

Frederick Guest Tomlins, Publisher, 10 Catherine Street.

The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

AND

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

VOL. X. No. 486.]

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED. FIVEPENCE
Stamped. Sixpence.

MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE,

25, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

At the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on the 25th November, 1858, it was shown that on the 30th June last—

The Number of Policies in force was 6,083
The Amount Insured was £2,551,136 6s. 6d.
The Annual Income was nearly £120,000

The new policies issued during the last 5 years are as follows:—

5,411 Policies for £2,590,658, yielding £110,624 in Premiums, showing an average yearly amount of new business of more than **HALF A MILLION STERLING.**

The Society has paid claims on 1,002 Policies, assuring £426,044 since its establishment in 1841.

Assurances are effected at home or abroad on healthy lives at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

INDIA.—Officers in the Army and civilians proceeding to India may insure their lives on the most favourable terms, and every possible facility is afforded for the transaction of business in India.

INVALID LIVES assured on scientifically constructed tables based on extensive data, and a reduction in the premium is made when the causes for an increased rate of premium have ceased.

Policies issued free of stamp duty and every charge but the premiums.

In the event of death during the days of grace, the risk binding on the Society if premium paid before the days of grace expire.

Every information may be obtained at the chief office, or on application to any of the Society's agents.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

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

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

The income of the Company is upwards of £275,000; and the accumulated fund exceeds considerably £1,500,000.

The Standard was established in 1825, and the profits realised have been divided on five occasions, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855.

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

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

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Res. Sec.

London: 83, King William-street, City.

Edinburgh: 3, George-street.

Dublin: 60, Upper Sackville-street.

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

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

(A.D. 1834), may be had on a written or personal application to the Actuary, or to any of the Society's Country Agents. To the Report and Accounts is appended a List of Bonuses paid on the claims of the year 1858.

No extra charge for joining Volunteer Rifle or Artillery Corps.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

The Mutual Life Assurance Office,

30, King-street, Cheapside, E.C., London.

TO FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, a SITUATION as a LOCAL MANAGER for the WEST OF ENGLAND, who is well acquainted with Five Counties—viz., Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, and Somersetshire—and could do a good Transfer Business, having been District Agent for some years past. The highest Testimonials as to Character and Qualifications, &c., can be given. All Applications to be sent to C. COOMBS, High-street, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

6, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

DIRECTORS.

ROBERT BIDDLEPH, Esq., Chairman.

WILLIAM ROUTH, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Alfd. Kingsford Barber, Esq. Sir Alexander Duff Gordon,

Henry Barnett, Esq. Bart. Rear-Adml. Robert Gordon.

The Right Hon. E. Pleydell Charles Morris, Esq.

Bouverie, M.P. George Kettibby Rickards,

Edward Charrington, Esq. Esq.

Augustus Keppel Stephen- Pascoe Charles Glyn, Esq.

son, Esq. ACTUARY—James John-Downes, Esq., F.R.A.S.

SECRETARY—Alexander Macdonald, Esq.

Advantages.

Mutual Assurance The Lowest Rates of Premium on the Mutual System.

The whole of the Profits divided every Fifth Year.

Assets amounting to £1,840,000

During its existence the Society has paid in

Claims, and in reduction of Bonus Liability,

nearly 2,000,000

Reversionary Bonuses have been added to Poli-

cies to the extent of 1,365,000

The last Bonus, declared in 1859, which averaged

651 per cent. on the Premiums paid, amounted

to 475,000

Policies in force 7,818

The Annual Income exceeds 260,000

In pursuance of the INVARIABLE practice of this Society, in the event of the Death of the Life Assured within the fifteen days of grace, the Renewal Premium remaining unpaid, the Claim will be admitted, subject to the payment of such premium.

Assurances effected prior to 31st December, 1859, will participate in the division in 1864.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained on application to

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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

AND

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION,

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

1, Princes-street, Bank, London.

Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath-park, Chairman.

HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.

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

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

THE RENT GUARANTEE SOCIETY,

3, CHARLOTTE ROW, MANSION HOUSE,

LONDON.

ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCUR-

RENCE.

Insurance data show that ONE PERSON in every FIF-

TEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly.

An Annual Payment of £3 secures

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY, OR

£1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH FROM

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

By a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE

COMPANY,

Which has already paid in compensation for Accidents

£37,000.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the

Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations,

where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured

against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,

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

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 700,000*l*.

CHAIRMAN—DUNCAN DUNBAR, Esq.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—WILLIAM FANE DE SALIS, Esq.

OFFICES—17, CANNON-STREET, E.C.

LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS of EXCHANGE are granted on the Branches of this Bank at SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, GEELONG, MARYBOROUGH, ARAKAT, and BALLARAT.

DRAFTS of the Australian Colonies negotiated and sent for collection.

By order of the Court,

G. M. BELL, Secretary.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

BANK of DEPOSIT (Established A.D. 1844) No. 3, Pall-mall East, London, S.W.—The WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on Deposit Accounts, to the 30th June, are ready for delivery, and payable daily between the hours of Ten and Four.

PETER MORRISON,

Managing Director.

Prospectuses and forms sent free on application.

DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods, or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at CALL.

G. H. LAW, Manager

Offices, 6, Cannon-street West E.C.

NEW MODE OF ACQUIRING WEALTH.

See the Prospectus of the **PUBLIC LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**, 47, Charing Cross, London, which describes the way to obtain 10,000*l*. Consols payable during life; or 5,000*l*. Consols payable at death, for a Premium of One Guinea. No other charge nor liability.

No medical examination. No references to friends required.

Male and female lives admitted on equal terms.

Applications for Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., to be made to G. J. FARRANCE, Managing Director, at the Chief Offices, 47, Charing Cross, London.

Agents wanted throughout the United Kingdom.

HANWELL COLLEGE, MIDDLESEX.

Is still retaining its high character.—*United Service Gazette*.

A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the Rev

Dr. EMERTON, the Principal.

THE UNIVERSAL GAS BURNER

REGULATOR.

(Geyelin's Patent), adopted by all the Principal Gas Companies. Saving 50 per cent. for Argand and all other burners; acts horizontal or vertical; flame invariable; cost of each light less than one farthing per hour; consists of a double chamber, the inner perforated, covered with a diaphragm, giving action to a spherical valve. Price 3*s*. each. (One sent on receipt of 3*s*. 6*d*. in postage stamps.)

Sold by all gasfitters, and by the Patentee, Mr. Geo. K.

Geyelin, C.E., 11, Heathcote-street, Gray's Inn-road, London, W.C.

THE HYGIENIC SPRING LATHS

BEDSTEAD.

(Geyelin's Patent) combines the advantages of metallic bedsteads with the comfort of a spring mattress at less than half the cost, certified by medical men as the best and most comfortable bedstead ever invented. They cannot possibly harbour vermin. Exhibited and sold by Thos. Perry and Son, 403, New Oxford-street, and R. W. Whitfield and Son, 141, Fleet-street, London and Birmingham; also by all Bedstead Manufacturers, Upholsterers, and Ironmongers, from 5*s*. upwards; and at the Court of Inventions, Crystal Palace.

Sold by all gasfitters, and by the Patentee, Mr. Geo. K.

Geyelin, C.E., 11, Heathcote-street, Gray's Inn-road, London, W.C.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

HANDEL FESTIVAL.—SEVERAL THOUSAND NEW

CANE-SEATED CHAIRS, made to order and used only at

the late Festival, are now FOR SALE, in Lots of not less

than Half-a-dozen. Apply at the Secretary's office, Cry-

stal Palace, Sydenham, S.E.

GOOD STATIONERY

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

AT G. BLIGHT'S, 108, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS

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

MAPPIN'S DRESSING CASES AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

Gentleman's Leather Dressing Case, fitted,.....	£1 1 0
Gentleman's Solid Leather Dressing Case, fitted.....	£2 2 0
Gentleman's Leather Travelling and Dressing Bag, fitted with 16 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete.....	£4 0 0
Do. do. do. with addition of Writing Materials, Patent Ink, and Light, complete.....	£5 0 0
Gentleman's very large, 18 in. Bag, with Dressing and Writing Materials, 21 Articles, Outside Pocket.....	£7 0 0
Gentleman's 17 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, Plated Fittings, best Glass, fitted with 20 Articles, complete.....	£11 10 0
Gentleman's 17 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, fitted with every necessary, very handsome, complete.....	£15 0 0
Enamel Leather Lady's Travelling Bag, 13 in. Lined Silk, fitted with 14 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete.....	£2 15 0
Morocco Leather Lady's Travelling Bag, Lined Silk, fitted with 16 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete.....	£4 4 0
Do. do. do. with addition of Writing Materials, Ink, and Light, complete.....	£5 5 0
Levant Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted with 28 Articles, complete.....	£10 0 0
Levant Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted with 30 Articles, Outside Pockets, complete.....	£13 0 0
Levant Leather Lady's Travelling and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted very complete. Silver Tops to Glass and Bottles, Ivory Brushes, very handsome, complete.....	£22 0 0

A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, forwarded by Post on receipt of Twelve Stamps.
MAPPIN BROTHERS,
 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.
 Manufactory—Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

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

HYAM and Co's CAMBRIDGE SAC and PAGET JACKETS.—The best possible garments for gentlemen's customary in-door or out-door wear. Price 12s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 21s., 25s., and 31s. 6d.

HYAM and CO'S DRESS and SURTOUT COATS. In West of England Wool-dyed Black Cloths, Invisibles, Saxony Broad Cloths, Woaded Fabrics, &c. Price 25s. to 63s.

HYAM and Co's OVER COATS and CAPES, in Venetian and Llama Cloths, Undressed and Mixed Tweeds, Lustres, Merinos, Cashmerettes, &c. Price 16s. 6d., 21s., 25s., and 35s.

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

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

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

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

CAUTION.

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

THE SURPLICE SHIRT.

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

GREEN HALL,

MAKER OF THE

SIXTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS,

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

Overcoats.....	£2 2 0
Frock Coats.....	2 10 0
Dress Coats.....	2 10 0
Morning Coats.....	2 2 0
Waistcoats.....	0 12 0
Black Dress Trousers.....	1 1 0

No. 325, OXFORD STREET, W.

THE SCOTCH**CHEVIOT TWEED AND ANGOLA SUITS.**

At 47s., 50s., 55s., 60s., and 63s., made to order from materials all Wool, and thoroughly shrunken, by **B. BENJAMIN,** Merchant and Family Tailor, 74, Regent-street, W., are **BETTER VALUE** than can be procured at any other house in the Kingdom. The Two Guinea Dress and Frock Coats, the Guinea Dress Trousers, and the Half-Guinea Waistcoats.
 N.B.—A Perfect Fit guaranteed.

CADIZ.

A PURE PALE SHERRY, of the Amontillado character, 38s. per dozen, Cash. We receive a regular and direct shipment of this fine wine.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Importers,
 Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

EAU-DE-VIE.

This pure PALE BRANDY, though only 16s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon Analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French Bottles, 34s. per dozen; or securely packed in a case for the country, 35s.—**HENRY BRETT and CO.,** Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

WELLER & HUGHES' SOUTH AFRICAN WINES.—Port, Sherry, Madeira, 20s. and 24s. per Dozen; Tent, 28s. per Dozen; Amontillado, 24s. and 28s. per Dozen.

Extract of Dr. Letheby's Analysis of our South African Wines:—

"I find your Wines pure and unadulterated, and have no doubt of its being far more wholesome than the artificial mixtures too often sold for genuine wine. (Signed) **HENRY LETHEBY, M.D.,** London Hospital."

A Pint Sample of any of the above for Twelve Stamps. Colonial Brandy, Pale or Brown, 15s. and 18s. 6d. per gallon 30s. and 37s. per Dozen. Our Wine will be delivered to any Railway Terminus free, or to any Station in England for 1s. per Dozen extra.

TERMS: CASH, OR REFERENCE IN LONDON.

WELLER AND HUGHES,
 Importers of Foreign and Colonial Wines and Spirits, 27, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane, London, E.C.

XEREZ PURO,

Unbranded and nutty, 28s., 34s., 40s., 46s. PURE PORT vintage 1851, 36s.; 1847, 42s. per dozen. VIN ORDINAIRE, ROUSSILLON and MARSALA 24s. per dozen. Champagne Vin d'Ay, 42s. per dozen. A large stock of fine old bottled Ports, Amontillado, Solera and E. I. Sherries, &c. &c., 48s. to 90s. per dozen.

Wine Importers' Association, 15, and 16, Adam-street, Adelphi. **R. E. BARNES, Manager.**
 N.B. A small bin of very fine Old Port, 18 guineas per doz.

WINES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

DENMAN, INTRODUCER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PORT SHERRY, &c., Twenty Shillings per Dozen, Bottles included.

A Pint Sample of each for twenty-four stamps. Wine in Cask forwarded free to any railway station in England.

(Extract from the *Lancet*, July 10th, 1858.)

"THE WINES OF SOUTH AFRICA.—We have visited Mr. Denman's stores, selected in all eleven samples of wine, and have subjected them to careful analysis. Our examination has extended to an estimation of their bouquet and flavour, their acidity and sweetness, the amount of wine stone, the strength in alcohol, and particularly to their purity. We have to state that these wines, though branded to a much less extent than Sherries, are yet, on the average, nearly as strong; that they are pure, wholesome, and perfectly free from adulteration; indeed, considering the low price at which they are sold, their quality is remarkable."

EXCELSIOR BRANDY.

Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen. Terms, CASH. Country orders must contain a remittance. Cross cheques "Bank of London." Price Lists, with Dr. Hassall's Analysis, forwarded on application.

JAMES L. DENMAN,
 65, Fenchurch-street, corner of Railway-place, London.

HOME FROM SCHOOL.

LAWRENCE HYAM begs respectfully to invite the attention of Parents and Guardians to the following Novel and Elegant Styles for little children, Boys, and Youths:—

LAWRENCE HYAM'S SCHOOL SUITS.—These Suits are designed and made from the Newest and Best Materials extant, at the following prices:—17s., 21s., and 25s.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S BOY'S SUITS FOR BETTER WEAR.—The Quality, Fashion, Adaptation, and Finish of these Suits are universally admired.—Prices, 20s., 25s., and 30s.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S DRESSES FOR CHILDREN.—These are the most unique Dress Suits ever introduced for Juvenile adoption. Price 10s. 6d., 13s. 6d., and 21s.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S DRESS FOR ADULTS.—Gentlemen's Suits and Separate Garments are manufactured by **L. HYAM**, in the first style of Fashion and Fit.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S SEA-SIDE GARMENTS.—Tourists and Marine Visitors are recommended to make inspection of these New and Improved Designs.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S GARMENTS OF A PATTERN. In elegantly uniform and serviceable Fabrics. Coat and Vest alike, 21s. Trousers and Vest alike, 20s. Entire Suits alike, 38s. Materials in Great Variety.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S UNDER-COATS.—Sound in Material and Make, Exact in Fit, and Fashionably Designed and Finished. Price of Surtout Coats, 28s. to 60s.; Price of Dress Coats, 20s. to 55s.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S TROUSERS and VESTS. Elegantly Cut and Wrought in ample Variety of Pattern.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S CLERICAL ATTIRE. In Wool-dyed Materials and Strictly Appropriate in Style.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S SPECIFIC NOTICE.—The Proprietor would emphatically notify that he is in no way connected with any other house in London than the following:—

CITY ESTABLISHMENT, 30, Gracechurch-street, E.C. **WEST-END BRANCH,** 189 and 190 (corner of Flanders-street), Tottenham-court-road, W.

VISITORS TO LONDON

Requiring **HOSIERY** in its new and extensive varieties shirts, and underclothing, elastic surgical supporting stockings of very superior qualities, are solicited to visit the Establishment of the manufacturers, **POPE & PLANT,** 4, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON. Families can there make prompt purchases from the best and most complete assortment in the metropolis.

MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST,

No. 32, FLEET-STREET, has introduced an entirely new description of **ARTIFICIAL TEETH**, fixed without springs, wires or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour, or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots or any painful operation, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped and rendered sound and useful in mastication.—32, Fleet-street, London.—At home from Ten till Five.

ECONOMY.

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

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

HENEKEYS' LONDON BRANDY, Pale or brown, 14s. per gallon, 30s. per dozen. Three dozens carriage free.

HENEKEYS' LONDON GIN, as from the still, and the strongest allowed, sweet or dry, 12s. per gallon, 26s. per dozen. Six gallons, the cask included and carriage paid. Country orders must contain a remittance.

HENEKEYS' PRICES CURRENT of WINES and SPIRITS sent post-free on application. **HENEKEYS, ABBOTT, and CO.,** Gray's Inn Distillery, 22 and 23, High Holborn, W.C. Established 1831.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.

In the finest condition, is now being delivered by **HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO.** This celebrated Ale, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, is supplied in Bottles, and in Casks of 18 gallons and upwards, by **HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO.,** Wine and Spirit Merchants, 54 Pall-mall, London.

THE NEW MORNING DRAUGHT.

HOOPER'S SELTZER POWDERS make a most agreeable, effervescent, tasteless Aperient morning draught, and are acknowledged by every one who try them to be infinitely superior in every respect to any Seltitz Powders, effervescent more briskly, are quite tasteless, are painless in operation, and effective in result. Mixed as suggested in the directions, even children take them with a relish. Sold in 2s. 6d. boxes, by **HOOPER, Chemist, London-bridge**; also by **Sanger, 150, Oxford-street**, and on order by all Druggists through the London wholesale houses.

SUMMER DIET.

BROWN & POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR. "This is superior to anything of the kind known."—*Lancet*. Obtain it from Family Grocers, or Chemists, who do not substitute inferior articles. The most wholesome part of Indian Corn, it is preferred to the best Arrow Root; for Breakfast boiled simply with milk; Dinner or Supper, in puddings, warm or cold, blancmange, cake, &c., and especially suited to the delicacy of children and invalids. Packets, 16 oz., 8d.—Paisley; 77A, Market-street, Manchester; Dublin; and 23, Ironmonger-lane, London.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

PURE MALT VINEGAR.

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government, the Council for India, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the United States Mail Steamers, Prisons, Poor Law Unions, Hospitals, Public Institutions, the principal Club Houses, &c. &c., is the only Pure Vinegar made or to be obtained. Vinegar, in its ordinary state, is water and poisonous acids. This Vinegar does not contain any impurity or adulterating ingredient whatever, and families, by using this delicious vinegar, ensure purity, and effect a saving of 50 per cent. See reports of Dr. Letheby, City Officer of Health, Dr. Hassall, of the "Lancet" Commission, Dr. Ure, M.D., F.R.S., and many others. Sold by the Trade, in bottles, labelled and capsuled. Wholesale, 63, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C. Six-Quart Sample sent to any Railway for 3s. 6d.

LAZENBY'S SAUCES, PICKLES, ETC.

As sole Successor and Representative of the old-established Firm of **L. LAZENBY and SON**, I find it necessary to caution the Public against the numerous imitations of my Cards and Labels, which have arisen from the continually increasing celebrity of the Sauces, Pickles, Condiments, &c., prepared by me at the original warehouse, 6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London. Marshall and Son, of 20, Strand (against whom an injunction was lately granted by the Court of Chancery for imitating the labels attached to my Harvey's Sauce), are now attempting to obtain for their own articles the cover of a well-reputed name, by the employment of a person named Charles, or Charles John, Lazenby, who has not, and never had, any business connexion whatever with the firm of L. Lazenby and Son, nor with any of its present or former members. Having been informed that the town traveller lately discharged by me is going about London with a list of Marshall and Son's goods printed in close imitation of mine, to solicit orders for Sauces, Pickles, &c., with cards and labels difficult to distinguish from mine, I beg to caution the trade generally that all articles prepared or sold by me are labelled with my address, 6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London.—**WILLIAM LAZENBY** (Successor to L. Lazenby & Son.)

PUBLIC OPINION AND PATRONAGE

have proved that the supply of the 45s. Black Cloth Frock and Dress Coats are the best in London. Observe the address—**J. SMITH, 38, LOMBARD-STREET.**

When you ask for

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

As inferior kinds are often substituted. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c. **WOTHERSPOON and CO.,** Glasgow and London.

THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

THE interview which took place on Monday between Francis Joseph and Louis Napoleon has produced results which have astonished Europe, if they have failed to prove satisfactory to the Italian people and those who sympathise with them. Contrary to the opinion which prevailed upon the receipt of the first intelligence of the armistice, there seems, from the language of the *Moniteur* itself, good reason for the inference that the peaceful overtures proceeded from the French, and not the Austrian sovereign, while the official Vienna journals, somewhat exultingly, assert that every demand of their Government was conceded before the armistice was agreed to by their Emperor. What has induced this favourable disposition in the stern, unyielding, and inscrutable leader who now guides the policy of France, we may in vain conjecture—whether it be the enormous gaps in the ranks of his army, caused by the bloody encounters it has passed through, and the ravages of disease, which we now learn is making fearful attacks upon the French legions—whether the shattered condition of his Sardinian contingent, and the threatening attitude of the great German Confederacy in addition, have rendered him fearful of the consequences of protracted sieges in the pestiferous marshes which surround the Austrian fortresses—or whether the possible results began to bear too much of a revolutionary aspect to suit the views of him who rules “by the grace of God and by the national will.” Possibly the fear of another Solferino, in which fortune might favour his adversaries, and destroy for ever the popularity to gain which he has so lavishly poured out French blood and treasure—has entered into his calculations, and he has determined discreetly to withdraw from a contest so profitless before his gory laurels fade; perhaps, indeed, even in his bosom there may exist some compunction for the loss of those gallant Frenchmen whose lives have been sacrificed, neither for the welfare of their own country nor of that which they believed they were rescuing from despotism. Whatever be his motives, we cannot consider that he has this time shown that careful regard to his own interests, and the same extraordinary astuteness which has characterised the principal acts of his former career. To judge by what we know at present of the facts, Napoleon has stopped, as it were confounded with the magnitude of the enterprise before him, and has patched up an unprofitable peace when he might have carried the campaign to a satisfactory and glorious conclusion. He has disregarded those sacred interests of Italy, of which he so loudly proclaimed himself the champion, and has left that unhappy country in a condition little if any better than that in which she was before the commencement of hostilities.

