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VOL. X. No. 484.]

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Review of the Week.

THE expected combat on the banks of the Mincio has been fought, and once more the French and Sardinians have achieved a victory, unquestionable it is true, but attended with such fearful losses to the conquerors that we may well hesitate to call it an advantage. Deceived by the incomprehensible retreat of the Austrians from their strong position on the Chiese, the Emperor Napoleon and his ally were preparing to follow them across the Mincio, which it seemed must form the next line of the Austrian defence; when the enemy, suddenly changing his tactics, suddenly recrossed the river at four points, and attacked the Franco-Sardinian position. Under the personal direction of Francis Joseph the Austrians chose their own ground, and gallantly did they maintain the struggle, but in vain; the want of military experience and scientific knowledge became apparent at the critical point of the engagement; the centre of the Austrian army, left without any reserve to support it, through the injudicious dispositions of its Imperial commander, was broken by the overwhelming force of the allies, and notwithstanding the brilliant successes of the earlier part of the fight, the day was irretrievably lost. The object of the Austrian Emperor was no doubt to repel the allied army in its advance upon his famous line of fortresses before it should be joined by the reinforcing corps from Tuscany and Venice. The fault lay in the execution, not in the conception of the plan. It is said that the veteran Hess refused to take the second place in the campaign, and to this cause is to be attributed the disastrous results of Solferino. During the first half of the day it seemed certain that the French left was in the greatest peril; Baraguay d'Illiers was driven back and Victor Emmanuel was in danger of being cut off; and when the fatal mistake of Francis Joseph sacrificed the advantages which the valour of his soldiers had obtained the Austrian army withdrew slowly and in good order—unpursued by their enemies—not to take shelter behind the Mincio, but to bivouac for the whole night upon its right bank. When all hope of victory was lost, we are told Francis Joseph rode off the well-foughten field almost in the sight of the rival Emperor, who for his part had been all day in the thick of the *mêlée*, coolly giving his personal directions for the various movements.

Whatever may have been the previous opinion of military critics, it is not possible that they can now refuse to Louis Napoleon the merit of possessing some, if not all the qualities, which constitute a general. Had it not been for his promptitude in discovering the weak point of his opponent, and the ability he displayed in providing for each unforeseen emergency of the day, the courage and admirable discipline of the Austrian legions must have brought about a very different result. As it is, the killed and wounded of the Franco-Sardinian army equal if they do not exceed that of the defeated.

While we write, information is received from a reliable source that the French losses alone amount to between sixteen and seventeen thousand; and the Piedmontese have been so cut up that their army is said to be incapable of forming a line of battle; the French artillery of the Guard and some of their infantry of the line appear to have suffered fearfully from the deadly fire of the Austrian riflemen. The actual killed among the troops of Francis Joseph are said to exceed seven thousand, while the number of wounded is probably double as large. Already we hear of large reinforcements being on their way to each of the hostile armies.

In considering the results of this gigantic encounter, we can but wish that it had been less bloody and more decisive. At present we fear the prospect of peace is as far off as ever, although the rumours of an armistice, through Prussian mediation, have been current this week in Paris. Austria is weakened, but not more than the Allies, except in *prestige*; she is not exhausted, her line of fortifications is still unbroken, and her resources are great. Her Emperor, satisfied that his talents are not for command in the field, returns to Vienna to superintend in person the dispatch of reinforcements and supplies, while the nomination of Hess as Commander-in-Chief creates new hopes of victory in the stubborn Austrian regiments. Had this ancient soldier planned and superintended himself the engagement of Solferino, the result might have been to restore the tottering throne of Austria in Italy. Is it too late now for him, with his trusty lieutenants Wimpffen and Schlick, to prevent the crown of Lombardy being snatched from the grasp of the Kaiser?

It is, indeed, high time for the Emperor of Austria to return to the chief seat of his dominions, since for the first time in the course of centuries we hear of the faithful Tyrolese showing symptoms (however slight) of disaffection to the House of Hapsburg. In Bohemia murmurings are heard, fostered by the injudicious and tyrannical measures which Jesuit advisers are said to have initiated; while Hungary, which might, by wise concessions, be made the buckler of the stricken empire, in vain demands with smouldering rage the restitution of those liberties, and that constitution of which her king, in defiance of his coronation oath, has robbed her.

Garibaldi, at the north of the seat of war, is threatening the Upper Valteline and causing alarm among the Austrian defenders of the passes in the Tyrol; while in the south Prince Jerome Napoleon has reached Parma on his way to effect a junction with the grand French army, or, perhaps to co-operate with that attack upon Venice which, under Admiral Romain-Desfosses, is expected daily. By the last accounts we have received, the shattered remains of the Sardinian force were beleaguering Peschiera, which once fell to Charles Albert, and may do so again to his brave son. While the bulk of the French army, we are told, has crossed the Mincio, Napoleon's headquarters remain at Volta, on the right bank.

From Central and Southern Italy the news is not encouraging. The atrocities of Perugia are amply confirmed, and the Pope has promoted to the rank of general the barbarian Schmidt, who was the executioner-in-chief of the Holy Father's vengeance. At Naples, the benefits from the change of sovereigns and ministers are more ina-

ginary, it is to be feared, than real; the much talked of amnesty is a delusion, and both divisions of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies are at present showing signs of discontent, which events may rapidly ripen into revolt.

The American proposition for the purchase of the Island of Cuba, has, it appears, been indignantly rejected by the Spanish Government, and all prospect of acquiring peaceable possession of the "lone star" for the present at an end. In Mexico, as well as in the southern part of the Continent, the usual chronic development of politics into war is going on with unabated vigour; and while we hear of the latest revolution subsiding in the Republic of Chile, rumours of war are rife between the Argentine Confederation and Buenos Ayres.

At home the political interregnum has at length terminated, and the new ministers have met the new Parliament, to repeat before the assembled congress of the nation the declaration of policy which its members have individually enunciated in their hustings speeches. In these election addresses some notable discrepancies have been discovered, and there are not wanting ill-natured politicians, who darkly hint that as a want of confidence of the House of Commons turned out the predecessors of the present administration, so a mutual distrust may ruin the new Whig and Radical coalition. While Lord John exults that every possible shade of opinion and section of the Liberal party has been made use of to flavour the cabinet-pudding, Milner Gibson regrets that John Bright is not holding a portfolio; and Richard Cobden, fresh landed from his transatlantic voyage gives no sign of adhesion. Indeed one evening journal has announced his refusal. On two points almost all the new men speak emphatically and distinctly; that neutrality which Derby and Malmesbury have striven to preserve, the present Government declare shall be kept intact in their own care; while the imputation that they were about to put a stop to those judicious measures which the Conservatives had taken for the national defence is distinctly repudiated. On the subject of neutrality, however, our confidence is somewhat checked by the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, who has qualms and misgivings as to French ambition and German impulsiveness, and whose gloomy forebodings are shared by Sir Richard Bethell. As for the reform question it seems to have been most wisely decided to postpone the discussion of that inevitable bone of contention for the present; though each member of the Cabinet expresses the firm determination of himself and colleagues to introduce a full and "satisfactory" measure, there seems great doubt whether the dukes and lords of the Ministry will not look upon the degree of reform necessary with more microscopic vision than your Gibsons, and Cobdens, your Bright and your Gilpin. Already we hear of misgivings on the part of the Liberal party as to whether the promised boon will be granted in its full and unmitigated entirety; and it will require an experienced commander to prevent the mutterings of his regiment from rising into a mutiny.

The quarters' revenue is so far satisfactory that its return just rendered calls for little remark. The public income displays a healthiness and elasticity which is proof against the hostile influences of disturbances abroad, and which are found sufficient to repair the diminution caused by reduction of taxation.

Home News.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Thursday, June 30.

IN the HOUSE OF LORDS LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE announced that on Friday, the 8th instant, he should call attention to the Italian question.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

EARL GRANVILLE made the following statement in behalf of her Majesty's Government:—On the resignation of the late Government he had received her Majesty's commands to form an Administration, but he soon found that a far more satisfactory arrangement could be made under the auspices of Lord Palmerston. Lord Palmerston had succeeded in forming an Administration, which contained many whose past political services and character gave them a claim to the confidence of the country. In respect to reform, it would have been of great advantage to deal with that question at once. Several weeks, however, had been lost to legislation, and, considering the urgent necessity of bringing forward the necessary financial measures for the year, it would not be possible to bring forward a reform bill this session. The subject would, in the meantime, receive the deepest consideration of her Majesty's Government, the result of which would be the introduction of a bill in the ensuing session. He proceeded to contradict the rumours which had prevailed in regard to a reduction of our present armaments, and stated that it was the decided opinion of the Government that the defences of the country, holding as it did so high and powerful a position in Europe, should be placed in a state of thorough efficiency. In respect to foreign affairs, the policy which would be pursued by the Government would be one of strict neutrality, to keep the country out of the war, and to promote peace, not by a too early intermeddling, but by carefully watching the course of events, and, in co-operation with the other European Powers, endeavouring at an appropriate moment to re-establish a secure peace. Reverting to Lord Derby's promise of offering no factious opposition, he thought it would be unsafe to build too confidentially on such a sandy foundation, yet it impressed him with the certainty that whenever the country required it all parties would most cordially forego any existing differences to forward the true interests of the nation. After a few words from Lord BROUGHAM, the Duke of RUTLAND entered at some length into the subject of the war, which he attributed to the ambitious enterprise of the King of Sardinia. He eulogised the zeal and talent displayed by the late Ministry.—The Earl of MALMESBURY, referring to various passages in the diplomatic correspondence relating to Italy, vindicated the course he had pursued on the question, replying chiefly to some recent criticisms by Lord Palmerston.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE emphatically repeated the determination of the Government not merely to continue, but to increase, the defensive preparations begun by their predecessors.—Lord HOWDEN exposed at some length the different intrigues of the French Government in Italy, and expressed his opinion that nothing was intended to be gained but the promulgation of an idea among all classes on the Continent that England had been the cause why Italian independence had not been conquered, while the noble efforts of France would elevate her in the eyes of all. This, and not the freedom of Italy, was the object the French Emperor had in view.

The House adjourned, at seven o'clock.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

IN the HOUSE OF COMMONS LORD ELCHO gave notice that on Tuesday week he should move a resolution setting forth, as the opinion of the House, that the late government in their treatment of the Italian question at once maintained neutrality and upheld the honour of the country, and that the present administration ought to persevere in the same course of policy.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

LORD PALMERSTON, after referring to the circumstance under which he had undertaken the duty of forming a government in cordial co-operation with Lord John Russell, expressed his trust that the administration thus consolidated would deserve and obtain public confidence. With respect to their future policy, he observed that two questions absorbed all interest at the present moment—namely, the state of foreign affairs and a reform of the representative system. On the former point the Government intended to follow the policy chalked out by their predecessors, by maintaining the strictest and most impartial neutrality, and at the same time to watch for and turn to the best account any opportunity that might offer for interposing their good offices with the view of restoring peace in Europe. Respecting reform, the noble lord remarked that at

so late a period of the year it would be impossible to bring forward any bill during the present season. The subject would, however, receive careful attention, and a measure be matured against the opening of the next session, though whether that event would take place in February or at some earlier date he could not at once announce. The business which would be brought forward before the prorogation would, he intimated, relate chiefly, if not exclusively, to matters of finance.

SIR C. NAPIER reiterated his injunction to the Government to preserve and increase the defensive armaments of the country, and especially to augment the navy.

CRIMINAL LAW CONSOLIDATION.

MR. WHITESIDE moved for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the criminal statute law of England and Ireland. After a legal discussion, in which the Attorney-General, Mr. Collier, Mr. Malins, Sir F. Kelly, the Solicitor-General, and other learned members took part, the motion was agreed to.

ON the motion of Mr. WALPOLE a select committee was ordered to inquire into the operation of the existing acts of parliament and legal regulations for the care and custody of lunatics.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of supply,

ON the proposition of Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. Massey was voted into the chair.

A formal motion granting a supply to her Majesty for the public service was put and carried.

The House adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

MINISTERIAL ELECTION SPEECHES.

ON his re-election for the City of London, LORD JOHN RUSSELL made a very brief speech on the future policy of ministers. He said, there are two questions which it will become the duty of the present administration to consider. The first is the present state of foreign affairs; and being charged with that department, while I feel the difficulty and responsibility of the charge, I feel likewise incumbent upon me not to go at any length into that matter. I should have been happy had the powers of Italy, together with France and Austria, been able to make an amicable arrangement. That, however, was not the case. They are now engaged—these three powers, Austria, France, and Sardinia—in a bloody and destructive war. What we may hope for is, that the moderation of the successful party, and the wisdom of the defeated party, may lead, at no distant interval, to an honourable and satisfactory peace. Our duty, gentlemen, is to continue in that path of neutrality which the whole country has determined to adopt. It behoves this country, for her own security, for the defence of her own honour and interest, not to neglect her navy or army, but to be prepared for any contingency that may arise. I will repeat that which I said in the House of Commons, that I shall at all times be ready to pay my tribute to the late First Lord of the Board of Admiralty, and to the board which served under him, for the large increase which they made in the navy, and their energetic exertions to put it into an effective state. With regard to our domestic policy, we shall have to consider, though not in the present session, the great question of the amendment of the representation of the people in Parliament. I have always told you that in my opinion the extension of the franchise, and the admission of greater numbers of the people to the enjoyment of the franchise, will strengthen the institutions of the country, by placing them on a broader and safer foundation. How far that extension should go, in what degree representation should be transferred from small places to large communities, must be a subject of anxious deliberation with the cabinet. I believe they will consider that question fairly, and I trust the measure they will produce will be satisfactory to the country.

At a meeting of his constituents at Ashton-under-Lyne, on Saturday, Mr. MILNER GIBSON in his speech, traced the course of events which had led to the formation of the present ministry. He said:—My honourable friend, Mr. Cobden, not now in England, has had reserved for him a seat in the cabinet. It is a remarkable fact that this man should have been taken, without any solicitation of his own, to be placed in the highest council of this country, if he pleases to accept the proposal. It is a fair recognition, so far as Mr. Cobden is concerned, of his own claims and the claims of his party. I will make free to say that I wish it had so happened that Mr. Cobden could have been accompanied by Mr. Bright into the Cabinet, that we might all three have been there to work to carry out those principles which we have consistently professed. There is one subject which is uppermost in men's minds, the danger of England's becoming entangled in the disputes, and, perhaps—though God forbid—engaged in the war now prevailing on the Continent. I believe it to be the policy of this Government to preserve peace, and to maintain a strict and impartial

neutrality; above all am I desirous that it should be no fault of ours that there is not a cordial and friendly understanding with our nearest neighbour, France. There are those who think that by keeping us always in fighting condition, and in a state of hatred of foreigners, we are cherishing in this country a national and patriotic spirit. I demur altogether to that doctrine. I am not, as I have been charged, a friend of peace in the sense that I would not vindicate to the utmost of my power and means the rights and independence of our own country; but I am against a system of continually giving rise to alarm, and making a display of suspicion, and imputing intentions to others of the existence of which we have no proof. Now with regard to reform, I dare say you will be wanting to know what our Reform Bill is to be. As an individual I know what my own opinions are; what the country would agree to have carried I sometimes am at a loss to conjecture, because I do find that there has not been that response at this moment to some measures, which I should like to see adopted. It is impossible for me to say now what the gentlemen who form the present Government will agree to at the time when a Reform Bill is to be introduced. That must be left to future deliberation; and I am quite sure of their earnest desire not to fail, as Lord Derby failed, by producing a bad measure; for on every ground, whether on Conservative grounds or on Liberal grounds, to use the words of my hon. friend Mr. Bright, there is nothing absolutely so revolutionary as a "bad measure" of reform. Put it off, says Mr. Bright, rather than introduce a bad measure, and so say I; but don't believe that is the course which will be taken. The right hon. gentleman's speech, on his re-election on Monday, was a repetition of his Saturday's address.

MR. CARDWELL, at Oxford (City), was denominated by one of his enthusiastic supporters, "the future premier of England." The right hon. gentleman in returning thanks for his re-election, said:—I am happy to feel that never was this country more unanimous at any period of her history than she is now in the objects that we all have at heart. Peace for ourselves—peace, if possible, for Europe—these are the great objects that we all desire the Government to promote, and these are the great objects that the Government have at heart. But, gentlemen, desirous as we are—devoted as we are—to peace, there is another consideration that must not be overlooked. It is necessary that we, too, should be in such a state of preparation as will enable us at all times to hold in the councils of Europe that place that has always belonged—and which I trust will long continue to belong—to the position and dignity of England; and if any one of you is under the impression that anything has been done by the present Government at all to derogate from that position, permit me to take this opportunity of disabusing your minds of the faintest remains of any such idea. It is subject only to that consideration that the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will arise to accommodate in the least painful and least irksome manner to the shoulders of the people the burdens which in such a state of things they must necessarily bear. At such a period also it is most important that the domestic measures we pursue should be of a character calculated to make broader the basis on which the institutions of the country rest, to conciliate the affections and loyalty of the people to the institutions under which they live, and to consolidate and to strengthen the power of this united empire to contend with the difficulties in which it may be placed. Alluding to his official appointment, he added:—Now Ireland like England is traversed by railways—agricultural improvement is making progress still more remarkable than that which we all feel it is making in this island, and above all by the universal prevalence of better sentiments and the acceptance of better principles of government, a common feeling is growing up, which I trust under every government that may hereafter succeed will be fostered and increased, so that Ireland and England may present the spectacle of a united kingdom—united in heart and affection—governed by one sovereign and one government—animated by one spirit and constituting together the noblest and the greatest of all the peoples on the face of the earth.

THE new Attorney-General, SIR RICHARD BETHELL, assured the Wolverhampton electors that he had cheerfully relinquished his claim to the woolsack, because it was felt that by holding the office of Attorney-General he might be of more service to the Government in the House of Commons in the promotion of those social and legal reforms which he hoped speedily to see carried out. It was, no doubt, a source of regret, that no place in the administration had been given to Mr. Villiers; but he could assure them, that the merits of that gentleman and his great services had not been overlooked; they were thoroughly appreciated by all the members of the Government, but in the

formation of the cabinet, on the principle he had stated, some were obliged to be self-denying, and to give up personal considerations and claims; the policy of the cabinet was embodied in two simple words, "peace and reform;" words dear to every thinking man, and of sufficient import to make every well-wisher to his country offer up a prayer that it might be in the power of the cabinet to accomplish the ends they had in view. (Cheers.) With regard to the state of affairs abroad, he said, much depended upon France. If the Emperor did withdraw his armies after effecting the deliverance of the Italian people, the present struggle would not have been in vain; but if, on the other hand, he became heated with the love of war and conquest, and, flushed with the idea that he was a great general, pushed the war farther than his intentions already expressed, it was impossible to predict what mischief might not result. At a given point, France must be told that she must "go no further;" and such being the intention of the Government, he hoped that it would receive the support of the people in that endeavour, and in their desire to preserve and secure for the people of Northern Italy their freedom, and the consolidation of liberal Government. But they must be prepared for opposite results: the love of conquest might know no limits, and the stoppage of the war might be impossible. It might be that Germany would arise and take part in the struggle, and all the calamities of the last war might be renewed. They could only hope that the new administration would be successful in bringing about a different result.

At Calne, the Right Hon. R. Lowe said his own political opinions were not equally represented by all those who were in her Majesty's Government; but he believed that the cabinet was actuated by a spirit of moderation and concession towards each other, and it would have been an act of bigotry on his part if he had refused to take office because there were a few of the members who were not altogether of his own political creed. It would be the duty of the new cabinet to introduce a measure of reform, but that measure he should not look forward to with any very agreeable feelings if it were prepared by one or two only of the men who composed it. He cordially recognised the principle of maintaining a strict neutrality, and hoped they would be able to do so. He must deal candidly with them. He was not without some apprehensions on the subject. He believed it was the intention of the Parliament and the people to maintain a position of neutrality

in the war, but they must look the thing boldly in the face, and see how the matter stood. He would ask, how was it likely that they could confine the war to Italy? They had Kossuth and Klapka sent into Hungary for exciting the people, and France was already in possession of Genoa and Leghorn, and perhaps was now possessing herself of Venice, and she was drawing close to the frontiers of Germany. Germany was preparing to meet her, and Prussia had made proposals to Germany for concerting together. Therefore, unless through the interposition of One who ruled over kings, it seemed impossible, unless some wonderful and unaccountable change took place in the minds of the Emperors of France and Austria, that another month should elapse without war being declared between France and Germany. France was a gallant and military nation, and was flushed with her successes over an enemy trained to war. He would say then that there was danger lest the tide of success should flow on as it flowed at the beginning of the present century under the great Napoleon, and lest the country should find itself in a position in which a participation in an European war is unavoidable. We must be prepared to defend our own coast, and to prevent an invasion, for a single week of the presence of an invader on our shores would do us more injury than a century could repair. It was not our money and property that was our only wealth—our credit would be damaged. We must take the most energetic measures to put us in a position to render an invasion impossible—not to repel it, but to render it impossible.

Sir HENRY SINGER KEATING, at Reading, displayed a most lawyer-like caution, and took immense care not to commit himself to anything definite. He was persuaded that at the earliest practical moment the question of Reform would receive the attention of the ministry. Whether the measure propounded would meet the views of all was doubtful; he thought he might say it would not; but still, when they did propose a measure of reform, it would be a real and not a sham one. Of course in the position he occupied he could not tell what that Reform Bill would be, but he was sure it would be such an one as the country called for.

Mr. FITZROY told the Lewes politicians that he "believed" the Government intended to keep the navy and army in an efficient condition. As to Parliamentary Reform, if they failed in reflecting the opinions of the people of this country, he trusted they would be speedily removed from power.

At Morpeth, Sir GEORGE GREY reiterated the declaration of his colleagues as to neutrality, and said that whatever might be the course of business during the present session, he hoped and trusted and believed that at the earliest period, consistently with their duty to the country, the Government would be prepared to deal with the question of Parliamentary reform.

Mr. WHITBREAD, at Bedford, has been opposed by Captain POLHILL TURNER, and a very large number of persons assembled to hear their addresses. Mr. Whitbread observed that it was said that, in the opposition of the Liberal party to Lord Derby's Government, they acted unjustly and unpatriotically, and that it was not wise on their part to leave the country without responsible advisers when the sound of war had broken upon our shores. But who, let him ask, had, under similar circumstances, left the country without a Parliament? Who, he should like to know, had hung so despairingly to office as to have rendered necessary not alone the recent general election but that in which he was now engaged?—Captain Polhill then powerfully criticised all the recent appointments of "round men for square holes," which have been remarked in the new Ministry. He added that Lord Palmerston was the most indiscreet Minister who had ever held office in this country. It was, however, idle to complain. He was, perhaps, as a consequence, a Premier all the more fit to preside over the deliberation of such a Cabinet as that which he had got together.

At Newcastle, Mr. HEADLAM vindicated his conduct on taking office under Lord Palmerston. He had taken office with Lord John Russell, Mr. Milner Gibson, and other Liberals, and it was absurd to think, because he differed from Lord Palmerston on one occasion—viz., in voting against the Conspiracy Bill—that he should refuse to agree with that statesman upon any subject ever after. His opponents might as well argue that Mr. Walpole, Mr. Henley, and other leading members of the late Derby Government should have refused to take office in opposition to Lord Palmerston because they had urged him to bring in that identical bill. The right hon. gentleman's opponent, Mr. CUTHBERT, said he was not fond of the ballot, nor, indeed, was Lord Palmerston. In all questions of religious toleration he was thoroughly liberal. Since he last addressed the electors the condition of continental affairs had become more alarming. He alluded to the attitude assumed by Prussia towards the belligerents. Be-

tween the Government of Lord Derby and the Prussian Government a most cordial feeling had existed; but what confidence could the Prince of Prussia have in Lord Palmerston, who had truckled to the Emperor of France.

At New Radnor, on Tuesday, Sir GEORGE C. LEWIS bored his unfortunate constituents with a very long and heavy disquisition on the state of parties, and reasons why Lord Derby's Ministry were compelled to resign; at the end of which he tucked in a few words as to what the present Government intend to do, with regard to the question of Parliamentary reform. He said, "I can only say I feel satisfied the present Government will, at the earliest time which may be consistent with the proper conduct of public business, propose to Parliament a measure of Parliamentary reform, which they will be able to offer upon their own responsibility, and which I feel confident will not be founded upon the same principles as that of the late Government—viz., of taking back with one hand what you appear to give with the other."

At Halifax, on a similar occasion, Sir CHARLES WOOD said of his party's assumption of office:—"It was no light task we had to undertake. When Lord Palmerston's Government was dismissed from power we left peace in Europe—we find war. We left a flourishing revenue, with a surplus—we find a very large deficiency. It would have been some comfort to leave those who have sown to reap the fruit of their conduct; but, thinking it was not for the advantage of the country that the late Government should continue in power, they have been removed, though we have succeeded to a most difficult task. On the subject of our national defences, permit me to say a word in reference to the administration of the navy. Attacks have been made of late upon us as having neglected the defences of the country. Gentlemen, believe me, there is no truth in such an accusation. Lord Derby stated the other day that when we left office the navy was in a state of impotence and decrepitude. But I am happy to be able to quote the evidence of the late Government itself, not in words but in acts, to prove that when they did accede to power they found the navy in a most efficient state. We had a superiority over the French when I left office of no less than 240 vessels of steam power, a superiority greater than the whole number of the French navy at the time." Of the Reform question he said, "It must be the first business to be undertaken on our reassembling, but before we separate I don't believe it can be performed. What that Reform Bill may be, of

course you cannot (a voice, 'You don't care,' and considerable laughter, in which the right hon. baronet joined) suppose that I can tell you. It must be the object of early and serious deliberation among those who compose the present Cabinet. That Cabinet comprehends Lord John Russell, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Gibson (a voice, 'Where's Bright?'), and I think you may look at this as a common security, independently of our own opinion, that the bill will not be of a retrograde nature like the last."

