequence of the war. As long as we remain neutral it cannot hurt us, for dame nature is not like a slave owner, or a captain in Her Majesty's Navy, unjust and tyrannical, who punishes one person for the result of another, or many persons for the neglect of one.

MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

MONEY still continues easy, though it is rather more in demand than it was. The terms of the market, however, are unaltered. Considerable arrivals of bullion have occurred, some of which has gone to the Bank. A larger portion, 140,000*l.*, was yesterday sold for the Continent.

The most unpleasant fact connected with this part of our journal is the decree just promulgated by the Austrian Government to pay the dividends on the National Austrian loan, which, according to contract, were to be paid in specie, in the depreciated paper money of the Government. It is to be given at the rate of 125 florins paper for every 100 florins silver, but as the depreciation in the paper money is a larger per centage than this *agio*, Austria has begun, as we know she would, to defraud her creditors. She has now entered completely on the descent to bankruptcy, and will, at no distant period reach that haven of the dishonest and disreputable. It is, unfortunately, not likely, if the war continue, that she will be there without companions, burdened as all the States of Europe now are with enormous debts. These burdens can scarcely be increased, and the expenditure of Government much augmented without making the suffering people impatient under the onerous load. Rather than risk revolution, statesmen may possibly consent to repudiation, or prefer bankruptcy, paying their debts like Austria, with paper, that promises to be as worthless as the Austrian Government.

The stock market was dull to-day. The constitution of the Ministry has not given satisfaction in the City. In particular, the appointment of Sir C. Wood to preside over India, and Mr. Gladstone to

preside over the Exchequer, were very unfavourably regarded. Mr. Gladstone is remembered in the monetary world with dismay, and Sir C. Wood, in every branch of society with disfavour. The Ministry is said to be neither liberal nor homogeneous. Curious stories are in circulation of their repulsiveness to one another, and of the dislike which the highest person in the realm is said to entertain for some of them. Such stories appeared to obtain credence, and Consols for the account—for money they are short—declined $\frac{1}{4}$. At the close of the day the market rallied a little, but it continued depressed below the prices of yesterday. The price of Consols and dividend was 92 $\frac{3}{4}$. There is little stock on the market, and the public having lately made considerable purchases, all kinds of shares are on the whole firm.

The late reports from the United States tend to the belief that the rates there, which have been much depressed for two years, are now in a fair way of recovery. Crops in the west promise well and more traffic is expected than in 1858 and 1857.

Some interest was excited to-day, by a statement in the second edition of the *Times*, that our occupation of the island of Perim, in the Red Sea is occupying attention in Paris. A long article has appeared in the *Journal des Debats*, on the subject. With this was coupled a report that M. Lesseps is immediately to be provided with 10,000 labourers from France, to carry out his project of constructing the Suez Canal. Such a project if it be obtained cannot be agreeable to our new Premier, who has expressed himself very strongly against it, and he will not like it the better from the possibility that these 10,000 organised labourers may be regimented soldiers. On such reports gloomy, and even alarmed feelings predominated, and as we hear, the stock markets were extremely dull.

The Bank of England accounts will be found subjoined.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 15th day of June, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£31,741,185	Government Debt £11,015,100
		Other Securities .. 3,459,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion 17,266,185
		Silver Bullion
£31,741,185		£31,741,185

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight)
Reserve.....	3,108,602	Amnity.....£11,281,376
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	8,577,343	Other Securities .. 18,712,489
Other Deposits.....	14,797,501	Notes
Seven Day and other Bills.....	799,224	Gold and Silver
		Coin
£41,895,071		£41,895,071

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated June 16, 1859.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

Friday Evening.

BUSINESS everywhere continues steady. The corn market again declined to-day, under the influence of favourable weather. In Mining-lane the markets are firm. For raw materials of all kinds the demand continues good, and though we cannot boast of that exuberant prosperity which made every man cheerful, business is sufficiently alive to keep the mercantile world from being depressed or morose. Nevertheless there is a strong wish expressed for peace, and we hear from Paris, Havre, and other parts of France, that the French, notwithstanding the success of Louis Napoleon, are very earnest in wishing for the restoration of peace. A serious interruption to the now prosperous trade of France would diminish very much the Emperor's popularity.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—The capital of the Company is £6,000,000, and under the Act of 1833, which extinguished their trading powers, it was provided that £2,000,000 should be set apart as a security fund, to be applied ultimately with its accumulated interest to pay off the £6,000,000 of stock at the rate of 200 per cent. According to a statement submitted at a General Court on Thursday, the total receipts on account of this fund up to the present time have been £4,559,272—namely, £2,000,000 the original appropriation, and £2,559,272 for dividends. These have been invested in the purchase of £750,420 Consols and £4,227,610 Reduced, making a total of £4,984,030 Three per Cent. stock. This stock at present quotations is worth about £100,000 beyond its cost price.

PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL STOCKS AND SHARES AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

	Last Week	This Week
STOCKS.		
3 per cent. Consols—Money	94	94
Ditto Reduced	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto New	93	93 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bank Stock	219 $\frac{1}{4}$	219 $\frac{1}{4}$
India .....	..	..
Exchequer Bills .....	..	24
Canada Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
New Brunswick Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
New South Wales Government 5 per cent. ....	..	..
South Australia Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
Victoria Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent. ....	..	..
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent. ....	..	100
French Rentes, 3 per cent. ....	..	..
Mexican Bonds, 3 per cent.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
Peruvian Bonds, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ....	..	..
Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent. ....	..	42
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent.	70	..
RAILWAYS.		
Bristol and Exeter	92	93
Caledonian	78	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eastern Counties	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	56
East Lancashire	87	89
Great Northern	100	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Western	54	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lancashire and Yorkshire	88	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
London and Blackwall	65	66
London, Brighton, and South Coast	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	112
London and North-Western	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
London and South-Western	89	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Midland	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
North British	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	55
North Staffordshire	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	45
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton	31	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
South-Eastern	65	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Wales	61	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calcutta and South Eastern	par	par
Eastern Bengal	1d	1d
East Indian	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Indian Peninsula	98	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Madras .....	..	..
Scinde	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
Buffalo and Lake Huron	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Trunk of Canada	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	36
Great Western of Canada	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Antwerp and Rotterdam	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Dutch Rhine	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	6d
Eastern of France	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Luxembourg	54	56
Lombardo-Venetian	64	66
Northern of France	37	37
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean	33	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris and Orleans	49	50
Southern of France	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western and North-Western of France ..	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, June 14.

BANKRUPTS.

William Drouët, Fleet-street, hotel keeper.
Jonathan Beckett, Aylesbury, licensed victualler.
Robert Parker, Tooley-street, wheelwright.
Henry Riminton, Queen-street, Cheapside, wholesale stationer.
Edward Mason, Chester-terrace, Burton-street, Eaton square, victualler.
Thomas Coningsby, Triangle-place, Mile-end gate, cheesemonger.
David William James, Llanwonno, Glamorganshire, coal merchants.
Thomas Davies, Newport, Monmouthshire, woollen draper.
Joseph John William Watson, Knapp, Charlton Kings, and Lydney, Gloucestershire, coal master.
William Shewbrooks, Taunton, builder.

Friday, June 17.

BANKRUPTS.

Samuel Carter, Tien Stanton, Huntingdonshire, seed merchant.
David Baker, Millbank-street, corn chandler.
James Harris, Northampton, grocer.
John Fitzjohn, March, Isle of Ely, auctioneer.
James Sharp, Grosvenor-street west, apothecary.
John Thomas Wilding, Dovercourt, Essex, builder.
John Goodwin, Ripley, Derbyshire, grocer.
William Charles Chapman and William Henry Littlepage, Harp-lane, City, coopers.
Christopher Garwood, Ledbury-road, Bayswater, builder.
William Bell, Crowle, Lincolnshire, tailor and draper.
Edwin Morey Durston, Bath, grocer.

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

Archibald Park, George-street Edinburgh, merchant.
John McGill, Coylton, Ayrshire, cattle dealer.

THE CROPS.—The heavy storm of Sunday afternoon has, we regret to hear, knocked down the growing corn in many places, although this effect is stated to be very partial. It has also much flattened the crops of grass, which are generally very heavy through the country.—*South Eastern Gazette.*

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

A SPECIAL meeting of the WEST LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY is called for the 24th inst., to consider a bill before parliament, enabling the company to construct new lines and a dock, also to determine upon the terms of arrangement with the London and North Western Company.

At the annual meeting of the SOUTHERN OF FRANCE RAILWAY COMPANY, held at Paris, the net profits for the year were stated at 308,000*l.*, from which must be deducted 2,140*l.*, being the loss on the working of the Canal du Midi. The balance was ordered to be carried to credit of the interest account, which amounted on the 31st December last to 389,000*l.*

The works of the CAPE TOWN RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY have been commenced. No further calls are to be made at present, but the shareholders may pay up in advance, and receive interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

According to a statement in the *Times* the CORK AND BANDOON RAILWAY are endeavouring to escape the payment of arrears to preference shareholders, notwithstanding the complete definition of the law upon the point obtained by the defeat of the Great Northern directors in an analogous attempt.

The adjourned special meeting of the GREAT WESTERN COMPANY was appointed to be held on Wednesday at the Paddington station, but in consequence of the bills now before Parliament in which the company were interested being in an incomplete state, the meeting was further adjourned to Wednesday, the 29th inst.

The SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY answered a summons on Thursday before the magistrate at Southwark, taken out at the instance of the overseers of Battle, in Sussex. It was complained that the company had refused to make a return of traffic, or permit an inspection of their books, for the purpose of assessment, thereby rendering themselves liable to a penalty of 300*l.*, and 50*l.* a day afterwards. Mr. Burcham decided that the Act on which the claim was grounded had been nullified (although, probably, through an oversight) by a subsequent enactment, and the summons must therefore be dismissed.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

The BANK of MANCHESTER has transmitted the requisite notice to its customers of its intention to register under the Limited Liability Act. In taking this step the directors point out that they are giving the strongest assurance in their power of "the prosperous and independent state of the establishment, and of their determination only of doing business of a safe and legitimate nature." The working capital of the bank is 144,908*l.*, with 217,362*l.* remaining to be called up, and the board state that they are not afraid to let its position for the future depend solely on the character of its management.

At the meeting of the CHANNEL ISLANDS TELEGRAPH COMPANY a dividend was declared of 5*s.* 6*d.* per share, or at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the expended capital for the 204 days from the 9th of September, 1858, the date of the completion of the undertaking, to the 31st of March last.

"Some facts," says the *Herald*, "have transpired with respect to the position of the ALLIANCE (Paris and London) BANK which do not improve the prospects of the shareholders. Mr. C. F. Stokes, the late manager, whose departure to America was rather precipitate, has, there can be no doubt, involved the affairs of the company to such an extent that the liquidators will experience a very embarrassing task to bring them into anything like a train of adjustment. Surrounded by legal difficulties at every point the claims are of a character which it will require some time to settle, especially in connection with several of the parties who have had business transactions with the bank. While the liabilities are not very large the assets seem to be constituted of a variety of questionable securities, which, whatever might have been their value before, have been considerably depreciated by the late course of events in France.

A meeting of proprietors of the LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK is called for the 20th of July. Mr. W. S. Higley, who has been for twenty years in the service of the bank, has been appointed manager at the head establishment in Lothbury, in the place of the late Mr. W. T. Henderson; Mr. Gilbert remaining general manager.

The directors of the NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK of ENGLAND have declared a half-yearly dividend, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and also a bonus of 7½ per cent., payable on the 14th July.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- The Roman Question.* By E. About. W. Jeffs.
Women, Past and Present. By John Wade. C. J. Skeet.
An Essay of the Cause of Rain and its Allied Phenomena. G. A. Rowall, Oxford.
Seventeen Years' Experience of the Treatment of Disease by means of Water. By A. Henderson, M.R.C.S.E. Henry Renshaw.
Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information. Parts VII. and VIII. S. O. Beeton.
Tait's Magazine. No. 306. Partridge and Co.
The Ladies' Treasury. No. 28, Vol. III. Ward and Lock.
Old Faces in New Masks. W. Kent and Co.
William Burke, the Author of Junius. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Through the Shadows. By the Author of Sidney Grey. 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.
What's in a Name? Routledge, Warne, and Co.
Our Woodlands, Heaths, and Hedges. By W. S. Coleman. Routledge, Warne, and Co.
Poems. By Eliza Cook. A new edition. Routledge, Warne, and Co.
George Canning and his Times. John W. Parker and Sons.
A Select Glossary of English Words used formerly in Senses different from the Present. John W. Parker and Sons.
Mary Stuart. By Alphonse de Lamartine. A. and C. Black. Edinburgh.
What is Homoeopathy? By J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.L.S. Longman, Brown, and Co.
Practical Guide for Italy. Longman, Brown, and Co.
The History of the Great French Revolution. By M. A. Thiers. Part I. R. Bentley.
Lyrics of Life. By Frederick W. Farrer. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.
Manners and Customs of the English Nation. James Blackwood.
A Comprehensive History of India. Nos. 15, 16, 17, and 18. Blackie and Son.
Blackie's Map of the Seat of War. Blackie and Son.
The Assam Commission Unmuzzled. Effingham Wilson.
Drawing-room Troubles. Hogg and Sons.
Adams's Descriptive Guide to the Channel Islands. W. J. Adams.
La Bella Balla. Part III. W. Jeffs.
The War in Italy. Henry Lea.
Ancient Mineralogy. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.
High Speed Steam Navigation and Steam Ship Perfection. E. and T. N. Spon.

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by the CHIEFO-PLASTIC process entirely supersede the Soft Gum, and every substance that becomes putrescent in the mouth. Their cleanliness, ease, and comfort render them available in every case, without springs or wires, at less than advertised prices.—PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION BY GRADUATED ELECTRICITY is always attended with certainty and success.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
 Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, RHEUMATISM, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL THE DISORDERS OF CHILDREN ARISING FROM DEFECTIVE NUTRITION,
 Is the most efficacious, the most palatable, and, from its rapid curative effects, unquestionably the most economical of all kinds. Its immeasurable therapeutic superiority over every other variety is attested by innumerable spontaneous testimonials from Physicians and Surgeons of European reputation.

OPINION OF R. M. LAWRENCE, Esq., M.D.,
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2 Sauce Ladles	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 4 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 16 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
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