Austria is foiled, but scarcely humbled, by the peace; her hold on Venice is retained, and even strengthened, by her new position as the leading power of the Italian Confederacy, while her line of

fortresses still remains intact to protect her communications between the Tyrol and the road to Milan or Florence; the principalities of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, are again to be ruled by Austrian satraps; and though perhaps they may be for a time mocked with the semblance of a constitution, the influence of the house of Hapsburg will not eventually be diminished by the provisions of the present arrangement. Lombardy, “beyond the line of the Mincio,” is ceded to Victor Emmanuel, as some return for the ruin of his finances, the almost annihilation of his army, and the waste of his Piedmontese territory—to be retained by him until time and circumstances shall favour its re-annexation by its former master. Cavour, the originator of this great national crusade, has been thwarted and deceived, and at this most important crisis has retired from the councils of his Sovereign, and thrown up the high position which he held in the eyes of Europe, unable to meet the indignation and reproach of those whose hopes he has excited only to disappoint. The Pope, to crown all, whose government of his own petty sovereignty has been pre-eminently distinguished for its mingled barbarity and helplessness, is to be the “honorary head” of the Italian Confederation; and the kingdom of Italy, under Victor Emmanuel, is henceforth to be considered an exploded political chimera of the aspiring states in which it was fostered.

Kossuth and his compatriot, Klapka, remain in Italy to ponder upon the wisdom of putting their trust in princes; the object of their presence as a threat to Austria has been fulfilled, and the revolution in Hungary, as far as they are concerned, appears to be postponed *sine die*, their partnership with Napoleon to be dissolved, and they themselves free to return to Gower-street or Broadway as soon as ever they please.

From Germany we learn that the intrigues of Austria to place Prussia in a secondary position have been thwarted by the refusal of the Prussian ruler to take the command of the Federal Army. The news from the Continent generally, also, is of importance and interest; in the North we hear of the decease of King Oscar of Sweden, and in the South of another outbreak of Swiss mercenaries, but this time their energy, at Naples, has been expended against their own officers instead of offending women and children, as in their famous passage of arms at Perugia. The Commander of the Faithful is about to visit his faithful pashas in Egypt and in Syria. Whether the projected tour is for health, or undertaken with political objects, we are not informed—probably the two are combined. In Syria it is possible that Russian or French influence may, before long, give rise to complications which may require greater energies than those of Abdul Medjid to deal with them, and greater wisdom and honesty than appears to belong to his present advisers.

The New York mails bring tidings of that singular adventurer, Walker, having again turned up, in connexion with a rumoured attempt upon Mexican territory. We also hear generally favourable accounts of harvest prospects, and of the trade of our transatlantic cousins. A fearful railway calamity, upon the great scale which is too common in the United States, has occurred, by which sixty lives are said to have been sacrificed.

The sittings of the British Parliament have been occupied this week with questions of importance,

as well as with a great amount of necessary routine business. The Roman Catholic Relief Amendment was ably opposed by Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Walpole; Mr. Disraeli acknowledged its necessity, but compromised his opposition to the measure by proposing to refer it to a Committee. Lord Palmerston was as neat and effective as usual in his speech in favour of the bill, which was supported by the Government, and will probably be carried. The Church-rate discussion, also, was conducted with vigour and some heat; again the Premier supported the measure, and the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledged the necessity of an altered law; but this debate afforded him an opportunity of ironically complimenting Lord Palmerston upon the liberal alteration in his views upon the matter. The second reading of the bill is carried, and we trust the vexed question will speedily be set at rest for ever. Supply has been the chief business of the Commons during the week, and among other topics which have occupied both Houses, may be mentioned the Volunteers, and the Hudson's Bay territory, which the Government, in both cases, expressed their intention to interfere with no more than they can help. The rumour of an Autumn Session is beginning to be discredited, and, indeed, one weekly journal, which assumes to possess indisputable information, announces that Parliament will not meet again, after the close of the session, till next year.

The termination of the war in Italy has given a fresh impulse to the question of our means of defence, both naval and military; since that event leaves unemployed a French army of a quarter of a million, and a magnificent force of men-of-war and transports, which our faithful ally may, perhaps, have some difficulty to keep from becoming discontented, unless some vent can be found for their superfluous enthusiasm. Under these circumstances, we are happy to be able to state that, at present, there is no indication of any slugging in the Government measures. Lord Clarence Paget announces that our navy is now in a state befitting the honour of the country. We trust there may not be occasion to test the truth of his assertion; but until the navy of England is in a position to give a satisfactory account of any two combined enemies at sea, the country will not be satisfied—at any rate, in its present temper. London is taking the lead in the volunteer question; and we hope that the meeting at Guildhall next week will give a satisfactory fillip to the enthusiasm of the provinces, though in this matter the Government have not done much, at present, to foster the patriotic spirit of the country.

On Monday next, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has promised, if possible, to bring forward his budget; when we shall probably have the satisfaction of knowing that we have more taxes to pay; with the questionable advantage of ascertaining in what manner they will be levied.

The sultry weather of the last few weeks is producing an unfavourable effect upon the public health, which is aggravated by the condition of the river Thames, upon which stream remedial measures seem to have been lavished in vain. Deaths from sun-stroke, too, a most rare event in England, have been registered, and the storms of last week resulted in several fatal accidents from lightning.

Home News.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, July 11.

VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS some questions respecting the drill and instruction of volunteer rifle corps gave rise to a conversation on the subject in which the Earl of Winchelsea, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Malmesbury, and other peers participated. —Lord RIFON said it was not the intention of her Majesty's Government to pay instructors for the volunteer rifle corps; it was simply intended to supply them with trained instructors, who would be paid and boarded by the rifle corps themselves. Neither was it designed to issue pay and uniforms to the corps of volunteer artillery, but only to supply them with guns, ammunition, and instruction. He also stated that her Majesty's Government had made preparations for the instruction of 25 adjutants and 100 sergeants at the school of musketry at Hythe, who, when sufficiently trained, would be employed to instruct their comrades in the use of the Enfield rifle, which would then be issued to the embodied militia. —Lord MALMESBURY thought artillery corps would be more attractive to volunteers, if it were understood that they would not be employed out of their own counties. —Lord RIFON declined to enter into a discussion on so important a matter.

COOLIE IMMIGRATION.

Lord BROUGHAM in presenting a petition called attention to the subject of coolie emigration to the British West Indian Colonies, which he contended, under the operation of local acts and practices, had degenerated into something not far removed from a revival of the slave trade.

The Earl of CORK inquired whether the Government intended to bring in any bill for the better management of endowed schools in Ireland. —Lord GRANVILLE said the Government did not intend to introduce a bill this session. The subject, however, was at the present moment under the consideration of the Government.

Their lordships adjourned at six o'clock.

RED SEA AND INDIA TELEGRAPH BILL.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the motion for taking into consideration the Lords' amendments on the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company's Bill, Sir J. GRAHAM moved as an amendment that the further consideration of the measure should be postponed for a fortnight. As the bill, in its amended shape, was laid before the House, there is a provision that the Government give a guarantee of four and a-half per cent. upon the capital paid up, and this guarantee is to extend for half a century. Such a guarantee might, as Lord Duncan said, amount to a Government grant of 45,000*l.* a year for a Red Sea telegraph. It was the late Government that wished to make this arrangement, with the view, as Mr. Disraeli explained, to establish telegraphic communication with India. Mr. Gladstone said the present Government were not disposed to overthrow an arrangement which might have the appearance of breaking faith with a company. The bill was agreed to in its amended shape by a majority of 47, but not fewer than 130 members divided with Sir James Graham for postponement.

Sir S. NORTHGOTE inquired whether the Submarine Telegraph Company had been permitted by the Government to lay down any additional wires between England and France, and whether the permission had been given to them without requiring a surrender or modification of the monopoly recently granted by the French Government, which gives them an exclusive right to lay down lines of telegraph between the two countries? —Mr. LAING stated that the company had, on application, declined to surrender their French monopoly. The present Government had in consequence at first objected to grant them permission to lay down any additional wires between England and France, but found that under the terms of their charter the company were entitled to demand that privilege. This permission, he added, would only last until the expiration of their charter, in 1862.

In reply to Mr. Butler, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that no intention existed to bring in a bill during the present session to alter the present system under which the income tax was assessed and collected.

THE ARMISTICE.

Mr. DISRAELI inquired whether her Majesty's Government had received any official intimation from that of France of the armistice agreed to between the Allies and Austria; whether it was a mere military convention, or whether it held out any prospect of negotiations for peace. —Lord J. RUSSELL said he had nothing to add to what he stated on Friday. It appeared on the face of the armistice that it was only for military purposes; at the same time, its duration being for five weeks, he

could not but hope, especially as there was to be a meeting that day between the two Emperors at Villafranca, that the belligerent Powers would propose some terms by which hostilities could be put an end to. No further official information, however, had been received upon the subject except a telegram from our Ambassador at Paris.

SUPPLY COMMITTEE.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to. On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. KINNAIRD called attention to the propriety of securing a road for the passes of carriages and horses from Charing cross through Spring-gardens into St. James's Park, and asked the Chief Commissioner of Works, whether he intended to avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the pulling down of Berkeley-house, and to take steps for effecting this great improvement. —Lord DUNCAN, followed by Lord J. MANNERS, reminded the House that the important question of cost and compensation should be taken into consideration. —Mr. FITZROY observed that Mr. KINNAIRD should have shown the great advantage of the proposed "improvement," and that it could be accomplished at a small cost. He (Mr. FITZROY) was prepared to take issue with him upon both points. He believed the advantage would be small, and that the expense would be not less than 53,000*l.*

Sir J. PAKINGTON asked Lord C. PAGET for further explanation of the announcement he had made on Friday, since confirmed by an Order in Council, of the intention of the present Government to extend the bounty to seaman retrospectively, which he thought would establish a dangerous precedent. —Lord C. PAGET said he did explain to some extent the reasons of the extension of bounty on certain conditions he could not then state the exact amount of the expense, and, as the measure would come before the House when the estimate was laid upon the table, he requested to be excused from continuing the discussion.

Colonel DICKSON having adverted to some statements which had appeared in a newspaper respecting the insignificant number of troops available for the defence of the country, General PEELE read a return, showing that on the 1st of June, the aggregate number of men of all arms on actual service in the United Kingdom, including about 23,000 embodied militia, was 109,614. Of these nearly 14,000 belonged to the artillery, who could bring 180 guns fully equipped into the field at a few hours' notice, besides having 110 more in store, with all their apparatus complete to the minutest detail. —Mr. WILLIAMS commented upon the enormous magnitude and rapid increase in the military and naval expenditure of the country. —The motion was agreed to, and the House, in committee of supply, proceeded to discuss the remaining votes belonging to the supplemental navy estimates.

On resuming, the remaining business on the paper was disposed of, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes to two.

Tuesday, July 12.

PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord WODEHOUSE announced that the Government had received a telegraphic despatch from Verona, stating that preliminaries of peace had been agreed upon between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria. The noble lord proceeded to describe the principal bases of this agreement, which were, of course, similar to those recapitulated by Lord John Russell in the other House.

On the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, some returns were ordered respecting the courts of common law in Ireland.

In reply to a question from the Earl of CARNARVON, the Duke of NEWCASTLE explained the present state of the question relating to the definition of boundary and participation of debt between the non-divided colonies of New South Wales and Queensland, and described the measures which had been adopted for the settlement of that question.

EVIDENCE IN CHANCERY.

Lord LYNDHURST, in moving for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the mode of taking evidence in the Courts of Chancery and its effects, and to report thereon, pointed out the different modes of procedure in the courts of common law and equity, and complained of the complicated method of taking evidence in the latter courts. He explained that evidence was taken by one set of persons and decided on by another, and that counsel had the means of tampering with evidence, or, as it was technically called, "cooking an affidavit." He insisted on the necessity of taking steps to remedy the defects of a system which he characterised as almost useless, very expensive, and very dilatory.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, thinking that the present system was susceptible of great improvement, agreed to the motion. Lord Cranworth, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Brougham, and Lord Wensleydale made a few remarks, after which the motion was agreed to.

Lord GRANVILLE, in answer to a question from Lord Airlie in regard to the report of the Commissioners of the University (Scotland) Act, said he could not give any definite reply, as the report was still under the consideration of Commissioners, and had not been yet communicated to her Majesty's Government.

Their lordships adjourned a little after seven.

GREIVE'S DISABILITIES REMOVAL BILL.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the second reading of Greive's Disabilities Removal Bill, brought in as a private bill, was opposed on the ground that it involved a public question. Mr. Greive, it was contended, having fallen under episcopal censure in Scotland on account of errors which he had not recanted, had no title to enjoy an endowment in the English church. After a prolonged discussion an amendment moved by Mr. A. STEUART, to defer the second reading for three months, was carried by a majority of 232 to 84—148; so that the bill, which had passed the other House, is lost.

THE PEACE.

Mr. DISRAELI having inquired whether the results of the interview held by the Emperors of France and Austria on the previous day had come to the knowledge of the Government, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that information had been received from the French ambassador in London to the effect that preliminaries of peace had been signed by the two Emperors. By a telegraphic despatch from Lord Cowley he had further been informed that the bases agreed upon were these:—That Lombardy should be given up by Austria to the Emperor of the French, in order to its being consolidated with the dominions of the King of Sardinia. That the Italian States were to be consolidated into a Federation, of which the Pope would be honorary President; and that Venice was to become a member of that Federation, under the government of an Austrian Archduke. The Emperor of the French, to whom it had been proposed that Savoy should be ceded as a compensation for the expense of the war, had declined to accept any addition to the territory of his empire. After making this announcement the noble lord expressed the hope that Lord Elcho would not, under the circumstances, persevere with the motion of which he had given notice respecting the Italian question. Lord ELCHO signified his intention to abandon that motion.

FEEJEE ISLANDS.

In reply to a question from Colonel Sykes, Lord J. RUSSELL said the sovereignty of the Feejee Islands had been very much pressed upon her Majesty's Government; that the matter was under consideration, and no final decision had been come to.

At the instance of Mr. S. HERBERT, who made a brief explanatory statement, Sir A. AGNEW postponed his motion on the subject of salutes to religious processions.

Mr. E. JAMES, in moving for a series of papers relating to the differences between Mr. Thomas Chisholm Anstey and the authorities at Hongkong, made a statement, in order, he said, that the grounds of his motion might be intelligible to the House. —Mr. C. FORTESCUE stated that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, having only just entered upon his office, had found it impossible to make himself master of the correspondence upon this subject. —The motion was withdrawn.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. COCHRANE moved an address to her Majesty to instruct the Civil Service Examiners that all persons who entered any service or profession prior to the 21st of May, 1855, to which service or profession the present system of examinations is applicable, shall be considered eligible for promotion without being subjected to any examination. He mentioned cases in which the existing rules operated harshly, and in criticising the system of examination, the stringency of which he condemned, he adduced some rather ludicrous examples of the questions put to candidates. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after a general defence of the system, observed, with reference to the specific object of the motion, that Mr. Cochrane had not shown any sufficient reasons for the interference of the House. Lord PALMERSTON said, although, like all other arrangements, this system was liable to some imperfections, he believed that, on the whole, it had tended very much to the advantage of the public service, while it have given a stimulus to education all over the country. He had represented to the Civil Service Commissioners that some of the questions were open to objection; and the answer—which he thought a satisfactory one—was that they were supernumerary questions, added to the elementary questions, in order to test the general efficiency and comparative intelligence of the young men. He recommended Mr. Cochrane to withdraw the motion. —The motion was withdrawn.

PACKET AND TELEGRAPHIC CONTRACTS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the nomination of the Select Committee on Packet and Telegraphic Contracts. —Mr. ROXBURGH asked the

Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in appointing this committee, he intended to call in question the acts of past Governments, or only to bring upon the late Administration a responsibility for their conduct? If the former, he warned him that he would enter upon a course that would do infinite mischief.—After a debate in which an objection that too few Irish members were included among the number of hon. gentlemen of whom the committee was composed, was urged with much pertinacity by many representatives from the sister isle, on the name of Mr. Baxter being proposed as a member of the committee, Mr. MAGUIRE moved its omission with the view of substituting that of Mr. Hennessy, but, after some debate, the amendment was negatived on a division by a majority of 135 to 34, and Mr. Baxter duly nominated to serve on the committee.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Act Amendment Bill, by which a Catholic was declared eligible for the office of Lord Chancellor, Mr. NEWDEGATE moved as an amendment, that the bill should be read a second time that day six months. He argued at some length against the measure as being an invasion of the Protestant constitution, and practically abrogating the settlement of 1829.—The amendment was seconded by Sir BROOKE BRIDGES.—Mr. CARDWELL supported the bill, which was framed, as he contended, strictly in accordance with the principles of the Act of 1829. That principle recognised the complete equality of Catholics and Protestants, limited only by one or two special exceptions based upon causes which did not exist with regard to the appointment of Lord Chancellor of Ireland.—Mr. WHITESIDE said if the mode in which and the time when this measure was introduced were inconvenient, the arguments by which it was supported were still more objectionable. Sir G. LEWIS had asserted that the exception in the Act of Emancipation was owing to an inadvertence of Sir R. Peel; but, if so, all the advocates of emancipation were equally mistaken, for this very exception was found in all the bills, of 1813, 1821, and 1825. The principle kept in view by Sir R. Peel, as shown in his published posthumous papers, was not limited to the exercise of ecclesiastical patronage by the Irish Lord Chancellor, but had regard to the security of the Protestant constitution and the act of settlement, since the Lord Chancellor of Ireland as Lord Justice, might (as the present Lord Chancellor actually did) exercise delegated regal power in Ireland. He urged various objections to the bill, which he denounced in strong terms as an insidious as well as an impolitic measure.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that the late Attorney-General for Ireland appeared to have retrograded very considerably from the tolerant doctrines which he had advocated from the Treasury bench. He argued that the functions appertaining to the Irish Chancellorship were essentially legal and secular, and as a disciple of Sir Robert Peel gave his cordial approbation to a measure which merely carried out the principle whereon the enactment of 1829 was based.—Mr. WALPOLE maintained that the settlement of 1829 should not be disturbed, except upon graver causes than had been shown in favour of the present measure.—Colonel DICKSON moved the adjournment of the debate.—Lord PALMERSTON hoped that the House would be allowed to come to a division on a measure respecting which he observed that many members seemed already to have made up their minds. The question was a very simple one. The office of Irish Chancellor was in all its essential characteristics entirely judicial and civil, and as such there was no reason why Catholic barristers should be barred from access to the highest prize in their profession.—Mr. DISRAELI observed that he was surprised at the tone taken by Lord Palmerston. He did not think the question quite so clear as Lord Palmerston supposed; on the contrary, it was one of very considerable difficulty as to the functions exercised by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He did not say that a great settlement should not be disturbed, if the change were justly required; but this ought to be shown. He should like the question to be referred to a select committee.—The HOME SECRETARY supported the bill, but was willing to consent to the proposition for referring it, after the second reading, to a select committee. The House divided on the question that the debate should be adjourned. There appeared—Ayes, 142; noes, 210—68. The discussion, which had become very confused, was renewed and pursued for some time. At last the motion for adjourning the debate was renewed and agreed to, and the further progress of the bill stands postponed until Tuesday next.

The House then adjourned at two o'clock.

Wednesday, July 13.

CHURCH RATES.

At the mid-day sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. DILLWYN, in the absence of Sir J. Trevelyan, moved the second reading of the Church-rates Abolition Bill.