The re-election of Mr. SYDNEY HERBERT gave him the opportunity of assuring the public that the present Government do not intend to relax the wise measures of defence which have been commenced. He remarked, "I have heard it said that great armaments and great defences imply upon the part of those who forward them some covert intentions at some future time of making war. I utterly deny that proposition. We are to use what is commonly called a moral influence in Europe and no country exercises a greater influence than England. But when you speak of moral influence, depend upon it there must be something behind which is more than moral. If you are to give advice, and make it respected, it must be understood that you are strong; and, in my opinion, any Government would be guilty of a great dereliction of duty which did not press forward the utmost preparations for the national defence. On the sea, which is the chief defence of England, the greatest exertions must be made. That is our first line, and it is a line which ought never to be broken; but if it be broken then we must fall back upon our second line—namely, the defences we can make upon our own shores. Now, I hope there will be no mistake upon this subject. I allude to it because there have been rumours spread abroad, founded upon the grossest, the most absurd mistakes, that the Government will be disposed, in order to reduce the expenditure, to reduce also the preparations for national defence. It is an entire mistake, and I believe that at this moment you will find that, so far from any preparations being relaxed, every effort is being made for the purpose of putting the country into a proper and safe state of defence."

At Edinburgh the new Lord Advocate, Mr. MONCRIEFF, alluded very slightly to reform. He said that great question was plainly now on the eve of being settled, and it seemed to him that the late discussions had made the path of settlement a very plain and easy one. Abroad there were heavy clouds looming, and the banks of the Ticino and the Mincio presented a spectacle which it was deplorable

to think should be presented in the present age. He trusted that the strong hands in which the country had now placed the reins of power would be able before long to bring back peace to Europe. He concluded by referring to his own appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Edinburgh regiment of volunteer rifles, and by expressing his approbation of the movement going on over the country, because for years he had thought it neither patriotic nor right that we should depend on our small standing army for protection in any sudden exigency that might arise, and that we should be the only nation in Europe not in a position to fight for our homes and our country.

SIR J. LAWRENCE.—We understand that the University of Oxford will confer the honorary degree of D.C.L. on Sir J. Lawrence, at the approaching commemoration.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.—Many of the re-elections consequent upon the change of Government took place on Monday, among them that of Lord John Russell for the City. Mr. Gibson was returned for Ashton without opposition, Mr. Cardwell at Oxford, Sir George Grey at Morpeth, Sir R. Bethell at Wolverhampton, Sir H. Keating at Reading, Mr. J. Wilson at Devonport, Mr. Lowe at Calne, and Sir G. C. Lewis at Radnor. Lord Palmerston was re-elected for Tiverton, his presence having been dispensed with. At Newcastle, Mr. Headlam defeated Mr. Cuthbert. Sir Charles Wood has been elected without opposition. Mr. Hugessen was opposed by Sir James Fergusson, but unsuccessfully. At Norwich, Lord Bury beat his opponent, Sir S. Bignold. At Salisbury, Mr. Sidney Herbert was re-elected for South Wilts without opposition and at Edinburgh the Lord Advocate. Mr. Whitbread has defeated Captain Polhill-Turner, at Bedford, by a majority of fifty.

MR. COBDEN.—This gentleman arrived in Manchester on Wednesday evening, devoted a part of Thursday to visits to private friends, and was expected to arrive in London immediately. Various rumours were prevalent in Manchester as to his intentions with regard to the acceptance or rejection of the office tendered to him in the Ministry by the Premier, but, of course, no reliance could be placed in them. It is probably too early for the hon. gentleman to have fully determined for himself as yet on a question about which the public seem to have so little difficulty.—Times.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

THE successes which have so often attended the French Zouaves in their brilliant feats of arms is, there can be little doubt, principally owing to their careful training. The Paris correspondent of a contemporary describes the institution of Joinville which confines itself entirely to the instruction of gymnastics, and other bodily exercises, whether imparting strength, skill or grace. "The perfection of the Zouave no longer astonishes, and we cannot wonder at the clumsy inferiority of the British soldier from whom such instruction as imparted at Joinville is wholly withheld, and who consequently knows only how to present himself before the enemy, and hangs back with awkward bashfulness when ushered suddenly into the company of friends. Here we have bronzed and bearded warriors who have stormed the heights of Alma, and rushed on Malakoff, competing together for an "accessit" in fencing, boxing, single stick, and even dancing and music. The spectacle was a most astonishing one, so unlike was it to the British idea of a military education. The men danced upon wires, ran along ropes, rebounding like elastic balls from one rope to another, running up ladders of enormous height, then bounding to earth with the agility of squirrels. But the crowning and most exciting portion of the whole was the mock attack of the redoubt, at which the men placed outside the broad fosse arrive with the battle axe and gun slung across the shoulder. The trumpet sounds the assault, and in two minutes time the redoubt is entered, and a volley fired from the interior, in spite of the great height of the walls and the resistance opposed from within. This new system of training should be examined, as it may teach the secret of that self-endurance which has enabled the Zouaves to usurp the reputation of the whole French army. Agility, presence of mind, promptitude of hand and eye, are more cultivated than strength or discipline."

On Monday morning the whole of the Indian depôts stationed at Colchester camp were assembled on the parade to witness the execution of the sentence of court martial on three deserters from the Connaught Rangers, who were each adjudged to receive fifty lashes. The flogging was proceeded with, and the men were subsequently taken into hospital. A few days ago a deserter from the 6th Regiment received fifty lashes.

A military correspondent of the *Daily News* asserts that the minister who would propose the

adoption of the ballot for the raising up of our militia regiments would do more for the defence of the country than all the rifle corps are likely to do. He says that many militia regiments are seriously under their quota, and that the ballot would give us a better average class of men, both physically and mentally. Too many of our militia men are small chested, and not a few with a tendency to scrofula. We want a proportion of such men as we find at railroad stations, and such as the old militia was composed of. The militia regiments are not yet all supplied with the Enfield rifle. But few have fired an Enfield bullet.

The *Gazette de France* states that preparations are making at the French War Office to bring together within two months from this a force of 450,000. Great naval preparations are making at Cherbourg. None, however, are more significant than the accumulation of coal that is taking place there. At the beginning of last month there were 18,000 tons in store. Since then 17,000 tons have been imported—12,000 from England, 5,000 from other quarters. At Rochefort great quantities of coal have also been collected; the coal mines of Descaizeville, in the department of Gironde have, I am told, furnished the greater part.

The annual inspection of the Chatham division of Royal Marine Light Infantry took place on Wednesday by Major-General S. R. Wesley, Deputy-Adjutant-General.

The Amphion, 36, screw steam frigate, 300 horse-power, is hourly expected to be placed in commission.

The Agamemnon, 91, screw, Captain Thomas Hope, left Spithead on Monday evening, under canvas for the westward.

The Madrid journals contain additional letters about the fortifications of Gibraltar, which the English are consolidating and repairing; but the only facts in them are that the old walls which could not resist the firing of cannon have been replaced or repaired.

A Berlin letter states that a M. Krapp, a resident in the town of Westphalia, has just received from the Prussian Government 100,000 thalers for 300 rifled cannons of his invention, together with an order for more cannons to the value of 600,000 thalers.

Colonels Lefroy and Owen left Malta on the 13th for Corfu, to see that the fortifications of that island are placed in an efficient state of defence.

One of the causes (says an eye-witness) which has demoralised the Austrian soldier is the new sword-

bayonet—with which he is attacked by the French soldier, and against which neither his own old bayonet nor his superior physical strength are of any avail. Not only can the sword-bayonet give thrust for thrust with the older weapon, but while it thrusts or withdraws after delivering it, severs the tendons of the arm or leg of the opponent, thus completely disabling him prior to the last death blow. Moreover, the French soldier is taught to wield his weapon by poising it like a quarter-staff horizontally as high as the head of his adversary, and by a slight movement in the segment of a circle the sharp blade is swept across the neck, chest, or face of three men opposed to him in line. This novel mode of attack cannot be met by the old musket and bayonet; hence the Austrian soldier has in despair resorted to the butt of his musket in endeavouring to crush his enemy, who, agile, skilful of fence, and rendered confident by the superiority of his new arm, can deliver three wounds with his sword-bayonet while his antagonist is swinging his club. If we, in England, do not look to the new modes of attack developing by the French,—the opener line borrowed from our own Highlanders, and the sword bayonet—we shall be as much and as shamefully surprised by the French as we were by the Americans.

"An old soldier" asks, "How long is General Knollys, who never was under fire, who never took part in a campaign in his life, and who never was out of England on military duty but once, and on that occasion only for the purpose of seeing a Prussian review, to be Commander-in-Chief at Aldershot? An old campaigner alone can teach soldiers campaigning, and turn recruits into soldiers."

A despatch, dated the 12th April last, has been received from the governor of Victoria, New South Wales, to the effect that the colonial government steamer Victoria had returned to Melbourne, after an unsuccessful search for any thing to indicate the loss of her Majesty's sloop Sappho in the neighbourhood of Bass's Straits, although each island and rock in the vicinity of the Straits was examined by the ship or boats, and the Victoria was assisted in her search by her Majesty's sloop Elk.

The new screw steamship Edgar, 91 guns and 600-horse power (nominal), has had her final trial trip for speed off Sheerness. She went the measured mile with and against tide for eight hours. Her average speed was 11.5 knots. She will shortly be ready for sea.

The Austrian artillery officers speak unfavourably of the French rifled gun, which fouls so much that

it must be continually "washed out." The shell rarely explodes, and the leaden knobs on it, which ought to fit into the grooves of the rifle, are almost always crushed.

A French fleet is fitting out at Brest, consisting of nine liners, two heavy frigates, and one floating battery. Two more frigates are expected to join, and the only question is, against whom is the Brest fleet, which does not include the Channel fleet at Cherbourg, intended to act?

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held in the Court-house, Marylebone-lane, for the purpose of taking measures to form a rifle corps for the parish of St. Marylebone. Resolutions were passed that the corps should consist of men residing in the borough, and that steps should be taken for its immediate formation. A working man who was present, said that the expense of the equipment and annual subscription would deter his class from joining the movement. An opinion was expressed that money would be found to assist those who could not afford this outlay. The members of the committee were then appointed, and the meeting broke up with a vote of thanks to the chairman, Sir J. Hamilton, who contributed 50*l.* towards the formation of the corps.

A meeting of the Tynemouth Rifle and Artillery corps, was held this week, at which the officers were nominated. Lieut.-Col. Clementson and other officers of the Northumberland Artillery Militia were present, and offered to give every assistance in bringing on the Artillery corps.

The Lord Provost, of Edinburgh, has arranged that the Edinburgh Regiment of Volunteer Rifles shall consist of eight companies, himself being colonel, and Mr. Moncreiff, M.P., lieutenant-colonel. The companies are constituted as follows.—The first, of members of the bar; the second, of citizens generally; the third, of writers to the signet, with their clerks; the fourth, of students of the University; the fifth, of solicitors; the sixth, of accountants, and their clerks; the seventh, of bankers and their clerks, and the eighth, of a Highland company.

At a meeting at Worcester, on the formation of a rifle corps, Lord Lyttleton said, he had been informed by the new Secretary at War that the Government intended to furnish rifles as far as might be necessary for the instruction of the members, and that one rifle out of five would be supplied to

any such organised body, conceiving that such number would be sufficient for all purposes of practice. In case, however, of the corps being called out for duty, the Government then would supply the whole number required.

The Bristol volunteer corps, it has been decided at a meeting last week, is to consist for the present of one battalion 800 strong. Resolutions were unanimously adopted earnestly soliciting the Government to appoint and pay a lieutenant-colonel from the regular army, and also an adjutant, inspector of musketry, and drill sergeants for each company. Considerable funds are being raised, but these will be absorbed in defraying the expenses of the corps, and providing arms and accoutrements for many eligible recruits, who would otherwise be deterred from joining the corps.

Nearly 200*l.* have been subscribed in York to defray the expenses attending the formation of a rifle corps; among the subscribers are the Lord Mayor, the Archbishop, and the Archdeacon of York. The number of persons who have joined the corps up to the present time only amounts to forty, but that number will surely soon be increased tenfold.

An influential meeting was recently held at Slough, for the purpose of forming a rifle corps, and upwards of 300*l.* has been got together for the purpose. The whole of her Majesty's park and game keepers are drilled by the sergeants of the Fusilier Guards three times weekly.

IRELAND.

THE report gains strength that Ireland is to be again honoured by a visit from Royalty. *Saunders* says that orders have been issued to have 10,000 troops encamped on the Curragh for review order, on her Majesty's expected visit in the course of August next.

Mr. Serjeant Berwick has accepted the office of Judge of the Bankrupt Court, Dublin, and a first-class chairmanship (Cork, East Riding), worth 1,100*l.* a year, and a serjeanty becomes vacant. Mr. Charles Barry, of the Munster Circuit, has been appointed Crown Prosecutor for the city and county of Dublin, in the room of Mr. O'Donohue, deceased. The Right Hon. Maziere Brady will take his seat as Lord Chancellor this day.

LAW POLICE AND CASUALTIES.

THE coroner's inquest on the body of a young woman, unknown, found in a canal at Deane's and

South Staffordshire, has been brought to a close. The hideous facts connected with the perpetration of this crime have been already published. Upon the evidence being all laid before the jury they returned a verdict of wilful murder against Allen, Watkins, Acton, and Fereday, four of the men arrested on suspicion.

A fire which has caused the entire destruction of the railway-station belonging to the South-Eastern Company occurred at Reading on Sunday morning. The total loss of property is very considerable, as, in addition to the station being burnt down, a large quantity of luggage belonging to passengers has been destroyed. The stock of books, &c., of Messrs. Smith, the news-venders, was of more than 200*l.* value. The passenger traffic, however, will not be interfered with in the slightest degree.

A girl, fifteen years of age, named Ann Bryant, servant in Camberwell New-road, has been charged with wilfully setting fire to the house, and attempting suicide by jumping from a window. She denied the charge of arson, and was remanded for a week.

The *Edinburgh Journal* records a painful narrative of wife murder and suicide, where an old man has brutally murdered his wife and then cut his own throat. Drunkenness seems to have led to the double crime.

John Bardon, the African sailor, who has been in prison for some time awaiting the result of the wounds inflicted on a police officer, has been further examined at the Mansion House. It may be remembered that the officer, in attempting to apprehend the prisoner on the roof of a house in the Minories, received some severe stabs with a large knife or dagger. The defence offered was that the African had been purchased on the Gold Coast by a Geonese captain, who was waiting an opportunity to carry him off, for the purpose of re-selling him. Acting under the misconception that he was to be forced away with that object, what he did was in self-defence. The Lord Mayor committed the prisoner for trial.

The boy Duval, who fired a pistol at a poor woman in Jermyn-street, inflicting a serious wound, eight days ago, was again brought up for examination at Marlborough-street. A plea of insanity was urged by the prisoner's solicitor. Mr. Bardon, however, determined on sending the case for trial, and refused bail.

The Bury magistrates have been occupied with

investigating an accusation brought against sundry persons, friends of Mr. F. Peel, the sitting member, of having held in durance a voter belonging to the opposition party, and preventing him from going to the poll. The abducted voter was a stone-mason, and he charged the accused men with having seized him as he was leaving his house and thrust him into a cab, where he was held down under circumstances of great cruelty. The examination stands adjourned.

William Moore, who murdered his wife, in Walworth, by stabbing her with a knife, has been committed for trial on the charge of wilful murder.

An inquest has been held on the body of a young woman at Poplar. The deceased had been cohabiting with one George Royal, and died on the 31st ult., under suspicious circumstances, the man absconding immediately after. Dr. Lethby has examined the intestines—the body having been exhumed for the purpose—and discovered a quantity of poison sufficient to cause death. The jury considering the evidence sufficiently strong, returned a verdict of wilful murder against Royal, for whose apprehension a warrant is accordingly issued.

At Worship-street Police Court, two ladies complained of being robbed at midday by men who came before them face to face, and, in a straightforward kind of way, took what they wanted. In a colony of thieves the cry of "Stop thief," of course, does not excite much sympathy; and only the poor satisfaction remains of being significantly informed by the police that the depredaters belong to "the gang."

The Court of Queen's Bench was occupied on Tuesday and Wednesday in trying the indictment against Marshall, Mortimer, and Eicke, at the instance of the Duke of Cambridge, for the alleged sale of commissions in the army. Eicke and Mortimer pleaded guilty, Marshall not guilty. The facts are as follows:—Mr. Cunningham, an ensign in the 13th Light Infantry, obtained his commission, after an unsuccessful personal application to the Horse Guards, through the instrumentality of "Armstrong and Co.," the commission being granted by the Horse Guards as without purchase, but the sum of 400*l.* being paid for the same by Mr. Cunningham's friends to the said firm. Mr. Bridson, a brother-in-law of Cunningham, was desirous of obtaining a commission for his relative. His tailor, Mr. Edwards, recom-

mended to him, as a person who could "manage these things," one Mr. James Pugh, who put Mr. Bridson in communication with Marshall, a tailor, in Jermyn-street. The active part of the business was managed by Mr. Eicke and Captain Mortimer, who directed Mr. Bridson to send in a fresh application to the Horse Guards, and to deposit the sum of £400 at White's bank, which was done. The lad was subsequently gazetted to an ensigncy, and the money was eventually drawn out by Eicke and Mortimer, and divided, to the prejudice of Pugh, who being desperately pushed for cash, and unable to obtain what he considered his just share of the spoil, communicated the whole affair to the Horse Guards. An idle or impudent, but at the same time, absurd, calumny was darkly endeavoured to be fixed upon the Duke of Cambridge in connexion with the affair. Mr. M. Chamber's, on the part of Marshall, submitted that there was no evidence to go to the jury with respect to him. The Lord Chief Justice summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty. The Judge declined passing judgment then, thinking it ought to be done in the full court, and recognizances were ordered to be enlarged till the first day of term.

The trial for libel, "Shipway v. Collingridge," was an extraordinary one. The plaintiff was a dissenting clergyman, and the defendant was the publisher of the *City Press*. The plaintiff had been engaged to preach at a Baptist chapel at Sible Headingham, in Essex, where he became so popular that he was engaged for twelve months; but in consequence of something that occurred the plaintiff was requested to discontinue his services. A paper, said to be highly libellous, was published by Mr. Mote, solicitor, Moorgate-street, in the *Earthen Vessel*, a publication which circulated amongst dissenters, especially those of the Baptist connexion. Mr. Mote had been employed to commence proceedings against the plaintiff, to prevent his preaching in the chapel; and proceedings were commenced by the plaintiff against Mr. Mote for libel. Upon that he summoned a meeting of ministers and others, and the result was the publication of the libel, the subject of the present action. According to the plaintiff's own evidence on cross-examination, he was either a deeply slandered person or else a very loose fish indeed. Originally a tobacco-pipe maker, he had been a strolling player before he was "called to the ministry," after which he had been called to account for trying to seduce the wife of one of his flock, and been fined for an indecent assault. He was also accused of improper behaviour with a Jewess named Solomons. He brought a precisely similar

action against the printer of the *Christian Cabinet*. The jury returned a verdict in each case of forty shillings damages.

In the Court of Bankruptcy a certificate sitting has been held under the bankruptcy of Francis Worrall Stevens, described as a "dealer in shares." It was the opinion of Mr. Commissioner Goulburn that the bankrupt was not a trader, his dealings in shares not being sufficient to entitle him to claim the benefit of the bankruptcy laws. In accordance with this opinion it was announced that the bankrupt had been advised to arrange if possible with his creditors, and for the purpose of enabling him to do so an adjournment until the 11th of November next was granted.

An adjourned examination meeting was held under the bankruptcy of Richard Bedford Allen, the convicted forger, described as of Lloyd's Coffee-house, insurance broker and under-writer. It was adjourned in consequence of the accounts not being yet prepared; but it appeared that the debts at present proved amount to about 9,300*l.* The official assignee has received 1,367*l.* from the sale of the furniture, lease, and fixtures of the bankrupt's house, and he has a balance in hand of 1,179*l.*

At Aldborough, in Yorkshire, a double suicide has been committed. At present the case is involved in mystery, and an open verdict has been returned. The bodies "found drowned" were those of a young woman and her lover. They were bound together by a handkerchief, and the unhappy couple had apparently thus leaped into eternity.

From Bradford intelligence arrives of a terrible calamity happening to three children, who were cut to pieces by a train while they were playing in a railway tunnel.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.—The Queen held a Chapter of the Order on Tuesday, at which the Prince of Wales appeared for the first time in his full robes as a knight. The Prince Consort also was present, as well as the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Cleveland, Earl de Grey, the Marquis of Abercorn, Marquis of Camden, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Marquis of Westminster, and the Duke of Devonshire, the Prelate the Bishop of Winchester, and the Chancellor the Bishop of Oxford. The Earls of Derby and Harrowby were introduced, and received the honor of knighthood from the Queen with the sword of State; they were afterwards duly invested. On Thursday, the Queen held a Chapter assisted by the Prince Consort as Great Master. The Grand Cross was conferred upon the Earl of Elgin, Sir John Pakington, Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, the Earl of Malmesbury, General Sir Thomas McMahon, General Sir William Maynard Gomm, and General Sir Robert William Gardiner. The following Knights Commanders:—Colonel Douglas, Major-General Roberts, Dr. Macandrew, General Wyndham, and Lieutenant-General Aitchison were severally invested. A number of distinguished naval and military officers also received the rank of Companion.

NEW PERRAGES AND HONOURS. Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has been pleased to grant the dignity of a baron unto the Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, by the name, style, and title of Baron Lyveden, of Lyveden, in the county of Northampton, and to the Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart, by the name, style, and title of Baron Llanover, of Llanover and Abercorn, in the county of Monmouth. Knighthood is conferred upon Admiral Arbuthnot, upon the Governor of Hong Kong, and upon the Chief Justice of the Island of Mauritius.

CITY SEWERS.—At a Court held on Tuesday, Dr. Lethby presented his quarterly report on the sanitary state of the City. A petition was brought up by the Remembrancer, framed by the general purposes committee, with a view to its presentation to the House of Commons, in opposition to the City Gas Bill. The petition was adopted, and ordered to be presented.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The Registrar General's return for last week does not present quite so favourable a view of the health of the metropolis as the four preceding returns did. The deaths rose from 913 to 970, the latter number being, however, 130 less than the average mortality. Diarrhoea is, as usual at this period of the year, on the increase. The total number of births for the week was 1765.

THE CALEDONIAN BALL.—On Monday this fancy dress ball came off at Willis's Rooms, for the benefit of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, and the Scottish Hospital, and was numerously attended. The lady patronesses were early in attendance, and by half-past ten the rooms were full. At least 800 ladies and gentlemen were present.

ARRIVAL OF MR. COBDEN.—This embryo minister arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, and was welcomed on landing by a large number of admirers who presented him with a quantity of addresses. After apologising for the disordered condition in which the voyage had left him, the hon. gentleman said:—"From the opportunities I have had of observing the tendency of opinion in America, I come back with a belief that there is a more cordial feeling of attachment between the old and new country than the ordinary channels of public opinion enable us to appreciate. The Americans and the English seem to me to occupy the same position to each other which it was stated Goldsmith had towards Dr. Johnson. The gruff old doctor liked to scold Goldsmith himself, but would never allow anybody else to scold him without taking his part (laughter); and I have no doubt, from what I have seen in my travels in the United States, that were it possible that England should find herself in a position where she was hard pressed by enemies in Europe—give her a good cause, and give her a necessity for help, and I have no doubt in the world that nothing would prevent in such an emergency the great bulk of the population in the United States hurrying to the rescue of the old mother country. I do not say this with any idea that we are likely to need that help. I think England is strong enough to hold her own, and that is the opinion in America." As to neutrality, he said "we have the power to be neutral. I think we are quite as able to be neutral in these European struggles as the people of the United States; and that is the opinion of every intelligent man in the United States with whom I have conversed. In the speeches of our public men I also observe that they speak of preserving neutrality as long as we are able to do so. In another case I meet with this phrase—that we must provide against all emergencies, for there is no knowing what events may turn up." I again find it stated "that we may be inveigled into the strife." Why, that is the old story over again, when we were drifted into the war before. Now it seems to me, the English people have taken the initiative on this occasion, and they have, probably for the first time in the history of this country, taken a bold stand upon the only safe ground—that is, of declaring

beforehand to the Government of this country that they will maintain neutrality, and that they will maintain neutrality in all cases except where the safety and interests of this country are directly menaced." Of his ministerial appointment, he said—"Nothing more surprised me than to find myself included in such contemplated arrangements. You will agree with me that this is not a matter which I ought to refer to now. I have a letter in my pocket from Lord Palmerston, written in a most frank and courteous spirit, offering me the appointment of President of the Board of Trade. I think the answer to the letter is due to his Lordship in the first place. All I can say is, that the answer which I shall send to that will be founded entirely upon what I believe to be the interest of the public in this question."

EPISCOPAL PATRONAGE.—"A Churchman," writing to the daily journals, speaks of the decease of the Rev. G. T. Pretymann, a son of the late Sir George Pretymann Tomline, Bart., successively Lord Bishop of Lincoln and Winchester. He says, "The preferments recently held by the deceased clergyman, the Rev. G. T. Pretymann, were these:—Chancellorship of Lincoln, a canonry, rectories of Wheatthampstead, Nettleham and Chalfont St. Giles, producing an income of £2,239 per annum. These preferments had been presented in 1814 (Chalfont St. Giles, excepted), the whole amounting to 98,210*l.* The same gentleman was formerly vicar of Biggleswade, in his own gift as prebendary thereto. The Bishop of Lincoln was translated to Winchester, and on this the Rev. G. T. Pretymann became a canon of that cathedral. The Rev. R. Pretymann, a brother of the Rev. G. T. Pretymann, is precentor of Lincoln, rector of Stoney Middleton, rector of Walgrave and rector of Wroughton, all formerly in the patronage of Dr. Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln and Winchester. There was formerly a Rev. John Pretymann, prebendary of Lincoln and rector of Sherrington, Bucks, in the patronage of Dr. Tomline, value 631*l.* It is perfectly clear that the Rev. Sir George Pretymann Tomline, Bart., Lord Bishop of Lincoln and Winchester, was not one who "denied the faith," inasmuch as "he provided for his own, especially for those of his own house." (1. Tim. v., 8).

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—One of those catastrophes so frequent at this season occurred recently at Newcastle-on-Tyne. A young man, named Chas. W. Bragge, went to bathe in the river Derwent, and getting beyond his depth, was drowned. He had effected an insurance against all accidents with the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company a few weeks before, and by a small payment of 35*s.* secured 500*l.* for his family.—*Morning Post.*

Foreign News.

THE WAR.

BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

THE accounts which we have received of this dearly-purchased victory are necessarily very imperfect, for the letters which have been hitherto received are dated on the day following the battle, when, of course it was almost impossible accurately to ascertain some of the most important facts. It was not merely by the Austrians that the 24th had been selected for an attack upon their enemies, but by the Allies also. On that day the King of Sardinia was to advance on the modern road leading from Montechiaro, by way of Lonato to Peschiera, to occupy the village of Pozzologno, as the southernmost point of his position, and this point gained was to invest Peschiera itself. The French, at the same time, intended to advance on the southern road, leaning through Castiglione to Mantua, having detached Gen. Canrobert's division still further southward, with orders to advance likewise in the direction of Mantua, or perhaps of Goito, which is situated a little north of it. Both armies, however, met the Austrians at the very outset of their advance, as early as four o'clock in the morning of the 24th, extending over a line of about ten miles, which cut the plain between the Mincio and the Chiese in an oblique direction facing the north-west, and the line of the allies, leaning on Peschiera in the north-east, and on Castel Goffredo, ten miles distant from it, and close upon the Chiese in the south-west. The battle soon extended almost along the whole line, a small space near the centre excepted; and the accounts before us admit of little doubt that during the first half of the day to the disadvantage of the allies. The Piedmontese were repulsed from Pozzologno; the French, under Baraguay D'Hilliers, from Solferino; and before Castiglione the advance of the forces under the command of Marshals McMahon and Niel, with the guards under Canrobert, a little to their right in advance, was brought to a perfect stop. The Emperor of the French hastened to take measures of precaution for his centre. The

King of Sardinia was requested to give up the advance on Peschiera, and to join Marshal Baraguay D'Hilliers with as many troops as he could, in attempting to regain Solferino. General Canrobert, with the Guard, received orders to take up a position in the rear of Niel and Mac Mahon, who were struggling in the plain, to serve them as support in case a retreat should become necessary near Rivoltella and Peschiera. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon when the Piedmontese, proceeding from Rivoltella, succeeded in making their junction with the French army. The French centre had been compelled by the events of the day to concentrate the mass of its force toward the hilly village of Solferino, where the Austrians were disputing the ground with an energy unprecedented in the present war. The battle became then a tremendous one. The Piedmontese, led by the King, really performed wonders. The 1st and 2nd Regiment of the Sardinian Guards emulated the Zouaves to such a degree that the French officers confessed it was impossible to imagine anything more grand and heroic. Generals Durando's and Fanti's divisions took position after position at the point of the bayonet, till they succeeded in routing the enemy, which was obliged to fall back on Cavriano and Volta.

Almost the whole artillery of the Imperial Guard, which kept up a terrific cannonade on the Austrian lines for four hours and a half at half rifle-shot range was annihilated. Marshal Baraguay D'Hilliers, having taken the village of Solferino at an enormous loss of life on both sides, pushed further on in the direction of Cavriano, to the south-east of Solferino, thus threatening the flank of the Austrian masses opposed to Niel, MacMahon, and the Guard on the road to Guidizzolo, and cutting the Austrian line into two. From this moment, to use the words of the French Emperor, "the Austrians, to sustain their retreat, made a last effort to penetrate between the 4th and 2nd Corps. An obstinate conflict then commenced, in which the infantry and artillery took part. The cavalry, by several charges, decided the success of this great day. This was the last act of the battle. Along their whole line the Austrians began their retreat; it was favoured by a frightful storm, that raged for nearly an hour—thunder, hail, and wind; at last a deluge of rain produced such an effect that nothing could be distinguished on the field of battle."

The Austrian reserve coming from Guidizzolo, Cerlungo, and Goito, the conflict was renewed, and lasted till night. Of course it is impossible to arrive at present at any estimate of the actual losses on either side; probably they never will be known. Though so deadly a silence is preserved with regard

to the slain and wounded, we may assume that twenty thousand men have been, if not killed, at least rendered incapable of bearing arms. Heavy is the cost, however, to Piedmont and to France. Three of Victor Emmanuel's Generals have been wounded, in addition to one killed. As to Louis Napoleon, several French Generals have been rendered incapable of further service, and it is believed that an urgent necessity exists for reinforcements in the camp of the allies. The Emperor of the French is reported to have been constantly in the hottest of the battle on Friday, and Baron Larrey, his surgeon, who was by his side had his horse killed. The Emperor of Austria, who had lodged at Cavriano in the house in which the Emperor later in the day established his headquarters, quitted the field of battle about four o'clock, and went by the road to Goito. The cloud of dust raised by Francis Joseph's escort could be seen by Napoleon from the heights of Cavriano.

ADVANCE OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.—The telegrams inform us that Prince Napoleon arrived on Sunday at Parma, where he was received with enthusiasm. The town was to be brilliantly illuminated. The Prince, it is said, expresses his conviction that the Fifth Corps will operate under the walls of Verona.

VENICE THREATENED.

A DESPATCH from Vienna, dated Wednesday, says:—"On the 28th the following French ships were at Antivari:—Five ships of the line, eight frigates, six war steamers, thirteen floating batteries, nine gunboats, nine brigs, and two three-masters. The fleet has many troops and enormous supplies of provisions and ammunition on board, so that it can act independently of the mother country, should any other Power attempt to interfere. Admiral Bouet is about to open sealed orders. Consul Hecquardt is in continual correspondence with Montenegro."

It is said that when the pockets of some of the ringleaders in the late *éméute* at Venice were searched, considerable sums in French gold were found in them. One of them, a "facchino" (porter) was in possession of twenty-seven napoleons and eight dollars. On the 16th inst. four "signori" were arrested, and delivered over to the military authorities.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

THE Austrians occupy the Stelvio Pass, on the side next the Tyrol, with a force of thirteen companies of Infantry and two companies of Carbineers. The positions they hold on the Pass lie between Glurns and Trafoi, and a battery has been planted on a spot which commands the Stelvio route. Barricades have also been erected, and great fear is entertained of a descent of Garibaldi's men.

Messages from Turin confirm the intelligence that General Garibaldi has received orders to occupy the Upper Valtellina. Garibaldi is expected at Tirano with 3,000 men, where 500 Piedmontese regular infantry have already arrived. Skirmishes have taken place near Bormio between the *franc corps* of the Valtellina and the Austrians who are guarding the Stelvio pass.

THE HOLY FATHER AND HIS SUBJECTS.

THE Tuscan and Piedmontese papers teem with accounts of the shocking scenes enacted at Perugia by the Swiss troops. The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa announces the arrival in that town of many persons who had fled from Perugia, but in such a state of terror and alarm that they were able to give but a very imperfect account of the barbarous proceedings of the Papal soldiers who occupied the town. The number of killed and wounded during the struggle appears to have been small, but *after all resistance had ceased* the troops began to massacre the citizens indiscriminately, sparing neither age nor sex. The municipality attempted to stop this carnage, and left the town-hall with a white flag for the purpose, but they were fired upon by the soldiery, and Secretary Porta, who carried the flag, fell mortally wounded.

The capuchin friars of the Monte convent fired upon the fugitives, and the troops did not even respect the ambulances, engaged in taking up the wounded. An infant was taken from its mother's breast and thrown into the Tiber; even an old beggar was shot in the streets, and many men wantonly murdered or wounded.

The *Giornale di Roma*, of the 21st, after stating that the legitimate government had been restored in Perugia by the Swiss, under Colonel Schmit, announces that the Pope, as an acknowledgment of his bravery, has raised him to the rank of General of Brigade. All those who have "distinguished" themselves in this affair are to be mentioned in an order of the day.

IRRITATION IN SICILY AND NAPLES.

LETTERS from Messina speak of a very large, though silent, demonstration which was made there on

occasion of the French admiral passing the Straits. Indeed Sicily, as Naples, is in a state of the greatest ferment, and it will be difficult to prevent an outbreak. Whilst unfortunate men without trial are still detained in a prison, which they have occupied for two years and a half, the Journal comes out day after day with pardons for common criminals, and lists of promotions in the army and navy. The law was violated in the last reign, and is not respected in the present. Mr. Elliot leaves Naples deceived; if his instructions were to obtain an ample amnesty he has not done so, and that Lord Derby was indifferent to it is but too clear, from the fact of his having gazetted a minister at this court before this delusive amnesty was made known. All parties unite in their opinion of this amnesty.

PRUSSIAN MEDIATION.

A VIENNA despatch says:—"The report is current that the Emperor of Austria will shortly have an interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia."

The *Hamburgh News* contains a letter which speaks of the certainty of negotiations having been commenced by Prussia with England and Russia to establish a common basis of mediation. A Vienna letter, in the *National Gazette* of Berlin, says it was believed in well-informed circles that the following mail would bring an account of an armistice, which would serve as the basis for negotiations for peace.

PARIS: THE NEWS OF SOLFERINO.

THE modification of the first accounts of this battle has caused great disappointment to the Parisians. After the flaming accounts that were at first received, the official journal reduced the capture of guns to 30, and that of colours to 3. The last item was, to the excited imagination of the Parisian public, the most disappointing of all. It cannot be doubted that the victory was gained by the French, for the Austrians very frankly own their defeat, and that they are now on one side of the Mincio instead of on the other. But the French public is as easily depressed as elated, and the meagre official dispatches give rise to sinister conjectures which are probably very unfounded. What not unnaturally annoys people is, the belief that a great deal of news has been received which is kept back. As to the illuminations, a correspondent writes:—"There were whole streets and these not small

back, unimportant ones, as well as hosts of the latter, which had scarcely a light in them. In very many cases not one house in ten had any lights at all, and that the streaky, spotty appearance of most of the streets, with three lanterns on the fifth or sixth floor, half-a-dozen on the third or fourth, and as many on the first or second, was a wretched caricature of a general illumination. The fact is, the illumination gave great discontent to the authorities. The decree calling upon the mayors and prefects throughout France to furnish a list of those veterans within their jurisdiction still capable of military service, together with the assurance by certain journals of the levy of 450,000 men to be made within the next two months, looks so much like a decided conviction of the duration of the war, that we are in no mood for enjoying that surfeit of glory which our "braves" are cooking for us on the banks of the Mincio."

A *cavatina* was to have been sung at the Opera at Paris in honour of the late victory, in which some lines were introduced expressive of a hope that a speedy peace might be expected. The censors yesterday ordered that these lines should be omitted.

A *Te Deum* is to be chanted in all the churches in France to-morrow in thanksgiving for the victory of Solferino.

THEY MANAGE THESE THINGS BETTER IN FRANCE.

—The *Moniteur* publishes the following:—"Two detachments sent from the depôts of their respective corps having joined the army of Italy without being provided with the articles and utensils required for the campaign, the Minister of War has punished the superior officers who organized the departure of these troops with 15 days' arrest, and has published a censure on the general officers who did not properly superintend the execution of his reiterated orders."

HUNGARIAN POLITICS.

A LETTER appears in the *Times* signed, "A Hungarian," in which appears the following passage:—"A revolution is not what is wanted in Hungary. Our whole desire is to regain what we have lost. Hungary would be again a kingdom, ruled by her own laws—not a province under an arbitrary Government. The Hungarian nation is essentially monarchical and aristocratic; the most insignificant son of the *Pusztas* speaks with enthusiasm of his King, (whom since 1849 he sincerely misses,) and is deeply attached to the lord of the soil, to whose good advice he looks with the respect due to a beloved father. A constitutional kingdom, not the advent of Kossuth, is the

ardent desire, the fervent prayer of every Hungarian. The constitution of Hungary is as ancient as that of England, dating from the beginning of the 13th century; and from that time, through all the stages of constitutional progress and national development, our sympathies have been intimately connected with England, whose favoured position and constitutional life procure for her the glory of being the most prosperous and powerful of all the nations: while Hungary, unhappily situated, surrounded by strange elements, by German, Slavonic, and Turkish nationalities, became the bulwark of Christendom, and was the seat of desolating wars during centuries, shedding her most noble blood for Christianity, for civilization, for the safety of Europe. We struggled in the darkness of a sanguinary age for light and life, and, thanks to our constitution, our language, our nationality, our progress, was saved. It is only a few years since we were deprived of that sacred relic of our ancestors. Our prosperity, our happiness are undermined, and if ever Hungary felt the loss and appreciated the blessings of constitutional freedom it is at the present moment, when the fate of nations is trembling in the balance. What a glorious mission awaits England, should peace be inscribed on her banners! What misfortunes and national calamities might be averted by her advising a misguided monarch (who is even now perhaps under the delusion that the prosperity of Hungary is not destroyed under the same regime that bids fair to deprive him of his Italian dominions) to win the sympathies of a nation of fifteen millions by restoring to it its ancient constitutional life.

The able Vienna correspondent of a contemporary writes in the following strain, which tallies in some degree with the above:—"The Minister of the Interior still clings to the idea that the principle of strict centralization may be maintained, but the Magyars laugh him to scorn, and openly declare that the present state of things cannot last. The Hungarians being a loyal race are not very likely to listen to the blandishments of Kossuth and Klapka, but still it would be good policy to endeavour to satisfy them. A short time ago they would probably have been content with trifling concessions, but they have now changed their tone, and talk of the absolute necessity of a provincial representation, with a right to exercise a certain degree of control over the expenditure. Persons of respectability have assured me that the Magyars would, if an opportunity presented itself, renounce their allegiance to the Emperor, but I give little credit to such information, as the Hungarians are in general good politicians, and know that they cannot make head against the Slavonic races by whom they are surrounded, unless they are in intimate connexion with the Germans. The wrong done to the Protestants in Hungary is one of the causes of the disaffection which prevails in that province, and some time ago the Emperor told the Archduke Albrecht that the matter should be speedily and satisfactorily settled." But Jesuit influence has, it is supposed, prevented this desirable reform.

DISCONTENT IN THE TYROL.—By private letters from the Tyrol, we learn that great discontent prevails in that most loyal of Austrian Crown lands, and that the people display no inclination to take up arms in defence of the country. "We contribute our share to the maintenance of an enormous standing army," say they, "and do not see why we should quit house and home in order to defend the frontiers against the enemy." The Tyrolese have always been given to grumbling, but they have never yet failed to do their duty to their sovereign. "Some days ago," says a letter from the Tyrol, "they made known their principal grievances to the Archduke Stadtholder, and two of them were, that they were not allowed to grow 'Läuse-Kraut' (louse-wort), which they were accustomed to smoke instead of tobacco; and that the tax paid on the transfer of real property was in the highest degree oppressive. At such a moment as the present their can be no question of a reduction of the taxes, but I am told that the Tyrolese will be permitted to grow and smoke as much as they please of the above-mentioned ill-flavoured and ill-odoured herb."

IMPROVEMENTS AT MALTA.—The Governor is making alterations and improvements, increasing the rents of government property, but encouraging the tenants to improve and realise as much as they can. The coffeehouse the governor had built in the square beside the palace he leased for eight years to a Maltese for 100% per annum. Within six months the man has been offered 2,000% for his bargain. The town is being improved by contract, old buildings renovated, streets repaved, and more lights at night. A new theatre is to be built at a cost of 12,000%, and trees are to be planted round St. John's Church. Anything that will give shade, or anything green, must be an improvement to Malta. The

governor has made many changes in the *employés*, superseding the old and replacing them with young and active men.

MADRID.—Some of the journals announce that men known to have taken an active part in the last civil war are now in Upper Arragon attempting to create disturbances. The semi-official *Correspondencia Autografa* states that a report which was current that the newly born son of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier is to bear a French title is unfounded. The same authority declares that it is certain that the Queen of Spain is in an interesting situation.

CRIME IN HOLLAND.—General Gunkel, of the Dutch army, appealed some days ago to the Supreme Court of Holland, sitting at the Hague, against the condemnation to death passed on him by the Criminal Court for poisoning; but the court rejected the appeal.

THE AMERICANS AND CUBA.—A despatch from Washington says—"Recently received information from Madrid of an altogether reliable character shows that, however desirable it may be for the United States to acquire Cuba, there is no prospect whatever of such a consummation, nor is there any probability of the negotiation of a commercial treaty between Spain and this country."

NEW-YORK ITEMS.—The Italians in New York are raising a fund for the benefit of the families of those who might fall in fighting for the independence of Italy. The bark *Orion*, from Congo river, Africa, has arrived at New York, in charge of two lieutenants of the United States Navy. She is suspected of being a slaver.

JAMAICA.—The disastrous drought which for some months past has existed has been, at length, relieved by refreshing rains. A correspondent, writing upon the subject, states that the corn fields, previous to the rain, looked as if a fire had passed over them. The island is quiet, and the agitation respecting some new taxes lately imposed has, in a great degree, subsided. Notice has been issued by order of the Governor to the effect that his Excellency will, in all probability, sanction the introduction of coloured immigrants from Canada into the island.

THE CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO.—News from New York is that Miramon is reported to have suppressed a Pronunciamento by the priests in favour of Zuloaga, at the capital, on the 23rd ult. The Padres were arrested and sent to Vera Cruz. The Liberals were encouraged. Marquey's expedition against Morella had been driven back, but not until the town had been ravaged, and the women stripped naked and whipped in the effort to make them point out the hidden treasure. The Americans and other foreigners suffered much loss. Miramon had decreed the importations at Vera Cruz confiscated, and modified the *ad valorem* duties. Senor Bonilla issued a decree on the 26th, in which he says that Mr. Buchanan's recognition of the Juarez party is not responsible, and that Americans are not accountable for his actions. Consul Black was reported to be going to Vera Cruz for safety from the rabble of the army. Zuloaga is reported to have been imprisoned by Miramon.

BUENOS AYRES AND BRAZIL.—The news hence in anticipation of the Brazilian mail is unfavourable. The wording of the dispatch appears to intimate that the contest with Urquiza has begun by an invasion of the Argentine Confederation on the part of Buenos Ayres, but this seems highly improbable, since the only fear hitherto has been that Urquiza would prove the aggressor. If Buenos Ayres has struck the first blow, it will be like the recent move of Austria. There is little prospect that Urquiza will succeed unless he should be again supported by Brazil, and, supposing Brazil to be in want of a pretext for unjustifiable interference, this would be one way of furnishing it. The probability therefore is, that Urquiza has commenced the attack, and that his motive for so doing is to secure his re-election to the Presidency of the Confederation which expires during the present year.

CLOSE OF THE CHILIAN REVOLUTION.—The most important news from Chili is the confirmation of the report that the revolution had been quelled by the Government. An encounter which took place on the 29th April, near Serena, appears to have put an end to all hopes of the revolutionary party. In the engagement from 150 to 200 were killed altogether; many of the revolutionary army were made prisoners; but Gallo, the leader, with a large number of officers, effected their escape, and it is supposed crossed over the Argentine provinces. The northern ports have again been opened to commerce by the Government, and confidence in business appeared to be quite restored. A meeting of about eighty Indian chiefs had been held in Southern Chile, for the purpose, it is feared, of devising means to revenge the death of Indians killed during the last encounters. It is probable the Government will send troops to keep them in check.

GUATEMALA.—Dates from San Salvador, the capital, are to May 25. The waterworks of the capital destroyed by the great earthquake of 1854, are being repaired. On the 25th of April an attempt was made to assassinate General Hernandez, Governor of the department of Cuscutlan. The general was severely but not mortally wounded. The assassin, shoemaker, was arrested, and afterwards shot. The question between the republic and that of Honduras assumes every day a more serious aspect, and almost seems to indicate that war is inevitable. Guatemala it is thought, would interfere to preserve the peace if possible, between the two States. Gen. Braca monte had been sent to the Honduras frontier of the province of San Miguel to watch the fugitive Salvadorians.

LATEST SOUTH AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS.—The American mails tell us that the revolution in Chili was ended, after a bloody battle fought between General Viadauri with 4,000 government troops and 3,000 revolutionists under Gallo, near Coquimbo. Viadauri triumphed, taking 600 prisoners and all the guns of the enemy. More than 2,000 men were slain. The government soldiers had taken possession of Caldera. The revolutionary party had been beaten in the south also. Trade dull at Valparaiso.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A letter from Vancouver Island says:—"For the number of our population the trade of the colony has been very fair of late. The imports for the first quarter of this year show an excess over the previous quarter of 109,264 dols. Batches of Chinamen are beginning to find their way to Victoria, bound for the mines. I trust the prejudices which exist against their countrymen both in Australia and California will not spring up in this country. It is a great mistake to think that these persons do no good to the country. They are, in fact considerable consumers, and they practise a "good faith" in keeping their engagements that many Christians might imitate with advantage to their own morality, and to their creditors' profit and loss account. It is to be hoped the Imperial Government will do something to assist labourers to emigrate from England, Ireland, and Scotland, to this country where they are so much wanted, where such high rates of wages prevail, and where the scarcity of labour sadly impedes the progress of the colony."

WAR INCIDENTS.

AERIAL STRATEGICS.—The present war has introduced several novelties into military matters, and amongst others, the use of a balloon to ascertain the position of the enemy. The brothers Godard, aided by the French artillerymen, inflated their balloon, and made an ascent of 800 or 900 metres, at Castenedolo, between Brescia and Montechiaro, and by this the Allies learnt that the Austrian army had left the surrounding plains, or, if not, had hidden itself in a most extraordinary manner. This being ascertained, the former immediately pushed forward vigorously.

WAR PRICES.—The porters at Genoa, of whom the French army employed a large number, were engaged to work from 4 a.m. to 6 p.m.; certain intervals allowed for rest and feeding, at the handsome wages of 6f.—say 5s.—a day. They certainly had plenty to do, and, by grumbling and threatening to strike, raised their wages to 8f. and finally to 10f. (8s. 2d.) a day, which is enormous pay for Italy. But, not content with this, a body clubbed together to drive matters to an extremity, and stuck out for twice that sum, a demand which has been very wisely met by the organisation of a corps of "blouses" from France, of whom 400 have arrived.

AN ITALIAN TOWN IN WAR TIME.—The first great feature, says a Verona correspondent, which strikes the observer is the absence of all trade and private traffic, with the exception of that which satisfies the immediate wants of men. There is unceasing activity at taverns and wineshops. Dishvelled waiters, who have not had time to clean themselves, are called upon to satisfy fifty customers, all clamorous to be served at once. "My coffee," "My cutlet," resound, from every side, responded to by a feeble "Subito" from the wretched men, who scarcely know whom to attend to. Beyond this and an occasional mob at a baker's, greengrocer's, butcher's, or tobacconist's, there are no signs of commercial life. There are soldiers everywhere, in the streets, in the lanes, in the squares; in the houses you can see them lounging out of all the windows. Ammunition waggons roll heavily in the street; the clank of sabres is more heard than any other sound. There is a theatre, but it is full of soldiers. They lie in the pit and in the boxes, and fill the stage. It is a theatre where there is no public and all are actors. There is a well-known Roman amphitheatre in Verona. It is one of the lions of the place, and I went to see it. The arena was filled by a party of Lancers, who lounged on the stone steps, while in the vaults beneath were securely and coolly housed some hundreds of horses.

INDIA, AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

INDIAN NOTES.

THE Succession Duty has made little progress in Calcutta, while the Black Act is forced on with the same speed as the Customs Increase was. The Indian officials regard their native subjects, but care not how they affect English citizens resident within their jurisdiction. The English have chiefly to pay the increased customs duties; but on the natives will mainly fall the Succession Duty, and as they may object to it the officials express great tenderness for them. If any duty is well calculated to be imposed in India, it is a Succession Duty; for the people have been accustomed to wholesale confiscation and absorption by the native princes, and have not been indulged with the rights of property; for even of the land they only acquired a kind of user; nor have they had more under the Company's government. Now, however, rights of property in the soil are to be conceded; rights of enjoyment of personal property are secured and defined by the law; and for these rights, unpossessed under the native rule, it is but just the people of India should pay. The Succession Duty falls at a time when it can best be paid, and according to a rate in inverse proportion to the interest of the successor; for the widow or child pay only a nominal rate, while the stranger in blood, who gratuitously succeeds to property, pays the highest proportion. There is, too, security for the levy of the tax; and, although the ingenuity of the natives of India will—like the ingenuity of the natives of England—suggest various modes of evasion, on the whole a large amount of property must be brought under taxation.

This tax is of the more moment, because prices are rising in India; and although, in the beginning, it may bring in a relatively small amount to the treasury, it will in time constitute a resource steadily increasing. It is of great importance that the tax should be imposed at once, because it will give a solidity to the Indian exchequer much wanted. The opium duties may decline; and before many years the opium monopoly must be abolished; but the Succession Duty will yearly afford further supplies.

The completion of the Suez and Aden line of telegraph is a great and important fact, and is one of the many services rendered to the public by Sir Macdonald Stephenson. This eminent man has, from the earliest time of his inception of railways for Bengal, constantly looked forward to the means of communication between India and England. He dared to sketch out that great undertaking, the national highway between England and India, at a time when not a mile of railway was laid in India; but he received the countenance of the Indian authorities because they felt the necessity for such communication and appreciated its value. They nursed his hopes—they could little more; but this obtained for him the countenance of the home Government, and thereby of foreign administrations. On his return home he took measures for proceeding with the Euphrates line—a proposition which was received with much favour, but other parties took the opportunity to trade upon it, and he was obliged to waive his own plans. In the meanwhile he engaged in the promotion of the Turkish railway system, and produced a powerful influence on the Turkish and Austrian Governments with regard to the national highway. Having likewise taken under his charge the telegraph by way of the Red Sea, he has, notwithstanding great difficulties, succeeded in carrying it out. He was very much embarrassed by the promoters of his own plan by way of the Euphrates, who attempted to prevent the establishment of a Red Sea route, but he succeeded in obtaining from the English Government a liberal guarantee for the undertaking, and has since accomplished the construction of the line. As yet the full benefit of this feat cannot be obtained, because the connexion at either end is deficient.

The Government has managed to render this undertaking abortive. After playing with the subject, and engaging in a most objectionable compact for delivering over the communication to the Aus-

trians, it has no line from Alexandria to Malta, Corfu, or Constantinople, and thus, unless a steamer is dispatched from Malta to Alexandria with a message, no communication can be made with the outgoing packet at Aden after she has once left Suez. Occasional Government messages can be sent, but that is all. A partial remedy may be obtained by the Government making such arrangements of the mail steamers and their own steamers as will enable the merchants to telegraph so as to catch the Aden steamer, and measures should be taken to send messages home.

It is imperative that all the lines of connexion shall be proceeded with. The Constantinople line has unfortunately failed, or there would have been one working connexion. The present state of Continental affairs renders it the more necessary to have alternative lines. From Malta to Marseilles a line can be worked while France is at peace with us. Another line should be laid from Malta to Sicily, so as to connect with the Neapolitan and Italian lines, and have the opportunity of a course by France, Switzerland, or—when events permit it—by Lombardy and Austria. The Corfu line should be connected, not only with Trieste, but with the Neapolitan lines and with Albania. By a connexion with the Neapolitan lines an alternative communication is obtained by way of France. The most important connexion is, however, that by way of Albania. Unfortunately our Government has never paid any attention to the transit between the ports of Albania and the countries of the Lower Danube; and, although Albania is disturbed, arrangements may be made for passing a telegraph line. Such line would be a good alternative to the Constantinople line passing its messages beyond French influence, and it may even serve as a course of communication when Austria is hostile, by giving us access through Russia to Prussia. The Constantinople line would possess the like advantages.

Alternative lines are required for political and engineering purposes. Hitherto we have been dependent for the passage of Europe on France or Austria, because the independence of Italy being destroyed, no route by Switzerland and the Rhine can be relied on. The passage through Austria is virtually barred by the French, who may dredge up any Trieste cable. The Constantinople cable becomes therefore of great importance, but the Corfu cable is of greater importance if it be connected with Albania. Unless we have all Europe against us, we then have a possibility of obtaining a route.

In the course of events we may, however, be safe even from such a general combination, for the successful establishment of the Red Sea cable will now promote the Atlantic cable, and before the end of next year we shall have one or more such lines in operation, with a connexion with Panama and other places on the Pacific coast; and the Americans are quite bold enough to lay a cable across the Pacific, and give us thereby access to the East. Every day the cost of manufacturing and laying telegraph cables is diminished, and what was last year a most costly enterprise has already become a moderate venture. With an alliance cemented with our brethren of the United States, such as is now in progress, neither will European ambition be allowed to assail these islands, or to deprive the English race of its empire in the East.

For engineering purposes it is desirable to have alternative cables to meet the casualties and defects of insulation to which all submarine cables are subject.

The report of the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company, laid before the shareholders at the meeting on Thursday, is an interesting document. The engineer has run an engine on a trial trip from Surat to Broach, a distance of thirty-three miles, and the distance from Surat to the Veeturnee River, on the Bombay junction line, is in progress of construction. The Company's plans for the remaining portion of forty-six miles have to undergo the mischievous form of being examined by the Government, and thus are delayed the arrangements for the stores and workshops of the entire line, and the opportunity of commencing construction from the only port where the English materials can be landed without transshipment.

The directors are under the expectation of an opening throughout between Ahmedabad and the Veeturnee river, a distance of 260 miles, within the year 1860, but then the junction with Bombay

has to await the period when the Government sanction for its completion may be granted.

The Government have granted to the Bombay and Baroda Company a guarantee, and 550,000*l.* additional capital, of which 300,000*l.* may be issued in debentures. This debenture plan has constituted a very valuable resource for the railway companies and the Government of India, and it is to be regretted it is not more extensively applied. The Government have likewise authorised the company to survey an extension between Broach and Baroda to Indore, which open up rich districts of Central India, affording valuable exports.

We are very sorry to see in the balance sheet of this company, "Customs Duty, 2,704*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*" One concession, which will cost the Government nothing, and be valuable to the companies, is the remission of customs duties.

Attention is being given to the waste lands in Oude, of which leases are being granted on condition of the reclamation within a specified period, that is to say, within two years, of one-third of the whole grant. These arrangements are defective on two grounds. First, that the whole is liable to resumption unless the one-third has been cleared, so that if one-fifth be cultivated it may be renewed instead of the remaining portion uncultivated, and the grant is only by the defective system of lease, instead of the recognition at once of a fee-simple title on compliance with the requirement of cultivation. We have reason to believe that the whole of each grant being included in a lease is subject to the fiscal regulations and to forfeiture for a portion not paying the land tax. The Indian authorities cannot yet accommodate themselves to the requirements of the times.

The consumption of opium in Malabar is attracting attention. There is too much reason to fear that this vice is extending over India as it is through China; and opium will not impossibly thin off the vast population of these countries before the English race as fire-water has done in the east. It appears very desirable that some measure should be adopted to restrict its pernicious effects. In Malabar it is used by both sexes, and boys begin the mischievous practice at the age of fourteen years.

The complaints of the want of labour for public works is common in India, and it is one indication of that rise in prices, which is taking place throughout India. On the East Indian railway, in more than one district, a difficulty is found in obtaining day labour, but the officers commonly succeed in the end in getting the coolies to work by contract, which obtains an effective increase of labour, but in many districts they do not perform one-third of the labour they did two years ago.

The Commander-in-Chief returned to Simla on finding that the insubordination of the European troops had been allayed.

The telegraph line from Hyderabad to Nagpore is finished and at work. This will be a great help to the political arrangements of Central India.

At Nynee Tal iron works have been lately established, of which Mr. Hoskins is the manager. These works form an addition to the resources of the district. Within a short time the hills will become as great seats of metallurgic manufactures as the hill districts of England.

The Ahmednugger mission in Bombay, belonging to one of the American societies, has now eleven churches and a large staff of assistants. In twenty-three years before 1854 it received 198 converts, and in the last three years alone 203. The main and effective increase is, however, by the baptism of children, of whom 251 are under the direction of the mission.

At Umritsur, lately in Lahore, six converts were baptised at once.

The law school of Bombay is making progress. In the last session there were forty-one students, one an Indian European, the others of native descent, including ten Parsees. The court of lectures include those of the Perry professor of jurisprudence, of professors of common law, judicial evidence and procedure, principles of equity, mercantile law and criminal law. The best school of law will be the establishment of justices of the peace, English and native, all over the country. This will familiarise the intollient classes of the population with the workings of the law, and lead many to make themselves acquainted with its principles. A bastard system of law,

including a black act, will be no substitute for the living and working system of English law, founded in the supreme courts and gradually extended throughout the country.

INDIAN FINANCE.

SIR CHARLES WOOD, in his address to the electors of Halifax, on Monday, did not exaggerate the difficulties of his position as Secretary of State for India. "I find," he said, "an enormous deficit, large loans, the army to be reorganised, society to be reconstructed, confidence to be restored, and financial embarrassments to be retrieved."

Unquestionably immediate legislation on Indian finance is urgently required. It is a domestic question in which every man in this country who pays taxes is deeply interested, and sooner or later it must force itself on the attention of Parliament.

We shall endeavour to state the point as briefly as possible. At 31st March, 1857, the termination of the Indian financial year, there was in round numbers a square account between income and expenditure, the debt amounting to about fifty-two millions. The insurrection broke out on the 10th of May 1857, and if we include the money required and demanded for the service of the Indian Government to the termination of the current year, that debt will, by the end of April next, have increased by about thirty-seven millions, bringing the burden up to eighty-nine millions. But this is not all. In January, 1857, the European troops in India numbered about 46,000 and the native troops 230,000; while in January last, there were, as near as may be, double the number of Europeans in the country, while the number of native troops had actually increased by about 10,000. Incredible as it may appear, notwithstanding the revolt of nearly the whole of the Bengal army, what with new levies raised in the Punjab and elsewhere, the number of native soldiers in the pay of the State had, on the suppression of the mutiny, actually increased by about 10,000 men.

We believe it is no exaggeration to say, that this increase in the strength of the European portion of the Indian army entails an additional charge, on account of military expenditure, of from five to six millions a-year; and if to this we add the interest on the thirty-seven millions recently borrowed—say one and a half millions—we arrive at the conclusion that the Indian empire is being now governed at a loss of about seven millions a-year, or say six millions, Lord Canning having some time ago imposed a duty on imports, from which about one million a-year will be realised. We do not at present go into details, but would merely draw attention to what we believe is a simple fact, of supreme interest to every man in England, that there is an annual deficit in the Indian balance-sheet of, at the very lowest computation, six millions sterling, and that nobody has as yet informed us how this deficiency is to be supplied.

We shall be told to "reduce the European army and cut down the high pay of the services." But it will be dangerous materially to reduce the strength of the European army for a long time to come. We only repeat what is in the mouth of every man recently from India, that until the railway system is more completely developed and facilities afforded for rapid concentration of troops on any given point, it will be risking another insurrection to withdraw any large portion of European soldiers from India; nor will it be possible to reduce, to any material extent the pay of members of the Indian civil and military services. There are, indeed, certain civil offices, the remuneration attached to which will admit of curtailment, but those who hope for any retrenchment on this item, important enough materially to affect the deficiency we have indicated, will assuredly be disappointed.

We content ourselves for the present with this broad statement of the case. Next week we shall go further into particulars, and endeavour to point out certain reforms, the adoption of which would immediately effect a considerable saving on account of Indian expenditure.

THREATENED DISTURBANCES AT THE CAPE.—The last Cape mail brings tidings that the Fingoes, who in 1835 were released from the yoke of the Caffres, have become so numerous as to require more land, and many whose time has expired have joined those Caffres who recently sought bread in the colony, in their return to Krel's country, between Kei and the Bushee, where they are becoming paramount. An offer has been made to join Moshesh in a combined attack on the colony, but that chief has refused.

DEATH BY HORNETS.—Syed Abdoolah, a correspondent of the *Times* writes:—Two gentlemen belonging to the Indian Railway Company—Messrs. Armstrong and Boddington—were surveying a place called Bunder Cooce, for the purpose of throwing a bridge across the Nerbudda, the channel of which, being in this place from ten to fifty yards wide, is fathomless, having white marble rocks rising perpendicularly on either side from 100 to 150 ft. high, and beetling fearfully in some parts. Suspended in the recesses of these marble rocks are numerous large hornets' nests, the inmates of which are ready to descend upon any unlucky wight who may venture to disturb their repose. As the boats were passing up the river a cloud of these insects overwhelmed them; the boatmen as well as the two gentlemen jumped overboard, but, Mr. Boddington, who swam and had succeeded in clinging to a marble block, was again attacked, and being unable any longer to resist the assaults of the countless hordes of his infuriated winged foes, threw himself into the depths of the water never to rise again. On the fourth day his corpse was discovered floating on the water, and was interred with every mark of respect. The other gentleman, Mr. Armstrong, and his boatmen, although very severely stung, are out of danger.

THE REVENUE.

The elasticity of our national resources was never more fully illustrated than during the past year, and even within the last quarter. In the face of a Continental crisis, disturbing the trade of the whole of Europe, and in spite of the reduction of the income tax, we have still an increase of £220,000 on the quarter; moreover, notwithstanding the fact that £4,500,000 of taxation have been remitted on the year, the total decrease within that period is not more than £1,200,000. These results are all the more gratifying when analysed, for they are then traced to those items of the revenue which are special tests of the general prosperity of the nation. Thus we find that in the Customs department there is an increase of nearly £230,000, whilst the Excise duties exhibit an advance of £300,000. The items which show a decrease are the Income Tax, in which there is a falling off of £400,000, attributable to the reduction of the impost, and Stamps to the extent of £120,000. Under the head of Miscellaneous Items there is an increase of £160,000. When compared with the proceeds of the last financial year, these accounts are not the less satisfactory. We then find that the increase in the Customs on the twelve months is £1,500,000; on the Excise duty, £270,000; on the Post Office, £210,000; and on Miscellaneous items, £600,000. The whole revenue leaving a decrease on the year of about £1,200,000. Altogether the returns must be regarded as affording a remarkable instance of the buoyancy of our revenue, and the sound trade and commercial activity of the country; and they fully bear out the confident expectations of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE QUEEN AND THE CANADIANS.—The address requesting her Majesty to honour with her presence the opening of the Victoria Bridge in 1860 was presented to the Queen on Saturday. The deputation consisted of Lieut.-Colonel Jarvis, the speaker of the Commons of Canada, the Mayor of Quebec, Mr. Cassault, and Lieut.-Colonel Rylands. Her Majesty expressed herself much pleased, saying, "I am much pleased to receive this address from my Canadian subjects." The Canadians say:—"We have long hoped that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to honour with your presence your subjects in British America, and to receive the personal tribute of our unwavering attachment to your rule. The completion of the most gigantic work of modern days would afford to your Majesty a fitting occasion to judge of the importance of your province of Canada, while it would assure to its inhabitants the opportunity of uniting in their expressions of loyalty and attachment to the throne and empire. We, therefore, most humbly pray that your Majesty will graciously deign to be present at the opening of the Victoria Bridge, accompanied by your royal Consort, and such members of your Majesty's august family as it may please your Majesty to select to attend you on the occasion."

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This company invite subscriptions for the 600,000l. of preferential 8 per cent. capital, in shares of 5l. each, the creation of which was authorised at the last meeting. This capital will be entitled to the whole of the profits up to 8 per cent. The original share capital is then to receive 4 per cent., and any profits beyond will be equally distributed between the two classes. The points pressed upon the public attention are that on the former occasion the cable, though now known by experience to have been somewhat too heavy as to its specific gravity, was then a great innovation in the direction of lightness, and was censured on that ground. The company has been managed in the spirit of a great public institution, and not as a jobbing speculation, and no public undertaking of similar novelty and importance has been more rapidly developed; in the month of June, 1857, the whole project was an untried and doubtful theorem, whilst in the month of August, 1858, it had become an accomplished fact. The failure of the cable may be fairly attributed to the rough handling which it underwent after the first failure, having to be recoiled, stored in tanks, recoiled into the ships, and afterwards subjected to the severest series of gales that have happened in the Atlantic for many years. The directors pledge themselves not to spend any money on another cable till they have consulted the first scientific men of the age. They observe that the Government privileges and the traffic arrangements in America are highly valuable in themselves, and will ensure a permanent basis of success when the cable is laid, the guaranteed income, without a shilling from public, mercantile, shipping, or commercial messages, being 34,000l. a year, besides the guarantee of 8 per cent. on 600,000l. Beyond all this, contractors are ready to make, and lay, and work successfully for thirty days after it is laid, a cable such as men of the highest scientific character shall recommend. The contractors will postpone all their profit until after the cable has worked at a defined commercial speed for at least thirty days. Their profit will be reckoned in the form of a commission upon the whole cost as ascertained by a public accountant; and if they fail in working the cable during thirty days complete, they will forfeit the whole of their large profit, and a further sum of 10,000l. in hard cash.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Poems of Heine. Longman, Brown and Co.
The Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith. Longman, Brown and Co.
A Woman's Thoughts about Women. Hurst and Blackett.
The Ordeal of Richard Feverel. By George Meredith. In Three vols. Chapman and Hall.
The Pasha Papers. Sampson Low and Co.
Acadia; or, a Month with the Blue Noses. Sampson Low and Co.
A Glossarial Index to the Printed English Literature. By Hubert Coleridge. Tribner and Co.
The National Cyclopaedia Supplemental Volume 13. Routledge, Warne and Co.
British Novelists and their Styles. By David Masson, M.A. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.
Goethe's Faust. By G. G. Zerffe, Ph.D. Simpkin, Marshall and Co.
School Perspective. By J. R. Dicksee. Simpkin, Marshall and Co.
Wild Scenes amongst the Celts. J. H. and J. Parker.
Old Styles's. By Henry Spicer, Esq. Bosworth and Harrison.
The English in India. By Captain Evans Bell. John Chapman.
The Volunteers' Handbook. Dean and Son.
Emily Morton: a Tale. Charles Westerton.
Continental Europe from 1792 to 1850. Knight and Son.
Travels and Travellers. By Mrs. Trollope. Knight and Son.

SERIALS.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. No. 525. William Blackwood.
The National Review. No. 17, July, 1859. Chapman and Hall.
Fraser's Magazine. No. 355. J. W. Parker and Son.
Titan. No. 172. James Hogg and Sons.
The British Quarterly Review. No. 50. Jackson and Walford.
The Universal Review. No. 5. J. H. Allen and Co.
Boswell's Life of Johnson. Part 5. John Murray.
Lord Byron's Poetical Works. Part 6. John Murray.
The Historical Magazine. No. 6. Tribner and Co.
The Gallery of Nature. Part 9. W. and R. Chambers.
The Art Journal for July. No. 55. J. S. Virtue.
The English Cyclopaedia of Arts and Sciences. Bradbury and Evans.
The Virgilians. No. 21. Bradbury and Evans.
The History of the Great French Revolution. Part 2. R. Bentley.
The Englishwoman's Journal. No. 17. Piper, Stephenson and Co.
The London Review. No. 24. Alexander Heylin.
Kingston's Magazine for Boys. No. 5. Bosworth and Harrison.
The Weekly Magazine. Part 5. Ward and Lock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, July 2:—
Monday, open at 9. Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday,
open at 10.
Admission one Shilling; Children under twelve, Six-
pence.
Wednesday open at 10. Fourth Grand Concert, by the
artists of the Royal Italian Opera Company.
Admission free by Two Guinea Season Tickets; or by
One Guinea Season Ticket, on payment of Half-a-Crown;
to non-season ticket holders on payment of 7s. 6d.; or if
tickets are purchased of any of the agents before the day 5s.,
Children under twelve half-price.
Saturday, open at 10.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert—
in which Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir will take part.
Admission free to Season Tickets of both classes, or on
payment of Half-a-Crown; Children under twelve One,
Shilling.
Sunday, open at 1:30, to Shareholders, gratuitously, by
tickets.
Season Tickets price One and Two Guineas each, available
to 30th April 1860; may be had at the Crystal Palace; at 2,
Exeter Hall; and at the usual agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Rosary and Terrace Gardens are now brilliant with
thousands of Roses, Geraniums, Verbenas, and other plants
in full bloom. The flowers in the Palace and throughout
the grounds are in great profusion and beauty. The New
Gymnasium in the Park is free to visitors.

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 subscrip-
tion receipt for the year. Subscribers are earnestly re-
quested to make their selection of the Presentation Works
immediately.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES.

By FREDERIC E. CHURCH (painter of the Great Fall,
Niagara), will be exhibited by Messrs. Day and Sons, Litho-
graphers to the Queen, ON AND AFTER MONDAY,
JULY 4, at the German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street.
Admission One Shilling.

MR. BENEDICT'S CONCERT.

On Monday Morning, July 4, St. James's Hall, to begin at
half-past one o'clock: Mesdames Catherine Hayes, Guar-
ducci, Sarolta, Vancini, Brambilla, Enderssohn, Stabbach,
Anna Whitty (her first appearance in England), Madlle.
Artot (from the Imperial Opera, Paris), and Madlle.
Victoire Balle (her first appearance at a Concert); Messrs.
Mongini, L. Graziani, Corsi, Badiali, Marini, Pagotti,
Lanzoni, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Santley. Miss Arabella
Goddard, M. Leopold de Meyer, M. Louis Engel, M. Pague,
and Herr Joachim. Messrs. Arditi, Ganz, and Lindsay
Sloper, with full band and chorus, will appear on the occa-
sion. Sofa stalls, £1 1s.; balcony stalls (front row), £1 1s.;
second row, 10s. 6d.; reserved seats, 10s. 6d.; at all the
principal music shops; the box office of the Royal Italian
Opera, Drury-lane; ticket office, St. James's Hall, 28,
Piccadilly, W.; and Mr. Benedict's Residence, 2, Man-
chester-square, W.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
LAST WEEK BUT THREE OF THE SEASON.
BURLESQUE ITALIAN OPERA EVERY EVENING.
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 10 till 6.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

LAST SIX NIGHTS OF KING HENRY THE FIFTH,
which will be withdrawn after Saturday, 6th 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, commencing
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.)
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE PORTER'S KNOT.
Monday, and during the week, will be performed
the ORIGINAL COMEDIETTA, by Tom Taylor, Esq.,
entitled NINE POINTS OF THE LAW. Characters
by Messrs. Addison, G. Vining, H. Wigan, and W. Gordon;
Mesdames Cottrell and Stirling.
After which Mr. John Oxenford's Drama, THE POR-
TER'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.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)
Mr. Charles Mathews and Mrs. Charles Mathews, with
the new comedy of THE CONTESTED ELECTION, by
Tom Taylor, Esq., every evening.
Monday, July 4th, and during the week, to commence at
seven with, fifth time, the new comedy in three acts, entitled
THE CONTESTED ELECTION. Mr. Dodgson (an At-
torney), Mr. Charles Mathews; Mr. Wapshott (a Barrister),
Mr. W. Farren; Mr. Honeybun (a retired Wholesale
Grocer), Mr. Compton; Peckover (President of the Blue
Lambs), Mr. Buckstone; Topper (Chairman of the Green
Lions), Mr. Rogers; Mr. Gathercole (of the Flamborough
Beacon), Mr. Clark; Mr. Spithcock (of the Flamborough
Patriot), Mr. Bruid; Trundle (Clerk to Dodgson), Mr. Coe;
Mrs. Honeybun (Mr. Honeybun's Second Wife), Mrs.
Charles Mathews; Clara (her Step-Daughter), Miss Fanny
Wright.
After which, MY MOTHER'S MAID, in which Mr.
and Mrs. Charles Mathews will appear.
Concluding with THE WATER WITCHES.
MR. BUCKSTONE'S ANNUAL BENEFIT will take
place on SATURDAY, JULY 10th.
Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

DRURY LANE—ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

LESSEE AND DIRECTOR, MR. E. T. SMITH.
The most successful operatic season on record having ter-
minated last evening, the lessee and director, in returning
thanks to the nobility, gentry, subscribers, and the public,
for the patronage so liberally bestowed on his past efforts,
begs to announce a renewed subscription of TWENTY
ADDITIONAL NIGHTS, commencing to-morrow (Mon-
day), July 4th.
The following arrangements for the week are submitted:—
On MONDAY, in compliance with the desire of numerous
subscribers again to witness the unequalled performance
of Madlle. Piccolomini in her great character of Maria, she
will have the honour of reappearing this evening in Doni-
zetti's opera,
LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.
Piccolomini, BELART, VIALETTI, AND MONGINI.
Maria, Madlle. Piccolomini; La Duchessa, Madlle. Dell'
Anese; Sulpizio, Signor Vialetti; Tonio, Signor Belart.
With the fourth act of RIGOLETTO.
On TUESDAY, Madlle. Guarducci not having appeared
for some time in her great character of Leonora, in com-
pliance with the general request, she will re-appear in that
part in
LA FAVORITA.
GUARDUCCI, FAGOTTI, AND GIUGLINI.
Leonora, Madlle. Guarducci; Ines, Madame Poma; Balda-
sare, Signor Lanzoni; Don Gasparo, Signor Corsi; Alfonso,
Signor Pagotti; and Fernando, Signor Giuglini.
WEDNESDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. E. T. SMITH.
SEVEN ACTS FROM SEVEN MOST POPULAR OPERAS.
FOUR DISTINCT OPERA COMPANIES.
The performances will commence with selections from
Rossini's opera
IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.
Guarducci, Marini, Badiali, and Belart.
First act of Verdi's opera, LA TRAVIATA.
Piccolomini and Giuglini.
Grand scena from Beethoven's opera FIDELIO.
Leonora, Madlle. Titiens.
Selections from Rossini's opera, OTELLO.
Iago, Signor Pagotti; Otello, Signor Mongini.
Fourth act of Verdi's opera IL TROVATORE, including
the celebrated "MISERERE."
Titiens, Badiali, and Giuglini.
The Grand Scena from Donizetti's opera IMARTIRI.
Paulina, Madlle. Piccolomini; Polyutus, Signor Giuglini.
Fourth act of Verdi's opera RIGOLETTO.
Brambilla, Lamire, Pagotti, and Mongini.
On THURSDAY—NORMA.
TITIENS AND MONGINI.
Pollio, Signor Mongini; Orovoso, Signor Vialetti; Adalgisa,
Madlle. Brambilla; Clotilde, Madlle. Dell'Anese; and
Norma, Madlle. Titiens (her first appearance in that
character).
On FRIDAY—LA TRAVIATA.
PICCOLOMINI, BADIALI, AND GIUGLINI.
Violetta Valery, Madlle. Piccolomini; Annina, Madlle.
Dell'Anese; Germont Giorgio, Signor Badiali; Medico,
Signor Castelli; and Alfredo, Signor Giuglini.
On SATURDAY—A FAVORITE OPERA.
Musical Directors and Conductors, M. Benedict and
Signor Arditi.
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.
A new system of ventilation has been adopted, which
will ensure to the public the utmost amount of comfort.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT
GARDEN.
Grand Extra Night—Last night of Les Huguenots, to-
morrow, Monday, July 4, Meyerbeer's Grand Opera,
LES HUGUENOTS.
Mesdames Grisi, Marai, and Didée; Signori Zelger,
Tagliafico, Polonini, Lucchesi, and Mario.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty held a levee on Saturday
at St. James's Palace, which was numerously
attended. A great many presentations took place,
and several gentlemen had the honour of knight-
hood conferred upon them. The Queen and Prince
Consort, accompanied by the King of the Belgians,
and the Prince of Wales, honoured the Royal
Italian Opera with their presence in the evening.
On Monday the Duke of Oporto arrived at
Buckingham Palace on a visit, and the Queen
gave a grand dinner. Next day was the Chapter
of the Garter, to confer special honour on Lord Derby;
and another splendid banquet, at which were present
the King of the Belgians, their Royal Highnesses
the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, the Duke
of Oporto, and the Count of Flanders, with many
English and foreign nobles. On Wednesday the
Queen gave at Buckingham Palace a state ball, to a
party of two thousand. The ladies dresses were
most magnificent, as far as we can comprehend the
Court Journal, which contains several columns of
that singular hotch-potch of bad French and cockney
English indispensable in describing the costume of
an English lady. On Thursday the Prince of Wales
went to Harrow, and heard the speeches at the
school. The Queen and Prince Consort, accom-
panied by the King of the Belgians and his son,
honoured the performance at the Adelphi Theatre
with their presence. The Prince of Wales and the
Duke of Oporto went to the Princess's Theatre.
The health of the Duchess of Kent is much im-
proved we are happy to hear. It is said that her
royal highness's complaint is cancer.

PAUL JERRARD AND SON'S NEW FINE ART
GALLERY.—Choicest engravings, at nominal prices;
first class frames at wholesale prices. Gentlemen
furnishing their walls may select from more than 10,000
first class engravings of Landseer, Turner and others,
at less than a quarter of the published prices, framed
and unframed, in every style—viz. those published at
21s. for 6s. 6d. Frames of every description at wholesale
prices. Shippers and exporters supplied. Catalogues
of 2,000 works on receipt of stamp.—PAUL JERRARD
and Son, 170 Fleet street, E.C. London.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening, June 24th.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. JUSTICE BLACKBURN.