Mr. DU CANE moved to defer the second reading for six months. He was prepared, he said, to stand by the existing law, with all its imperfections, rather than give his assent to a measure which he believed to be one of simple spoliation and the first step towards the destruction of the establishment.—The amendment was seconded by Lord R. MONTAGU, who observed that this was not merely a question of Church-rate, the ulterior object being to sever Church and State, upon the plea that the State had nothing to do with religion,—a doctrine against which he argued upon both theory and authorities.—Mr. BAINES, as a dissenter, disclaimed all hostility to the establishment, but contended that every church ought to depend exclusively upon the support of its own members.—Mr. ADDERLEY argued in favour of maintaining the church rate, upon the ground that the impost constituted a common law obligation on the parishioners. The present bill, he observed, by absolutely extinguishing the church rate, deprived those parishes, where the rate had always been voluntarily granted, of their rightful liberties.—Mr. MELLOR believed that the churches would be more carefully attended to if they were entirely maintained and repaired by voluntary contributions.—Mr. PACKE opposed the bill.—Mr. HENNESSY, as a Roman Catholic, supported the amendment.—The HOME SECRETARY referred to statistical returns, which showed that the amount actually required for the repair of the church fabrics barely amounted to a rate of one penny in the pound per annum on the mass of assessable property. The objection to the rate, therefore, could not be on account of the severity of the burden; it was mainly a conscientious objection, founded upon principle. But there were objections which had operated upon members of the Established Church, as where, residing in districts, they were called upon to contribute both to the mother church and the district church; and where the unpopularity of the minister was made the ground of refusing a rate. The result was, that while in a vast majority of the exclusively rural parishes Church-rates encountered little or no objection, in a large number of towns they were withheld. Hence, owing to this difference, every attempt to levy one uniform rate in all parishes, rural and town, would break down. After examining various plans which had been proposed for dealing with the practical difficulties since the decision of the House of Lords, and the objections they had provoked, he observed that he saw no reasonable prospect of the Government being able to prevail upon the House to agree to a compromise; and, although he did not deny that there were valid objections to the general and total abolition of a compulsory rate, he was prepared to give his vote in favour of the second reading of this Bill. In the event of the Legislature passing the measure he thought it might be possible to establish an organised parochial system, which would facilitate the receipt, custody, and administration of a voluntary rate for the maintenance of church fabrics.—Lord J. MANNERS eulogised the bill brought forward by Mr. Walpole, and regarded it as a liberal compromise.—Lord FERMOR controverted the assertion that the present measure was calculated to weaken or injure the established church.—Mr. H. DRUMMOND insisted that the primary object of the bill was to undermine the establishment. None but hypocrites, he declared, could deny that fact for a moment.—Lord PALMERSTON acknowledged that he had never voted for bills of similar tenour to that before the House. He acknowledged also that his private opinion upon the subject of church rates had undergone no change. But public opinion had been expressed so often and so strongly in favour of the bill both in and out of Parliament that he felt compelled to surrender his individual prepossessions, and was accordingly willing to vote for the second reading. He trusted that when the measure came before the committee some means would be devised to insure a provision for the due maintenance of the church fabrics which were thus denuded of their legally-provided funds.—Mr. DISRAELI ironically complimented Lord Palmerston upon his frank avowal of a change of opinion, but the question was, he remarked, whether having changed his opinion he had indicated any course that would justify the House in recognising him as one competent to recommend a policy so different from that he had hitherto followed. Was the course which the Government were taking a safe course? They changed their opinion because a change was necessary, but shrunk from the responsibility of proposing a measure to meet the necessities of the case. He admitted that the present state of this question was highly unsatisfactory, but it was the duty of the Government either to support the present law, or at once to accept the policy recommended by Sir J. Trevelyan, and tell the House fairly that while they accepted that policy they were not prepared to offer a substitute for it.—Lord J. RUSSELL signified his adherence to the bill entirely on the ground that public opinion had

been so strongly pronounced in its favour. They were, he believed, more likely to maintain the efficiency of the church and to preserve its hold on the affections of the community by abrogating rather than by perpetuating the compulsory impost hitherto levied for its support.

The house then divided. For the second reading, 263; for the amendment, 193—70.

The bill was then read a second time.

The house adjourned at half-past five.

Thursday, July 14.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, observing that the armistice between France and Austria had ripened into a peace, withdrew the notice respecting the Italian question which he had postponed on Friday last, but which still remained on the paper.

HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, in answer to a question from Lord CARNARVON, explained the steps which the Government proposed to take during the present session in reference to the North-American territories, over which the Hudson's Bay Company have held an exclusive license of trade with the Indians. The measures which were contemplated by the Government at the present moment were the introduction of a bill for the appointment of magistrates, and to lay down rules for the regulation of trade with the Indians. It was not, however, the intention of the Government to extend the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, nor was it proposed by the Colonial-office to assist emigrants. He agreed with Lord CARNARVON that it was highly necessary to establish communications between Canada on the one side, and Vancouver's Island on the other; at the same time, although he recognised the value of railways, it was not intended to assist them by means of subsidies.

ARMING OF COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIPS.

Lord AIRLIE asked her Majesty's Government whether they had considered the expediency of making arrangements with owners of steam vessels for the purpose of rendering them fit to carry armaments of heavy guns if required.—The Duke of SOMERSET said it had been decided by a committee of naval and military officers, appointed in 1852, that it was inexpedient to render commercial steam vessels fit for war, as it made them bad ships for war and worse for trade. The use of these ships would be to carry troops and stores, and not to act on the offensive. In certain cases, however, the committee had decided that some few of these vessels in case of war might be fitted out at an expense of 3,000l. or 4,000l. for the defence of harbours and the mouths of rivers. He explained that the present Board had sent officers to inquire how far steam-tugs might be available for the defence of the mouth of the river, but he did not suspect a very favourable report on the subject. The question which had been put by Lord Airlie had met with due consideration from the Government, but it was not their present intention to reopen the matter.—Lord HARDWICKE agreed with the First Lord.

Their lordships adjourned at half-past seven.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Sir J. SHELLEY gave notice, that in the event of the City of London Corporation Bill reaching the stage of committee he should move clauses providing that the votes taken under that measure should be recorded by ballot. The HOME SECRETARY, in answer to a subsequent question, stated that, contrary to his expectation, some considerable opposition was threatened against the bill, and promised to fix an early day for the second reading.

INDIAN ARMY.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the order for going into a Committee of Supply, Mr. H. BAILLIE called attention to the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the organisation of the Indian army. An opinion was expressed in the report, that henceforth an army of not less than 80,000 European troops should be permanently retained in our Indian empire. Now, there would be much difficulty, in his opinion, in maintaining such an army in India in time of war. The force now in that country was about 85,000 men; but the consequence had been that, in spite of all our efforts, we had not been able to raise in this country the number of men voted by Parliament last year by 10,000, and we had been obliged to call out 25,000 militia to do the duty of regular troops; so that the army was deficient 85,000 men. The question was, could we, with voluntary enlistment, raise and maintain so large an army as to allow of a permanent force of 80,000 men being kept in India, with due regard to the wants of our numerous colonies and the exigencies of the mother country in the event of war? He inquired whether the Secretary of State for India intended to bring this question before the House.—Sir C. WOOD replied that the present Government had not had time to consider a subject of so much difficulty and importance.—General FEAR took the opportunity of making a reply to a letter in the

Times that day as to the amount of our troops in this country, and to give explanations upon the subject of our military force generally.—Lord STANLEY suggested that this subject was not one which it was possible to discuss in a few words; there was, he said, only one point upon which he should give an opinion—namely, whether the European force in India should be a local force, or a part of the general army of the line. He was convinced that, as a matter of necessity, a considerable proportion of the European army in India should remain, as at present, local.

Other topics were afterwards touched upon in a miscellaneous and desultory discussion. At length the motion was agreed to, and the House having resolved itself into committee, proceeded to discuss the remaining votes for the naval service. The supplementary vote of 100,000*l.* for the bounty or gratuity to seamen already in the service, upon certain conditions, gave rise to much discussion. Lord C. PAGET explained and justified the vote. Sir J. PAKINGTON protested vehemently against this course, for which, he contended, no sufficient reason had been shown; and which, while sacrificing unnecessarily a large amount of money, would establish a dangerous precedent.—Sir J. GRAHAM considered that a bounty was a last resource in time of war, and feared that the untimely recourse to it would add to the difficulty of manning the fleet in time of peace. Some expressions dropped from Sir James which roused Sir C. Napier, and the old antagonism between them, on the subject of the manning of the fleet sent to the Baltic, broke out, and seemed to have lost none of its intensity.

This and the other votes were ultimately agreed to.

Mr. S. HERBERT then opened the Army Estimates with a prefatory statement, in the course of which he paid a tribute to the excellent administration of his predecessor (General Peel), and gave a brief description of the measures that had been adopted to strengthen the fortifications of Portsmouth, Plymouth, the Isle of Portland, St. Helier's, and other points on the coast. The total military force at present in the country, including the embodied militia, comprised an aggregate of 110,000 men of all arms. The discussion upon successive votes for the army services was then proceeded with, and principally occupied the remainder of the sitting.

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

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A GRAND review took place at Aldershot on Saturday in the presence of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, the Duke of Cambridge, and other distinguished personages. There was a very large attendance of spectators. It was the second occasion during the present season of a state visit to the camp. There were on the field fifteen regiments of infantry, six of cavalry, seven batteries and a troop of artillery, there being in all 42 guns. The condition of the camp is excellent. The total force of the division is about 20,000 men, and of these about 19,000 are at the camp or at Woolmer. In consequence of the excessive heat the troops did not parade till 3 o'clock, and the sham fight commenced at 4 o'clock, lasting until nearly 7. The troops went through the various movements in excellent style.

A well-informed correspondent of a morning contemporary gives us some information as to French naval preparations, and some sensible remarks on our own resources. He says—"Five gunboats of a new design are building at La Seyne. They are constructed in 8 sections, each of which is complete in itself. The gunboats are to be armed each with a rifled 24-pounder. The most noticeable feature in the French arsenal is the effort made to prepare rifled ordnance for their navy. The system which appears to be definitively adopted, after repeated experiments, consists of three grooves about 3 inches broad and an eighth of an inch in depth, with a twist of one-sixth. From the exertions made to provide French men-of-war each with a certain number of rifled guns, the question naturally suggests itself whether it is prudent for English ships to wait until they can be supplied with Armstrong guns. The immense superiority of rifled ordnance may be accepted now as an established fact. After the terrible lesson of Solferino, no English force should be allowed to go into action on such unequal terms as the Austrians did. Under these circumstances, therefore, and while waiting the supply of the necessary number of Armstrong guns, it would seem to be no more than a wise precaution to rifle all the smooth-bored guns of small calibre as far as possible. It will be a long time, I apprehend, before the 68-pounders (solid shot) are superseded, but there is no reason why the lighter guns, the 32 and 24 pounders now supplied to ships, should not be rifled. There are, I believe, an immense number of the latter calibres in store in England, and they have

the reputation of being remarkably handy, easy to work, and requiring few men. If they were rifled they would throw cylindro-conical solid shot and shell, the former weighing at least 50 lb. By using guns of such light weight, but throwing such heavy metal, the number of 68-pounders supplied to each ship might be increased without fear of overweighting her, and there can be no doubt as to the superior effect of a broadside of shot each weighing 50 lb. or 68 lb., and ranging 3,500 yards, as compared with the result of the present armaments. With the mechanical resources of England there is no reason why every smooth bore of the calibre mentioned should not be rifled within the next three months. The same observation applies with greater force to the brass guns of the Field and Horse Artillery."

"We have improved upon Brown Bess of late," says a writer in the *Times*, "and we may well take a hint from the French in the matter of bayonets. It is quite true that in a charge the sabre-bayonet may be used with terrible effect, as well as a cutting as a thrusting weapon. You are, doubtless, aware that bayonet drill is carried to a pitch of great perfection in the French army. It is a regular exercise, against cavalry as well as against infantry, both with the French and Piedmontese, and I have no doubt that the superiority the Allies have shown with the bayonet in more than one recent encounter with the Austrians is mainly owing to its being so. I presume that this very important point of the foot soldier's training is not neglected in the British service. Pluck and a strong arm, we shall perhaps be told, are the main requisites for the handling of a weapon in which our soldiers have ever shown their superiority; but that is no reason for discarding science, and for standing still while others are advancing."

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

On Monday Captain Montague Hicks had an interview with the Secretary of War, relative to the organisation of the London Rifle Brigade. The council are receiving patterns of arms and accoutrements, and in announcing the public meeting to be held on Thursday in Guildhall, they express their confidence that the inhabitants of this great City will by their unanimous support rouse the patriotism of England, as the volunteers in the provinces are anxiously watching the development of the "London Rifle Brigade," which is expected to be worthy of this, the great capital of the world.

LAW, POLICE, AND CASUALTIES.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, the case of "Jones v. Reynolds" came on for trial. The action was brought by Mr. Ernest Jones, against the publisher of *Reynolds's Newspaper* and "Reynolds's Miscellany," for a series of alleged libels on his character; but the trial did not proceed, as the counsel for the defendant said his client was anxious to withdraw any imputations of personal pecuniary corruption upon the plaintiff. A verdict was then taken for the plaintiff, with 40*s.* damages, and costs upon the higher scale.

The screw-steamer *Argo*, which sailed from New York on the 23rd inst. for Galway, via St. John, Newfoundland, has been wrecked at Trepassy Bay, Newfoundland, and will prove a total loss. It is announced that the passengers and crew have all been saved.

John Bardoe, the negro, who was tried and acquitted last week at the Old Bailey for stabbing a police officer, was brought before Mr. Yardley, at the Thames Police-court on Saturday, charged with committing several very serious assaults. After his discharge he had been received into the Stranger's Home, where during the night he got up and made an indiscriminate attack with a razor upon those who were asleep in the same apartment, some of whom are dangerously wounded. A remand was ordered for further inquiry, fears being entertained that the unhappy man's intellect has given way.

A cabman, named Woodrow, was brought before the magistrate at Clerkenwell, charged with a furious assault on Emily Barker. It seems that the ruffian had been offended with the unfortunate woman because she refused to go into a public-house with him, and holding her with one hand he inflicted several stabs about the neck and breast. She was conveyed to the University Hospital, where she now lies in a critical state. Mr. Corrie remanded the prisoner for a week.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, J. D. Jones, who was lately the proprietor of "His Lordship's Larder," in Cheap-side, but who left that concern for the purpose of establishing the "City Wellington," in Fleet-street, where he failed, applied for his certificate. The Commissioner considered the bankrupt had been guilty of reckless and extravagant trading, and therefore suspended his certificate (third class) for two years, but, as no fraud had been committed, granted protection.

On Tuesday several cases of death from sun-stroke were reported to have taken place in London. Two men, at work in a field at Stratford, were suddenly prostrated to the ground by the extreme heat, and died of congestion of the brain. Several persons while walking in the parks were taken ill from the powerful effects of the sun, and two inquests have been held at Shoreditch on the bodies of persons who had died from the oppressive heat.

A very great fire took place at Shad Thames on Wednesday, and was not extinguished till late on the following day. It consumed the premises of Messrs. Parks, flour millers, and other property to an enormous amount.

An apprentice in the employ of Messrs. Wilks, cigar manufacturers, Spitalfields, while engaged at his work wantonly blew some tobacco dust into the eyes of a fellow workman. The man, irritated by the pain, struck a lad near him, under the erroneous impression that he was the delinquent. It was found necessary, in consequence of the blow, to remove the poor boy to the hospital, where he died.

The suicide of Mr. D. Cumming, an underwriter at Lloyd's, has been announced. The unfortunate gentleman, who was highly respected in City circles, was the chairman of the Patent Derrick Company, and losses through this adventure, coupled with liabilities arising from insurances connected with the cargo of the *Alma* steamer, are supposed to have preyed upon his mind.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

THE COURT.—On Saturday afternoon her Majesty reviewed the troops now in camp at Aldershot, amounting to nearly 20,000, and on Monday the cavalry division on Woolmer common. The Duke of Cambridge commanded on both days, and the Prince of Wales and the Prince Consort were also present, each in a colonel's uniform; H.R.H., the Field-Marshal lately does not affect the costume of that high rank, but selects that of the Rifle Brigade. The Queen and her family returned to Osborne on Tuesday where they have been enjoying strict privacy ever since. The Prince of Wales returned to town on Thursday previous to his departure yesterday for Holyrood.

DIPLOMATIC.—The following appointments have been made:—Mr. Hamilton, now at Athens, to be Secretary of Legation at Frankfurt. Mr. F. Norton, now paid Attaché at Paris, to be Secretary of Legation at Athens. The Hon. W. Grey, now at Berlin, to be Secretary of Embassy at Paris; Mr. W. Lowther, now at St. Petersburg, to be Secretary of Legation at Berlin, the Hon. J. Lumley, now at Madrid, to be Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg; the Hon. R. Edwards, now at Frankfurt, to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

STRANGE IF TRUE.—We have reason to believe that Mr. Cobden is not unlikely to be appointed to the important office of Governor-General of Canada. We know that such a proposition has been discussed in high quarters, and we understand that when the opportunity for putting it into motion arrives Mr. Cobden will be prepared to accept the honourable responsibility it will impose upon him.—*Grindlay's Home News for India.*

REPRESENTATION OF ASHTON.—Mr. Milner Gibson's reelection for the borough of Ashton-under-Lyne took place on Saturday without opposition.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—Instead of having the satisfaction of recording, as we did for several weeks a diminution in the mortality of the metropolis, we have now to announce a rapid increase in the rate. Last week the deaths rose to 1,226, exceeding the average by 128. Diarrhoea is the disease from which this increase principally arises, numbering 132 amongst its victims. The total births were 1,618. The return for the City also exhibits an increasing rate of mortality.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At their last meeting the Remembrancer informed the court that a bill for the better regulation of the corporation had been brought into Parliament by the Home Secretary, and the bill was ordered to be considered at the next court. A long discussion took place upon a report from the lunatic asylum committee relative to the erection of a pauper lunatic asylum for the City. The report was referred back to the committee to take suitable steps in the matter. The court then adjourned.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this body has been held this week at Warwick. Last year the show was the most successful ever held. This year it has been more successful still, embracing one of the most important agricultural range of districts in the United Kingdom. An expectation was raised that the Queen would favour Warwick with a visit on this occasion; but there were no grounds for entertaining the hope. The old town put on a very gay appearance, and all the arrangements passed off satisfactorily. The general meeting, was presided over by the Duke of Marlborough.

Foreign News.

THE PEACE.

On Tuesday last in all the capitals of Europe arrived the following telegraphic despatch which had been transmitted from Paris:—

"The Emperor to the Empress.—A treaty of peace has been signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself. The conditions of peace are the following:—An Italian Confederation, under the honorary presidency of the Pope. The Emperor of Austria gives up his rights over Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who remits them to the King of Sardinia. The Emperor of Austria keeps Venetia, but it is to form a part of the Italian Confederation. A general amnesty."

The same day an extra sheet of the *Dresden Journal* publishes a despatch from Verona announcing that the preliminary conditions of peace had been signed by the two Emperors, while the official bulletin of Turin published the text of the convention of armistice. It is said the belligerent armies will keep the positions which they now occupy. The railways to Verona, Peschiera, and Mantua were, during the armistice, to be used to carry provisions to those fortresses. The works, offensive and defensive, of Peschiera are to remain in their present state. The convention was signed by Generals Vaillant, Martimprey, della Rocca, Hess, and Mensdorff.

The *Austrian Correspondence* says that Austria and France will support the formation of an Italian Confederation, to which Austria accedes. Lombardy, as far as the line of the Mincio, is to be given up. Mantua, Peschiera, Borgoforti, and the whole of Venetia, remain Austrian possessions. The Princes of Tuscany and Modena are to return to their states. The *Constitutionnel*, on the other hand, says Peschiera and Mantua form part of Lombardy, and are consequently ceded to the King of Piedmont. On Tuesday the preliminary conditions of the treaty of peace with France were signed by both Sovereigns.

The Emperor Napoleon was expected to arrive at Paris on Thursday or to day. He was to proceed direct from the Lyons station to St. Cloud, postponing his formal entry into Paris until the return of the army. In the meantime deputations are preparing to welcome the Emperor at his summer residence.

NAPOLEON'S PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation was published in the *Moniteur*, of Thursday:—"Soldiers,—The bases of peace have been settled with the Emperor of Austria. The principal object of the war is attained; Italy is about for the first time to become a nation. A confederation of all the Italian States, under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father, will collect into one 'fascis' the members of one and the same family. Venetia, it is true, remains under the sceptre of Austria; she will nevertheless be an Italian province, forming part of the confederation.

"The junction of Lombardy to Piedmont creates for us on this side of the Alps a powerful ally, who will owe his independence to us; the Governments that have taken no part in the movement, or that have been recalled to their possessions, will comprehend the necessity of salutary reforms. A general amnesty will obliterate the traces of civil discords. Italy, henceforth the mistress of her destinies, will only have to accuse herself should she not progress regularly in order and freedom.

"You will soon return to France: a grateful country will there receive with transport those soldiers who have raised so high the glory of our arms at Montebello, Palestro, Turbigo, Magenta, Marignano, and Solferino; who in two months have freed Piedmont and Lombardy, and have only stopped because the contest was about to assume proportions no longer in keeping with the interests that France had in this formidable war.

"Be proud, then, of your successes—proud of the results obtained—proud especially of being the well-beloved children of that France who will always be great, so long as she has the heart to comprehend noble causes, and men like you to defend them.

"From the head-quarters of Valeggio, July 12.
"NAPOLEON."

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND CAVOUR.

A TELEGRAM from Turin announces that Count Cavour has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the King. Count Arce has been charged to form a new Cabinet.

Cavour, the leader of the national party in Italy, has made known his opinion of the peace by resigning his ministry. There could be no doubt as to the course which that high-spirited minister would take. It was with appeals and promises to

Italy that the war was commenced, and it is before Italy that the pacification must be justified. Count Cavour declines to say that this is a righteous peace. That his patriotic sentiments are shared by his colleagues, we learn from the *Piedmontese Gazette* of Thursday, which announces that the Ministers of the King have tendered their resignations, holding office only till the formation of the new Cabinet.

The King of Sardinia has arrived at Milan, where he was received with plaudits and cries of "Viva il Re" by the populace. The same evening the following proclamation was posted up in Milan:—

"The King to the people of Lombardy.—Heaven has blessed our arms. With the powerful aid of our magnanimous and valiant ally, the Emperor Napoleon, we arrived in a few days, after victory upon victory, at the banks of the Mincio. To-day I come back among you to tell you the happy news that Heaven has granted your wishes. An armistice, followed by the preliminaries of peace, assures to the people of Lombardy their independence. According to your desire, so many times expressed, you will henceforth form, with our ancient states, one single and free family. I will take your destiny under my direction, and hope to find in you that concurrence which the chief of a state needs in order to create a new administration. Men of Lombardy, trust to your King. Established on solid and imperishable bases, he will procure happiness for the new countries which Heaven has intrusted to his Government."

KOSSUTH AND KLAPKA.

THESE individuals, according to private letters from Turin, have both been detained at that place under the strictest surveillance of the French police, to whom instinct, no doubt, taught that if a treaty was about to be signed between France and Austria, it would not be wise to suffer the two perturbators of Hungarian peace to run off to Hungary. We hear of no stipulations in favour of Hungary, nor indeed of any other nationality. We must conclude, then, that MM. Kossuth, Klapka, and the other Hungarian patriots who figured lately, were introduced merely to hasten the denouement of the melodrama.

THE ADRIATIC.—We have received some details of the unsuccessful bombardment of Zara by a French frigate. The ship captured by the Austrians, the restoration of which the French intended to enforce by the bombardment, was subsequently given up by them when the armistice became known, and on the express order of the Emperor of Austria.