LORD LYNDBURST said he wanted to call attention to
a judicial appointment lately made by the noble and
learned lord on the woolsack. It had been asked by many
who Mr. Justice Blackburn was. He (Lord Lyndhurst)
was able to answer that question, as he knew Mr. Justice
Blackburn to be a very learned person—and one well
calculated to add a lustre to the bench. He thought the
noble and learned lord deserved great credit for so good
an appointment.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said he knew nothing what-
ever of Mr. Justice Blackburn except that which he
had observed from the gentleman practising in the court
over which he lately had the honour of presiding.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Lord VIVIAN wished to ask the noble Lord the Under
Secretary for War the intention of her Majesty's Govern-
ment with respect to volunteer corps.

The Earl of RIPON said that the Government had
taken into consideration the different offers made by
various parties with reference to the formation of volun-
teer corps, and were highly gratified by the public spirit
displayed on this subject. The Government had consented
to accept their services on certain conditions, namely,
that there should be selected in all cases a ground of
sufficient range for practice, which should be examined
by competent officers; that their arms should be placed
in safe custody; and that the corps should be under
practical military discipline. The Government proposed to
furnish arms to 25 per cent. of the corps.

[LEFT SITTING.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that upon every Thurs-
day during the present session, Government orders of
the day should have precedence of notices of motion.
He hoped there would be no objection to this motion, as
it was made at a later period of the session than was
usual. He also suggested that when there was not
private business to occupy the House till half-past 4
o'clock, that public business should be proceeded with at
a quarter past 4 o'clock.—Agreed to.

MR. CHARLES GILPIN.

On the motion for the adjournment of the house till
Monday,

Mr. STANLEY called the attention of the House to the
statement made by Mr. Dennis at a public meeting of the
electors of Northampton, that an offer had been made to
Mr. Gilpin by the agents of the late Government to influ-
ence his vote in Parliament; and called upon the Secretary
of the Poor Law Board to communicate the letters refer-
red to by him, with the name of the person from whom
they originated, to the House. He had read an article
which appeared in a local paper, to the effect that the
offer in question was made through the medium of a lady
whom Mr. Gilpin became acquainted with at a watering
place. He concluded by calling on the hon. member to
give up the name of the writer.

Mr. GILPIN said when this subject was brought for-
ward first, he was asked a question as to a statement
which he never made, and a speech he had never made.
He stated at the time he could not trace the letter to the
agents of the Conservative party. (Hear, hear.) It was
not the first time that ladies connected with a political
party had, without authority, exercised themselves in
canvassing members and constituencies, but the matter
appeared to him so ridiculous that he could not have
believed that any member of that House would ask him
to give up the name of a lady, and he felt surprised that
a gentleman should ask a question which no gentleman
could answer.

Mr. STANLEY rose to order, as he considered such
language not Parliamentary.

Mr. GILPIN said that he should have been happy, if
the House wished it, to give full information as to the
contents of the two letters he had received; but he would
tell him more respectfully, but, at the same time, emphati-
cally, that if he required him to give up the name of the
lender that he would not do so. (Hear, hear.)

After some further conversation, the question dropped.

THE LOSSES AT SOLFERINO.

THE French loss appears to be from 10,000 to 18,000!
It is divided thus:—Marshal Niel's corps from 6,000 to
7,000; Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, nearly 5,000;
Marshal M'Mahon's, 2,500; and Marshal Canrobert's,
1,000—which, with casualties in the special corps, such
as the artillery, will make up the number. It is
reported that Pescheira is invested, and that fighting
has been resumed.

A letter has been received in Paris from a non com-
missioned officer of a regiment of light cavalry. He adds
that there are some of the French infantry regiments
abîmés, meaning that they were nearly cut to pieces.
As for the Piedmontese army, he says it suffered so
severely that it is incapable of forming a line of battle.
—Second Edition of the Times.

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The Leader.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 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.

MINISTERIAL TALK.

ELECTIONEERING business has given several members of the new Cabinet an opportunity of expressing their sentiments upon public affairs, and on the whole the result is not unfavourable to the reputation of the yet untried administration; but there are important exceptions. Lord John Russell has done good service by honestly declaring the cause of the war to be, "not the ambition of one man, of two men, or of three men, but the grievous misgovernment of Italy, which has now lasted forty years, and which the Italian people have at various times endeavoured to throw off." He also expressed a hope that the contest would terminate in a manner favourable to the "independence and liberty of Italy." This, with a declaration of a desire to preserve neutrality, and offer good advice all round, was perhaps as much as we could expect the new Foreign Minister to say, without a wider departure from diplomatic secrecy than a statesman of the old school would be likely to indulge in. Sir C. Wood added a bit more to our slender stock of knowledge, and expressed a hope that the Germans would, with the "aid of the advice we have given them since we came into power, abstain from hostilities." If the great "we," of which Sir C. Wood forms so important a portion, are justified in expecting the German Powers to act in a rational and peaceable way, the Right Hon. R. Lowe would appear not to be allowed to pick up many crumbs that fall from the Cabinet table, for he alarmed the pocket-borough of Calne by affirming that without a miraculous interposition of "One who ruled the hearts of kings, it was impossible that another month should elapse without war being declared between France and Germany." The honourable gentleman appears to have had his prophetic soul on, for he declared, contrary to existing fact, that Kossuth and Klapka were already sent to Hungary to stir up a revolt, and pictured a state of things in which our participation in a European war would be unavoidable.

We hope with Sir C. Wood that the German Powers will act upon the advice he tells us Lord Palmerston's Cabinet have given, and that he is justified in expressing an anticipation to this effect; but what can we think of him as a statesman, and of Lord Palmerston's conduct in accepting him as a colleague, when we read other passages of his extraordinary speech. After reiterating assurances that no efforts should be spared to keep those nations out of the war who have not yet engaged in it, Sir Charles astonished his hearers by declaring, "We cannot shut our eyes to the possibility that if Germany should engage in war this country may also be drawn into the vortex in defence of those interests which our national treaties bind us to uphold." In reply to an exclamation of dissatisfaction with this statement, Sir Charles continued to maintain his assertion that our duty would be to fight for some "treaties" whose nature he did not condescend to explain. It would be of no earthly consequence what views Sir C. Wood held about these alleged treaties, if we could be sure that he sat in the

Cabinet merely as the representative of his own folly; but it is believed that other members of the Whig party have similar Austrian leanings, and, like this most incompetent gentleman, are ready to make our participation in the war entirely contingent upon the caprice or miscalculation of the German Powers.

Lord Palmerston has just assured the country, in reply to an address on the subject, that he could foresee no probable events that would justify our appealing to arms in this quarrel, and his declaration in Parliament on Thursday was equally explicit. If the Premier is sincere, there must be an important difference between his views and those of Sir C. Wood; and it is not likely that Mr. Lowe, sitting by favour of the Marquis of Lansdowne for the rotten borough of Calne, would utter sentiments which his political patron would feel inclined to disavow. Mr. Milner Gibson spoke in a far wiser strain, and we trust Mr. Cobden will accept office and assist him in defeating the machinations of the Sir C. Wood kind of whigs.—Mr. Gibson said, "Above all, I am desirous that it should be no fault of ours that there is not a cordial and friendly understanding with our nearest neighbour, France." Sir C. Wood must be aware that no treaty exists which binds this country to place life and treasure at the disposal of the German princes, and it will be well if they take heed to the words of Mr. Milner Gibson, and cease to calculate upon receiving assistance from British folly or British gold. If, as we hope, Lords Palmerston and J. Russell are anxious to preserve the French alliance intact, whatever course the German princes may take, they deserve, and will need, the strongest aid public opinion can give to bear them up against the intrigues and pressure to which they will be subjected by the Austro-German party in this country. It is clear that the Cabinet is not united upon this great question, and we learn from the speeches of Lord John Russell and Mr. Gibson that, practically speaking, nothing is yet settled about parliamentary reform. We entirely repudiate Mr. Gibson's theory, that "a Government cannot be expected to be in advance of the people, and that we shall never see an administration prepared to do more than public opinion requires," but we certainly do not expect the existing Cabinet to occupy so noble a position. For the present, the order of the day must be for the people to lead and the Government to follow; but the time will come when Englishmen will be sick of the rule of mediocrity, and desire to be led in affairs of state—as they are now in matters of medicine or engineering—by men capable of doing far more than public opinion has learnt to require. It is not long since Sir Richard Bethel rightly declared his conviction that no reform bill could be final, until the progress of society demanded complete enfranchisement; but it would be impossible to look upon the inevitable growth of democracy with other feelings than those of aversion and alarm, were it not for the belief that it is possible for national aspiration to dignify popular power, and for a people to recognise the legitimate authority and appreciate the true functions of its greatest men.

SOLFERINO.

In one of his brilliant lectures on the History of Modern Philosophy, Victor Cousin describes war "as nothing else than a bloody exchange of ideas; a battle, nothing else than the combat of error with truth." He also tells us, "When the idea of a nation has served its time, this nation disappears; but it does not easily give up its place, it is necessary that another nation should dispute with it its place and wrest its place from it; hence war. The defeat of a nation that has served its time, the victory of a nation that has its time to serve, and is called to empire—behold the certain and inevitable effect of war." There may be in this and other passages in which the same celebrated writer has expressed the almost universal sentiments of his countrymen, too much worship of success and too ready a belief in the doctrine that right is always coincident with might, but the philosophy is surely applicable to the defeats which Austria has sustained. Substitute for "nation" the word "empire," and we at once perceive that the Austrian idea "has served its time," and its disappearance would secure an inevitable consequence of that providential logic of facts which the philosophic historian traces in the

sequence of human affairs. The "Austrian idea" was perfectly manifested in the battle of Solferino. There was an exhibition of its power to mould and crush masses into the forms of a system with which the component parts have no natural affinity. In religion, in politics, and in war, the Austrian idea seeks to make society into a machine that shall grind out in an ignorant mechanical way the results pre-ordained by its masters. The Austrian army just defeated came thoroughly up to the pattern ordered by its Imperial proprietor. Men wheeled this way or that way precisely as they were told. They shot and were shot at with admirable precision; and when the time came for retreat they moved back as accurately as a railway train when the engine-driver reverses his wheels. The perfection of the Austrian idea consists in the absence of spontaneity, the French idea abounds in it; the French army is full of it, and it is remarkably exhibited in the Zouaves, every one of whom fights as if the skill, the daring, and the final glory were exclusively his own. Thus contemplated, and leaving out for a moment the Italian element engaged in it, the struggle will not seem one between Louis Napoleon and Francis Joseph, but between two ideas, one which the world wants, and another of which it desires to be quit. Let jealousy do its worst in cowardly depreciation, and envy its most malignant powers of detraction against France, still it will be impossible to deny that the French idea is far above the Austrian; and when the two came into collision, civilization rejoiced because the lesser was depressed.

In a strategical point of view, Solferino is a battle of little consequence. If the French had lost it, their plans might have been seriously deranged; but in gaining it they obtained possession of no territory, won no strong position, but simple the opportunity of fighting another battle a few miles further on. Morally, however, Solferino will take a high rank, because the relative value of the two ideas, or systems, was tested on a gigantic scale and under equal conditions. A space about as far as from Primrose-hill to Croydon, was occupied by each part; for sixteen hours the conflict raged; ponderous artillery swept away opposing ranks; muskets and rifles kept up a hailstorm of death, and sabre and bayonet proved sanguinary ministers of wrath and ferocity excited to the highest pitch. The very elements seemed to share the frenzy, and a terrific thunderstorm made its voice heard and its light seen among the smoke and uproar of the crimson field. For a little while we shall seem to hear the shrieks, and see the ghastly wounds of this grim contest, and humanitarian arithmeticians will compute how large a town the killed and injured would have filled; but in a few days we shall be able to talk as coolly of Solferino as of Salamis, and estimate the battle, not by the physical suffering it produced, but by the results it will leave behind. The friends of Italy will rejoice that the Italians and their patriot king nobly and fairly divided the dangers and the honors with their gallant allies, and those who have blamed them for seeking foreign aid may learn from the immense dimensions and perfect mechanical order of the Austrian army, how vain would have been the hope that an unprepared people, assisted by a single small State, could have wrenched their own country from the grasp of such a gigantic foe. In 1848-9 the Austrian army was in a very inferior position to what it now occupies, and popular movements then practicable in Italy would now have been insane attempts. Solferino proves that even the great military empire of France has met an opponent that tasks his utmost might; and this fact is an answer to those who thought the Italians should have acted alone.

Another change of opinion which this battle should produce is a diminution of those fears of conquest by which the German people have been misled. The first Napoleon won some of his most important victories with from half to a quarter of his army now opposed to the Austrians, and if his successor had attempted to carry on the present campaign with the forces engaged at Marengo he would have encountered instantaneous and thorough defeat. In Italy the French have the advantage of a friendly population, and they fight against an army destitute of nationality and without a single ennobling sentiment to add vigour to their arms. Were they to make an unjust invasion of Germany, feelings of patriotism, nationality, and personal interest ought to be sufficient to raise the

defenders of their homes above the miserable slaves of Austrian misrule; and the French must feel that although they have in each battle turned the scales of victory in their favour, they have only done so by a small preponderance and at a very heavy cost. The Germans cannot fight as a nation for the support of the Austrian idea—let that perish; and in upholding the German idea they will need no extraneous help.

The most inveterate believers in Austria as a counterpoise to the aggression of Russia or ambition of France, must begin to feel that they have been mistaken; and not all the craft of diplomacy can ever reinstate her in the position from which she has fallen, as Spain fell, because she has proved herself incapable of embodying progressive ideas. No one has looked to Austria for literature, for science, or for art. She has not been expected, any more than the tribes of Africa, to give the world one serviceable thought; and if in her vast dominions here and there an individual has won mental fame, he has been no portion of her system, not indebted to the paternal government for the means of usefulness, but he has been an insurgent spirit, sighing for emancipation, and longing for the day when the Empire under which he suffered would be an historical reminiscence, and no longer a heartbreaking fact.

The one duty which Balance-of-Power Politicians did expect Austria to perform was, to add to the stability of the European system, and in this she has egregiously failed. The Manchester school would have us leave all European questions to take care of themselves, but there is too much statesmanship in the country to suffer anything of the kind to take place, and we have to do all that we can, fairly and honourably, to prevent France obtaining a paramount command over Italy, and still more to prevent Hungary falling into the hands of the Czar. Kossuth—whatever certain papers may say—did go to Italy by the wish and invitation of the French Emperor, with whom he has by this time most likely had an interview. At Turin he was heartily welcomed by Count Cavour, and on his route the enthusiasm of the population was so strongly manifested that he had to address them in an Italian speech. The Sardinians felt that Louis Napoleon could have no hopes of holding Hungary, and they regard his willingness to assist the Hungarians as a pledge of his sincerity in the Austrian war. It cannot be expected that our Government would stimulate this movement; but they should be prepared not to hinder it, and be ready, if it takes place, to accede to the wishes of the most enlightened Hungarians, and agree with other powers to settle the independence of their country, as a constitutional monarchy like that of Belgium, under a Prince who could be relied upon to stop the progress of Russian intrigue.

THE "EARTHEN VESSEL."

WHAT has the doctrine of baptism to do with earth? Why should the special organ of the "Baptists" rejoice in the name of the *Earthen Vessel*. If it were termed the "Water Jug," or even the "Turbid Tank," we could form some conception of the idea involved in the nomenclature. But why the *Earthen Vessel*? Earth is not used for purposes of washing. Fullers' earth, indeed, is employed to remove stains. This explanation, however, appears to be a forced one, and even if correct, surely the idea meant to be conveyed would be expressed more distinctly, if the organ of the Baptist connexion were re-baptised as the "Pot of Mud?" A rose, however, poets tell us, would smell as sweet by any other name, and probably under any other designation the *Earthen Vessel* would preserve its especial savour.

The *Earthen Vessel* does not enjoy a monopoly of anti-pædo-baptismal support. The *Christian Cabinet* is the more modest title of its rival in the world of baptismal periodic literature. Both the *Vessel* and the *Cabinet*, our readers will be sorry to learn, have been subjected of late to a trial for libel. Consistently with their titles, the *Vessel* was the more diffuse, and the *Cabinet* the more cautious of the two. In consequence, while the *Vessel* ran some chance of being broken, the *Cabinet* only incurred the risk of being cracked. They were both alike, however, in the story (not an un instructive one) of their tribulation, their trials, and their triumph.

Sible Heddingham, in the good county of Essex, is a place not unknown to fame. The name recalls

memories of a past state of existence. In the days of the "Megatheriums and of Protection," Heddingham was the head quarters of the bucolic party. Protection, however, has passed away, together with Beresford and Chowler, and the glory of Heddingham has departed with them. Times have changed, and the "Heddinghamites" have changed with them. Monopoly in corn has been dethroned as their ruling principle, and "free trade" in religion reigns in its stead. The old agricultural faith, "*Stare super vias antiquas*," has given place to modern ideas of a go-a-head character. Dissent at Heddingham has acquired the power which the "Church" has lost. The Baptist congregation of the place appears to be considerable for so small a village. The ministrations of the flock was confided, some few months ago, to the care of a Mr. Shipway. This gentleman had been brought up to the trade of a tobacco-pipe and stopper maker. To the worldly mind it might appear that such a pursuit, though highly creditable, is not calculated to fit a man for expounding the mysteries of religion; but, then, we are told, St. Peter was a fisherman, and St. Paul a tent-maker. In early days, too, when his hot blood was young, this minister had been addicted to theatrical pursuits. Nay, he had even himself appeared upon the boards. To his credit, be it spoken, he did "not" succeed as an actor, and returned to pipe-making. He had a soul, however, above pipes, and took to preaching. His doctrine was what is technically called strong—savouring somewhat of the spiritual blow-pipe, with reminiscences of the furnace—and gave satisfaction to his congregation, which grew and multiplied. Unfortunately, his practice was not equal to his doctrine. Mr. Shipway, a married man, resided in the house of one of his flock, a Mr. Letch, who was also blessed with a wife. This lady summoned her pastor before the county magistrates, on a charge of assaulting her with improper proposals. The defendant was convicted of the charge—whether rightly or wrongly we have, of course, no means of saying. The deacons of the chapel very properly called upon the minister for a refutation of the charge. "Uriah Heep" liked to be despised; Mr. Shipway liked to be suspected, and declined to attend the meeting. Upon this, his licence to preach at the chapel was withdrawn by the deacons. Voluntary martyrdom is sweet to some minds, and Mr. Shipway was resolved to be a martyr. A woman might swear away his character. What of that? Christians are always suspected by unbelievers. Deacons might remove his licence. What of that, also? Saints always suffer persecution. Nobody, however, should hinder him from preaching to his flock. Strange and sad to say, a large number of the congregation rallied about him—a crowd of some 750 persons gathered round the chapel, who broke open the doors, tore off the locks, took possession of the building, reinstated their pastor, and passed a convivial evening, varied with devotion. Food for the body, in the shape of bread and cheese and beer, was provided by the deposed minister, while the interests of the soul were also catered for by the same faithful shepherd. An injunction was obtained from the Court of Chancery to oust the rioters and stop this disgraceful proceeding. The injunction was appealed against, and in vain. Mr. Shipway, however, though defeated, was not cast down.

The editor of the *Vessel*, to which Mr. Shipway had of old been a contributor, was, or is, a Mr. Mote, an attorney, who combines law with literature. It was by him the injunction was obtained, and an account of the case appeared in his own paper. Mr. Shipway united enlightened views on religion and morality with worldly acuteness—the meekness of the dove with the wisdom of the serpent. He put the matter into the hands of his own attorney, who first required a bill of sale over his client's property to ensure payment of costs, and then, in Mr. Shipway's own expressive language, began "working the thing." Actions were brought against the different newspapers in which accounts of the proceedings had appeared. All proposals at explanation were refused. Mr. Shipway wanted damages. Money is, no doubt, the best apology. Mr. Shipway has got in two cases his verdict and his damages. It is true that the amount was only 40s., and without costs. Happily, virtue is its own reward.

In religious matters, above all others, one's dirty linen should be washed at home. The general discredit brought on the cause of religion by such a scandal is extreme. There must be something

rotten in the state of a sect in which such things can and do occur.

THE "TAILOR'S MISSION."

ONE lives and learns. More truly speaking, one lives and un-learns. We used to have a general idea of what a tailor was. Nothing at first sight seemed so easy of definition. What calling can be more definite than that of cloth-cutting—what art more simple than sewing? Such was our early conception of a tailor in those halcyon days when our trousers were always wearing out at their knees, and the words, "bill delivered," conveyed to our ears no definite idea. Subsequent experience has removed the knee-protruding tendency of our youth, and enlarged our conception of a tailor. Far from being only a ninth of a man, he is nine men in one. Clothes-making is only one, and that the least, important of his avocations. If you want information, or assistance, or interest, go to your tailor. If we ever have anything to leave, we mean to get our tailor to draw up our will. If we ever take a wife, we mean to consult our tailor about our future father-in-law's position; and if we want anything, from a penny bill-stamp to let in a confiding friend, to a ticket at Almack's to seduce the affections of an heiress, we shall apply to our tailor, and our tailor only.

We are glad to perceive that the mission of tailors is becoming daily more appreciated. A case which lately has occupied public attention will do much to rehabilitate the cloth. Mr. Cunningham, whose name has so undeservedly been brought into notoriety, is a specimen of old-fashioned ignorance on the subject of tailors. Mr. Bridson, his brother-in-law, is an instance of the "progress of enlightenment." Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Bridson were both anxious to obtain a commission. They both set to work in different ways, and with different results. According to a story popular to our younger days we should call Mr. Bridson "Eyes," and Mr. Cunningham "No eyes." Mr. Cunningham believed that he had considerable claims for having a commission given him. He came of a military race. His father and grandfather had passed their lives in the Queen's service, not without distinction. He was poor, and what little money his mother could afford had been spent in fitting him for following his hereditary career. It is true he was too well instructed to be qualified for the diplomatic service, but education at the Horse Guards is rather a negative than a positive disqualification. Strong in the faith of ignorance and youth, Mr. Cunningham applied for a commission, on the strength of these claims, and was refused, curtly and decisively, on the ground that he was past the regulation age. His case was the converse to Pitt's, and as every day only made the defect greater, he swallowed his disappointment and gave up the pursuit.

Now came Mr. Bridson's innings. Whether this gentleman entertained an impression, not uncommon to the manufacturing district where he resided, that all soldiery was a mere matter of gold lace and red cloth; that, in fact, it was the uniform which made the officer, and that, therefore, the tailor who made the uniform was the fountain-head of military knowledge, we are not aware. It may have been only a brilliant respiration, but from some cause or other, Mr. Bridson put his cheque-book in his pocket and called upon his own tailor. He had hit at once on the right track. The matter was not in his own tailor's line, but this person knew a party, also in the tailoring way of business, who would put Mr. Bridson at once in the way of getting a commission for his brother-in-law without purchase. The party named turned out to be a Mr. Pugh, a sort of amateur commission-agent for general tailoring business; and this party knew a third party, a Mr. Marshall, a tailor also, who could get at a fourth party, who could get the commission. Mr. Bridson does not appear to have troubled himself about matters of detail. The price to be paid for secret service money was agreed upon without much dispute; and the preliminaries settled, Mr. Bridson retired from the scene. It is useless repeating details familiar to our readers. It is enough to say that the tailor agency was set at work; that this party acted upon that party till at last the influence placed in motion was brought to bear in the highest quarters. Mr. Cunningham's age was suddenly discovered to be no disqualification. He passed the examination, and received his commission without

purchase. The appointment was gazetted, and the price agreed on was divided amongst the confederates and the parties whom they had influenced. Unfortunately, in all human affairs there is a possibility of miscarriage. If Napoleon had his Waterloo, why should not Mr. Marshall have his run of ill-luck also? There was a dispute about the division of the booty, and one of the happy party turned traitor. The matter was taken up by the Government, and Mr. Marshall has just been convicted of a criminal misdemeanour. In spite of this slight accident, our belief in our discovery remains unshaken. Take our advice, and when in doubt or difficulty go to your tailor.

The matter, however, ought not to rest here. No one suspects men of position and fortune, to say nothing of character, to be liable to any temptation from a bribe of a couple of hundred pounds or so. This much, however, we do say, without fear of contradiction:—It is a known fact that a vast number of the fashionable and aristocratic world, who form our governing classes, are heavily in debt to their tailors. It is known, also, that tailors have constantly in their hands over-due bills and I. O. U.'s of their customers to large amounts. Now, if you have any knowledge of human nature, and consider how impossible it is for any embarrassed man, however honourable by character to treat with indifference any not too unreasonable request of a man who has it in his power to sell him up at once—why, then, if you think of this, you will still take our opinion, and consult your tailor when you want a friend at court.

THE COST OF WAR.

THE cost of war now naturally occupies men's thoughts, and many different opinions are expressed concerning it. We propose, therefore, discarding all sentimentality, which can be poured out without stint, to endeavour to make a reasonable estimate of the cost of war.

Let us break the great subject into parts, and laying aside victories, countries, soldiers, and others who derive advantage from war, and taxpayers on whom fall its total expense. Let us refer, first, to war in the abstract, or—

The cost of war to humanity. Putting out of view the consequences of war, which, like that waged by the present United States against our fathers and grandfathers, was rich in blessings to that country, and ultimately to ourselves and the whole of Europe, we confine our remarks to its avowed evils. In its nature, it is one body of men, striving to subdue another; such strife has existed from the beginning of history; and they now use, to attain their ends, the most murderous weapons and the most subtle means which art can invent. In war, strength and skill are directed to devastate and destroy what it may effect is always uncertain; its cost is definite. The cost of war is the total amount of skill, strength, and knowledge applied to effect the work of destruction and devastation. In economical language, and according to economical science, which refers all cost to labour, the parent of all produce, the total amount of labour informed by knowledge employed is the cost of war. This includes all the labour required, from the first blow of the pick of the miner to the firing of the gun—necessary to complete all the cannon and ships, and all the other weapons, and instruments, and implements, and supply the provisions required to carry on the war. The labour of the miner, the smelter, the manufacturer, the shipwright, the merchant who imports the materials for gunpowder or sailcloth, and of the schoolmaster who teaches some necessary arts, must all be included in the estimate. To ascertain exactly the total quantity of labour now required to effect all the destruction of such a battle as that of Magenta, or carry on such a war as that of Italy, is beyond our power. Much of it is so mingled with the everyday labour of every community that we can only state the broad fact. The cost of war to humanity is, then, we repeat, the total amount of the labour applied to effect the work of destruction. But this work may be like the war labour of the Americans, of prodigious advantage to humanity; and we must be careful not to confound, as we very often do, the consequences of war—many of which we instinctively abhor—with its cost. Trampled-down harvests, dilapidated towns, slaughtered hosts, ravished women, and deserted children, are some of the horrible consequences of war. The sufferings

it inflicts, designedly or undesignedly, are powerful reasons for not waging war. In the language of economists and statesmen, however, they are not included in the cost of war. They are mighty evils, at which the heart shudders, and which the hand, unless driven by dire necessity, refuses to inflict over and above the labour required to inflict them, which is the measure of the cost of war to humanity.

The cost of war to a country, to which we next turn our attention, and about which there is most controversy, is, in like manner, all the labour, skill, and knowledge which the country requires and uses to carry on any particular war. In this estimate is included all the services of foreigners—such as those of the Russian peasant, in growing hemp to make cables and ropes for ships—for which the war-making country must pay by its own labour, as well as all the labour of its own people, including that of miners and shipwrights, as well as soldiers and sailors, directly or indirectly employed to carry on the war. The labour which produces the provisions, implements and weapons necessary to war is so enwoven with the other labour and skill of the community that it is quite impossible to estimate the real quantity of labour required. In our country, where all the preliminary work is cheaply and well performed, the cost is comparatively less than in other countries; still it is of a large amount, and must always be included in our estimate of the cost of a war.

Of this cost to our country we have various estimates in money. Thus, the cost of war between 1801 and 1816 was stated by the *Economist*, a fortnight ago, to have been 369,114,000*l.*, over and above an additional annual amount of taxation, which would make the cost to have been, besides the additional taxation, 23,000,000*l.* per annum through the whole period. But this annual expense for all military and many civil purposes includes the cost of the troops employed in Ireland, and in certain colonies, to keep discontented and conquered people, or negro slaves, in subjection. It includes, too, much civil service, and the cost of collecting the revenue through the whole period, and can by no means be assumed as a just measure of the cost of war. Our contemporary obviously confounds—as has been shown by the *Daily News*—all the disbursements of the Government, for police and many other purposes—with the cost of war, while the latter is only a part of the former.

Another estimate has been placed before the public by the *Monetary Times and Bankers' Circular*, which is, for some of the reasons above stated, equally erroneous. "The total cost of the army, ordnance, and navy, in 1816, amounted, it is said, to 26,593,128*l.* A large part of that expenditure was employed for purposes different from war, both at home and in the colonies, and it would be as reasonable to include the cost of building forts about Paris, to prevent insurrection there, which helped to banish Louis Philippe from France, or the cost to Austria of keeping the Lombards in subjection, in the war expenses of those nations, as to include, in the cost of our war against France, the expense of the troops required to keep the starving Luddites and the outraged Catholics of Ireland in subjection. We have no means of distinguishing the ordinary police expense, and sometimes wanton military extravagance of the Government, from the real cost of war; but we are sure that the total disbursements of any Government for military purposes cannot be fairly assumed as the cost, to any country, of war.

The same authority last quoted tells us that, "during the three years the Crimean war lasted, this country spent on its army and navy no less than 109,966,446*l.*, or an average sum of 36,655,480*l.* per annum, exclusive of the cost of the civil departments." But in that period an army was maintained in Canada, at the Cape of Good Hope, at the Mauritius, at Gibraltar, &c., &c., the cost of which was not occasioned by war. It would be fairer statement of the cost of war to subtract from the average the 15,000,000*l.* per annum that was expended on military services before the commencement of the war, and call the annual cost of the three years' war 21,655,480*l.*, rather than 36,655,480*l.* But we must remember there was included in the 21,655,480*l.* the extra price paid for timber, for sugar, wine, and provisions, in consequence of duties levied on these articles. There must be included, also, the cost of sundry follies of the Horse Guards and the Admiralty,—

such as building a series of gunboats after the war was at an end, which cost, like many ships built only to be destroyed or to rot, a vast sum to preserve them. There must be included, too, the higher wages which the country is obliged to pay for the services of both seamen and soldiers by the regulations in favour of the aristocracy, which limits to members of that body all the honours of both professions. The reader will see, therefore, that the disbursements for the army and navy are not the measure of the cost of war to the country, but of many matters that have as little to do with war as the expense of the coast-guard included in the cost of the navy, and only used to collect the revenue.

Deducting these matters it must also be remembered that all the admirals, and captains, and seamen of the navy—all the general subaltern officers and men of the army—all the shipwrights and officers of the dockyards—all the contractors for clothing and provisions—are members of the community; and their wages, salaries, and payments are all made out of the 21,655,480*l.*; and, though paid by the rest of the community, are not cost to these individuals, but rewards, for which they have given their labour or skill, and sources of wealth to them. Admiral Lyons, for example, received increased pay and a peerage for his services and his pay formed a part of the general property. What is true of him is true of all other officers, and all the men employed; and though their labour is a cost to the community, their rewards, included in the 21,655,480*l.*, are wealth to them. It is not such an easy matter, therefore, as these and other writers hastily suppose and dogmatically assert, to determine the cost of war to the country.

The cost of war to the taxpayers is another thing, and is represented pretty correctly by the 21,655,480*l.* per annum, while the larger sum of 36,655,480*l.* is the total cost of our military establishments. The former is something like the actual cost of war to the taxpayers; the latter is something like a measure of the annual burdens which our Government imposes on the people, under the name of war. It is one of the many false pretences on which it lives. At least, this sum measures the burden imposed on industry in 1854-1856, for pretended war purposes. A very slight acquaintance with naval and military matters is sufficient to convince every person that a large proportion of this sum is always wasted by mismanagement, or by the freaks of naval and military authorities. For a long period these magnates assumed that their peculiar technical knowledge placed them above all ordinary criticism, and their follies were unchecked by public admonition. What is set down under these heads of army, navy, and ordnance, does not include the cost of much civil service, employed at the Treasury, and in collecting taxes, which this great expenditure makes necessary. It does include all the money wasted under these heads by the Government on jobs or caprice, which have as little claim to be called the cost of war as the cost of a brace of hunters to be called household expenditure. The sum is, therefore, not a fair estimate of the cost of war.

Though so much of it as pays the wages of workmen and soldiers, rewards officers, and remunerates manufacturers, is not lost to the nation, it is all taken from the taxpayers by the Government, and by it so much of it as is not blown away is transferred to these other classes. When we notice that war interrupts trade, that all the nations of the earth have now a great interest in trade, and would probably not have war but for their Governments, we are entitled to affirm that all this expense—and not merely the expense of building ships, only to be pulled to pieces, &c.—is rather the cost to us of Government than of war. It is one of the items of the enormous and increasing expense of this ill-contrived institution. It is all paid by the productive industry of the people. War, costly to carry on, ruinous and revolting to humanity in its effects, is undoubtedly the greatest curse which man willfully hurls on man; but even the cost of war is not so black as it is painted, by the millions of money set down to its charge by those who seek to throw on it all the blame of the excessive and wasteful expenditure of the Government.

The *Patrie* announces that the 4th division of the army of Paris, commanded by General Frion, is under orders for Italy.

Original Correspondence.

HIBBS v. WILKINSON, AND SPECIAL JURIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE LEADER."

SIR,—It is probable that neither you nor the public are aware that the above cause was tried on Monday in the Court of Common Pleas, nominally before a special jury; no more than seven individuals from the special jury list served, the remaining five being taken from the common jury list. The wisdom of our ancestors in providing that well-educated persons, or, at least, those who may be presumed to be such, should sit in judgment on some causes, is apparent. Besides, ought not people to have the *quid pro quo*? Why should they be asked to pay a guinea a day to special jurors, if, after all, their cause is to be decided by those whom the law provides for nothing. These questions, sir, derive additional importance from the circumstance—which will surprise none who were in court on Monday—that another jury will yet be required in this cause. May I not hope, however, that, ere this, your powerful aid will be afforded to remedy the evil of which I now complain? I am, &c.,

RICHARD HIBBS.

Westminster, 1st July, 1859.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

FLORENCE, June 23rd.

EVENTS hurry on, and yet do not proceed fast enough for our wishes. There is scarcely any rest for the mind in the perpetual anxiety felt for the ultimate events which are to decide the fate of Italy. Even in sleep we are haunted by a confused sense of war, disquietude, and uncertainty. Yet it is scarcely possible for affairs to progress more rapidly than they have done hitherto. Another great battle has been gained by the allied armies. Austria seems doomed; but we must not exult until we see what the siege trains can do against the quadrilateral fortresses.

Tuscany remains in *statu quo* till the issue of the war. The Unionist party prevails. Meanwhile there is no liberty of the press; no newspapers are printed or allowed, except the old *Monitore*. Nothing of any sort is doing, and all improvements are in abeyance, until the day arrives for Italy to be reconstituted, and Tuscany put upon its right footing. Let us hope things will continue as peaceful and orderly as they have hitherto been; but it is impossible to deny that so long an interregnum is baneful to the country. The early days of a revolution are like the first hours of a summer's holiday. The liberated pupils are orderly enough for a season, but as time wears on the boys sometimes get troublesome, and require the restraint of the master. Our summer holiday is not yet come to a close, and as yet there is no insubordination. But all revolutions open a field for various opinions. The King of Sardinia has acted most wisely. He has undertaken the protectorate only during the war, having expressly declared that when it is over the country will be free to follow the course then deemed most advantageous. No doubt the final destiny of Tuscany will be matter of serious debate in an European Congress, and the unanimous consent of the people to any plan adopted must be desired. Sad scenes are beginning to take place in the Papal States. Perugia has been roused to untimely revolution by the efforts of La Farina and his followers; and, after a rising of the people, it has been retaken by the Papal powers. The telegraphic wires from Perugia are cut; but this morning a dispatch arrived from Arezzo announcing that after some hours fierce fighting in the streets the Swiss troops gained the victory. They were 2,000 strong; the Artillery fired upon the inhabitants, and a body of cavalry entered the city through Borgo S. Pietro, and set fire to the houses, and all was confusion and disorder, the Papal troops literally sacking the town, as though it were a place taken by assault. The prisoners have been condemned by military law: some put to death, and many remain in prison. It is said that the troops got into the town through the intervention of the monks, who admitted them by a secret door communicating with the convent of the Dominicans! The fate of Perugia is the harder because this city has dispatched her bravest youth to the Lombard camp. Deprived of their aid she is helpless against the troops of the *Servus Servorum*. The most tortuous policy of the most wily monarch is candour compared with the language and actions of the Papacy.

It is the system, not the Pope, that we condemn; and I still fear that, unless some method is taken to eradicate this germ of discord, it will continue to work woe to Italy. Perugia's destiny is sealed for the present. These sad events have created a most painful sensation here, and people naturally remark that the Papal Government is the only Italian power which has shed blood in its defence, and that by the hand of foreign and mercenary troops. You know what an independent people they are at Perugia, and will, I am sure, remember the classic type of the beauty both of the men and women. They have for ages endeavoured to shake off the Papal dominion; and now, when all Italy is pressing towards freedom, it is really grievous that they should be thus cruelly crushed.

GERMANY.

JUNE 29th.

THE mobilisation of the military force of Prussia, by which above two hundred thousand men, a part of whom are fathers of families, have been dragged away from their wives and children, has naturally excited the utmost anxiety for the proximate future, more especially amongst those who, confiding in the settled neutrality of Prussia and her apparent unity of action with England, were led to subscribe to the loan of thirty millions of thalers. Notwithstanding the bold tone of the journals there is, as far as I am able to judge, very little inclination to go to war against the French for the sake of Austria, as is shown by the fact that in those countries where substitutes for military service are permitted, a man cannot be procured for less than six hundred thalers, and rarely for that. A young acquaintance of mine is now congratulating himself upon his good fortune at having found a substitute for the sum of eleven hundred thalers. Press and people are totally in the dark as to the object of this mobilisation. It can hardly be intended as a mere parade, still less a "Stand and deliver!" argument directed against France. The instincts of the people are sometimes wiser than the decisions of statesmen, particularly of statesmen who have been bred in courts, and always surrounded by flatterers; and it is the instinct of the people that this mobilisation is a very imprudent act, unless it is the resolution of Prussia to side with Austria at once. The opinions vented by the press are extremely divergent; nor were the ministers by any means unanimous, if report is correct. Mr. Von Schleinitz, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Von Bonin, the Minister for War, were opposed to the measure—the former upon diplomatic grounds, and the latter because of the confusion—domestic and commercial—which would ensue. Many of your readers have, perhaps, but a faint idea of the consequences of this so-called mobilisation. Let them imagine every Englishman up to forty years of age being called away from his occupation to be sent whithersoever the Government may decide. Even though living in a distant country, and forced to do so if the Prussian power can reach so far. From every town of Germany, Prussians are obliged to throw up their business, and return to Prussia at their own expense. Tailors and shoemakers have to cast aside their needles and their awls and hasten away, leaving their employers almost crazy how to satisfy the wants of their customers. Not only Prussia itself, but all Germany is disturbed by the measure; and that it could have been adopted without a firm resolution to attain some immediate result is opposed to all reason. Last Saturday Prussia moved in the Federal Diet, that an army of observation should be drawn up on the Rhine frontier. The motion was referred to the Committee upon Military affairs; that it will be agreed to, there can hardly be a doubt. We all feel that now the Diet is Prussia, and Prussia, Germany. The dispatch of Prince Gortschakoff has been as oil added to flames. Had it been the expressed aim of Russia to drive the Germans to desperation, and to exercise such a pressure upon Prussia as to constrain her to forsake her neutral position and shake her unity of action with England, a more effectual means could not have been hit upon. As evidence of the feeling which it has caused in Prussia as well as in all Germany, the following article from the *National Zeitung* may perhaps be interesting to your readers. In their blind rage the Germans are ready to run a muck at friends and foes. England's neutrality is as exasperating as the open enmity of the French and Russians. The article is headed, "The Russian Protectorate over Germany." In social intercourse it frequently occurs that a word, one single word, clears up or changes the relations of two persons towards each other. There exist words of this nature in the intercourse of States. Such a word has just been addressed to Germany by Prince Gortschakoff, in his circular of the 27th of May. One hundred and fifty years ago, it germinated in the mind of Peter the Great. For many years it sneaked among the Russian archives; then it crept forth in public treaties; then it was casually whispered to this or that German Government; and now it is boldly flung into the faces of the whole German people. So early as at the peace of Teschen, which terminated the Bavarian war of succession, Russia managed to squeeze herself in as a guarantee, and by a cunning interpretation of the 10th Article, opened the way to the deduction, that thereby she had also become a guarantee

of the peace of Westphalia, and of the Constitution of the Germanic Empire. Such deductions, unfortunately, placed the Spiritual Electoral Princes, and the lesser vassal States, under the foot of Russia. But the people, impelled by a correct instinct, obliged Prussia and Austria to repel the pretensions of Catherine. The treaties of 1815 contain no mutual guarantee, nor is any mention made of foreign guarantees in the Federal compact. The Protectorate, however, of Germany, whether Germans would or would not, was a rooted idea in Russian diplomacy, and German Governments were met with who were contemptible enough to lend an ear to it in secret.

In the Secret Memoir, which was brought under the notice of the German Governments in 1834, may be read the following:—"It would be, indeed, the most abominable ingratitude were Europe, and more especially Germany, to ignore the self-sacrifice made by Russia in 1813, and which gained her the loud and unanimous applause of Europe." (This is in allusion to the pretended burning of Moscow, which the Russians at first denied, but finding the world ready to applaud the act as a glorious instance of patriotism, they now acknowledge it.) "Under her patronage," the document continues "the German Federal Constitution was designed and accepted. For although the Federal States guaranteed to one another their respective professions and constitutions, yet the tacit acknowledgment of Russia's guarantee in case the freedom of Germany should be at any time threatened by the ascendancy of any state of the Confederation, remained still an *arrière pensée* in the minds of all members of the Confederation." And in another place of the same document: "Thus, all claims upon the Germanic Confederation are contained herein: that in its internal as well as external affairs the Confederation recognises Russia as the protector of the *Bund*."

The despatch of Prince Gortschakoff, continues the *National*, is only a variation upon this document. It casts into our teeth that Germany was saved by Russia;—commands us to put implicit faith in the words of the man of the Second of December;—threatens us with a discontinuance of support and patronage;—menaces us, in fact, with direct force. This is a kind of word which deserves to be answered not by a word, but by a blow. Let this document be received with as many protests as it may, its contents become a reality. In due time will follow in succession—the remaining well-known words will become likewise a reality: Guarantee, Protectorate, Maintenance of Order, Polandize (i.e. treat them like Poland). The blow need not be given direct to Russia, it will reach her if it fall upon her tool, Louis Napoleon. That we are threatened is a compliment. In France, in England, the people count as nothing more: they chatter and think whatever is instilled into them to-day the contrary of that which they swore to yesterday. France is a *churl* (*meersch*); England is a *churl*; he who has the two churls under his thumb would do them too much honour by threatening them. The position of Germany, menaced by Russia, by the churls in Paris, and perhaps by the churls in London, is full of danger, but also full of hope.

The danger is pretty clear, but not so clear the hope. Some German papers seem possessed with the notion that England may be driven out of her neutral position by their systematic twitting.

SUPPLIES FOR THE FRENCH IN ITALY.—Advices from Genoa announce that, through the activity of mercantile speculation, ever eager to occupy a new and promising channel, the market is glutted with supplies of various commodities, including more especially coffee and cereals of all kinds. The natural result has been a great fall in prices; and it would really appear that the wants of the allied armies will soon be supplied more cheaply at Genoa than at Marseilles. As facilitating materially the provisioning of the surplus and wasteful population which has been so suddenly transported into Italy, this circumstance has great importance.

VERY FOND OF SHOOTING.—The correspondent of a contemporary writes from Brescia:—"Whilst I was talking to one of Garibaldi's Guides an English gentleman was introduced to me by a common friend. At first I thought he was one of those who had been attracted to the scene of war by mere curiosity. As his dress had something military in it, I was rather puzzled to know who the gentleman in question was. My friend told me that Captain Peard was one of the most gallant soldiers of Garibaldi's brigade, that he had shot as many Austrians as came in his way, and that he had acted a very important part in the bloody dramas of Varese, San Fermo, Laveno, and Virle. Capt. Peard is a simple and unpretending man, who, like all true Englishmen, hates despotism and servitude. Brave as a lion, kind and warm-hearted, he saw a noble cause to serve, and he left his native land—the land of liberty—to come here and fight for it." It is this gentleman, probably, of whom a correspondent of the *Sicile* says:—"One of the best shots in Garibaldi's service is an Englishman of fifty years old, who carries a capital Lancaster rifle, and, aided by a pair of spectacles of which he stands in need, brings down every Tyrolén chassour that he takes aim at. Somebody lately asked him whether he had been attracted to join the volunteer corps by a strong feeling for the Italian cause or by a love of sport. He answered very coolly, 'I have a great respect for Italian independence, but I am also very fond of shooting.'"

LITERATURE.

LITERARY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

NEWS in the literary world, this week, is at a premium, and with the exception of the first appearance of *Once a Week*, there is scarcely anything to talk about. The opening number of this new serial displays variety enough in the choice of subjects; though some of the articles can by no means be called the best efforts of their authors. We have verse, palæontology, natural history, and fiction of the serious as well as of the comic kind, and both the information and the entertainment may fairly be classed above the average. The illustrations are as diversified as the letter-press, some good drawings by Tenniel; a most singular piece by Mr. Millais, displaying as much of that gentleman's eccentricity as it is possible with the limited effects of a small wood-cut; and three by John Leech, one of which, the boys in the bun-shop, is in his very best vein.

Among the meetings of the learned societies those of the Royal Geographical may perhaps be considered the most universally interesting. The last meeting of this society for the present session was held on Monday evening, the Earl of Ripon in the chair. Among those present were Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Lords Overstone and Strangford, Sir John Rennie, Sir John Logie, Admiral Trotter, General Portlock; and many other savans.

After the election of Fellows, two interesting papers were read, the first of which was, "Notes on a Voyage to New Guinea," by Mr. Alfred R. Wallace, F.R.G.S. These notes were the results of the author's residence at Dorey, in the N.W. part of the island, and the only place in which a trader can remain in safety. The statement that New Guinea is inhabited by Papuans and Malays is, it seems, incorrect, as the natives are composed entirely of the former, though several Malay settlements are scattered over the outlying islands. The whole northern peninsula, as well as the neighbouring islands, is rugged and mountainous, and an unvarying forest of somewhat stunted appearance spreads itself over the country. Dorey was

found to be very unhealthy, the malarial fevers being most prevalent. The principal article of trade on the northern coast are a fragrant aromatic bark, called mussoey, tortoiseshell, beche-de-mer, sago, and wild nutmegs. The Dutch hold possession of New Guinea up to the meridian of 141 deg. E. of Greenwich, and carry on an extensive trade along nearly the whole of the coast included within the northern and southern extremities. The paper gave rise to an interesting discussion in which Mr. Crawford, Dr. Kinkel, and Mr. Saunders took part. The second paper was "Remarks on Portuguese Journeys in Central Africa," by Mr. James Macqueen, F.R.G.S. After some observations from Captain Burton in reply to Mr. Macqueen, Major Palmer, R.A., F.R.G.S., read some "Notes on the Island of St. Helena," to accompany his new map of that island.

Towards the close of the sitting, at the suggestion of Sir Roderick Murchison, who introduced them with allusion to their travels, one of the brothers Schlagintweit offered some remarks in explanation of their drawings in the Himalayas.

The annual oration in memory of the great Harvey was delivered at the Royal College of Physicians on Thursday by Dr. Aldis, one of the Fellows of the College, and medical officer of health for St. George's, Hanover-square. The chair was occupied by Dr. Mayo, President of the College, supported by the officers, numerous Fellows of the College, and a considerable number of literary and scientific gentlemen. The oration, as usual in Latin, and remarkable for its classical purity, was well delivered, and cordially received by the distinguished assembly.

Mr. Hotten (the well-known antiquarian bookseller) is about to publish a Cant Dictionary, to which he appends the very applicable quotation of South—"Rabble-charming words, which carry so much wildfire wrapt up in them." There will be much in this work to illustrate the old manners of the metropolis. He also announces a reprint of a hitherto unknown poem, written by John Bunyan, whilst confined in Bedford Jail, for the support of his family,—entitled, "Profitable Meditations, fitted to Man's Different Conditions; in a Conference between Christ and a Sinner."

"The appointment of Mr. Newton," says the *Critic*, "lately Vice-Consul at Mytelene, to be Consul at Rome, where he succeeds Mr. Freeborn, deceased, is a fitting reward for that gentleman's distinguished services done to his country, by securing for it those treasures of ancient art which are now housed in the British Museum, or rather shedded under its portico. Mr. Newton has been for some years himself an assistant officer in the Museum,

prior to his acceptance of the Vice-Consulship at Mytelene, the latter being an office which he certainly would never have been induced to fill, were it not that it gave him opportunities of prospecting, as the diggers say, for remains of ancient art. The marbles recovered by him, it may be as well to remind our readers, are from the famous site of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, comprising several slabs from the frieze of that monument, portions of colossal horses, and of the quadriga that surmounted it, and two colossal statues, believed to be those of Mausolus and his Queen Artemisia. These were all excavated between the years 1856-8. It is singular that in a paper contributed by Mr. Newton to the *Classical Museum*, so far back as 1848, he pointed out the exact spot in which those treasures lay concealed, and from which he afterwards had the good fortune himself to disinter them. But in addition to these marbles from Halicarnassus, we are indebted to Mr. Newton for another collection—namely, from the site of the Temple of Apollo at Didymi, near Miletus, and from Chidus. This embraces a number of sitting figures, originally placed in the Via Sacra, that led up to the Temple of Apollo from the sea; also a magnificent colossal lion, and many other specimens of ancient Greek art. Having done so much for the recovery of Greek antiquities, shall we not hope that his new consular duties will not be so burdensome as to preclude him from indulging a similar enthusiasm with respect to the remains of Roman art, vast numbers of which are, it is supposed on good authority, still recoverable out of the Campagna, and other less extensive districts."

GEORGE CANNING and his Times. By Augustus Granville Stapleton.—John W. Parker and Son.

This book has peculiar claims on attention. It is not so much a biography as a memoir, composed of personal recollections of its illustrious subject. To Mr. Stapleton, Canning communicated, as to a friend and confidant, most of the matter of the volume before us. Mr. Stapleton does not proceed chronologically, but takes up the topics as they arise; and frequently with the purpose of defending his hero. Thus Mr. Stapleton, at the outset, encounters Lord Brougham's opinion as to Canning's oratory, claiming for it depth and

sincerity, and far other qualities than those that go to make only the accomplished actor. No doubt George Canning was an accomplished artist, but his art grew out of earnestness and conviction. The account that he gives himself of his first speech in Parliament in a letter proves the point abundantly. His greatness grew from this genuine, not artificial, effort; and hence it has proved an enduring reality—a true deed honestly performed, and honoured with immortality.

Mr. Stapleton enters into some unnecessary explanations to elucidate Mr. Canning's statement, that in order to secure the consistency of his Principles it was needful to change his Opinions. Minds that have ever entered into the great questions of politics and religion need no explanations of such felt truths—that is, such minds as have maintained their activity and freedom. Opinion, indeed, cannot be other than changeable;—principle is of its own nature, steadfast. Both interest and conviction led Canning to join Pitt in his first political endeavours. Mr. Canning agreed with Mr. Pitt as to the origin of the war, and was opposed altogether to the views of Mr. Fox in relation to it. France had begun the contest, unprovoked by England, and her early successes, so far from daunting the young statesman, only the more powerfully excited his energies. Yet, during the first three years of his parliamentary life, Mr. Canning spoke little. He was content to listen, and grow in political wisdom, before he removed the curb from his lips. Meanwhile he devoted himself with earnestness to the discharge of his official duties.

As we read in Canning's letters of the military operations of Napoleon I., in connexion with the siege of Mantua, which the latter was compelled to raise, together with the alternate defeats and victories of the Austrians, we seem to recognise an identity of those times and the present. We behold in Bonaparte the conqueror of Italy. Here, too, we have the King of Sardinia, the King of Naples, the Pope an exile at Sienna, with Switzerland conquered and subservient to France. But then Russia came to the aid of Austria, and gave her an advantage she now wants. Soon after the republic fell at the bidding of the victorious soldier, Canning was so pleased with this result, that he began a letter (Nov. 19, 1799,) with "Huzza! huzza! huzza!" His enthusiasm and

admiration, to cite his own words, were unbounded. It proved to him that "republican and fool are synonymous terms." Canning's own course was one between monarchy and democracy, and consisted in his desire to put constitutional limits on both.