THE ARTILLERIST'S VICTORY.—Francis Joseph himself is reported to have told General Fleury that the battle of Solferino cost the Austrian army forty-five thousand men. It would be almost incredible were there not 1,650 officers in the hospitals of Verona. The Emperor is further reported to have said to General Fleury, "*Nous ne pouvons pas lutter contre votre artillerie.*" It seems that the greatest losses were sustained in the reserves, which, although placed far off, were even more cut up than the first line.

MILITARY INSURRECTION AT NAPLES.

On the 9th inst. some Swiss troops mutinied in the barracks, and killed the colonel of the 4th Regiment and several officers. They afterwards repaired to the Royal Palace, but a battalion of Chasseurs and a regiment of Hussars posted there forced them to fall back as far as the Champ de Mars, where they were surrounded. The General Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss called upon them to surrender, but they replied by a discharge of firearms, wounding the general and about twenty privates. General Nunziante then gave orders to fire on the mutineers with grape, by which seventy-five were killed and 233 wounded. The King is at present residing at Naples. 1,800 men belonging to the Swiss regiments have since been dismissed, and are about to leave for Marseilles, on their way home, with the consent of the French minister.

THE SULTAN'S TOUR.—A despatch from Constantinople, dated the 6th of July, says:—"The voyage of the Sultan is decided upon. His Highness will be accompanied by his sons, Murad and Abdil Aziz, and by Fuad Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Sultan will visit Smyrna, Syria, Egypt, and Malta. M. Thouvenot is expected here; he was to stay at Athens. The political sky is calm.

THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN.—The telegraph informs us that King Oscar I. died on Friday at Stockholm, having just completed his sixtieth year. Illness had prevented him from taking any active part in the government of his kingdom since the month of September, 1857. The deceased monarch was the son of Bernadotte (or Charles John XIV.), to whom he succeeded in 1844.

AUSTRIA AND THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

THE proposition unexpectedly made by Austria to the Frankfort Diet, to appoint the Prince Regent of Prussia Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederation, has caused great astonishment and indignation at Berlin. Prussia wants to see the federal contingents united to her army, but the Austrian proposition is to lasso the Regent of Prussia, and drag him down from his independent position, as head and director of a European state of the first order, to that of an officer of the Germanic Confederation, in which Austria has a majority of votes.

REASONS FOR THE PEACE.—Parisian quidnuncs gossip in this wise:—"Giving all due value to the moderation and magnanimity of the Emperor Napoleon, or to his compassion for the unfortunate condition of the Austrians, both morally and physically, there may be a variety of other reasons why both parties were not indisposed to embrace the first favourable opportunity for suspending hostilities. We know that the Emperor Napoleon has been greatly affected by the losses he, all victorious as he is, has sustained in these campaigns, and pained by the mass of human suffering, of which he could hardly have had a conception before. We are also informed that typhus fever is raging in both camps. It is affirmed that there are 10,000 or 11,000 attacked with it in the victorious army. Then, again, it is pretty certain that the conduct of Victor Emmanuel and M. Cavour has given anything but satisfaction to the Emperor, and would, if persisted in, most seriously commit him with those whose enmity would be most inconvenient; and also, perhaps, the certainty that if the war continued it would soon become general."

AFFAIRS IN SYRIA.—A letter dated Mount Lebanon, June 23, says, "I have been moving about in various parts of this mountain, partly for the purpose of what the Syrians call to *sham-el-hawa* (smell the wind—or, as we say, change of air), and partly for investigating the actual and real state of the silk crop in these silk-growing regions. Nothing can be more lamentable than the results of my investigations. With the single exception of a small district near the sea-coast, which does not produce more than twenty thousand oaks—which in round numbers you may call 50,000lbs. of cocoons, I have not seen a single mulberry plantation, nor an estate, that will this year have more than one-eighth of an average crop. I should say that the whole silk crop throughout Lebanon and the adjacent districts will not exceed this year more than one-tenth, perhaps not so much, of an ordinary average year. Syad Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt, left on the 17th, after a sojourn of about a week in Beyrout. He has returned to Alexandria. The people of the mountain all believe that his coming was to spy out the nakedness of the land, and the report all over Lebanon is that he is to return and take possession of the country, and will be supported by France and Russia; the former having the Maronite and Greek Catholic population at its back, the latter the members of the Greek church. Moreover, so say the mountaineers, England will endeavour to prevent this, and will have the Druses and Moslems to support her, so that the old fighting days of 1840 may be looked for again."

AMERICAN NEWS.—The War Department have received news from Utah. The Mormons were not very peacefully inclined, and had on frequent occasions threatened vengeance upon the army. Gen. Johnson, however, did not apprehend any trouble. A frightful railway disaster had occurred to a train from Chicago, about two miles east of South Bend, Indiana. The train of six cars was totally demolished, and over seventy passengers killed. Sixty dead bodies had been recovered at latest dates. From Saint Louis, we hear that Mr. Wise started on the 1st, to make his first air voyage to Europe; weather was favourable, and the balloon took the direction of Lake Erie. Cincinnati, 2nd. Wise's balloon passed six miles off Fort Wayne, at four this morning. Cleveland, 2nd. The balloon passed Tanport some miles from here, and was seen nearly to touch water. It rose again, and disappeared in a north-easterly direction.

"GENERAL" WALKER AGAIN!—"Information has been received from a source regarded as thoroughly reliable, giving the particulars of the contemplated filibuster descent on Nicaragua. The names of certain parties who sustain Walker with arms and money are given, and the enjoyment of the benefits of the transit route is to compensate in part for the expenses thus incurred. It is stated that the expedition will start by the middle of August, and that a party of filibusters will rendezvous at Florida, and be conveyed to Central America in the "Scottish."

Chief." Whether or not this information is strictly true, it is certain our Government will endeavour to arrest all such illegal enterprises—the orders to our naval vessels for this purpose, heretofore issued, being still in full force. General Gerez, before he left for Nicaragua, was fully informed of the filibustering movements."—*A Washington Telegram.*

MEXICO.—The conducta, with 5,000,000 dollars in specie, which left the city of Mexico on the 28th May, was seized by General Robles 40 miles from Vera Cruz. The conducta arrived at Jalapa on the 10th June, and remained there a week, by order of General Robles, for examination. It started again on the 16th under a permit from Robles, and when near the National bridge he overtook it, and ordered its return to Jalapa, by the authority of Miramon. The conducta refused to obey the order, when General Robles ordered it to be shipped on board a British vessel off Sacrificios, but her commander refused to receive it, notwithstanding the orders of the French and English ministers to do so. The conducta still remained at Reconada, subject to the orders of Robles. It was reported that the English and French ministers had arranged for shipping it by a British war vessel at Macombo. Mr. M'Lane, the American minister, had sent Captain Faragut, of the United States sloop of war Brooklyn, to demand the release of the American portion of the specie, amounting to about 2,000,000 dollars, but the result of his mission was not known. The English fleet had been ordered to Vera Cruz. All the English subjects had been banished from the capital.

Advices from the United States report an active interchange of communications between the Government and Senor Matta, the minister accredited by the Juarez party in Mexico to Washington. Some treaty or other arrangement is said to be in course of negotiation. There is, however, no question of any cession of Mexican territory, which by the constitution Juarez has no power to grant. It is alleged that Senor Matta's object is to obtain for the Juarez Government the assistance of the United States, with a view to bringing the present internecine strife to a termination, and that meanwhile a number of American officers are about to join the forces of the federalists in Mexico. The British squadron is ordered off Vera Cruz to protect British property and to watch over the fulfilment of the agreement lately made for the benefit of the convention and English bondholders, by which the latter are to receive 33 per cent. of the customs revenues at Vera Cruz and Tampico in liquidation of accruing dividends and arrears. As regards the 800,000*l.* in silver which has been stopped at Jalapa, there is an impression that very little belongs to British subjects, the British houses in the city of Mexico being understood to have refused to remit specie by that conducta, after conferring with Mr. Otway, the British minister.

CHINESE NEWS.—The *Overland Friend of China*, of May 21, reports:—Our minister for Peking is still in Hong Kong, but will leave for the north, it is said, early next week. The whole of the first battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry, some six hundred men, will accompany his Excellency to the Peiho. As a finish to southern troubles, the steam transport Assistance has been sent with those men to the neighbourhood of Heang-shan, where they are to be debarked and marched through the district city. As this place, more than any other in the south, has long exhibited a most determined hatred of foreigners, it is only right that its braggadocio and malevolent spirit should be properly curbed. The populace of Heang-shan, seeing the preparations made by the officials for the reception of the British officers, got up a riot; destroyed the bamboo piers, sheds, &c., and pelted the mandarins in their chairs. It is reported that the French are negotiating for transports to convey the small remnant of their quota to the Canton garrison down to Cochin China, where every available man is in serious requisition. The arrival from Calcutta of the dead body of Ex-Commissioner Yeh created no sensation whatever at Canton.

MASSACRE OF EUROPEANS IN BORNEO.—A correspondent has forwarded to Messrs. Finlay and Co., Glasgow, the following intelligence:—"We have the greatest regret in informing you that we have, by the arrival of the Dutch Government steamer Ardjono, from Banjermassing, on the 21st inst., received the most disastrous tidings regarding the coal mine establishment of Kalungair, which has by some accounts been entirely, by others only partly, destroyed by an insurrection among the native subjects of the Sultan of Banjermassing; but, saddest of all the whole, of the European employees have been brutally murdered, without leaving one to tell the tale. The tragedy was enacted on the 18th of the month, and attended with

horrors not exceeded by anything which occurred even at Cawnpore. The particulars you will find described in a circular addressed to the shareholders by the directors of the company. Reinforcements of troops are being sent in all haste from this and Samarang, with three or four steamers, which will no doubt be sufficient to restore peace and order in the country, and we trust may arrive in time to save the remaining Europeans at Banjermassing and neighbourhood. The cause of the insurrection proceeds in no way from dislike to the mines, where the greatest peace and contentment have always prevailed, but to a long-brooding disaffection of the natives of Banjermassing to their new sultan, who had been maintained on his throne mainly by the protection of our government, contrary to the will of the people, and, as it would appear, in disregard of the legitimate right of succession of another prince, named Hidayal, who was at the same time the favourite of the people. This disaffection among the people, excited to revolt and murder by some Mahomedan priests lately returned from Mecca, is supposed to have been the cause which has led to the sacrifice of so many precious lives, already amounting, so far as known, to fifty or fifty-one in number. Among these four German missionaries, three of their wives, and nineteen children are stated to have fallen victims to the knives of the assassins.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Florence, July 4th.

THE Italian papers are filled with protests against the barbarities exercised at Perugia, and in all the large towns subscriptions are opened for the relief of the families who have found safety in flight, and for those whose relatives and property have fallen a prey to the brutality of the Papal troops. Pisa and Florence have been foremost in this manifestation of patriotic feeling, and the indignation of the Tuscans has been stimulated by the presence of the Romagnoli volunteers, who have for the last two or three weeks been preparing to join the Lombard army. At Pisa, in the spacious normal school, formerly the guest house of the Crusade Knights of St. Stephen, the youths from Perugia, amounting to several hundreds, were quartered when the telegraph announced the fall of Perugia, and private letters corroborated the sinister reports already afloat as to the atrocities resorted to by the soldiery. A moment of fierce excitement followed. The Perugian volunteers seized their arms, and rushing wildly into the streets, demanded to be instantly led back to their native city, vowing vengeance on the instigators and perpetrators of these foul deeds. The Romagnole volunteer corps of 10,000 men, under the command of Mezzocapo, a Piedmontese officer, having brevet rank of general, promises to be one of the finest corps of the Italian army. The young men composing it are singularly hardy, strong, and soldier-like; they have evinced the greatest aptitude for military exercises, and form a rifle corps which, under sufficient training, and, especially, if incorporated with the Allied army, would be little, if at all, inferior to the celebrated Bersaglieri of La Marmora. Those who are looking beyond the present moment to the termination of the war, when Italy, freed from the Austrians, will have need of an army of one hundred and fifty thousand or two hundred thousand native soldiers to maintain her freshly won independence, justly count on the services of these national troops. It is with no small feeling of regret that they see the probability of these fine fellows—who were burning with desire to win their first laurels by the side of the Piedmontese and French armies—being drawn off from the battle-field where the fate of Italy is to be decided, in order to engage in a sort of guerilla warfare in the Papal states, where it is but too probable that, imperfectly commanded, only half-trained, and exposed to the fearful influences of popular passions, they may become undisciplined and, perhaps, so imbued with the fury of party spirit, so maddened with revenge, as to be urged to vindictive acts, which may stain the hitherto unsullied annals of the Italian movement. Thus the affair of Perugia produces a grievous complication, and Rome has become responsible, not only for the innocent blood shed at Perugia, but for all that may hereafter be sacrificed, and for the deep moral deterioration inseparable from civil war, especially when that war is unhappily mixed up with what in this country becomes a religious question. Rome never took a more false step than this, so far as her own interests are concerned, and many who shudder at the recital of wanton barbarities secretly rejoice at seeing the hateful tyranny under which they have so long groaned receiving a death-wound from its own hand. No doubt the telegraph has already informed you that the city of Bologna, which has become the central government of the Legations and Roman states, under the immediate protection of the King of Piedmont, lost not an hour in expressing its sympathy for Perugia. Emissaries were at

once despatched to Tuscany to hasten the departure of the Romagnoli corps for Bologna. After some difficulty, Mezzocapo was induced to take the command of the corps destined to garrison the towns menaced by the Papal troops, and to march to the rescue of Perugia. This is no small sacrifice for a man who hoped to hold a high post in the regular army, and who feels little inclination to become another Garibaldi; but these are strange times, and sacrifices of every kind become the daily lot of those who engage in the national cause. Yesterday the streets of Florence, which had been half-deserted since the departure of the French and Tuscan troops, were again enlivened by swarms of military, some of the men still in their undress linen coats, their regimentals not being yet finished; others in the dark blue coat, black waistband, and Bersaglieri hat, with plume of black feathers, worn by the Piedmontese riflemen. But without the aid of dress these men have a noble and martial bearing, and many of them have the aristocratic features and independent gait which distinguish the people of Romagna. Their countenances yesterday were grave and anxious, and there was a look of steady purpose in their dark, flashing eyes, which omened ill for those who will ere long measure swords with them on the battle-field, or in the blood-stained streets of their native cities.

Tuscany is once more without troops, except a few gendarmes, who are, however, sufficient to maintain public order, which, notwithstanding the fears of some and the false reports of others, has never been seriously menaced. Volunteers are again pouring in from the country districts, and as the gendarmes are now the only Tuscan troops remaining to protect the native soil, many young men of family, who have not been permitted to join the Piedmontese army, have enrolled themselves in this corps, and, by keeping the peace at home, find some compensation for the frustration of their more ardent patriotic aspirations. Public opinion among the intelligent part of the population is becoming daily matured, and those who some weeks ago had a lingering desire to maintain the separate and independent autonomy of Tuscany, now regard the annexation of this country to the great northern kingdom of Italy as the most desirable, the safest, and the only durable solution of the difficulties which attend the consideration of the future destinies of Tuscany. The difference of opinion on this point is one of time, not of fact. It is feared that an arrangement so ardently and generally desired may be impeded, perhaps prevented altogether, by premature and inopportune efforts to procure by popular and illegal demonstrations an union which, in order to be efficacious, must be sanctioned by Europe and accepted with all its weighty responsibilities by the future king of the united kingdom of Upper Italy. In the meanwhile, the agents of the late reigning family are at work in the country districts, and the priests are not behind-hand in stirring up the peasants to call for the return of the Grand Duke. This is not surprising. The great mass of the people are, however, true to the national cause, and the restoration of the Grand Duke, if it were to enter into the schemes of semi-Austrian diplomatists, would prove to be in direct opposition to the desires of the Tuscans, who look upon this restoration as an embodiment of Austrian supremacy, and a return to moral and political degradation. The species of disunion which unhappily has prevailed for a certain time between the ministry, or the administrative part of government, and the Consulta, or deliberative assembly, is now, we hope, coming to a close, as the Consulta has been at length summoned to hold its first sitting the day after to-morrow. The refusal of Piedmont—again to-day formally reiterated from head-quarters—to assume any active responsibility, or to accept the annexation of Tuscany, should it be offered at this moment, has induced the ministry to endeavour to conciliate the sympathy and support of the country. The calling of the Consulta is the best proof of this resolution; and as all are convinced that their only strength is to be found in union, and in persevering in the maintenance of order, much good is expected from this wise determination of the Government. No doubt this opportunity will be embraced to present to Europe the views and desires of Tuscany, expressed with the moderation and dignity befitting a legislative body, which, though it may be fairly viewed as representing the enlightened majority of the Tuscan people, cannot arrogate to itself the right of determining the destinies of this country. These must depend upon the final result of the war, and upon the decision of the great Powers of Europe when called to ratify the treaty of peace which will establish the new territorial limits of the kingdoms of Italy.

GERMANY.

JULY 13th.—The sudden conclusion of peace has doubtless astonished you in England. We are all aghast over here. Prussians literally seek to hide their heads; they see in their minds' eyes both France and Austria

pointing the finger of scorn at them. Hanover, Bavaria, and Saxony are laughing heartily in boisterous enjoyment of the prospect that it will now be Prussia's turn to go on her knees and beg for an alliance. She may receive it from England, but certainly not from any Government of Germany. I need hardly say that the conditions of the peace are unanimously ridiculed and condemned. The Pope president of a confederation of Italian Princes! A pretty prospect for the freedom of Italy, truly! Of the causes which led to this peace it is impossible to form any opinion; it is, however, worthy of note that on the very day that the armistice was concluded, the representative of Austria, proposed in the Federal Diet that the Federal Army should be mobilised and that the Prince Regent of Prussia should be requested to accept the chief command, subject to no control. At first we were all sorely puzzled to discover the meaning of this, but now we know that on the 5th inst. the first overtures of peace were made by the Emperor of Austria, and that on that day it was reported that the efforts of Prince Windischgratz to induce Prussia to interfere actively in favour of Austria had failed. Prussia even refused to guarantee the Italian possessions to the house of Hapsburg. It is the firm persuasion now of most Germans, that Louis Napoleon will seize the first opportunity to pick a quarrel with Prussia, and make a swoop upon the Rhine, and that Austria, in revenge for the neutrality of Prussia, will then remain neutral. At all events Prussia will have to retain the landwehr under arms for an indefinite period, which will prove nearly as ruinous to her finances and the country as an active war.

Some journals represent the people as being overjoyed at the news of peace, but this I can truly assert is far from the fact. It may be said that never was peace less welcome. The Germans feel themselves lowered in the opinion of the world by this hasty suspension of arms, for indeed it cannot be regarded as anything more. The Italians are without question dissatisfied with the terms; the Germans are exasperated and ashamed, and all the elements of a future and more sanguinary war have been called into life.

Telegrams of events follow so fast as to take away from correspondence all its use and value. Suffice it for the present that the state of public feeling here is such that the Governments may be forced into a war with France upon the very slightest provocation.

WAR INCIDENTS.

THE "TURCOS."—These desperate Africans (says an Italian letter) continue to excite the admiration—or, I should rather say, the wonder, not unmingled with apprehension—of the districts they pass through. They are not very desirable persons to meet on a lonely road, especially of a dark night. There is something decidedly "uncanny" about them. They remind one of wild animals trained by some bold hunter to pull down his game, but from whom his own flocks and herds are not altogether safe. When met with in straggling parties and without their officers, it is wisest to have as little to say to them as possible. They are not remarkable for respecting anything except their officers and the heavy bamboos with which these are usually provided. They are not subjected to the same code of punishments as the French soldiers, but when they offend the officers cudgel them soundly. One may suppose that the officers of Turcos are selected with an especial regard to their intimidating qualities, most of those whom I have seen being powerful men of most determined aspect, likely to daunt the negroes, Arabs, and other African varieties under their command. The French tell me that the Turcos are first-rate soldiers when opposed to rifles and bayonets, but that the fire of artillery cows them. Hitherto it has been found impossible to make them give quarter; they never take prisoners; all that they overcome they kill. It may be very strongly questioned whether it be justifiable to use such savages in a civilised European contest. Frenchmen, however, who have been through this campaign from its beginning, tell me that some of the Croats are nearly as merciless, if once they get out of sight of their officers.

MILITARY BALLOONING.—A correspondent from the French camp says:—The French have established a regular service of balloons, which are under the intelligent direction of the famous aeronaut Godard, and the fortresses of Peschiera and Verona are closely watched, so that we are able to know what is going on within their walls. The day before yesterday the balloon of Monsieur Godard could be seen over Peschiera, much to the amusement of our gay soldiers. At six o'clock the aerial reconnaissance was over, and the balloon having been safely descended in the vicinity of Castel Nuovo, Godard and two officers of the French staff, who were his companions, hastened to report that about seventy oxen had been collected by the Austrians at the Dogana of Peschiera. A party of Zouaves was soon despatched in that direction, and a few hours afterwards the captured herd made its appearance in our camp.

INDIA, AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

CASTE DISTURBANCES IN TRAVANCORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE LEADER."