Similar distrust existed in England of the elder Buonaparte which now embarrasses political discussion in reference to his nephew; so that when the usurper proposed peace, doubt of his sincerity prevented its acceptance. It was upon this occasion that Canning introduced the English language into diplomatic correspondence, using it in his reply to Buonaparte's letter to the King of England.

Mr. Canning's letters to his friend, Lord Baringdon, reveal the secret workings of his mind, and in this kind of familiar intercourse we get an insight into his character highly favourable to a candid estimate of it. The administration of Addington proved a sore trial to his patience. Mediocrity was triumphing in the deceitful cry of "Measures not men;" at the very time when the country had to strive with a man of Napoleon's genius. A successor was needed to Mr. Pitt, of equal or great abilities. Mr. Fox, his great rival, was ill-supplied by the Grenville administration. On the formation of that of the Duke of Portland, Mr. Canning found himself at the Foreign-office, and "in a position which gave him a full opportunity of exerting his best energies for the public good."

Public affairs were in a terrible state. The Continent was at the feet of Napoleon. The Emperor of Russia consented to meet his conqueror in conference at Tilsit.

"At this memorable interview between the Emperors, the ordinary forms of diplomacy were laid aside, and the two Monarchs discussed and settled, *vis à vis*, the important matters which were to be arranged between them. The meeting (either the better to preserve the appearance of equality, or because both so far distrusted each other as to be unwilling to place their persons in each other's power) took place on a raft moored in the middle of the river Niemen. It was there that Napoleon put forth all the inspirations of his illustrious genius, and succeeded in obtaining such a powerful ascendancy over the mind of Alexander, as to convert his foe into his warm admirer; he also contrived so to prejudice Alexander against the British alliance, that he agreed to join in Napoleon's designs for the complete overthrow of British power.

"The Treaty of Tilsit was then settled. There were several secret articles, which were to be most carefully concealed from the world. When, however, these mighty men were, as they thought alone, and each gave way to the unreserved expression to each other, if not of their real sentiments, at any rate to what they intended should bear to each other the appearance of being so, an individual was concealed behind a curtain of the tent, and was a secret witness of that most curious conversation. He then and there heard Napoleon propose to Alexander, and Alexander consent to the proposition, that the French should take possession of the powerful fleet of Denmark, which was lying in the waters of Copenhagen.

"The individual who thus acquired a knowledge of this bargain, lost no time in communicating it to the British Government and gave such proofs of the accuracy of his intelligence, as left no doubt of its truth in Mr. Canning's mind."

Mr. Canning triumphantly overcame the difficulties of the position, and got himself possession of the Danish fleet. Russia was stunned by the act, and put upon her good behaviour for a time, but afterwards resolved to break openly with England. Napoleon wreaked his disappointment by endeavouring to ruin the commerce of this country.

It is not possible to go through these memoirs in detail, highly interesting as they are. Our commendation must be general, acknowledging the fulness of the information they give and the insight they afford into the great politician's character, motives, and conduct. His talent was ever active;—he was always on the alert;—misrepresented, opposed, yet still hopeful, vigorous, and determined. Such was his conduct in regard to Sir John Moore, relative to whom and his expedition there are some most remarkable anecdotes. Sir John ought never to have been entrusted with it; his state of mind had unfitted him for the proper conduct of the undertaking. On this and other points the present work adds materially to our stores of knowledge. Mr. Stapleton's opinion on the point evidently coincides with

Southey's. Want of faith led to discomfiture. On the incident of Mr. Canning's duel with Lord Castlereagh, his biographer holds the former blameless. We much regret that our limits will not permit us to go into the extraordinary documents in relation to the trial of Queen Caroline; but perhaps the whole affair is best buried in oblivion.

We take up Mr. Canning's story, therefore, with the fact of his becoming Foreign Secretary, after the death of Lord Castlereagh—and the grand explanation of his foreign policy in his speech at Liverpool. Further expositions of his general conduct are voluminously supplied in his correspondence with the King, and in the attitude assumed by him in the last period of his life. The country's estimate of Mr. Canning as a statesman has, however, been long settled; and there is no politician who will carry to future times a more brilliant reputation. As a speaker, the most polished;—as a diplomatist, wise, prudent, spirited, and successful;—and as a man, conscientious and brave. Feared, however, for his wit, and daunted by his wisdom, there were many who suspected his objects while living, who, when he was dead, repented of their malignity. George Canning was, indisputably, a great man.

THE POEMS OF HEINE—Complete. Translated in the Original Metres. With a Sketch of Heine's Life. By Edgar Alfred Bowring. —Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

A book like this is nothing less than a prodigious feat—a marvel of extraordinary significance. Mr. Bowring has undertaken the whole of the poems of the celebrated Heine, and given them to us in an English dress in one volume:—Heine, the German Voltaire. "O heavy lightness! serious vanity!" A task more difficult is scarcely conceivable; that it should have been so well executed is wonderful.

Heine is in German literature the greatest name after Goethe. It may perhaps be as well to state that Mr. Bowring has already published complete versions both of Goethe and Schiller's poems. He seems to delight in translating the whole of a poet's

works; appreciates the task at its real worth, and grounds his practice on secure principles. One of those principles is stated in the title-page, and is fitly put in front of the book. It is fidelity to the metres of the original poems. Those of Heine are in every possible variety, and their character, and always their specific effects, depend on the actual measure. In fulfilling this obligation Mr. Bowring has been exceedingly happy.

We have said that Heine was the Voltaire of Germany. He was fond, probably, of thinking himself an atheist, and certainly wrote in a manner not allowable to the most abstract freethinking—in a spirit of libertinism and insincerity that is equally repulsive to good taste and truth. But his genius is indubitable. As a specimen of his style, and of the translator's skill, we cite one characteristic passage from his best poem—"Atta Troll"—which is the story of a dancing bear treated with infinite humour:—

Summer-night's dream! All fantastic,
Aimless is my song. Yes, aimless
As our love and as our living,
As Creator and creation!

His own will alone obeying,
Galloping along or flying,
Revels in the realms of fable
My beloved Pegasus.

He's no serviceable, virtuous
Cart-horse of the citizens,
Nor a battle-steed of party,
With pathetic neighs and stamping!

Golden-mounted are the hoofs all
Of my white and winged charger,
Cords of pearls the girdling reins are,
And at will I let him wander.

Bear me wheresoe'er thou wouldest!
Over steep and merry hill-paths,
Where cascades with mournful shrieking
Warn 'gainst madness's abysses!

Bear me on through silent valleys,
Where the solemn oaks are standing,
While primeval sweet traditions
From their knotted roots have birth!

Let me drink there, while I moisten
My dim eyes,—ah, now I languish
For the sparkling wondrous water
That imparts both sight and knowledge!

All my blindness goes! my gaze
Pierces to the deepest rock-cleft,
To the cave of Atta Troll,
And I understand his language!

Strange 'tis how familiar to me
This bear-language now appeareth!
In my dear home I never
Heard those sounds in earlier days!

We must give yet another extract from the same poem, showing how the lower animals complain of the tyranny of man. The satire is exquisite—though intensely German—and the irony profound:—

In the cavern, by his young ones,
Sick at heart, upon his back lies
Atta Troll, while thoughtful sucks he
At his paws, and sucks, and growls:

"Mumma, Mumma, swarthy jewel,
Whom I out of life's wide ocean
Once did fish, in life's wide ocean
Once again I now have lost thee!"

"Shall I ne'er again behold thee,
Or beyond the grave p'rhaps only,
Where, set free from earthly trammels,
Thy dear soul is glorified?"

"Would that I, alas, could once more
Lick thy well-beloved muzzle,
My dear Mumma, which so sweetly
Stroked me over, as with honey!"

"Would that I again could snuffle
That sweet smell, thy own peculiar,
O my dear and swarthy Mumma,
Charming as the scent of roses!"

"But, alas! my Mumma's pining
In the fetters of those rascals,
Who, the name of men adopting,
Deem themselves creation's masters."

"Death and hell! These men unworthy,
Aristocracy's arch emblems,
Look down on the an'mal kingdom
Proudly and disdainfully."

"Take away our wives and children,
Fetter us, ill treat us, even
Kill us, for the sake of selling
Our poor hide and our poor carcass!"

"And they think themselves permitted
Wicked deeds like these to practise
'Gainst us bears especially,
And the rights of man they call it!"

"Rights of man indeed! Fine sights these!
Tell me who bestowed them on you?
Nature certainly ne'er did so,
For she's not unnatural."

"Rights of man indeed! Who gave you
This great privilege, I wonder?
Reason certainly ne'er did so,
For she's not unreasonable!"

"Men, pray are ye any better
Than we others, just for eating
All your dinners boil'd or roasted?
In a raw state we eat ours,

"Yet is the result the same

"To us both.—No, food can never
Make one noble; he is noble
Who both nobly feels and acteth."

"Men, pray are ye any better
Just because the arts and science
With success ye follow? We now
Never give ourselves the trouble."

"Are there not such things as learned
Dogs, and horses too, who reckon
Just like councillors of Commerce?
Do not hares the drum play finely?"

"Art not many beavers adepts
In the art of hydrostatics?
Were not clysters first invented
By the cleverness of storks?"

"Write not asses criticisms?
Are not apes all good comedians?
Is there any greater mimic
Than *Batavla*, long-tail'd monkey?"

"Are not nightingales good singers!
And is *Frellgrath* no poet,
Who can sing of lions better
Than his countryman the Camel?"

"I myself the art of dancing
Have advanced as much as Raumer
That of writing. Writes he better
Than I dance,—yes, I the bear?"

"Men, why are ye any better
Than we others? Upright hold ye,
It is true, your heads, but in them
Low-born thoughts are ever creeping."

"Men, pray are ye any better
Than we are we, because your skin is
Smooth and glist'ning? This advantage
Ye but share with every serpent."

"Human race, two-legged serpents!
Well I see the reason why ye
Breeches wear; with foreign wool ye
Hide your serpent-nakedness!"

"Children, guard yourselves against those
Hairless and misshapen creatures!
My dear daughters, never marry
"Any monster that wears breeches!"

More than this I'll not report now,
How the bear in his wild mania
For equality, kept reasoning
All about the human race.

These two citations are due to the celebrity of this admirable poem, and to the poet. In the brief biography of him prefixed to this volume it is stated that "when the private papers of Louis Philippe fell into the hands of the populace at the sack of the Tuileries, in February, 1848, it was discovered that Heine had for many years enjoyed a pension of some £200 a year on the Civil List." This is an anecdote honourable to the schoolmaster monarch, and speaks strongly in favour of his literary judgment. Had he but been something more

than a mere schoolmaster! Better then it might have been for him and France. But who knows?

RICHARD FEVEREL. A History of Father and Son. By George Meredith. In 3 vols. Chapman and Hall.

"THE Ordeal of Richard Feverel" can be designated less as a novel than as a philosophical criticism upon the various methods of educating children. Education is perhaps one of the most difficult sciences in the world; not because it is difficult to bring out the minds of the young, but because it is so difficult to discover whether or not you are leading it in the right direction. And, moreover, it carries with it so grave a responsibility that no one who is not certain of his capabilities to instruct and enlighten, ought to take upon himself the task of leading forth the bud with the flower.

The ordeal of Richard Feverel is the story of a mistaken system of education. Deserted—when his child is in its infancy—by a wife of whom he was dotingly fond, Sir Austin Feverel forms unto himself a system of education for his only son, which he supposes will enable him to escape from the vices and temptations of the world. Not even from his earliest infancy does "the system" work well; when he is a child he is wild, wilful, wayward, unapproachable; when he is fourteen he is almost transported in consequence of his desire for deadly revenge. Feeling insulted by his father's request to strip before the doctor, in order that he may be examined as to any ailment which may affect his future prospects, he sallied forth upon a hunting expedition with one of his friends. Shooting a partridge belonging to a neighbouring farmer, he is horsewhipped by this injured worthy, and—wailed and breathing deadly enmity—he departs to meditate upon future vengeance. He falls unluckily enough upon a man who is out of work, and for "a consideration" this unfortunate is persuaded to set fire to one of Farmer Blaize's haystacks—Farmer Blaize being the enemy. In the course of the evening, therefore, the farmer's hay goes "to blazes," and the boys, unconscious that Sir Austin sees them and overhears their conversation, stand flattening their noses against the window-panes, enjoying the fun. Ultimately, of

course, the boy is detected—has to beg pardon, and the affair is cleared up, although poor Tom Bakewell stands a very good chance of being transported for life. At length, after many minor episodes, the lad marries at nineteen a heroine of eighteen; and after a three months' honeymoon subsides into a careless, reckless, man about town. He has married without his father's consent, and leaving his spouse in the Isle of Wight, he comes up to London to obtain his father's forgiveness. The "system" now begins to work. Somehow or another his father has some crotchety idea that he ought to be left to himself for some time, and accordingly, for about nine months, Mr. Richard Feverel is left to his own resources in the great metropolis, awaiting in anxious suspense his father's coming. In his London experiences he meets with certain bland and easy gentlewomen, who bestow their favours upon the first handsome man they meet, and falls in love, as he supposes, with one of them. The result of this is that he disgraces himself—is ashamed to go home to his wife—rambles about with his *inamorata*; and at length, upon learning that a man has desired to seduce his wife, returns home to say good-bye, and fights a duel. His wife dies of brain fever, and he is left to the reader's imagination.

The story, although it continues throughout to be wild, fantastic, and in some degree enervating, is not without its moral or its purpose. But we doubt if young people will read it. Although it begins hopefully, it ends too disastrously. Through the mist of morbidity and gloom which pervades the commencement we seem to recognise "a good time coming;" but when we come to the end we are unnecessarily and woefully disappointed. George Meredith can write well and conceive grandly, but he has yet to learn to correct, or at any rate to conceal, his eccentricities.

Goethe's *Faust*, with Critical and Explanatory Notes.

By G. G. Zerff, Ph.D. Simpkin, Marshall and Co. The notes to this edition of "Faust" will be found extremely useful. The annotator has rightly aimed at the explanation of grammatical & idiomatic difficulties, and has endeavoured to point out the many hidden allusions with which the work abounds, and which are the source of so much of its supposed obscurity. We may add, in his own words, that "Sketches are given here and there of German life

in its different phases; I have tried to draw the attention of the scholar to the meaning, origin, and history of many a word—for language is fossil history; and in one word we often find petrified the historical development of long perished races, tribes with their half-forgotten views, customs, &c." This is the true view of the case; and on the whole we are satisfied with the manner in which Dr. Zerffi, has realised his idea. Occasionally, however, his English words are misspelled; and we recommend him to place his printer's proof under the direction of a competent reader and corrector before he next ventures on publication.

A Glossarial Index to the Printed English Literature of the Thirteenth Century. By Herbert Coleridge. —Trübner and Co.

WE may gather from the publication before us the leading notion of the English Dictionary proposed by the Philological Society. Mr. Coleridge indeed puts it forth as the foundation-stone of the projected work. A list of books from which the words are taken is first given, and then the words themselves alphabetically, with references where they may be found. It seems that the words and authorities are brought together by a number of independent collectors, and the volume before us thus contains an alphabetical inventory of every word found in the printed English Literature of the 13th century. Think of this!

A Woman's Thoughts about Women. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."—Hurst and Blackett.

A NEW edition of Miss Muloch's valuable and moral work. It is, she says rightly, "a good book," and we think we may safely add what she feared to state, "likely to effect some good." It is especially intended for the benefit of unmarried women, and they will do well to take advantage of the opportunity of receiving wholesome advice. Let them do more. Let them act on it; and they will do much for the elevation of the sex in society, and their own personal happiness.

Poems. By Eliza Cook.—Routledge, Warnes, and Routledge.

THIS is a new edition, in one volume, of the works of a favourite poetess, who has not, however, lately addressed her readers through the medium of any new work. We regret to find that the fact has been owing to what the authoress denominates a "probation of long and inexpressible suffering." We cannot but express our desire for the restoration to

health of Miss Eliza Cook, whose poems have the true lyric ring, and illustrate topics and truths that belong to the business, the bosoms, and the homes of her fellow creatures. Her muse is thoroughly human, and she sings with a "lilt" that ensures popular acceptance.

The English in India. Letters from Nagpore, written in 1857-58. By Captain Evans Bell. John Chapman.

PORTION of the contents of this volume has already appeared in our columns, and other portion in the daily papers. The writer aims at the veracity of nature, and would ascertain the grounds of government in essential relations, little regarded by the superficial. His appeal is to the thinking minority, whose opinions ultimately prevail, having in them the force of truth from the first. The reader will find the book highly beneficial in enabling him to arrive at a just judgment of Indian misrule.

SERIALS.

BLACKWOOD has this month a spirited article on the Change of Ministry and "the Macchiavellian Policy of Napoleon III," which will be read with some attention. In the writer's opinion Lord Palmerston is responsible for the present war, in consequence of his errors eleven years ago. The number commences with some strictures on Lord Macaulay's views of the Massacre of Glencoe—which are here treated as transparent sophisms." There is also an elaborate article on Dr. Mansell's Bampton Lecture, in which the doctrine of the Absolute and the Infinite is discussed. "The Luck of Ludysmode" is continued, and with a paper on "Sentimental Physiology," and a review of "The Novels of Jane Austen," completes the contents.

FRASER maintains its character for variety, and embraces eleven articles. The leading one on the Irrationale of Speech contains some shrewd remarks on stammering, and a memorial of Humboldt is interesting. "Holmby House" is continued, as are also Chorley's Notes, on the national drama of Spain, and the tale of Sword and Gown. The new Administration comes in for an article; there is a paper "On War in general, and Modern French Wars in Particular," and also a Song from Garibaldi, being the Groves of Blarney, in a mystical sense, and the Italian tongue. A paper entitled "Thoughts on Modern English Literature" merits extraordinary commendation.

BRITISH QUARTERLY contains also eleven articles,

the first treating of the Correspondence of Charles, First Marquis of Cornwallis, and the second, of Dr. Doran's "New Pictures and Old Panels." The state of the French Navy and the condition of the Italian valleys next claim attention. Austria in the Past is then contemplated in the light of Dr. Schmidt's "Zeitgenössische Geschichten," and "Life in Tuscany" by the aid of Mrs. Crawford's book. Dr. Mansell's Lectures occupy an elaborate paper. The usual epilogues complete the number.

UNIVERSAL REVIEW.—No. 5 opens with a paper on Modern Divorce, in which the writer would rather stand on the ancient ways than travel in modern paths. A review of Bulwer's novel of "What will he do with it?" follows. Other papers, such as the Early Days of Charles Fox, the Cornish Drama, and Illogical Geology, are more or less interesting. The novel of "Out of the Depths" also commands a long paper. (On the whole, the number is good.)

ART JOURNAL.—is richly embellished with Dobson's Alms-deeds of Dorcas, Foltz's Prayer in the Tyrol, and Noble's Statue of Purity, and with the occasional illustrations of the letter-press relative to Wales, and the middle ages. The literary articles are all of average merit.

WILD SCENES AMONGST THE CELTS.—The Penitent and the Fugitive.—(John Henry and James Parker.)—This is No. 5 of the Historical Tales published for the extension of church principles.

VOLUNTEER'S HANDBOOK.—(Dean and Son.)—A timely and useful manual, containing full instructions for the rifle, regular drill and exercise, and similar duties, according to the latest regulations of H.M.'s army. It is pictorially illustrated, and for those whom it concerns indispensable.

LORD BYRON'S POETICAL WORKS. (John Murray.)—Part VI. is published, containing Hebrew Melodies, Domestic pieces, Morgante Maggiore, Prophecy of Dante, Vision of Judgement, Age of Bronze and Occasional Pieces.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON. (Murray.)—Part V. of Mr. Croker's edition has also appeared.

No. 6 of the 3rd volume of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, for June (New York: C. Benjamin Richardson), has come to hand, and contains, besides the usual notes and queries concerning the Antiquities, History and Biography of America, an account of the proceedings of societies in the U.S., and considerable literary intelligence. The leading paper is on the Early Days of John Marshall, by John Ester Cook.

GALLERY OF NATURE, by the Rev. Thomas Milner, M.A., F.R.G.S.—This is Part IX. of the new edition

carefully revised. The number is pleasingly illustrated, Estroza Pass, Madeira, and the Righi Pass, being among the subjects.

MISCELLANIES.

SCHOOL PERSPECTIVE, by J. R. Dicksee. (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.)—This work is well calculated for class use, and is properly illustrated.

A MEMOIR ON THE TREATMENT OF THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA. By George Ayre, M.D.—This paper was read before the members of the French Academy of Sciences; and the publication includes their report, by which it would appear that they require further evidence of the mode of treatment by means of calomel recommended.

THE WAR AND BRITISH SHIPOWNERS.—A letter from Genoa gives two instances of freight allowed by the late decisions of the Board of Trade and Foreign-office to go into British pockets. A vessel of 1,000 tons burden made no less than 5,600*l.* for the voyage from England here—that is, in a single month allowing ten days for the passage, and as many a each port for receiving and discharging cargo; and a steamer of about the same burden, chartered as a transport between Marseilles, Toulon, and Genoa, receives 100,000*l.* (4,000*l.*) a-month, and her coals paid. Altogether, our allies seem determined to do things handsomely, and apparently throw their money away sometimes.

THE LESSEPS BUBBLE.—A Paris letter informs us that M. Lesseps, who does himself the honour of declaring Lord Palmerston to be his personal enemy, has proclaimed to the whole world that the first act of Lord Palmerston's power has been to thwart the Isthmus of Suez project; whereas it is well known that for the last three months the affair has been in dispute, and the Pacha, always hesitating, was compelled to pronounce his secession from the scheme just three days before the news of Lord Palmerston's accession to power had reached Alexandria. It is perfectly well known that Louis Napoleon, although frequently urged by M. Lesseps to interfere in the matter, has constantly refused, and on one occasion is said to have answered, "Were the thing practicable, it would be a good thing; and in that case neither Lord Palmerston, nor the Government of England, nor Queen Victoria herself, could prevent the English from taking a share in so great a work; therefore by the very act of their abstaining the affair is judged."

OPERAS, CONCERTS, DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.—Piccolomini, Titiens, Guarducci, Giuglini, and a long string of celebrities in the various branches of the lyric art, enable the manager of Drury Lane so to diversify his entertainments that the most dainty may find something in his repertoire amply to repay the visit. "La Figlia del Reggimento," "Il Trovatore," "Don Giovanni," and "Lucrezia," have been put forth as the constituents of the bill of fare this week. The house has been well and fashionably attended.

COVENT GARDEN.—Mercadante's "Il Giuramento," which was announced for Tuesday, could not be performed in consequence of the illness of Signor Mario. The house was crowded, as the announcement was only made only a short time before the opening of the doors. "Norma" was substituted, and Bellini, illustrated by Grisi and Tamberlik, filled the musical void entirely to the satisfaction of the audience.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—On Wednesday Mr. Tom Taylor's comedy of "The Contested Election" was produced with unequivocal success. The plot is of very inferior interest, the main object of the dramatist being to note the humours of a parliamentary election in a corrupt borough. To delineate the independent electors in their various relations; to portray the leader of the blues and the leader of the greens; and to show how a sharp attorney manages all parties. How a very indifferent politician is bamboozled by a vain wife into contesting the borough. To portray the hatching of the plot between the aspiring attorney and the leaders of the independent electors, who make the best of all possible bargains for their respective followers—the lions and the lambs. To give a capital facsimile scene of joint deputations waiting on a candidate; the spouters of which are the opposing editors, representing severally the two great factions of Liberals and Conservatives; whilst the bewildered candidate faintly and wildly echoes the last words of the glowing speech made by the agent. To give an interior view of the hustings where the agent raves to the mob outside, who answer him with appropriate groans, huzzas, hats and other missiles, as he touches the various topics of the British Constitution, and the triumphant cause of the people, &c. Finally to relieve the weary and unwilling candidate, and to marry a very insipid young woman to a scarcely less insipid young barrister; such are the principal

aims and results of the comedy; and as they are all carried out by Mr. Charles Mathews as the active young attorney; by Mr. Compton, as the perplexed and persecuted candidate; by Mr. Buckstone, a butcher, the leader of the Blue Lambs; by Mr. Rogers, a retired prizefighter and publican, the leader of the Green Lions; by Messrs. Clarke and Braid, as the rival editors; Messrs. Cullenford, Worrell and Moyses, as certain free and independent electors; and Mr. W. Farren as the spooney young barrister; it may be imagined it goes well, and came to a successful conclusion. The subject takes it entirely off the usual lines of interest, and the ladies are merely introduced because it seems strange not to have them in a comedy. Mrs. C. Mathews plays the ambitious wife of the unwilling candidate, and Miss F. Wright the step-daughter who marries the barrister as a bribe to prevent the old gentleman from being elected. The fun is broad, and Mr. Compton was comical, though not very characteristic, as the retired, easy-going, sleepy tradesman, hating all trouble, but carried into contesting an election. Mr. Buckstone was broadly humorous as the political butcher, and Mr. Charles Mathews glib and brilliant as the energetic agent. It was capitally put on the stage, and the acting of the inferior characters remarkably good. When pruned from playing three hours into two, it will, no doubt, maintain itself on these boards for some time; although being deficient in domestic interest, and all its brilliancy applying to political matters, it is not likely that it will obtain a very extended popularity; though, doubtless, as the reality is renewed throughout the country, this very excellent abridgement of it will be reproduced. It was thoroughly successful, and, indeed, thoroughly enjoyed throughout by a very crowded audience.