SIR,—I. Travancore is styled the "Paradise of the Holy," by which is meant, I suppose, that here, more than anywhere else in India, Bramins are feasted, petted, and worshipped, and that all others must move completely out of the public road, when these "incarnate gods" are passing along. They have tried this game even with Europeans on horseback, but the fear of being ridden over has induced them to step aside, though with wounded pride and sullen looks. Europeans, however, on foot or in palkis, are not able thus to combine might with right. I happened in 1854 to meet an idol procession on the public road where it had a wall on one side and a river on the other. The chief native magistrate and six of his subordinates were present. I got out of the palki and stood as near the edge of the road as I could without actually going down the bank. I was ordered by one of the authorities to descend into the river, but on refusing was pelted with sand and dust by the Bramins, my palki rolled down the bank, and I pushed after it. I appealed in person to the present resident, General Cullen, for redress, but obtained none. On the contrary was told by him that "Europeans have no right to the public roads in Travancore, that they should leave the public road when they meet a respectable idol procession, that missionaries are only tolerated here, and should beware of giving offence." Thus the Englishman was degraded by his own countryman in the sight of all Travancore, and great *ecclat* was given by one who bears the Christian name, to Braminism and idolatry. The indignity was borne in silence, and the affair is now for the first time, and that for the sake of illustration only, made known to the public. If I were to meet with such a heathen procession now, and under similar circumstances, I question if I could escape with my life. Apropos of the above is the Order in Council passed by Sir Henry Pottinger, whose views coincide wonderfully with those of General Cullen, about Missionaries and all that sort of thing. The Resident's communication is as follows:—

No. 479.—1854. To the Rev. C. Mault, Nagercoil. SIR,—I have the honour, by desire of the Madras Government, to transmit to you a copy of the 12th para. of a communication to me from the Government, strictly prohibiting all interference by the Members of the Missions in Travancore, in the contests between their converts and the local authorities, and which I request you will have the goodness to make generally known.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) W. CULLEN, Resident.
Resident's Office, on Circuit, Trichoor, 16th March, 1854.

Extract from the extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the Government of Fort Saint George. No. 82, dated 14th Feb., 1854.

12. The governor in Council thinks that the assumption of the missionaries to act as the patron of their converts and to advocate their cause when there is any contest between them and the local authorities is objectionable, and he accordingly directs that this practice be explicitly prohibited, and that the resident be desired to communicate this resolution both to the Dewan and the missionaries, and to act upon it himself in all instances where applications may be made to him personally in behalf of Christian converts. (True extract.) W. CULLEN, Resident.

The above order in Council, passed by Sir Henry Pottinger, was rescinded by Lord Harris, the successor of Sir Henry, but for all practical purposes it remains still the law with General Cullen, as he has long ago ceased to take any notice of any representations made to him by missionaries respecting the injustice and oppression practised upon native Christians by the subordinate magistrates and police of Travancore.

2. Caste here flourishes in perfection. With the exception of some four or five Europeans, who occupy influential positions, the whole executive power of the country, as well as every office down to the lowest peon, is in the hands of high caste men, and I leave you to judge how unchecked and irresponsible power in the hands of such men is likely to be wielded. Hitherto they have had full scope for its exercise and little has been said to them, and next to nothing said about them, to the public out of Travancore, so that scarcely any influence from without has been brought to bear on them. Not only are Government offices not to be desecrated by being held by any below the Soodra caste, but supplies of rice, ghee, butter milk, fruit and the like for the Palace, for the great public feasts to Bramins, for idols, and for those who attend on them, are furnished by that class alone. For all this certain privileges and immunities are enjoyed by them, and on the sole condition that they perform these and such like services to the State. As it is in their power "to stop supplies," they are of course both feared and petted. They are the chief landholders in the country, and till lately all classes below that of the Shanars, and one section of that also, were legally, and in most cases, actually their bondslaves.

3. When His Highness, the present Rajah, ascended the Musnad, a petition was presented to him through the Resident, by all the Protestant Missionaries in Travancore, for the emancipation of the slaves. They received an answer to the effect that such a sweeping measure could not for a moment be entertained. Influences however far beyond the seas, of which the Travancoreans generally have no more idea than of the "sweet

influences of the Pleiades," were brought into play, and the result was a proclamation in 1855, abolishing slavery. This proclamation, like many other things in India, was the immediate offspring of fear on the part of the Government, fear of the displeasure of the E. I. Company roused to action on the subject by the fear of public sentiment in England. The Soodras and other slave-owners were not consulted, of course, in the affair, and loud and angry have been their complaints of the measure ever since. Their disappointed feelings find vent every now and then when any special service to the State is demanded of them. Not being able to obtain from the Government a repeal of that proclamation—the reason for the refusal being quite beyond their comprehension—they seek compensation in some other way. Fortunate for their cause, as they deem it, the Queen's proclamation was lately read in public at Trevandram. Like a drowning man catching at a straw, they seize a part of its contents and immediately begin to exclaim, "The Queen will take no more countries; the Queen is angry with the Company for taking away the countries of Maharajahs, encouraging their friends the missionaries to settle in the country, and compelling the Hindoos to become Christians. The Ponnū Savni (Golden God, His Highness the Rajah) has now all the power restored to him which the Company unjustly took away from him, and the Governor came the other day to deliver up to him all his former authority. The Queen is the great enemy of the Company, and has sent her army to destroy the English, who have all been killed in the north. The Queen hates the religion of the Company, commands that no Hindoos shall become Christians, and will punish with death any of her servants who interfere with our religion. Why, then, do the missionaries still remain among us? They are acting contrary to the Queen's proclamation; we must drive them away, and punish all who have joined them." Such are the reports brought to me of the construction put upon Her Majesty's Proclamation by the Soodras. My informants are intelligent men, who converse with Soodras and hear from their lips their own version of the Queen's sentiments.

4. Deeming the present a fit opportunity to wring from the Government some concession in their own favour, and the Government nothing loth to gratify them when it can do so consistently with its own laws, they have succeeded in getting a proclamation made rescinding an ancient law which establishes a distinction in dress. Part of the proclamation runs thus:—

"No. 1328. Police.—A proclamation made to all castes of people.

"I am informed that some Shanar women, contrary to the custom hitherto prevailing are in the habit of covering their bosoms, and that consequently disturbances are ready to break out, between the Shanars and Soodras and other high caste people. As it is not just to act at variance with a long established custom, but with the sanction of the Sircar, such innovations will certainly be visited with just punishment. The Shanars should duly consider this matter and so accordingly.

"Dewan, Mathava Rayar Appathura Ayan Mekodoo, 14th Markaly, 1034 (27th December, 1853).

5. Having thus procured as they say authority from his Highness "to put down the Shanars and all other low caste people" they proceed to the public markets, highways, and Shanar villages, and seize, beat, and abuse men and women of the Shanar class, tear off their upper cloth, plunder and burn their houses, as well as the chapels and schoolrooms of the mission. Eleven chapels and schoolrooms have thus already been burnt, and the bungalows of the missionaries as well as their lives are threatened. This violent opposition, which in its first outburst, at the beginning of the year, was directed against all Shanars, whether Roman Catholic, Protestant, or Heathen, has now become more decidedly antichristian. Our catechists and schoolmasters, always objects of aversion to the lower grades of Government officials, are now apprehended by them, have their coats and headress torn off sometimes into shreds, are beaten, imprisoned, secured, hands and feet, in the stocks, reviled and in other ways insulted and degraded. The more intelligent and zealous among them have for years been marked men by the Government officials in their several neighbourhoods, and now that the day of vengeance is come, they are experiencing the truth of what they often read:—"All that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution."

6. All this must, of course, have some show of reason. Hence the Soodras and lower grades of Government officials who are of the same caste, play into each other's hands. The former concoct and the latter receive, the most ridiculous charges against the catechists and others, such as that "they intend going to Tinneveli and bring two or three thousand Shanars to burn the Soodras' houses; that they were seen coming in large numbers with the intent of plundering their bazars, that they are highway robbers running away with the fish, fruit, oil, &c., which were being brought to the markets, that they are fomenting an insurrection against the Government," and when every other invention fails, that "they insult the Government servants," by which is meant that they have been spoken to by them on the subject of religion, and have had Christian books offered them. When these complaints are lodged at the various police stations, peons are despatched to apprehend the parties accused. Sundays are now favourite days for this amusement, as the people then assembling are easily caught. Our chapels are entered by them, our religion reviled, and our congregations scattered. Besides those rendered useless by having been burnt, several more of our chapels are virtually closed, as the catechists have fled and are concealing themselves in obscure villages from their pursuers.

7. Strange to say, these charges are being examined into with all the show of magisterial gravity. But do the higher officials honestly believe in the truth of them? If not, why do they continue to examine them. Why not

dismiss the prisoners at once? Let high caste arrogance, heathenism, and hatred to the Gospel furnish the reply. If they do believe in them, let them show that the Soodras with their version of the Queen's proclamation on their lips, and the Dewan's proclamation in their hands, are actuated by no other motive than self-defence and the maintenance of the public peace. Let them furnish some solution of the difficulty which must force itself on the minds that so many catechists and others have in one week become the enemies of society and the perpetrators of so many crimes. Let them point to one overt act against the public peace which has been proved against them, one Soodra's house which they have burnt, one Soodra's tope which they have denuded of its fruit, or one bazaar which they have plundered. The real offence against the laws of the country which the Soodras can prove against the Shanars, and which they have assumed the power to punish, is the wearing of the upper cloth by the women, and the wearing of either the cloth or jacket by the men.

Allow me here to observe that the ancient laws of Travancore prescribe for each caste its peculiar style of dress, of jewels, of sandals, of umbrellas, of houses, of employment, and of duties to the state. The style of dress prescribed to the Shanar and all other inferior classes of people, is a coarse cloth tied round, but no higher than the waist, and to hang no lower than the knee, and to be worn alike by men and women. If the men desire a headdress, it must be a cadjan leaf bound round like a fillet and tied behind. These laws, though still observed to a very visible extent by all classes, yet for many years past have been allowed to be disregarded to some extent by large bodies of the "lower orders," and may for any pretext that suits the Government be revived at any time, as the law on dress is at present.

9. The missionaries have not at any time encouraged the Shanar women to wear the upper cloth. The reason for this is that the women require no encouragement, modesty and the love of decency being a sufficient inducement. There are those who maintain that there is no necessity for Shanar women to wear the upper cloth as they are allowed by Government to wear a jacket. But this allowance is no argument against the necessity of the upper cloth, as the jacket is not a convenient garment, and cannot be made by the majority of them, as they have neither scissors nor needles. At best it makes them look like gawky girls, and is regarded as a badge of degradation. It suits them well, however, out of doors, as a full dress when covered with the upper cloth. Their love of decency, and their not having been interfered with for many years, accounts for the practice of the Christian women covering their persons. The same feeling and the same noninterference account for it also among the heathen Shanar women, to which must be added the custom of wearing it unmolested by hundreds of the latter, for six months in the year, in the province of Tinneveli. Though the liberty of wearing a jacket was conceded by the Government years ago to the Christian women, the present tyranny of high caste prejudice will not allow them even this. It is torn off their persons, and they are told that they must have nothing above the waist. You will see that this is also the intention of the Government, for no exemption is made in the Dewan's proclamation in favour of Christians, and no allusions to former proclamations in reference to their wearing the jacket; the complaint is against Shanar women who cover their bosoms. It is too bad that Christian women who can afford to dress with decorum, who wish to do so, and who have been for years in the habit of doing so, should now be compelled to return to a state of barbarism, and that merely to gratify the caste vanity of those who hate the Gospel with all its civilizing effects. Hundreds of these women are educated, and scores of them obtain their livelihood by making "pillow lace," which has become celebrated in India, is worn by ladies of the highest rank, and procured a Bronze Medal from the Great Exhibition of 1851, and a subsequent one from the Madras Exhibition. I commend these women to the kind consideration and Christian sympathy of ladies in England, who rejoice at their mental, moral, and social elevation, and would plead on their behalf with those ladies that they would advocate their cause, and aid in procuring for them from high quarters full liberty to dress in such a manner as befits the modesty and decorum enjoined and promoted by the Gospel which they have embraced.

10. At the commencement of the present disturbance the Rev. Messrs. Russell, Abbs, and Baylis, waited on the resident to request his interference for its immediate suppression, and for the protection of Christian people against the wrongs inflicted on them. The interview, however, as might have been expected, has produced no good results. They were told that "the Shanar women were violating a law of the country in wearing the upper cloth, that they have only themselves to blame and must bear the consequence." To whom then are the poor people to look for succour, and how long and to what extent shall their oppressors be allowed to triumph over them? There is no one in Travancore to reach out the hand to help them. All that the missionaries can do is to write on their behalf. This they have done, but to no good effect. The resident sends copies of their letters to the Dewan and there the matter rests as far as he is concerned. Their letters, except in rare instances, do not meet with the common civility of acknowledgement. In the present state of affairs the first thing required is an absolute prohibition, for a while, of all prosecutions, and the appointment by the Madras Government of an European magistrate to examine into the whole affair. This done, and to prevent the recurrence in future of such disgraceful scenes, let Englishmen be appointed as heads of police throughout the country, and the Appeal Court be presided over by an English judge, with authority

receive complaints for all and against all, not excluding Government officials. Neither nature nor fortune, Mr. Editor, has designed me for a politician, so I cannot pretend even to suggest a remedy for the political and social disorganisation of the country; yet I cannot help thinking that the infusion of European blood into the body politic would produce a more healthy and vigorous action. As for the social aspect of the question, what is required, and what must be obtained, is full liberty to the Christian population with regard to dress and all matters connected with their advancing civilisation, or in other words, the same liberty in these respects as the Christians enjoy in the neighbouring territory of Tinneveli. Surely the Queen's proclamation guarantees so much to them, if rightly interpreted in the light of English law and English liberty. But who is there here to protect their rights, and to see to it that they are not robbed of them by a combination of high caste prejudice and mob violence?

11. The missionaries in Travancore have more than enough to do to maintain their equanimity, and verily their "patience hath her perfect work." We are often jaded in body and mind whilst contending with the oppression, injustice and cruelty committed by officials, who purchase office and "make hay while the sun shines." We have hitherto borne the whole in silence, hoping and hoping on that matters would improve, but our hopes in this respect are disappointed, and our patience nearly exhausted. The state of things is becoming more hopeless year by year. The resident himself acknowledges that the country is in a worse condition now than it was years ago, when he first entered on his appointment. We are aware that it is the general lot of complainers to get into bad odour. This has deterred us in some measure from making our complaints to be heard by the public at large. At the same time we are more and more convinced that our policy of keeping silent has effected no good. Therefore we say, let those who will blame us, if from this time forth we "cry aloud and spare not." Were it not for the success which God has been pleased to grant us, I for one would have left Travancore years ago, and sought some other field of labour less cumbered with thorns and briars and less infested with reptiles. To leave now, however, is morally impossible. To do so would be, humanly speaking, to expose the Christian population to certain destruction. They would have no more chance of safety than a flock of unprotected sheep in sight of a hungry pack of wolves. But let them, under the shield of British protection, be defended from oppression, and civil and religious rights granted them, and with the blessing from above, they will progress in civilization and grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

Yours truly,
Santhapooram, near Nagercoil, EBEN. LEWIS.
May 7th, 1859.

LATEST INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

It is stated, in the *Calcutta Phoenix* of June 3, that the conduct of the dissatisfied European soldiers has been excellent, and at most stations they were foremost in doing honour to her Majesty's birthday. They now "quietly await the result of an appeal to Parliament.

On the 24th of May the Governor-General held his first levee as Viceroy of India. The Bishop of Calcutta, with the archdeacon and the clergy of the metropolis, read an address to the Queen, congratulating her Majesty on the pacification of the country, and expressing "the views of the clergy upon the relation of the government of this country to its subjects in a religious point of view. The bishop then congratulated Lord Canning on the honours with which his labours had been recently rewarded, and hoped that he might long live to enjoy them. The Governor-General, in reply, stated that the address should be duly forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, and thanking the clergy for the congratulations addressed to himself and his government, concluded with an expression of gratitude for the "steady introduction of peace over the whole of the vast empire." In the evening there was a ball at Government House.

The *Phoenix* says Lord Canning intends to leave Calcutta in September next for a tour in the north-west provinces.

The *Englishman* is informed that the Governor-General in Council has refused to allow missionaries to visit native jails at stated hours, unless sent for by any native. To act otherwise would be "to turn the machinery of justice and civil government to religious purposes," and cause it to be said that we have "under the pretence of administering justice, made it a method of conversion."

The *Englishman* estimates the Patna opium crop this season at 18,000 chests.

The Calcutta volunteer guards, have been disbanded, and the Governor-General, on the 1st inst., addressed a complimentary letter to the Consul-General of the United States at Calcutta, conveying the thanks of Government for the assistance rendered by the American residents. The disbandment was not looked upon with satisfaction by the European inhabitants.

FINE ARTS.

THE second report on the National Portrait Gallery has been issued. It appears that within the last year some important changes, dictated by experience, have been imported into the rules by which the trustees are governed.

These now stand as follow:—1. The trustees, in either making purchases or receiving presents, will look to the celebrity of the person represented rather than to the merit of the artist. They will attempt to estimate that celebrity without any bias to any political or religious party. Nor will they consider great faults and errors, even though admitted on all sides, as any sufficient ground for excluding any portrait which may be valuable as illustrating the civil, ecclesiastical, or literary history of the country. 2. No portrait of any person still living, except only of the reigning Sovereign, and of his or her Consort, shall be admitted. 3. No portrait of any person deceased less than ten years shall be admitted, unless all the trustees in the kingdom, and not incapacitated by illness, shall either at a meeting, or by letter, signify their approbation. 4. No portrait shall be admitted by donation, unless three-fourths, at least, of the trustees present at a meeting shall approve it. 5. No modern copy of an original portrait shall be admitted. 6. The number of three shall be a quorum at any meeting of the trustees.

In the first report the trustees gave the list of thirteen donations as offered and accepted. Up to the present time that list may be continued as follows:—14. General Wolfe, 1723—1759; James Stuart, surnamed "Athenian Stuart," 1713—1788; William Petty, Earl of Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, 1737—1805; Admiral Boscawen, 1711—1716; the Right Hon. Sir James Macintosh, 1765—1832 (painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, presented by R. J. Macintosh, Esq., June, 1858); Robert Burns, 1759—1796; John Kemble, 1757—1823; Mrs. Siddons, 1755—1832; John Keats, 1795—1821; President Forbes of Culloden, 1683—1747; Dr. Edward Jenner, 1749—1823; Dr. Nathaniel Hooke, died 1764; Sir Charles Bell, 1774—1842. But besides these donations, each of a single portrait, the trustees desire specially to mention another, in which many portraits are comprised. Her Majesty's Government have offered to the collection, and the trustees have with thanks accepted, the great picture of the House of Commons at the opening of the first reformed Parliament, in January, 1833, as painted by Sir George Hayter, and as recently secured to the nation by a vote of the House of Commons. This picture, which, exclusive of the frame, measures seventeen feet by ten, contains nearly four hundred portraits, including, with the strangers represented at the bar, all the principal statesmen of the time, and cannot fail, when exhibited in a good situation, to attract great public interest. The trustees have only to regret that the very limited space of their temporary and far from convenient apartments has precluded the immediate reception of this valuable picture, which, therefore, although in due form accepted, remains for the present, at their own request, in the charge of her Majesty's Government. The purchases made up to May, 1858, were stated in the last report of trustees as amounting to twenty-two. They have now increased to forty-four.

It will be seen from the preceding statements that the portraits now in charge of the trustees, whether by gift or purchase, and ranged on the walls of the temporary apartments assigned to them at 29, Great George-street, Westminster, are now seventy in number. But from the very inadequate accommodation which those apartments afford, it has been found impossible in the arrangements of the pictures to attempt any kind of classification or chronological order.

Under all the circumstances enumerated, the trustees flatter themselves that the Administration and the Parliament may deem their progress satisfactory, and may be disposed to continue their liberal support to this undertaking by the yearly grant of 2,000*l*.

That literature and the fine arts do not always go hand in hand, may be proved now by the pedestal of Lord Clive's statue in Whitehall. On the side towards the street there are three inscriptions:—1. By Baron Marochetti, sculptor. 2. To be erected by subscription. 3. Erected by order of a committee of subscribers. We can only imagine that these legends were inscribed at different times; and such is, we believe, the case, with a view to satisfy public curiosity.

Mr. MacIise's splendid cartoon, forty-three feet by twelve, for a picture of Wellington and Blücher at La Belle Alliance, is now on show, to the members of the peer's house and other favoured individuals, in the Royal Gallery at the New Palace, Westminster, where it occupies the panel destined for the future fresco. The figures are, we understand, nearly of life-size, and comprise, besides the two

generals-in-chief, portraits of many eminent persons in the two staffs. The heroes are both mounted, their officers surround them; outside, again, are the German military band and a party of English troopers. Our correspondent states that exception can of course be taken to portions of the work. The authority for the slaughter going on in the back ground is certainly questionable. But the sleek and elegant turn-out of the horses, to which he also objects, need not, we are disposed to fancy, be an object of imagination. When men have ridden their best or favourite horses throughout a bloody battle, one of their first calls is for a fresh steed, not as a matter of vanity, but as a relief to the fatigued one. It is probable, then, that the English staff, at least, were fresh mounted as soon after the hour of victory had struck as at the meeting at La Belle Alliance; the well-groomed animals depicted are, therefore, excusable. The introduction of the ophicleide among the musical instruments which has been objected to, is sanctioned upon investigation—that instrument being, it appears, not by any means such a novelty in Prussia as in England.

THE DRAMA AND MUSIC.