STANDARD THEATRE.—On Monday, at this thoroughly people's theatre, the grand classic drama of "Medon" was produced; Miss Edith Heraud playing the wronged wife and enchantress. The version is based on the Italian one, in which Madame Ristori appeared, although much has been restored from Euripides, so that *Medon* is again invested with the grandeur of the enchantress. Those who persist in considering high art only a thing for persons of high rank are bewildered at the idea of a Greek drama being produced at Norton Folgate; but a little common-sense reflection might assure them that if the great old Greek plays had not been broadly founded in human nature, they would not have withstood the long assaults of time, and have come down to us as fresh as when written. A distressed

mother and two children seeking a husband, and outraged at finding him false after she has sacrificed kith, kin, country, and character to him, will continue to raise sympathy, even when Mr. Macaulay's New Zealander shall in vain look for the drama elsewhere than in the South Sea Islands. This was fully proved on Monday night, when Miss Heraud's powerful and pathetic delineation of the ancient heroine excited the deepest interest and sympathy. This young actress's performance of this varied, violent, and grand part will add greatly to her reputation, and help to fix her as a metropolitan artist. Miss Heraud is slight, but by no means insignificant in figure; her action is full of grace, and her gestures are statuesque and effective. Her reading is more than intelligent, it is poetical; and long practice has now given to the utterance of her conceptions great freedom and power. She was much applauded; and completely enchained her audience from the first scene to the last. Miss Adelaide Downing, as *Creusa*, was intelligent; and Mr. Johnstone as *Egeus*, and Mr. Rayner as *Jason*, effective. The scenery was pretty, and the dresses tasteful and appropriate. The exquisite taste of the Greek mind is shown in the various grouping and arranging the *dramatis personæ* and chorus, every movement producing a fresh and beautiful picture, the materials, however, being nothing more than snowy cambric, scarlet and purple cloth, white marble, ruddy flowers, and rocky scenery. Such simplicities, however, if tastefully used, outlast and surpass all the gorgeous displays that are said to be necessary to uphold the Shakspearean drama.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The performance of "Handel's Israel in Egypt," which took place too late for lengthened notice in our last number, drew, if possible, a yet more fashionable attendance than graced the preceding concerts. According to the courteous functionaries of the statistical department, 26,287 persons were present, against 17,292 who attended the same oratorio in 1857. The total number of visitors at the Handel Festival of 1859 was 80,720, while that of 1857 was but 48,414; a fact on which we may congratulate both the Sacred Harmonic Society and those spirited members of the Palace direction, who have so earnestly, despite the inertia of their *confrères*, advocated "popularisation"—to coin a phrase—as the grand means to attain success for their heavy enterprise.

We are not far from the truth when we state that the receipts were about 30,000*l.*, of which 15,000*l.* is net profit; and of this the Crystal Palace treasury takes 10,000*l.*, besides the value of the now completed orchestra.

In the "Israel" Mr. Sims Reeves exerted himself loyally, though he had less to do than might have been wished. Signor Belletti and Mr. Weiss were encored in "The Lord is a Man of War." The lady soloists were Mesdames C. Novello and Lemmens Sherrington, and Miss Dolby. Their varied excellencies are too well known to justify detail here. The sublime choruses, "Thy Right Hand, O Lord," "The People shall Hear," and "The Horse and his Rider,"—all in the second part—created immense sensation; and that called "And with the Blast," was received with loud applause. The oratorio over, the grand waterworks and the refreshments divided the public attention. Hard by the upper basin, too, was stationed the band of the Royal Artillery, girt by a belt of musical *gourmands*, in whom, not even a whole day with Handel could obliterate the fancy for Verdi, Auber, Labitzky and Lanner. One experiment more convinced ourselves that the *comestible* department has worked hard to shuffle off the coil of unpopularity that has so long hung about it; and we adjourned to the backwood of the Palace park, for we had been advised of sundry accessories there, which, having found to exist in fact, we may as well note here for the advantage of our readers. Breast the rose-embowered Mamelon near the railway terminus; descend upon and skirt the great pools of the lower waterworks, and scale again the glacis that leads to the antediluvian world; then, reader, if you go forward you will find a gymnastic ground, and a lake studded with pleasure boats; or, if you turn sharp to the left over a gentle hill and by a winding path, you will find a cricket field, quoit ground, a skittle alley, a rifle gallery, and a bowling green, all in first-rate order. Not one of these haunts but was thronged with votaries of the various amusements named; and beautiful as are the views from the gentle eminences, there was none of them that did not borrow a charm from the merry laugh, the healthy cries of sport, the agile movements of the players, and the gentle wave of the ever present *mauve* drapery. In nooks and corners like these we lingered happily—may many of our readers do the like—until at sundown the crack of the ardent rifleman was hushed; the myrmidon of the cricket ground struck his flag; the wheel of the velocipede (one shilling per hour) was as still as the adjacent

megatherium; and the gentle knots of chorists dispersed through the grounds began to sing homeward madrigals. So we left the giant edifice asleep among the roses, and strolling thoughtfully through the heavy scented alley of orange trees, mechanically saluted the last policeman, and so gained the last train.

We should not omit to speak of the choice collection of Handel Relics which comprise, besides the antique spinet we mentioned last week, the anvil and hammer of William Powell, the original "Harmonius Blacksmith"; the original score of Judas "Maccabeus" lent by Mr. V. Schœlcher; that of the "Dettingen Te Deum," lent by her Majesty, and that of "Acis and Galatea," lent by Mr. Weatherhead. These, with a number of portraits and caricatures of the great master, lent by the Sacred Harmonic Society, are shown in handsome cases at the western extremity of the edifice.

The commissariat of the peaceful host has already made public its return of rations, served out, and the multitudinous detail of loaves and fishes shows the justice of our recent arguments, that however sublime the pursuits of the million, their material instinct for the dinner table, like the *belles lettres* of Cicero, go abroad with them in town and country. Mr. Strange's expense account mentions only 1,600 dozen sandwiches, 1,200 dozen pork pies, 400 dozen Sydenham pasties, 800 veal and ham pies, 650 pigeon pies, 480 hams, 3,509 chickens, 120 balentine of lamb, 240 fore quarters of lamb, 150 galantines of chicken, 60 raised game pies, 3,052 lobster salads, 3,825 dishes of salmon mayonnaise, 306 score of lettuce, 40,000 buns, at a penny each, 25,000 ditto at twopence, 32,249 ices, 2,419 dozen "beverages," 1,152 ditto ale and stout, 403 Crystal Palace puddings, 400 jellies, nine tons of roast and boiled beef, 400 creams, 350 fruit tarts, 3,506 quarts of tea, coffee, and chocolate, and 485 tongues.

Of course there was no trifle of sack to this intolerable quantity of eatables; but of this all report is, perhaps deferentially to the ladies (whose tongues are not counted), altogether suppressed.

Such general actions as this Handel Commemoration take place but once a year—such voluminous despatches as the present not so often. So, while mentioning all concerned, let us remember the Brighton Railway Company, whose arrangements were really admirable. Sixty-thousand souls and upwards, nearly all of them in terrible excitement, did they carry to and fro on the four festival days

without accident or even peril; and, as far as was reported to us, without a greater hurricane of "letters to the Times" than our contemporary has been able to make head against.

On Saturday there was a final half-crown concert, at which 2,500 persons paid; as many more were present by season tickets; and an equal number in virtue of orchestral and press admissions—a boon kindly conceded by the directors. In the course of the day was issued the annual report of the directors. The prospects of the undertaking seem brightening, but without fever, according to this document. The working directors are, of course, learning their arduous business. The *dilettante* ones, or some of them, are retiring. The working of the establishment is becoming easier and more economical, and the "take" progresses adequately. The number of visitors during the year ending with April last was 1,432,013, being an increase of 38,078 over the preceding twelve months; and the dividends on the debenture stock and preference capital, as well as on the outstanding debenture debt are safe. We hope soon to hear the same with regard to the ordinary share capital.

The following distinguished persons have honoured the Drury-Lane Royal Italian Opera with their presence during the past week:—Prince Leuchtenberg, the Russian Ambassador, his Excellency the Baron Brunow, the Baroness Brunow, and party; the Dowager Countess of Essex; the Lord Exmouth, his Grace the Duke of Bedford and party, the Duchess of Richmond, Prince Vogorides, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, Lady Knatchbull, Miss Burdett Coutts and party, Lady Glouceury, Major Williams, Colonel Granville, Lady Chatterton, Colonel Williams, Captain O'Hara, Captain Cust, Major Pole, Major Anson, Captain Hill, Mrs. Pearce Williams, the Hon. Colonel Sir Charles Phipps, J. J. Anstey, Esq., W. M. Villiers, Esq., J. Walters, Esq., M. Forbes, Esq., &c.

Mr. Ayrton, the member for the Tower Hamlets, will, at a very early period of the session, bring forward a resolution on the subject of the paper duty.

The Bishop of London held a confirmation at St. Anne's, Soho, last Sunday. There was a very large congregation. The Bishop of London delivered a most impressive address to the candidates, 149 in number, 39 of whom were males (many being working men of Soho), and 70 females.

COMMERCIAL.

TRADE OF MAY.

WE were enabled, when we had to notice the trade of April, to congratulate our readers on the national prosperity. The official report of the trade of May is not so favourable as that of April. Then we could state that the declared value of the exports—the most definite test of our trade—was, in April, 1859, 11,330,730*l.*, against 9,451,438*l.* in April, 1858, and against 9,985,844*l.* in April, 1857. For May the value of the exports is 10,485,744*l.* against 10,264,648*l.* in May, 1858, and against 11,382,204*l.* in May, 1857. As against May, 1858, the only reason for regret is, that then trade had not recovered from the effects of the convulsion of 1857, and, therefore, it was expected that the exports should have exceeded in May, 1859, those of May, 1858, as much as they exceeded in April those of April, 1858.

The defeat of our expectations is in some measure due to the war. There is, as against April, a considerable falling off in the exports to the Hanse Towns and Holland, through which a large part of Germany, including Austria, obtains supplies from us. For example, cotton yarn, of the value of 242,241*l.*, less was exported in May than in April, and of this diminution 144,000*l.* occurs in those two places. So it is with several other articles; and, unfortunately from the same cause, we may expect a continued decline in our trade to these parts in the present—and, should the war continue, in every subsequent—month. The Prussian army has been called out, which has taken many hands from productive labour. The Germans, then, will have less to give in exchange, and will buy less from us.

But the war is not the only cause of the decline of our exports in May. To British North America, from some unexplained cause, the exports of almost every article have decreased very considerably as against the exports in April, so as to make up a large part of the 844,986*l.* deficiency. This, and a decline in some articles in "cottons" and "machinery" exported to India, together with the

decline to the Continent on account of the war, are the chief items in the decline in May as against April; as against May, 1858, there is a small, but not wholly satisfactory, increase, which requires no explanation.

The imports of May were of a full average amount, and some, such as wheat and flour, and flax, were much increased. The whole of the increase, both in wheat and flour, came from France, or 204,179 quarters out of a total of 507,547 quarters of wheat, and 547,587 cwts. of flour out of a total of 585,505 cwts. It is a testimony to the great resources of France, and the goodness of the harvest there last year, that she continues to send hither such large quantities of these articles, and in the main feeds her vast army in Italy from her own produce. Of the large increase of flax imported in May the bulk came from Russia, and though she supplied, too, some of the increase of hemp, it came chiefly from the Philippine Islands and Austrian Italy. Nothing is, in truth, more pleasant in looking over these dry figures than to find almost all the nations of the world down in our books as our customers. They not only buy from us, they sell to us; they not only take away what we have superfluous—what we make to sell, but they bring or send hither what we want—what they grow or make to sell, and both parties are enriched and blessed by the exchange.

As yet, we have not got the total value of imports for May, but in April the value was 10,146,541*l.* against 12,524,658*l.*, the value in April, 1858, and against 14,449,622*l.* in April, 1857. In April, 1857, however, prices were inflated, and the quantities of the articles imported then do not show an excess equal to the larger value. In April, 1858, we were yet bringing home some of the purchases of the year before, and the quantities of imports were in that month very considerable. On the whole, however, the value of our imports in the first four months of the present year, 33,534,934*l.*, exceeds that of the four months of 1858, 30,647,701*l.*, but falls short of that of the four months of 1857, 40,874,798*l.*, the difference in value being in the main due to augmented prices in 1857, not to the greater quantities imported.

The shipping entered inwards and cleared outwards was less in May, 1859, than in May, 1858, and the shipping entered inwards in May was greater than in May, 1857, but entered outwards it was less. In the five months the shipping entered inwards and outwards was in excess of both the other years, except that in 1857 the shipping entered outwards exceeded the present year by 49,161 tons. So far as these returns are an evidence of the complete recovery of our trade, subsequent to the convulsion of 1857, and the settlement of 1858, they are very satisfactory.

The effects of the war on our trade are to be deplored. They make manifest the intimate connection between our best interests and those of other people, and how just are those instincts which lead us to condemn the misrule which brings this calamity on the world, though it does not immediately reach us. Our people are, both from pecuniary interests and the higher interests of civilisation—if these can be said to be higher, for civilisation depends on subsistence, the very essence of all wealth—fully justified in protesting against being in any way involved in this war. They would, we think, have only done their duty had they expressed themselves more energetically on this subject from the very commencement of hostilities. In our country where the notion of Government existing by divine right has been discarded for nearly two centuries, we must all be sensible that all Government is the mere instrument of the popular will, and that the people are responsible for its acts. They suffer from them—and suffering is the proof of responsibility. But to prevent war, such as that now waging, people must prevent the oppression that makes it necessary to recover liberty. The fact that Government exists only by the popular will extends the responsibility of the people, and makes it their duty to secure liberty as well as prevent war. Trade thrives under freedom and peace.

MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday Evening.

The demand for money continues to be good, and cannot be expected to lessen till after the dividends are paid. At the end of every month the demand increases, and at present, according to this rule, the demand is very good. No bills are discounted under the Bank of England rate, and considerable demands are made on that body. After the dividends are paid there will probably be temporary ease, but then the demands for bonds will most probably increase, more loans will also, it is probable, be required by Governments, and an easy money market is then not to be expected.

Money was somewhat in demand, too, on the Stock Exchange, but the business there was so unimportant that the demand was not great. The prices of the funds and of shares have tended upwards through the week; to-day the market was quiet. Consols opened at 92½ to 93, and closed about the same, or at most 93½. The intelligence from the Paris Bourse of a rise in the French funds, and intelligence of a rise also at Berlin and Vienna, did not affect our market, as it was generally believed that the rise abroad was not warranted by any political events. There have been rumours of negotiations, but nobody believes that negotiations can be successful till some decisive victories have been achieved. The rise is, in truth, known to be the result of a particular state of the purchases on speculation, and, therefore, it had no effect here.

The revenue returns made a favourable impression, from the evidence they afford of the increasing consumption and well-being of the people. The increase is so great in the Customs and Excise that though the Property and Income Tax has been reduced, had there been no necessity for augmented expenditure we might have dispensed with increased taxation. But expenditure has of late been rapidly increased, and on this account additional taxation is dreaded. Last week sugar was purchased in additional quantities from an expectation that the duty on it would be raised. Now it is supposed that the alternative lies between an increase of the Property and Income Tax, or a loan. In a few days, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer has taken his seat, we shall know our fate, and in the mean time conjectures are of no value.

The subjoined account of the Bank of England will show the state of the demands made on its resources.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 29th day of June, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£32,110,105	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,459,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	17,635,105
		Silver Bullion ....	.....
	£32,110,105		£32,110,105
Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....	£11,281,376
Reserve.....	3,178,541	Other Securities.....	18,458,897
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	9,832,957	Notes.....	10,841,665
Other Deposits.....	12,979,340	Gold and Silver Coin.....	686,228
Seven Day and other Bills.....	724,328		
	£41,268,169		

Dated June 30, 1859. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

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

	Last Week	This Week
STOCKS.		
3 per cent. Consols—Money	92½	93½
Ditto Reduced	92½	93½
Ditto New	92½	93½
Bank Stock	220	220
India	24p	24p
Exchequer Bills .....	.....	.....
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. ....	.....	.....
French Rentes, 3 per cent. ....	.....	.....
Mexican Bonds, 3 per cent. ....	.....	.....
Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent.	42	.....
Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent.	72	.....
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent. ....	.....	.....
RAILWAYS.		
Bristol and Exeter.....	94½	94
Caledonian.....	79	80
Eastern Counties	56½	56½
East Lancashire	89	89½
Great Northern	98½	100½
Western	51½	55½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	90½	93½
London and Blackwall.....	64	63
London, Brighton, and South Coast.....	111½	113
London and North-Western.....	90	92½
London and South-Western.....	90½	92½
Midland	98½	99½
North British	54½	55
North Staffordshire	43½	43½
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton.....	30½	32
South-Eastern.....	67	68½
South Wales.....	61	61
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.....	17½	17
Calcutta and South Eastern	3½	3½
Eastern Bengal	3½	14
East Indian	100	101
Great Indian Peninsula	98	97½
Madras	97½	20
Schinde	20	5
Buffalo and Lake Huron	34½	34½
Grand Trunk of Canada.....	14½	14½
Great Western of Canada.....	14½	14½
Antwerp and Rotterdam.....	4	4
Dutch Rhinish	61d	61d
Eastern of France	24	24½
Great Luxembourg	5½	5½
Lombardo-Venetian	6½	7½
Northern of France	36½	37½
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean	32½	33½
Paris and Orleans	40	50
Southern of France.....	10½	10½
Western and North-Western of France ..	20½	21

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

The corn market was dull to-day, and last Monday's prices for wheat could not be realised by those who wished to sell. People begin to speculate on the coming crops, and, as the weather has been generally favourable, a good harvest is expected. From the south of France, and from part of Germany, the reports are not all favourable. In our own potatoes the disease, which generally appears about this time, has shown itself in several places. We have heard of it in the north of England, in Essex and Kent. It has not yet, however, become alarming, and the condition of the corn market is an evidence that it is believed not yet to be of much consequence. The other markets, too, were dull. Nothing of importance was done in the sugar and coffee market to-day, and to dispose of quantities of either, lower prices were taken. Throughout the country trade is not brisk. Everywhere it is slightly affected by the war. The iron manufacture feels it; the cotton manufacturers, though they still enjoy a good demand from India, &c., feel a slackness from the partial suspension of demands for the Continent. For the metals generally the market was dull, though spelter, which has been for a considerable period, very slack, was to-day a little more active.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, June 28.

BANKRUPTS.

- Benjamin Robinson Bertram, Banbury, Oxfordshire, coal merchant.
- William Phillips, Norwich, leather cutter.
- Beaumont Marks and Edward Samuel Franklin, Birmingham, cloth cap manufacturers.
- John Aston, Birmingham, maltster.
- Thomas Swift, Sheffield, grocer.
- Francis Clubley, Kingston-upon-Hull, draper.
- James Woodbridge, Lincoln, fellmonger.
- Edward Clarke Brady, Ludford, Lincolnshire, grocer.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

- Marmaduke Forster, Bradford, Yorkshire, bill broker.

Friday, July 1.

BANKRUPTS.

- Charles Schloezer, Moorgate-street, City, merchant.
- Benjamin Kirton, Woodford, Northamptonshire, builder.
- James Armitstead, Burnley, Lancashire, grocer.
- William Frankland, Morley, Cheshire, farmer.
- Robinson Cross, Hagworthingham, Lincolnshire, grocer.
- Lyon Goldsmith, Finsbury-pavement, cigar dealer.
- Thomas Carter, Woburn, grocer.
- John Green Shedden, Birmingham, woollen draper.
- Beaumont Marks and Edward Samuel Franklin, Birmingham, woollen merchants.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

- Robinson Cross, Hagworthingham, Lincolnshire, grocer.
- Robert Henry Obbard, Old-street-road, Middlesex, lead merchant.
- Stephen Wrathall, Linton, Yorkshire, cattle dealer.

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

- James Thomson, Low Wishaw, saddler.
- Thomas Aimers, Galashiels, grocer.
- George M'Phail, Glasgow, bag manufacturer.
- Adam William Dunn, Cleuchhead, Roxburghshire, farmer.
- G. F. Lyde and Co., Glasgow, manufacturers.
- Thomas M'Arthur, St. Enoch's-square, Glasgow, carver and gilder.
- James Taylor, Hope-street, Glasgow, commission agent.
- John Calder, Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, farmer.
- Robert Thomson, Hobkirk, Roxburghshire, farmer.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

On Thursday an adjourned special general meeting of the shareholders in the GREAT WESTERN COMPANY was held at the Paddington station, for the purpose of considering the bills now before Parliament for raising funds to complete the Bridport Railway, and authorising the leasing of the same to the Great Western, and also the Berks and Hants Extension Bill, neither of which were in a sufficiently completed state to be considered at the special meeting held on the 31st of March last. Resolutions approving the bills were agreed to unanimously, and the meeting was further adjourned till July 20, for the consideration of the remaining bills now before Parliament.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

At the meeting of the deposit creditors of Messrs. Calvert and Co., the brewers, a resolution was unanimously passed (save three dissentients) for carrying on the business through the agency of a joint stock company. This arrangement merely involves a nominal conversion of the capital of the depositors, who, instead of creditors, become shareholders, or partners.

At the annual meeting of proprietors of the South Australian Bank, the directors' report described the result of the bank's operations as satisfactory, and the position of its affairs as sound. The profit and loss account for the year states the net profits at £40,899, exclusive of the balance of £23,571, on the 31st May, 1858. Deducting the dividends paid in July and January last, the balance on the 30th ult. becomes £42,077, of which the reserve will receive 10 per cent., and will thus be raised to £65,742. The net profits available for division will then be £37,870., and the directors accordingly recommended a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum, payable, as usual, in half-yearly instalments. The directors expressed their "unaltered conviction that South Australia, whatever may be its temporary depressions, cannot fail to afford in its immense resources, and with its increasing population, safe and abundant employment for capital." The report was unanimously adopted, and the dividend declared.

At the extraordinary meeting of the ROYAL MAIL STEAM COMPANY, on Tuesday, the shareholders, authorised the directors to tender for the conveyance of the mails to Australia via Panama, and also empowered the board to apply for a supplemental charter, which will enable the directors to raise further capital by the issue of new shares, or debentures to the extent of £500,000. This course is

considered preferable to calling up the amount unpaid on the existing shares.

At the meeting of the CANADA COMPANY a dividend was declared of £2 per share free of income-tax. From a comparative statement of the lands disposed of in the present year to the 27th of last month it appears that 542 acres have been sold at an average of 21s. 3d. per acre, and 6,994 leased at 42s. Compared with 1858 there is a decrease in the first item of 392 acres, and an increase in the second of 1,790. Seven town lots have also been sold and leased at an average of £45 7s. per acre. 27,686 acres of leased land have been converted into freehold. The total receipts have been £35,195 currency, showing an augmentation of £11,046.

The general meeting of the CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY was held on Thursday. The report states that in consequence of the understanding come to at the last general meeting, that the accounts should be made up annually, to 31st of October, and presented to the meeting in December, no accounts are appended to the report, and the directors therefore abstain from any comment on the financial position of the company until the meeting in December next, when they trust to be able to lay before the shareholders a satisfactory statement of the year's working. Two of the directors, Captain Walter and Mr. Danby Seymour, retire from the directory, and the board does not consider it necessary to fill up the two vacancies. The negotiations between the company and the Brighton Railway Company, respecting the award lately given in favor of the Crystal Palace Company, are, they state, progressing favorably, and they hope that a re-arrangement between the companies will be made on a basis more satisfactory to both. The number of visitors during the year ending 30th April has been 1,432,013, being an increase of 38,078 over that of the preceding year. The report directs attention to the improvements which have been made in the exhibitors' department, and also in the picture gallery, and to the advantages offered to the public by the newly-established art-union. With respect to the late musical commemoration, the report says:—"It is impossible yet to submit any accurate statement of the results of the Handel Festival. The directors can only congratulate the proprietors on the remarkable success with which its celebration has been attended. It has realised all the expectations they expressed concerning it in their last report, and will be highly advantageous to the company in a pecuniary point of view."

The Chairman said the accounts showed a net balance of £13,000 in favor of the company, and from that fact he felt confident of a dividend in December next. After some discussion the report was adopted.

PORT OF LONDON.—In the port during the past week there has been rather less activity. The number of ships announced inwards from foreign ports amounted to 194. There were 5 from Ireland and 45 colliers. The entries outwards were 129, and those cleared 101, besides 13 in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies have been 9 vessels—viz.: 5 to Port Phillip, of 4,804 tons; 2 to Sydney, of 1,802 tons; 1 to Adelaide, of 1,032 tons; and 1 to New Zealand, of 273 tons; making a total of 7,911 tons.

WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND.—The first step in the prosecution of the directors of the Bank for the losses inflicted on the shareholders in that concern took place last week by the issue of the summons stating the several grounds of complaint. The proceedings are adopted by the liquidators in the name of the general body, but it is to the indefatigable exertions of Captain Maconochie Welwood, on behalf of his fellow-sufferers, that this service to the cause of public justice is mainly to be attributed.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—This company have received intelligence of the successful submersion of their new cable between Boulogne and Folkestone. It contains six conducting wires, surrounding a hempen core. These wires are covered with hemp, and the whole is enclosed in twelve iron wires of great strength. The weight of the cable is nearly ten tons per mile. After its submersion, perfect signals were interchanged upon all the six conducting wires. As soon as the connecting links of land wires are completed, and the cable rendered available for the public use, which will probably be effected by the 15th July, the rapidity of the interchanges between England and the Continent will be greatly increased. The old cable between Dover and Calais has not worked by any means as well as could be wished during the last few days; and the efficiency of a portion of the company's land telegraph has just been temporarily impaired through the effects of lightning. The company intend to submerge early in the ensuing month another cable of three conductors direct to Denmark. They will then possess five separate submarine cables containing in the whole twenty-four lines of communication between England and the Continent.

RADICAL VIEW OF THE NEW CABINET.—Mr. Cobden's journal asks:—"Is the useless, but ornamental, Granville, a court counterpoise to the useful but 'unadorned' Cobden? Is the Duke of Argyll to represent names and shadows of the past, because Mr. Milner Gibson represents men and things as they are to-day? The popular voice is to be allowed to speak in the cabinet; but the three dukes, two earls, three lords, and three baronets, will be its auditors; and they will tone its counsel into courtly fashion ere they let them come before the world. Imagine such a cabinet listening to the common-sense views of a man of business like Mr. Cobden, and acting on them. Does it not seem almost specially constructed to render such a consummation hopeless."

OBITUARY.

WE regret to announce the death, on Saturday, the 25th of June, at 3, Lavinia-grove, Wharf-road, King's Cross, of Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Squires, aged 58.

OIL OF HORSE CHESTNUTS.

This recently discovered remedy for GOUT, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Toothache, &c., applied externally allays the pain and quickly cures the worst cases. Fresh proofs daily of its wonderful efficacy.

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