At the OLYMPIC the fertile Mr. Tom Taylor has been fortunate enough to cap the still glittering success of his late production at the Haymarket with a new one, that of his "Payable on Demand." It is another Jew story. Mr. Robson is, of course, the Israelitish hero, *Reuben Goldschied*, torn by cupidity and natural affection; and he brings to the illustration of his part all the power he has applied before in similar cases, and which the well-informed reader can entirely appreciate without the aid of tepid suggestions from ourselves. Mr. H. Wigan's immense intelligence makes a feature of *Horatius Coclès Bricabrac*, a revolutionary and curiosity dealer; and Mr. G. Cooke is no less able as another of the former class. The love "business" is carried on satisfactorily by Mr. W. Gordon as *Victor de St. Cust*, an aristocrat whom the times have made music-master to the Jew's daughter, *Lina*, and Miss Wyndham as the young lady in question. This actress is, however, not strong enough for *Lina Goldschied*, the Jew's wife in the first act (twenty years before the second) whom she also impersonates; in this part we naturally looked for Mrs. Stirling, for whom, possibly, the author designed it, and for whom Miss Wyndham is not expected to be a substitute. Our fractious reader may thank atmospheric pressure, as well as our own well-worn and ever-true excuse, press of matter, for these meagre remarks. A résumé of the plot would take just one column; which is not at the service of the Royal Olympic Theatre this week. The drama is somewhat lengthy, and presents incidents of needless extravagance. The *mise en scène* is as perfect as was that of Mr. Collins' play, with which the season opened; and with so many strong endorsements as we have alluded to, the author's bill upon public approbation was of course paid on demand.

At the STRAND THEATRE we have been well pleased to greet the fair lessee, who has long been an invalid. We can hardly say less about "The School for Coquettes," a comedietta, composed of thrice-three-hundred-times-used good, old, respectable, washing, wearing, and lasting materials, thrown by a kaleidoscopic twist of the hand into a new and ephemeral form by Mr. Palgrave Simpson. Others may quarrel with it, if they will, for being old: we like it all the better. The "bran new and never acted" is certainly "bill stickers' license," but as the dramatic authors of the day are, according to themselves, all more or less *chiffonniers* (and certainly they do play the detective upon one another to admiration), we have long since ceased to put faith in mere announcements of theatrical novelties unsupported by affidavit. The author has it appears kept well in the old groove, and left the actors and actresses to put in the novelties if they can. Miss Swanborough, as *Lady Amaranth*, mistress of the art of coquetry, and Miss Oliver, as her pupil, *Lady Glenmorris*, who puts the precious lessons in practice (as in *corpore vili*) upon her spouse, *Sir Archibald Glenmorris* (Mr. Parselle), are both very charming. Mr. Parselle, Mr. Swanborough, and Mr. Bland are thoroughly effective in their parts, and all contribute to a neat ensemble quite worthy of this now elegant and popular little house. Mr. Byron, of "Maid and Maggie" celebrity, has produced here a felonious attempt upon the Lady of Lyons with intent—not to impair her now antique popularity, but to borrow lustre from her. The burlesque *Pauline Deschappelles* is Miss Oliver; Miss Charlotte Saunders is *Claude Melnotte*, and Mr. J. Clark, the rising and clever low comedian of this theatre, does *Beauséant*. The taste and talents of this trio are so well known, and have so often drawn forth our encomium, when alluding to their efforts in other burlesques. The make-up of the *Claude* and *Beauséant* as the Emperors Napoleon

I. and III. respectively is an amusing feature in the piece, and will no doubt aid the audacity and wit of the genial mis-adaptor to obtain a prosperous run for this last new-and-original-never-before-acted novelty.

At the HAYMARKET Mr. Buckstone takes his benefit this evening, and requires no novelty to make his friends and fervent admirers assemble to greet him right cordially. He does, however, give a new ballet on the occasion, and promises an address, which we shall duly record hereafter.

At the SURREY THEATRE, where Mr. Hermann Vezin (who is a specimen of that *rara avis*, an amateur who has made a hit as a professional) has recently been playing with success in leading characters, an engagement of Mr. Leigh Murray has strengthened the hands of the management. This highly-finished actor, whom we are rejoiced to see himself again, is taking a series of his best parts for benefits of the principal Surrey performers. On Tuesday and Thursday he appeared as *Raphael Duchatelet* in the thrilling drama of "The Marble Heart," and on Wednesday as *Faulconbridge* in Shakespeare's "King John," and received no warmer welcome than his artistic merits entitle him to, though more so, perhaps, than the transients are accustomed to award to other than indigenous artists.

At the ADELPHI the usual complexion of the bills has been varied by the introduction of Mr. and Mrs. Henri Drayton's "Drawing Room Opera." This order of entertainment is of limited capability, and its liability, therefore, to criticism shall be limited also. It is about as much like an opera as a drawing room charade, acted by Mr. Robson and Mrs. Sterling, would be like a comedy. It has an infinitesimal story, we believe, and a microscopic plot. Any thing more, indeed, would have been superfluous, for, gossamer as they were, we were too hot and indolent to unravel them. But the easy flowing strains of Mr. Loder, and the sparkling and brisk performance of Mr. and Mrs. Drayton, proved just the thing for the time and season. A duet, "Good Night," and the cabaletta, "Hope now brightly beaming," were much applauded; and the Drawing Room Opera was voted a success by a steaming house.

The grand concert of the ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC came off on Tuesday, when, with the exception of an overture (Don Quixote) by Mr. Macfarren, the programme contained no compositions by past or present students. The piece "de resistance," and admirably may it so be named, was a heavy selection from "L'eroe di Lancaster," by Lord Westmoreland. The principal parts were taken by Miss Palmer, Miss Banks, Miss Laura Baxter, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Allan Irving. Among the other items were Mr. Hullah's "Three Fishers," set to Mr. Kingsley's poem, and well sung, we need hardly say, by Miss Palmer; the lovely chorus, "Sancta Maria," from Meyerbeer's "Pardon de Ploermel;" Beethoven's choral fantasia for the pianoforte (Miss Lindley), and other classical pieces. But the hero of Lancaster overweighted all, and rolled them out to one flat paste of dullness.

The SURREY GARDENS have, we are most glad to see, again opened their doors; and ear-tickling takes place on week days as well as on Sundays in Mr. Horace Jones's beautiful music hall. Mr. Schallehn, some time leader of the famous brass band at the Crystal Palace, is the lessee and director. Concerts take place at 3 p.m., and again at night, with an orchestra of fifty and a chorus of two hundred performers. Nor, according to the announcements, are fireworks literal and musical to be wanting. The former are to take place nightly; the latter, i.e. Anna Bishop, Sims Reeves, and the London Madrigal Union, occasionally.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

We have no space this week to chronicle specially the success of concerts and great fountains. The opportunities offered by the present magnificent weather for seeing Sydenham Palace bright should be lost sight of by no one of sense or taste having time and means to dispose of. That which most interests us just at present, in relation to the Palace, is the contest for three vacancies in the Direction. The three gentlemen who go out are, we believe, three of the genuine old guinea-pig class—men of that class which will take infinite attendance fees and infinitesimal trouble; which will work for a few days at a pinch to make things look pleasant in anticipation of a general meeting; but which, from its general insufficiency, except at cash-books and ledgers, has made joint-stock management a byword and a scorn. One of these parties, we observe, cannot even take the trouble to be in the way at the election time; so his fellows, Messrs. Ionides and Ogilvy, plead for him. He is, they darkly hint, in the far north, on some mission of mercy or benevolence. That this does him great credit, they are sure; their circular says so; but for the life of them they cannot tell where the scene of

his labours is. He cannot join them in their address, it seems, because he has left no address of his own—a trackless, directionless director of such an establishment as the Crystal Palace! *C'est trop fort.* He and his colleagues, however, will be supported strongly by the old, or obstructive party, who worked the concern so ingeniously down hill, until the shareholders, after much stirring, rose en masse to look into their own affairs. Now, who are their opponents? One of the popular candidates—put forward by the enlightened faction—who, being determined to make dividends and to work for them, have gained their object once, and will do it again—is the largest stakeholder in the concern. Well and good. The next is a rich mechanical engineer, of world-wide renown, who can bring long purses and stout north-country sympathies. In his train, as well as a fund of technical knowledge of the deepest importance. Well and good. The third is essentially a people's candidate—a man who bore a prominent part in that organisation of the shareholders which has already so mightily profited them, and which, in fact, saved the affair from utter immediate ruin. As to his deserts, there can be no two opinions. The fight will be over before these lines are printed, and the industrialists, we hope, triumphant over the guinea-pigs. But, should fortune favour the wrong side this time, let us have at least the satisfaction of casting our mite into the losing scale: for the balance must be redressed hereafter.

MADAME TESSAUD'S—A very interesting addition has within a few days been made to the celebrated collection of curiosities in the Baker-street gallery; it is the figure of the remarkable victim of despotic government, Pœrio. This effigy of the Neapolitan patriot and statesman has not been obtained without considerable difficulty and at great cost; and certainly the energy and enterprise of the proprietor of the gallery are entitled to the remunerative patronage of the public. The effigy is remarkable for the felicity of portraiture, and for the peculiar character of the appearance of the original which it conveys. There is, moreover, a figure of Lord Palmerston recently placed amongst a group of statesmen and monarchs, which is a very faithful likeness of the veteran premier.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Moore's National Airs, No. 2. Longman and Co.
The National Magazine, Part 33. Kent and Co.
Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper, Part 10.
Cassell's Illustrated Family Bible, Part 2.
Cassell's Popular Natural History, Part 4. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.
The Journal of Psychological Medicine, New Series, No. 15. John Churchill.
The Constitutional Press. New Series. No. 4. Saunders and Otley.
The Westminster Review, No. 31. J. Chapman.
The Insurance Magazine, No. 36. E. and E. Layton.
The Eclectic for July. Judd and Glass.
Tait's Edinburgh Magazine, No. 307. Partridge and Co.
Le Follet, No. 154. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
Revue Britannique, No. 6, Juin, 1859. Paris: Au Bureau de la Revue, Rue Neuve, Saint Augustin, 60.
Revue Independent, Juillet, 1859. W. Jeffs.
The Edinburgh Review, No. 223. Longman & Co.
Bentley's Quarterly Review, No. 2. R. Bentley.
The Fool of Quality, or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland. 2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.
The Italian Campaigns of General Buonaparte, in 1796-7 and 1800. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Cousin Stella, or Conflict. 3 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.
To Cuba and Back: a Vacation Voyage. By R. H. Dana, Jun. Smith, Elder, and Co.
The Parent's Cabinet, No. 8. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Rifle Clubs and Volunteer Corps. By W. H. Russell. Routledge, Warne, and Co.
Idylls of the King. By Alfred Tennyson, D.C.L., Poet Laureate. Edward Moxon and Co.
Advanced Text-book of Geology. By David Page, F.G.S. 2nd edition. William Blackwood and Sons.
Gilbert Marlowe, and other Poems. Cambridge: Macmillan, and Co.
On Foreign Jurisdiction, and the Extradition of Criminals. J. W. Parker and Son.
Handy Book of the Law of Husband and Wife. Editham Wilson.
The City of the Dead, and other Poems. Robert Hardwicke.
The New Quarterly Review. No. 30. Robert Hardwicke.
Paul Morphy, the Chess Champion. William Lay.
The Comprehensive History of England. Parts 21 and 22. Blackie and Son.
The Official Illustrated Guide to the North Western Railway. By George Meason. W. H. Smith and Son, and A. Hall, Virtue and Co.
The Official Illustrated Guide to the Lancaster and Carlisle, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and Caledonian Railways. By George Meason. W. H. Smith and Son, and A. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

DRURY LANE—ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

LESSEE AND DIRECTOR, MR. E. T. SMITH.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The lessee, anxious that the million shall have an opportunity of hearing the first operatic artists in the world at

REDUCED PRICES.

respectfully announces to his friends and the public the Last Twelve Nights of the Season, commencing

MONDAY, JULY 18th,

When the Prices of Admission will be as follows:—

SECOND CIRCLE BOXES .. HALF-A-CROWN
PIT A FLORIN
LOWER GALLERY ONE SHILLING
UPPER GALLERY SIXPENCE

On these occasions the following eminent artists will appear,

PRIME DONNE.	BARITONI.
Madlle. Titiens	Signor Badiali
Madlle. Brambilla	Signor Castelli
Madlle. Vaneri	Signor Mercuri
Madlle. Dell'Anese	Signor Fagotti
Madlle. Guarducci	
TENORI.	BASSI.
Signor Giuglini	Signor Marini
Signor Belart	Signor Lanzoni
Signor L. Graziani	Signor Dinelli
Signor Corsi	Signor Violetti
Signor Mongini	

On MONDAY, July 18, postively the last appearance in London of Madlle. PICCOLOMINI, who will conclude her engagement at this theatre in Balfe's opera

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

(LA ZINGARA.)

PICCOLOMINI, GUARDUCCI, VIALETTI, and GIUGLINI.

Arlina, Madlle. Piccolomini; Regia, Madlle. Guarducci; The Count, Signor Fagotti; Devils-Hoot, Signor Vialetti; and Thaddeus, Signor Giuglini.

The increasing enthusiasm accorded to the magnificent performances of Madlle. Titiens in the rôle of Norma and to the Pollio of Signor Mongini, it will be repeated.

TUESDAY—NORMA.

TITIENS, BRAMBILLA, VIALETTI, and MONGINI.

Pollio, Signor Mongini; Oroveso, Signor Vialetti; Adalgisa, Madlle. Brambilla; Clotilde, Madlle. Dell'Anese; and Norma, Madlle. Titiens.

The demands for the repetition of Donizetti's opera, Lucretia Borgia, induces the director to announce it for the last time.

WEDNESDAY—LUCRETIA BORGIA.

TITIENS, BADIALI, and GIUGLINI.

Lucretia Borgia, Madlle. Titiens; Maffeo Orsini, Madlle. Guarducci; Il Duca, Signor Badiali; Gubetta, Signor Lanzoni; and Gennaro, Signor Giuglini.

The brilliant success which has attended Verdi's opera,

IL TROVATORE.

on each of its numerous representations, it will be performed, for the last time on THURSDAY.

TITIENS, BADIALI, and GIUGLINI.

Leonora, Madlle. Titiens; Azucena, Madlle. Guarducci; Ines Madlle. Dell'Anese; Il Conte di Luna, Signor Badiali; Fernando, Signor Lanzoni; and Maurice, Signor Giuglini. Musical Directors and Conductors, M. Benedict and Signor Arditi.

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

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessees—Messrs. F. ROBSON and W. S. EMDEN.

Monday, 18th, Wednesday, 20th, and during the week—Tuesday, 19th, for the Benefit of Mr. F. ROBSON—will be produced a new and original Comic Drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled, PAYABLE ON DEMAND. Principal characters, by Messrs. F. Robson, W. Gordon, G. Cooke, F. Vining, H. Wigan, Conway, H. Cooper, White, Franks, and Miss Wyndham.

After which a new and original Comedietta, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled NINE POINTS OF THE LAW. Characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Vining, H. Wigan, W. Gordon; Miss Cottrell, and Mrs. Stirling.

Commence at half-past 7.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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

Mr. F. Robson begs leave to announce his BENEFIT is fixed for TUESDAY, 19th JULY, 1859, on which occasion will be performed an entirely new and original Comedietta, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled NINE POINTS OF THE LAW. Characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Vining, H. Wigan, W. Gordon, Miss Cottrell, and Mrs. Stirling.

After which a new and original drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled PAYABLE ON DEMAND. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, W. Gordon, H. Wigan, G. Cooke, F. Vining, Conway, H. Cooper, Franks, White, and Miss Wyndham.

To conclude with (for this evening only) RETAINED FOR THE DEFENCE. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, G. Cooke, H. Wigan, H. Cooper, and Miss Cottrell.

Tickets and places to be obtained of Mr. O'Reilly, at the Box-office, from 11 till 5 o'clock.

Commence at half-past Seven.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

LAST TEN DAYS IN LONDON.

Open every night at 8, and Saturday afternoon at 3. Great success of the new song and chorus, "Nelly Gray," Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s.; which may be obtained at Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall, from 9 till 6.

On Friday next an attractive Entertainment, for the Benefit of Mr. W. Burton.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, July 23:— Monday, open at 9. Tuesday, 19th, open at 10. Great Annual Performance of the Handel Orchestra of the Six Thousand Children of the Metropolitan Charity Schools, also Display of the Great Fountains.

Thursday, open at 10. Crystal Palace Art Union Subscription Lists close.

Friday, open at 10. Excursion of members and friends of Hemel Hempstead Mechanics' Institution.

Admission on the above days, one Shilling; Children under twelve, Sixpence.

Wednesday, 20th, open at 10. Last Grand Concert of the Series, by the Artists of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

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. Concert. Admission, Five Shillings. Children under 12, Half-a-Crown.

Sunday, open at 130, 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 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 subscription receipt for the year. Subscribers are earnestly requested to make their selection of the Presentation Works immediately.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES.

By FREDERIC E. CHURCH (painter of the Great Fall, Niagara), is being exhibited daily, by Messrs. Day and Sons, Lithographers to the Queen, at the German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street. Admission One Shilling.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will shortly CLOSE, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from 9 till dusk. Admittance is Catalogue 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEKS OF MR. CHARLES KEAN AS MANAGER.

HENRY THE EIGHTH FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

On Monday and during the week (Wednesday excepted when the Theatre will be closed) will be presented DYING FOR LOVE, after which KING HENRY THE EIGHTH. Cardinal Wolsey, Mr. Charles Kean; Queen Catherine, Mrs. Charles Kean. To conclude with the Farce of IF THE CAP FITS. The performance will commence at 7 o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews every evening. On Monday, July 18th, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, to commence at seven, with the BALANCE OF COMFORT. Torrington, Mr. Howe; Mrs. Torrington, Miss Reynolds.

After which (seventeenth time) the New Comedy, THE CONTESTED ELECTION.

With (second time) HOW TO MAKE HOME HAPPY. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews.

Concluding with the New Ballet, by Mr. Leclercq, entitled HALLOWEEN, with a numerous Corps de Ballet.

Wednesday, July 20th, the BENEFIT OF MISS REYNOLDS, (nineteenth time) THE CONTESTED ELECTION.

After which (first time these fifteen years) KNOW YOUR OWN MIND. Lady Bell (first time) Miss Reynolds.

Concluding with the New Ballet. Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

PAUL JERRARD AND SON'S NEW FINE ART GALLERY.—Choice 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 Landscapes, 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.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

FIRST AND SECOND.—We think we are safe in saying that none of our readers would travel in a second-class railway-carriage, if they could have a first-class for the same fare, and equally safe in saying that as few would take a second-class article if they knew they could procure a first-class at the same price. Strange as it may seem we have it in our power to name one article which may be obtained on such terms, and that is none other than the celebrated Glenfield Patent Starch, which has been exclusively used in Her Majesty's Laundry for many years, and which has now come into such general use that the grocers find it more profitable to sell it than inferior articles even at the same price, owing to the demand for it being so very great. We can therefore congratulate our fair readers on the opportunity they now have of procuring the same Starch, as is used for getting up the Laces and Linens of Royalty, at about the same price as they would pay for the most common Starch made. We surely have good grounds for recommending this article to them seeing that the Queen's Laundress, with her great experience and after trying almost all other kinds, has pronounced it to be the finest Starch she ever used.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening, July 15th.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

EARL GRANVILLE said the Government were not in the possession of any further information with respect to the terms of peace that had been signed by France and Austria. He trusted that Lord Malmesbury would postpone his motion, as any discussion at present would be attended with great inconvenience.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said he would postpone his motion to a future day.

Lord BROUGHAM complained of the despotic manner in which the negotiations which led to the late war had been carried on.

The Earl of DERBY said Sardinia appeared to have been treated throughout the matter as a secondary party. It had been stated that peace had been signed between Austria and France; he should like to know whether peace had been signed between Sardinia and Austria. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Earl GRANVILLE said the only information received was, that a certain convention had been signed between the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of France, which would form the basis of peace.

Their lordships shortly afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHANNEL FLEET.

Lord W. GRAHAM asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Government had received any information respecting the formation of a large Channel fleet at Brest and Cherbourg, with gunboats and other means for embarking and disembarking troops; and if so, whether they had demanded any explanation from the French Government on the subject?

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had received information from her Majesty's consul at Brest, to the effect that there were no such preparations as those alluded to, and in the absence of any direct official information, he thought it would be better not to press the subject further.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

In reply to Mr. HORSMAN.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that no official communication had been made to the Government on the subject, but he was informed by the French Ambassador that the terms of the treaty were the same as those which had already been published.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

Lord ELCHO said that, as he had promised the other evening, he would withdraw his motion, but at the same time he would avail himself of the right which he reserved to himself of making an explanation of the motives that induced him to place this motion on the books of the House. The noble lord then proceeded to vindicate the conduct of the late Government in respect to the recent hostilities on the Continent.

[LEFT SPEAKING.]

THE PEACE.

A telegram from Vienna says, that the Emperor of Austria left Verona for Vienna on Thursday. Peace must be considered concluded, as neither ammunition nor reinforcements are now sent to Italy.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* (second edition) says:—"Despatches have reached Paris stating that the whole of Italy is greatly agitated. The Pope has sent for assistance, in the shape of troops, to the Emperor Napoleon and Francis Joseph.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* (second edition) says:—"The Emperor's proclamation to the army of Italy, which appears in to-day's *Moniteur*, has not much diminished the dissatisfaction of those who counted upon a complete fulfilment of the Imperial programme—the emancipation of Italy 'from the Alps to the Adriatic.' It was hardly worth while, they say, to sacrifice thousands of lives and spend so many millions, merely to give Lombardy to Victor Emmanuel. 'Italy shall be free to the Adriatic!' Each one asks his neighbour what the Emperor really did mean by this magnificent phrase? In a word, the discontented can see nothing fixed, nothing defined—and the only point they seem to agree upon is, that, whatever quality the Emperor Napoleon possesses, he has not on this occasion given proof of common sense.

"The proclamation was received, I have no hesitation in saying, with displeasure, and in some instances it was torn down. The conditions on which the war has been closed have produced a painful dissatisfaction in all classes who feel for the national honour of France."

SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE LEADER."
ONE GUINEA PER YEAR,
 UNSTAMPED, PREPAID.
 (Delivered Gratis.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

The Leader.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 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.

THE PEACE OF NAPOLEON.

In the year 1797 a great master of mendacity issued a proclamation to the citizens of St. Mark:—"Bonaparte to the Republic of Venice.—It is to deliver the finest country in Europe from the iron yoke of the proud House of Austria that the French army has braved obstacles the most difficult to surmount." Within four months this same Bonaparte signed the Treaty of Campo Formio, by which the ancient city of the Doges was unscrupulously annexed to the Crown of the Hapsburgs. "Italy shall be free from the Alps to the sea." So declared the imitator of his uncle, when entering upon the remarkable campaign which the Treaty of Villa Franca has treacherously and ingloriously closed. If Lombardy, in all its entirety, had been secured for Sardinia, with some guarantees of liberty for Tuscany, Venice, and the Papal States, although the promise of the third Napoleon would not have been strictly fulfilled, enough good would have been accomplished to stimulate gratitude and moderate criticism; but the proposal to leave Peschiera, Mantua, and Borgoforti in the hands of Austria, marks the transaction with the brand of perfidy and fraud. Lombardy is incapable of defence without these strongholds, and must be in constant danger while they are in possession of an enemy which has also Verona, Legnago, and the Venetian territory. The population of the Sardinian dominions, in 1857, was 5,167,542; that of Lombardy exceeds 3,000,000, and deducting the portion to be retained by Austria may be a little less. Thus, according to the new arrangement, Victor Emmanuel will only have 8,000,000 subjects, and his little kingdom will be commanded by vast fortresses in the hands of his unscrupulous and implacable foe. This cannot be called a settlement of the Sardinian and Lombard question. With respect to the rest of Italy, it is the introduction of confusion, not the establishment of stability, which Louis Napoleon has purchased with an outlay of from thirty to fifty millions sterling, and the sacrifice of thousands of his choicest troops. The Tuscans were invited to join in what promised to be a national movement, and their reward for answering to the call is to be remitted to their former master. Parma and Modena are likewise betrayed, and the Romagna, stirred up, with the consent of Louis Napoleon, by the Marquis d'Azeglio, receives the same bitter admonition to put no faith in the solemn professions of a man who destroyed the liberties of France before he pretended to set Italy free. Venice, although happily not implicated in the Napoleonic movements, has equal cause for complaint, and has received from the nephew the same

treachery which the uncle formerly meted out. She was again promised delivery from the iron yoke of the Hapsburgs; and instead of accomplishing his vow, her pretended liberator has added fresh rivets to her chains.

We must wait for the development of the scheme of an Italian confederation under the "honorary presidency of the Pope," before we can tell the precise amount of mischief it will entail; but it looks very much like the realisation of a long-cherished idea of Prince Metternich, by which he desired to enlarge and consolidate the ill-got and ill-used power of the Hapsburgs over the Italian race.

With so much of the movement as could be identified with the French nation we sympathised, and in judging the Napoleonic portion, we expected he would act with an intelligent view to his own interest and glory. In this we confess our disappointment, and we look to the exhibition of some ulterior schemes for the solution of an enigma which puzzles, if it does not absolutely defy, all attempts at comprehension. To barter the fruits of victory for the terms of defeat; to march over thousands of the mangled bodies of the bravest of his subjects to the very gates of these strongholds whose possession determines on which side the success of the contest lies, and then voluntarily to retire and leave them in the hands of a triumphant though defeated enemy—this is conduct which can hardly gratify the pride of the army, and which would seem little likely to uproot the Orleanism and republicanism which was known to infect its ranks. A war so concluded can neither conciliate the intellect nor the moral sentiments of France, but it will revive the hopes of all who desire to live under another form of government, and may sharpen the dagger of the conspirator, which a more honest conduct would have blunted and turned aside. The French nation may think it worth while to twine the laurels of Solferino with a hundred other wreaths of sanguinary renown, but the shame of Villa Franca they will permit their Emperor to consider exclusively his own. Falsehood appears not only a "Napoleonic idea," but a religion in which the strange dark hero of the *coup d'état* devoutly believes. A few hours before he developed his plot to overthrow the republic in France, he bewailed the distrust which had been manifested towards him, and complained of the calumnies which imputed to him desires for imperial power. In the same way, when the hour approached for betraying his allies at Villa Franca, he gave the most satisfactory assurances to Kossuth; and the day after he had signed the armistice sent cannon to the Hungarian legion, which was formed by his command.

That the compact with Francis Joseph contains terms not likely to be avowed, is a probable explanation of his extraordinary conduct, and Europe may see in the development of further designs, for what objects, and for what price the French Emperor has thrown fresh stains of duplicity upon the jewels of his crown, and reached a profounder depth in that gulph of perfidy which may be destined to swallow him up. England has dealt generously with him in this question: by emphatic declarations of neutrality, accompanied with good will for Italy, she gave a moral support to anything that might savour of honour and utility in his plans; and nowhere was there a heartier recognition of the valour and skill of his victorious troops; but the end has deceived everybody, for while unfolding unexpected mischief it has neither shown the lust of territorial aggrandizement, which some imputed, nor the good faith which others were led to expect. The whole thing has been a surprise; he has blindfolded his own ministers and hoodwinked those of foreign states; he has been his own general, his own diplomatist, his own trickster, and, it would astonish nobody if he should at last turn out to be his own undertaker. His uncle's treaty of Campo Formio was the prelude to the invasion of Egypt, and an historical incident known as the battle of the Nile; but no star that we are acquainted with will predict the consequences to which the nephew's treaty of Villa Franca will lead. The address to the French army may suggest an anticipation not calculated to promote the comfort of Prussia. As an excuse for abandoning the attack upon the fortress, it is alleged that the victorious march of the soldiery "was only stopped because the struggle was likely to assume proportions which

were no longer in relation to the interests which France had in this fearful war."

If, therefore, the army is discontented it can throw the blame upon Germany, and ask for its revenge upon the banks of the Rhine. Italy may have unwillingly purchased the sanction of Austria to some such scheme; and if the statement of the *Daily News* correspondent proves correct, the haughty court of Vienna is prepared to cement its new-born friendship for the *parvenu* by receiving him as a favoured guest, and by permitting the nephew to repose in the palace of Schonbrunn, in the room where his uncle slept.

MIDDLE CLASS MEMBERS.

A good platform grievance of the school of orators, presided over by the honourable member for Birmingham, consists in telling how many peers go to the formation of a cabinet, and how many of their uncles, cousins, and grandfathers sit by family interest for decomposing boroughs. Sometimes the charge against the aristocracy is varied by showing how admirably Horse Guards spectacles, as worn by Sir Charles Yorke and successive commanders-in-chief, are adapted to the magnification of any military merit that can be detected in members or relations of the privileged class, or how readily the golden gates of diplomatic appointment revolve upon their hinges before the "open Sesame" of rank or birth. We freely admit that the monopoly of high place and power by one small section of the community is a serious evil that demands eradication, but a glance over the parliamentary debates at the supply voting period of the session will suffice to show that it is rather the middle class than the aristocracy that deserves the blame. Lord Tom Noddy will no more give up his position to Mr. Brown, the spinner, if he can help it, than Brown will cede the management of his wheels and chimneys to the labourers whom he employs. It may not flatter the pride of the middle class to tell them that they must gain political power by working for it, but it is a truth, which everyday's experience proves.

Mr. Bright is justified in complaining of the small result that follows the labours of select committees, but when he adds, "with this conviction I have uniformly abstained from serving," he seems to be unconscious that he is doing his best to perpetuate the misfortune he deplures. There are a large number of middle-class M.P.'s who sit patiently through weary hours of parliamentary speech-making, who vote at multitudes of divisions, and thereby delude themselves and their constituents with the idea that they are model senators and veritable pillars of the State. Pillars of the State they may be, in one sense, for they are excellent supporters of the "system" which can drift into war, starve an army, and victimise a fleet. They do not take the trouble to know the right thing at the right time; there are no questions upon which they are authorities, and it seldom enters into their imaginations to combine their labours for any beneficial object. There are specific services which the habits and training of middle class members fit them to render, and which, with singular perversity, they never attempt. Good book-keeping, accurate statements, clear specifications, correct balance-sheets—these are everyday elements of success in the counting-house or the factory; and although merchants and mill-owners may be numbered by the score among our honourable M.P.'s, they do not take the smallest pains to procure any one of these *desiderata* in the arrangement of our national concerns.

On Monday the House of Commons was occupied with the Navy Estimates, and dashed away into votes which, when completed, will amount to nearly thirteen millions, as though the finest fun in the world was playing at ducks and drakes with the national money. Mr. Williams had given notice of moving for a select committee on Navy Estimates, but the hopeless state of the House induced him to content himself with throwing out the idea, adducing sundry illustrations in proof of its importance. It appears that the cost of wages in shipbuilding is estimated upon no intelligible principles, and that the rates vary immensely in different dockyards; and that money voted for a variety of other purposes finds its way into naval expenditure without any knowledge or sanction of the House of Commons until the fact has taken place. Every year the House of Commons votes whatever Navy Estimates the Government of the

day demands, without giving a moment's consideration to the important question of what the country has got in return for the outlay sanctioned in the previous year. The process of business on Monday was a good illustration of the comfortable way in which these things are managed. Mr. Williams' remarks were sufficiently important to form the subject of a leading article in the *Times*—a journal not particularly favourable to the honourable gentleman's views—but they did not provoke any inquiry among his fellow guardians of the public purse. Presently came a vote of 3,000*l.* for more clerks of the Navy Departments. Nearly every speaker objected to this extra outlay, and pictured the Somerset House and Admiralty divisions of the Administration as constituting a "Circumlocution Office," in which writings were multiplied to the confusion and hindrance of business; but the honourable House was of Mr. Bentinck's opinion—"the number of clerks was enormous and absurd, but he did not wish to effect this reduction now."

When the vote for 100,000*l.* for volunteer seamen was brought forward it was agreed to in the same way by persons who thought it a mistake, and the usual dryness of such discussions was relieved by Sir C. Napier, whose style of remark was better adapted to the third bottle and the festive board than to the serious locality of a Committee of Supply. The gallant admiral is not like the old woman in the nursery rhyme, "who lived upon nothing but victuals and drink"—he is never happy unless he is intoxicating the country and himself with flowing jorums of war's alarms. In this instance, he assailed Admiral Walcott with a vigour that would have done wonders in the Russian war. "Did the gallant admiral mean to tell him that in case of war he could lay his hand upon the 180,000 seamen scattered all over the world?" The gallant admiral "would lay his life on it." Then came another attack—"Would the gallant admiral tell him that the pensioners could fight?" "Yes, I will," was the rejoinder; to which "Rubbish," uttered among roars of laughter, was the unparliamentary reply. In a discussion about "extra hands," Mr. Corry informed the House that there was not timber enough to employ them; that only 53,000 loads could possibly be obtained, while 60,000 loads were wanted. Here is a pretty confession for a great naval power with the uncut forests of the world at its command, and millions of serviceable trees in its own possessions left to waste their timbers as well as their sweetness on the desert air. Then came a talk about anchors. Mr. Lindsay, with vexatious curiosity, wanted to know why the Admiralty paid 70*l.* a ton for anchors that other folks bought at 30*l.* Sir Charles Napier declared the amount of capital laying waste in anchors was "extraordinary," and that for years "forests of anchors had been accumulating in our ports." Sir Charles likewise mentioned a system at Portsmouth of making boats rotten as quickly as possible, by wetting them one tide and exposing them to the sun during the next. With reference to coals, Mr. Bruce declared that the Government purchased the worst articles at the dearest rate. Throughout these animadversions the voting process went on most jauntily, the money being given as freely as if every speaker had brought his tribute of praise.

Now it strikes an outsider that this sort of thing can only be described by the British word "humbug." If the various speakers believe what they say, is it not a gross breach of trust for them to consent that nearly thirteen millions of money shall be handed over to an administration, which they believe to be so unsound, and that they should do this without a single effort to make it better. They must know perfectly well that a few desultory observations, made once a year at the moment of consenting to the votes demanded, are practically worthless, and it is remarkable that the Manchester school, who are the great grumblers about army and navy expenditure, never give the slightest assistance to solve the real difficulty of how to maintain the necessary armaments at a diminished cost. If the members belonging to the middle-class will do no better than this, why should the aristocracy surrender more power into their hands?

WANT OF SEAMEN.

The old evil has again surged to the surface. There are alarms at the Admiralty, piteous declamations in

Parliament, and whinings in the press, because the navy cannot get seamen. Fine uniforms, numerous badges of good conduct, crosses of honour, improvements in wages and food, the creation of many petty dignities, very respectable pensions, berths in the coast-guard, and now a large bounty, have all failed to tempt seamen to enter her Majesty's service. They won't go. Now, as when Smollett wrote "Roderick Random;" now, as when these men took away the merchant ships and fled to Holland; now, as when there were prowling man-stealers in every part, called press-gangs, there is a want of seamen for the navy; there is, at the same time, amongst many leading persons, a dread of invasion, and a fear of defeat and conquest, all for want of seamen. This is only a righteous retribution. It is the natural and necessary consequence of that enormous and long-continued state-crime, impressment. Ages ago, Government, ignorant, imbecile, and despotic, from a habit of brutality, or in some paroxysm of terror, seized on the men it wanted, bound them, and carried them away into slavery in a man-of-war, where, like negroes, they were flogged if they did not work quickly. It kept them as long as it required their services, and then discharged them, often penniless, and often maimed, to sing through the streets their piteous songs, "Oh, protect the hardy tar!" &c. From the brutal conduct of the Government the whole seafaring population came to look on the navy with terror. Magistrates thought it a sufficient punishment for criminals to send them into the navy. That noble service was degraded to a gaol, and made the bugaboo of every child in the sea-ports. Mothers dreaded nothing so much as that their boys should go to sea and be caught by the press-gang. So sea-going was brought into disrepute—as far as it was possible to bring such a necessary and cheerful occupation into disrepute—by the acts of men in power. The mercantile marine, in consequence, never got an abundance of the best men; and service in the Royal Navy for at least a century, till the close of the war in 1815, was intensely hated by the seafaring population.

All these facts were perfectly well known before that war came to an end; and, crowned as it was by naval victories, before its close the true character of the system was illustrated by the capture of three of our frigates by American ships chiefly manned by British-born seamen. Even this striking illustration failed to awaken the Government to the consequences of its own crime; and it not only never explicitly renounced impressment, as it was advised; it clung to it, and clings to it to this day, and has only lately embodied it into Acts of Parliament (5 & 6 Will. IV., cap. 25, and 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 60) as one of the best prerogatives of the Crown.

Dependent now on the middle classes, if not composed of them, the Government, which puts a stop to other persons carrying on the slave trade, still formally claims the power, like the Plantagenets, of stealing the seamen and forcing them to serve it. Relying on this old barbarity, as it always has relied, it has not taken since 1815 any adequate measures to restore the navy to the good opinion of the seafaring population and provide it with seamen. Though the Government may have stood still or gone backward, society has not; and from its progress impressment and every other species of coercion to secure the services of men has become impracticable.

All parties agree in this. "Impressment," Mr. Engledue, an old salt, told the Commissioners for Inquiring into Manning the Navy, "would now be resisted to the back-bone. The men would die rather than submit to it. You would have a revolution in every sea-port town." Even the men whose brains, like those of Mr. Cardwell, the prime epitome of well-dressed, respectable, official formalism, seem composed of convolutions of red tape, admit that the old "system of impressment is a broken reed which will pierce the hand that leans on it." Nevertheless, even the Commissioners, of which he was one, still cherish it; and every successive Admiralty since 1815, still believing it to be an available resource, has grossly and scandalously neglected the means of making the naval service acceptable to the people. Every First Lord has done something in his own fiddle-faddle way to improve the naval service, but every one has steadfastly held fast to the old wrong, and has strictly maintained some of its most noxious consequences.

Flogging is the great cruelty used by planters to make slaves work. "I have seen," says Mr. Engledue, speaking of seamen in the Royal Navy, "a man called down from the yard and flogged, because he did not run up quick enough." Flogging then was used, and probably still is, immediately, to make seamen work quickly, like negroes. It was the accompaniment and necessary consequence of impressment. The stubborn or sulky spirit was to be flogged out of impressed men. Has the Admiralty put an end to flogging? No. Mr. Williams stated in the House of Commons, on Monday, from an official report, the fact that, in 1854, 35,479 lashes were inflicted on the backs of the honourable men in her Majesty's service, and that in one ship alone, the *Princess Royal*, 2,141 lashes were applied to the backs of fifty-three of the gallant defenders of the country in 1857. Far from banishing this old barbarity from the navy, every Admiralty has stoutly resisted all the attempts successively made by the late Mr. Hume and other members of Parliament to get rid of it. The practice, it was said, should not be given up; subordination and discipline could not be carried on without it. The men will not fly quick enough, perhaps, up the rigging, to suitsome smartmartinet, if they stand not in terror of the lash; and so the Admiralty, to this day, preserves the scourge on board her Majesty's ships—fit emblem of the slavery that exists there, and fit instrument for subduing the spirits of independent men. The fine discipline so much boasted of, and from which so much is expected, can be of no use without men; and how can the Admiralty, and how can the nation which permits the Admiralty to perpetrate this atrocity, expect that skilful seamen will go into the navy to be flogged because they do not move quick enough? The expectation is ill-founded; and as long as flogging, the companion of impressment, be honoured in the navy, volunteers worth having will never enter. We may cast to the wind all the excuses made for it, such as that respectable sailors require it to keep the vagrants in order, because its effects on the minds of those who have never served on board a man-of-war is the matter for consideration, not its effects on the minds of those who have served. To the former it is an object of abhorrence, and it must be abolished before respectable men will freely enter the service of the state.

A sentinel on duty—not in the field—is a policeman or a gaoler. This is a characteristic of the marines on board her Majesty's ships. They are excellent in battle; when not in battle they are the gaolers of the seamen. They were employed as auxiliaries to the officers to keep the stolen and outraged men obedient. Betwixt them and thorough-bred sailors, except when the battle raged, there has always been a death feud. Has any Admiralty removed from her Majesty's ships since the peace the red-coated sentinels, which designate them to be prisons? Quite the contrary, every Admiralty, thoroughly ignorant of what it ought to know, and besottedly attached to old customs, has kept up the marines, and has increased their numbers from 9,000 to 15,000. Wanting seamen the state hires and pays soldiers, and employs them to perpetuate the odious characteristic of gaols, which they give to men-of-war. Till the state takes a different course, and hires only seamen to serve on board ship, it will never get an abundance of volunteers.

Impressed men could never hope to be officers. The officers who impressed them and kept them in obedience were a different class. All the places of honour in the navy have long been reserved for gentry, who did not object to be the tyrants of the seamen. Has the Admiralty since 1815 altered this system? Quite the contrary. It has limited more than ever the superior situations to the aristocracy, and by specifying certain remarkable merits, which may enable a foremast man to become an officer, has made the distinction more broad and emphatic than before between the classes. It has relieved the young gentlemen, too, from corporal punishment, while it persists in subjecting the common seamen to the lash. It has also increased this favoured class as it has increased the marines; and now there are only 14 per cent. of the many admirals, 27 per cent. of the captains, 34 per cent. of the commanders, and 67 per cent. of the lieutenants on the active list of officers (which excludes all retired officers) actually employed. All the others, or 86, 73, 66,

33 per cent., respectively, of the whole, are paid and do nothing. Till this be altered, and all the superior places thrown open to all volunteers—till the distinction between the classes who serve her Majesty be annihilated, and till the State funds are appropriated to pay the seamen required and employed, not officers unemployed, the navy ought not to get, and will never get an abundance of seamen.

We have confined our remarks to a brief outline of the principal circumstances which prevent the navy from at all times finding, like every other employment in the community, as many candidates to enter it as it needs. The Admiralty—the heads of the navy, the red-tapists—will be unable to agree with our remarks. Their habits of thought are formed on the facts and principles of the old system; in their minds coercion is established as the foundation of naval discipline, and they cannot conceive, much less comprehend, and still less can they form a system compatible with principles of freedom. The public cannot reasonably have any hope of rational improvement from such men; there is no trace of it in the report of the Commissioners to inquire into Manning the Navy; and in this, as in all other cases, the public must dictate to the Admiralty what it should do, or what is right and necessary on this subject will never be done.

Before closing this article, we must express our strong dissent from a contemporary who, last week, referred the present want of seamen to the rapid extension of our trade and the great demand which the mercantile marine now makes for their services. Admitting the explanation to be reasonable, it is limited to the period since 1840, and leaves the want of seamen felt long before that year quite unexplained. After an elaborate statement of principles and a logical deduction therefrom, the *Economist* concluded, that in setting forth the increased demand for men in various employments since 1840, especially in the mercantile marine, it "had told the whole tale of the navy wanting men." Pushed to its proper consequences, our contemporary's doctrine, that "a certain portion of the people only is available for certain callings, and the portion devoted to the sea being absorbed by the mercantile marine leaves none for the Royal Navy," leads to the conclusion, contradicted by all experience, that the more extensive is the mercantile marine of a country the fewer seamen there will be for the navy. On the same principle, the more shipwrights, the more engineers, the more machine makers there are in the community employed by individuals, the fewer there will be at the command of the State. This reasoning overlooks the consideration that all these artisans are employed by means of capital, and that wherever they are in existence those who possess the means of hiring their services—which the State may have to any extent—can command them; the more there are of any such classes devoted to certain callings, the more of them the State may have when it needs them, and has funds to purchase their services. Last year it required additional shipwrights; it obtained 1,300 by an advertisement or two. The more seamen, then, the mercantile marine employs, the greater is the number which the State may obtain, if it treats the seamen fairly, justly, and honourably. We are amazingly surprised to find contrary arguments in the *Economist*, for that journal throws on free trade, because it is the means of extending employment for mercantile shipping, the odium of the country being inefficiently defended. Our contemporary may not have intended to defend the authorities which since 1815 have so scandalously neglected the proper measures for overcoming the repugnance of the seafaring population to the naval service; but in effect he does this. He finds in the effects of free trade the reasons of the navy wanting men, and so indirectly attributes to it the necessity which arbitrary and ignorant statesmen say justifies impressment.

THE DOG DAYS.

THE connection between the physical state of the atmosphere and the moral condition of the world is a subject to which too little attention has hitherto been devoted. Mr. Buckle, indeed, promises us that in the march of intellect, and the progress of the Buckleian faith, we shall be able to read the weather like an open book, and to declare therefrom the condition of the individuals subject to its

influence. Given the state of the thermometer and the specific gravity of the atmosphere, we shall be able to predict with mathematical certainty the variations in the increase of vice or virtue, the relative proportions between the numbers of the dissolute and the temperate. Failing, however, this perfect consummation, we are obliged to betake ourselves to empirical systems; and must, therefore, contribute our few vague observations on the effects of the recent extreme heat, as mere data for discovering the principles of weather-lore.

Political sages are bothering their heads as to the causes of the sudden peace. We are confounded on all sides by elaborate conceptions of intrigues, so mysterious that Machiavelli would have spent a lifetime in trying to understand them, and without success. To the unprejudiced material philosopher the solution of the problem is obvious. Peace was made because it was too hot to make war. As long as the rain and cool weather continued, the war went on with resistless fury. The moment the heat commenced the war collapsed. The sword was turned into a pruning-hook. The lion became a lamb, and the wolf put on his sheepskin. While it was cold there was war; when it grew hot there was peace; therefore the heat was the cause of the peace. "*Quod erat demonstrandum.*"

It was the heat that demolished the great Reform Bill. There was no particular reason that any one can assign why there should not have been a Reform Bill; on the contrary, there was every reason why there should be one, if it had not been for the heat. Some time or other, simultaneously with the dogdays, the passionate ardour, the wild desire for reform, which characterised the Liberal party, oozed away, dribbled off in drops, and finally spluttered out in a manner not altogether savoury. If any sceptic observes that the cold was contemporaneous with opposition, and the heat with office, we scorn the insinuation as unworthy of a philosopher.

The minor effects of the heat in political life are equally curious. Since the heat Mr. Roebuck has been positively inoffensive. Can it be there is a magic sympathy between the member for Sheffield and anything generally unpleasant? Does the prospect of humanity, groaning beneath the infliction of the heat, afford him so high a mental gratification that for once he is content to let things alone? The heat, too, has elevated Mr. Vernon Smith into the peerage. He was so dry and parched up that grave apprehensions were entertained of his setting fire to the House of Commons by giong off beneath the heat in sun-kindled combustion, and therefore, for safety's sake, was removed to the cooler atmosphere of the Upper House. The reason may appear far-fetched, but we have certainly not yet heard a better one. It is the heat, too, and nothing else, that has re-kindled the Protestant ardour of the Tory supporters of the late Ministry. If the Roman Catholic Relief Amendment Act had been brought forward a month ago, in cool weather, the result might have been different; but now the action of the heat is visible upon the resuscitated Orangemen. Tolerance is abused with a thermometer at a hundred and a Derby out of office.

In the theatrical world the extreme heat of the weather has produced three original dramas in instantaneous succession from one fertile brain. By the action of the same sun, three shirts of French linen have been unaccountably converted into English calico, the maker's stamp being obliterated in the process.

The real question which engages our mind is, what is to become of us if this weather is to last? Shall we all become vicious or remain virtuous? Will peace become war, or war peace; or will both be fused into a common mixture under the name of "armed neutrality?" Will Liberals become Tories, or Tories Liberals? Will anybody read books, or will any one go to theatres, or will the book writers have to form an audience for dramatic authors, on principles of mutual accommodation? And lastly, is it possible that the supply of refreshing beverages will ever keep equal to the demand?

* The quarrel between the Fire King and the Emperor of Fire must be due to the action of excessive heat, and the advertising column at Hyde Park Corner must have been conceived by an architect labouring beneath a "coup de soleil," and sanctioned by a board turpid with heat.

UNCLES AND NEPHEWS.

In every well-regulated country there exists some recognised method of removing troublesome relations. In Russia, they are deported to Siberia, and heard of no more. In Japan, they are dismissed by the process of the "happy release." In France, before the sad times of the revolution they were got rid of by *lettres de cachet*, and even now-a-days, if scandal lies not, the same object is attained by deportation to Cayenne or Lambessa. England, which stands in the vanguard of civilisation, is not behind other countries in this important respect. If we have no *lettres de cachet*, no Cayenne, and no happy release, we have our private lunatic asylums which answer the great purpose with equal efficacy. It must be an ill-regulated mind that can perceive any defect in our method. Does not the whole fabric of modern civilisation rest upon the idea of the family? Is not the family system the keystone of our social and religious polity? If in individual cases the enforcement of the family theory presses somewhat hardly upon the victims to this great principle, is that a cause of complaint? Has not every theory its involuntary martyrs?

It is with no wish of disparaging the family system, but simply of pointing out its practical operation, that we advert to the case of Mr. Philip Fletcher. This unfortunate young man is the only son of Mr. Charles Fletcher, a partner in the well-known house of "Alexander, Fletcher, and Co." The firm had the reputation of great wealth; and Mr. Fletcher was brought up as the sons of wealthy merchants are usually. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards at Oxford. With such tuition he had naturally acquired the tastes and habits of men of fortune. During the famous panic of 1847 the losses of "Alexander, Fletcher, and Co." amounted to the enormous sum of between 700,000*l.* and 800,000*l.* One of the partners, Mr. Fletcher's father, was sent out to India to protect the interests of the firm; but unfortunately died almost immediately on his arrival there. At a very early age, therefore, Mr. Philip Fletcher was left an orphan and a pauper. His father's share of the business was quite swallowed up by the losses of the last year. This fact, which is established on indubitable evidence, seemed at first incredible to the heir, who, from his father's will, made shortly before death, imagined himself to be the heir to at least 10,000*l.* Any one acquainted with partnership accounts can easily understand the difficulty of rendering them speedily, or of making them intelligible to persons who have no knowledge of business. Not unnaturally, therefore, young Fletcher conceived an impression that he was being defrauded out of his just rights by the surviving partners. It is hardly possible to conceive a more unfortunate position for a very young man to be placed in. Reduced from wealth to poverty; rendered dependent on the charity of relatives whom he distrusted; with every taste for spending money, and with no power of acquiring it; deluded by an idea that some day he might recover the wealth he conceived himself entitled to, is it to be wondered at if he turned out but ill?

The story of Mr. Fletcher's life is too common a one to need much dwelling on. The history of all prodigals is sad enough; but saddest of all is that of the poor prodigal who spends not his own but other people's substance in riotous living. Most families can fill up the picture for themselves; can guess how the lad took one situation after another, and lost them all; how there were constant applications for money, and never-ending difficulties; how dissipation was followed by drunkenness; and how the spendthrift sunk lower and lower in the social scale, beneath the notice of his respectable friends, until at last they turned their backs upon him, buttoned up their pockets, closed their doors, and prayed Heaven that he might disappear before he disgraced the family. This, of course, is their version of the story. Probably in this, as in all other cases, the version of the prodigal would be somewhat different. The same facts may be explained differently.

In addition to these features, which are common to the story of all spendthrifts, young Fletcher was guilty of the peculiar atrocity of having a grievance. However false the charge may be, it is decidedly unpleasant to have a relative constantly accusing you of fraud. Things got to such a pass, that, as Mr. Dombey's sister used to say, "An

effort must be made somewhere." If the poor young man was not mad, he ought to be mad; dissipation, and drunkenness, and destitution had rendered him subject to epileptic seizures. A doctor was called in and communicated with the family. It was resolved in a family council that a residence in a lunatic asylum was the best thing for the patient. Two doctors, who had no previous acquaintance with him, were found ready to declare that he was labouring under dangerous delusions. An uncle, who had not seen him for five years, signed the order for his commitment as nearest relative, and thereupon he was forcibly removed to a private madhouse. After three months' detention he happily succeeded in making his escape, eluded the pursuit of his keepers, and with the help of strangers, who took an interest in his case, brought an action against his uncle for illegally confining him. The action was compromised during the trial by an agreement that his uncle should allow him a hundred a year, on condition that he acquitted his relations of any charge of dishonesty, while they expressed their conviction that there never had been any ground for considering him insane.

For the interest of Mr. Fletcher and his family we doubt not that this was the wisest decision which could have been arrived at. For the interest of the public we could have wished the matter had been pushed further. To speak seriously which of us is safe from such a proceeding? You are a lucky man, indeed, if there is no act, or series of acts, in your private life which cannot be accounted for on any principle of sane reflection. You are fortunate if you have no eccentric habit, no peculiar gesture, which could be raked up against you as proof of oddness; and most of all, you are fortunate if you possess no kind relations, and no sympathizing kinsmen. If there be ever any question of our sanity, may Heaven preserve us from the judgment of our relatives. Such is the prayer of every sane person. Practically, any one of us, who enjoys the blessing of a considerate uncle, and is subject to the inspection of two ignorant and interested practitioners, may be imprisoned in a lunatic asylum, where it is the interest of the keeper to detain one indefinitely. If we demand publicity, we are told it would be so painful to the family. Our sympathies, unfortunately, are so ill directed, that they side with the prisoner inside the prison, and not with the injured relatives without.

COUNT D'AZEGLIO.

MASSIMO JAPPARELLI D'AZEGLIO, President of the Ministerial Council and Secretary of State to the King of Sardinia, is a man of rare and extraordinary ability, who may be said to succeed in everything he undertakes. His father filled the post of Sardinian Ambassador at the Court of Rome, and the residence of Massimo in that capital gave him the opportunity of cultivating his strongly-developed tastes for painting, poetry, and music. The versatility of his talent may be inferred from the following anecdote:—While still quite a lad he employed his leisure in writing a lyric drama, which, by way of experiment, he determined to set to music. Having succeeded in satisfying himself to a far greater extent than he anticipated, he was anxious to witness the effect of his double labour upon the public, and determined to exhibit it upon the stage. He accordingly painted suitable scenes, and on the day of representation the persevering youth, who had already received the compliments of his private friends upon his efforts as poet, composer and painter, took his place as first violinist, directed the orchestra in person, and shortly after, laying down his instrument, appeared upon the stage and took the principal part for the tenor voice. The authority from whom we quote declares that he succeeded admirably in each and all of these miscellaneous displays of artistic talent.

Upon the return of his father to Piedmont filial obedience compelled Massimo to enter the army. The military profession being, however, somewhat repugnant to his inclinations, he succeeded in overcoming the scruples of his family, and returned to Rome to study as an artist. Here, in the course of eight years, he achieved the reputation of the first modern landscape painter of Italy. From Rome he went to Milan, where he became acquainted with the celebrated Alessandro Manzoni, whose daughter he married. Intercourse with his intellectual father-in-law developed the literary powers of Azeglio, and he produced an historical romance,

"Ettore Fieramosca," which gave him a place in the world of letters only inferior to that of Manzoni. Its fervent patriotism and many allusions to the galling rule of Austria in Italy at once rendered him the object of admiration to the Liberal party, and of suspicion to the police. He could not remain in Lombardy, nor was Piedmont a safe country for him, notwithstanding that the King was known to entertain views similar to those he had expressed in his book. He settled in Tuscany for the next ten years, his pen remaining idle while he employed his pencil with undiminished success. At the end of that period he brought out another most spirited national romance, "Niccolo dei Lapi," and soon afterwards, at the beginning of 1846, his most celebrated pamphlet, "Degli Ultimi Casi de Romagna." The vigorous picture drawn in this small work of the corruptions prevalent in the Roman States, with which his long residence has rendered him familiar, made the most profound impression upon the Pope, Gregory XVI., the rulers of the other Italian States, and, indeed, upon every class throughout the Peninsula. His political opinions, as expressed in the *Casi*, may be designated as those of the school of Cesare Balbo, which received a vast accession of strength by the addition of the talented and practical Azeglio. A man of action, known not only by reputation, but personally throughout almost the whole length and breadth of Italy—well acquainted with the peculiar condition of all the States which he successively visited and inhabited for longer or shorter periods—endowed with high personal and moral courage, no one could be better adapted than he to effect the amalgamation of the various elements existing amongst patriotic and true-hearted men who were seeking by various means and in different places to improve the condition of their common country. After the publication of his pamphlet, but few spots of Italian soil remained upon which he could dwell in safety. Residence in Lombardo-Venetia was refused him; he was expelled from Tuscany; the gates of Rome were naturally closed against him; ingress to Naples was forbidden with the most inexorable policy to all Liberals. No retreat, therefore, remained but Piedmont, nor could he elsewhere hope to find circulation for his book. Here it was more than tolerated. Besides being offered for sale publicly it was for some time to be seen on the tables of the halls of public assembly. But this could not long continue, in consequence of the seizure of the book by Rome. Even in Piedmont its circulation became difficult without, however, being subject to the interference of the police, as in the rest of Italy. Pius IX., while still Cardinal Mastai, is said to have thoroughly acquainted himself with its contents, and, on becoming Pope, appeared resolved to profit by its warnings. He was, however, destined to exemplify that the Papal office is unsusceptible of improvement, and must be got rid of to be rendered harmless—a truth to which both Azeglio and his father-in-law seemed to be as insensible as the French Emperor's present policy now induces him to appear. Manzoni once greatly surprised a French diplomatist by insisting in private conversation that everything in Italy depended upon upholding the infallibility of the Pope. In his writings, of the period to which we are referring, Azeglio seems to have advocated similar views; but from his more recent productions we are inclined to believe that his sentiments are greatly modified, and that he would now be content to see the Pope a superior bishop and nothing more. We have little doubt that the Austro-Franco arrangement, which makes the Pope Honorary President of an Italian Confederation, will now be as distasteful as it would have been grateful to him earlier in life. By this time he must have learned that it can be little for the honour and prosperity of Italy in general, and Piedmont in particular, to be presided over by a clerical government. The struggles of Victor Emmanuel to maintain his tolerant rule as a constitutional sovereign in spite of priestcraft, in which struggles Azeglio, as his minister, has taken so large a share, must have practically proved to him that no greater enemy to Italy and Italians can exist than the Papacy, unless, indeed, it be that Emperor who has just put an end to the war by making Italy the triple slave of the Pope, Austria, and France. Most strange does it appear to Protestant lookers-on, who can distinctly trace many of the evils most loudly complained of by the Italians to the dominant religion of the country, that some of the most

intelligent and powerful Italian political writers should be blind to the enslaving and degrading consequences of Roman Catholic priestcraft with its inevitably retrogressive tendencies. The extension of the secular rule of the Pope over the whole Peninsula, as now spoken of, was the ardent desire of the patriotic Gioberti. He enthusiastically supported Papal supremacy, and expressed the most confident belief that it was alone through the Pope and the influence of the Catholic religion that Italy could be restored to power and happiness. This we had hoped was a delusion, which the events of the past ten years had almost sufficed to dissipate; but if Europe ratifies the agreement so unceremoniously made on Monday morning at Villafranca, another ten years may have to elapse before the principle on which it is founded is finally abandoned as false.

In 1848 Azeglio joined the Roman volunteers, and was foremost among the brave defenders of Vicenza. He was shortly after elected deputy to the Turin Parliament, and in 1849 became President of the Cabinet. As a politician he has ever acted with the most unswerving honour, boldness, and independence. His post, and that of his colleagues, has been one of no small difficulty, owing to the opposition made by the priestly party to the progressive policy upon which the King and his counsellors have been disposed to act. During the present war the Chevalier d'Azeglio has been appointed Commissary Extraordinary of Victor Emmanuel at Florence, and, more recently, Military General and Commissioner Extraordinary for the Roman States. His career has always been marked by noble disinterestedness, and Italy very justly assigns him a foremost place among the most honoured and consistent patriots.

Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE LEADER."

SIR,—Passing by the National Gallery, a few days since, I was witness of a scene from which the suggestion I have to offer through your widely-circulated and influential columns took its origin. A foreign gentleman was engaged in fierce pantomimic contest with a member of the police force. The foreigner sought with most painful eagerness to extract some particular information from the municipal mute, who could make no response to, or even understand a syllable of what was being said to him. Nods, shrugs, and rapid jabbering were of no avail, frequent reference by the foreigner to a street map was equally futile. The policeman was completely at a loss how to enlighten his questioner or even to tell him that he could not supply the required information.

I have frequently seen a puzzled Frenchman or German consulting a map at the corner of a street, who, after half an hour's microscopic research, has turned about, with the most bewildered air, evidently as much at a loss what course to steer as before his investigation.

Now, Sir, I think all this might be obviated if we had stationed at the Bank, the National Gallery, Somerset House, and in fact, at all our public buildings, a policeman who has at least one language besides his own at his tongue's end. The language should, as a matter of course, be French, as being the one most generally understood by our continental visitors. That "the force" are capable of linguistic attainments to the extent I ask, has been proved from the fact of a sergeant of police having attended some French debating clubs and reporting their proceedings in a very efficient manner.

My suggestion does not demand that every policeman should be set to the study of Ollendorff's Grammar forthwith. The purpose would, I presume, be perfectly fulfilled if merely a select few of the force were to become linguists to the extent of a conversational knowledge of the French language.

All that is wanted is that a man capable of communicating some few simple directions as to route, &c., in French, should constantly be found at the portals of all our great buildings, and as the policeman is always stationed there, I have to suggest that he be utilised for the purpose.

Sir Richard Mayne would thus be able to hold out an additional inducement for the entrance of a superior class of men into his brigade, and another chance of advancement and larger salary would be created for an order whose emoluments, considering the nature and amount of work they perform, are at present sufficiently scant.

I am, &c.,
R. RADCLIFFE POND.

THE MORTARA CASE.—Sir Moses Montefiore has published a highly interesting report of his mission to Rome, undertaken for the purpose of interceding with the Pope for the release of the Mortara child. Sir Moses made every effort to accomplish this benevolent object, and was well supported by Mr. Russell, our representative at Rome, but the authorities were obdurate.

LITERATURE.

LITERARY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

AMONG the forthcoming novelties of the month the new work entitled "A Life for a Life," by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," is announced for immediate publication by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett. The same publishers also include in their list of works in the press, "Realities of Paris Life," by the author of "Flemish Interiors," &c.; "Female Influence," by Lady Charlotte Pepys; "The Life and Times of George Villiers, First Duke of Buckingham," by Mrs. Thomson; "Raised to the Peerage," by Mrs. Octavius Owen; "Almost a Heroine," by the author of "Charles Auchester," and new novels by Wilkie Collins, John E. Reade, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Mrs. Howitt, and the author of "Margaret and her Bridesmaids, &c." Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co. announce for immediate publication, "Ladies and Leaders; or, Plots and Petticoats," a state novel of 1859-60, by a distinguished writer; "The Northumbrian Abbots," a novel, by R. S. Werbornton, Esq.; "Irene," a tale for the young; "Satan Restored," a poem; "A Handy-Book for Rifle Volunteers," by Captain Hartley.

Upon a recent topic which has been brought before the House of Commons and which will probably come on again for discussion, the *Critic* remarks:—"Perhaps a good many of our readers are not aware that in England the privilege of printing the Bible is confined to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the firm of Eyre and Spottiswoode. Protection to the Bible (in the form of a monopoly) still exists where, we think, free trade would be far preferable. Of course, objectors urge that Bibles are now sufficiently cheap and correct; and that if any person might, at his option, publish them, they would scarcely be cheaper, and probably much less correct. We can only say that our opinion is that they would be improved in each of these points, more especially in the matter of cheapness. That Bibles are now very correctly printed in general we, willingly admit; and this even though in one old edition the word "not" was omitted in the Seventh Commandment—an error for which the unfortunate printer atoned bitterly—and though another transformed "the parable of the vineyard" into "the parable of the vinegar." We maintain that Bibles might, if free trade in them were allowed, be printed on better paper and in larger type for the same price at which any of the minutely-small-typed, eye-torturing editions are now sold. In Ireland and Scotland no monopoly exists. In the former country Lord Chancellor Clarendon, we believe, swept away, by a declaration from the woolsack, the supposed rights of the patentee in the monopoly of Bibles. We conclude that some compensation would necessarily have to be made to the two Universities and the Queen's Printers; and we think that this might easily be done in the former case by giving up some portion of the matriculation fees paid by the students to Government for the use of the Universities; and doubtless some arrangement could as easily be made with Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, whose profits have been woefully diminished since the non-renewal of the Scotch patent in 1837. We have made these observations *à propos* of Mr. Baines, M.P., having on Monday last, in the House of Commons, asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it was the intention of the Government, on the approaching expiration of the patent of the Queen's printer for England and Wales, 21st January 1860, to propose the renewal of that patent so far as it related to the printing of Bibles and Testaments. The Home Secretary, without giving a decided answer, said that ample opportunity would be afforded to any member to bring the subject to the notice of the House of Commons before the patent was renewed."

A correspondent of the *Star* says:—"The past week has been marked by the sale of two well-known periodicals. The *London Journal*, which by no means continued its previous course of prosperity in the hands of its late proprietor, has gone back to its old owner, Mr. Stiff, as has, indeed, been already publicly announced, on terms which, it is rumoured, contrast somewhat with those on which the last sale was made. This would of course dissolve the injunction against the appearance of the *Daily London Journal*; but I believe that there is no present intention to resuscitate that interesting patient, which expired so suddenly after a three days' life. It did not do. The other is the *Welcome Guest*, which has, we hear, passed from Mr. Vizetelly to Mr. Maxwell, who is, we believe, an advertising agent, and was for a short time one of the proprietors of the *Harald*, after its sale under the bankruptcy of Mr. Baldwin."

The original statue of the Greek Slave, the celebrated work by Hiram Powers, executed in the purest Carrara marble, was sold on Wednesday to the Duke of Cleveland for the sum of 1,800 guineas.

The *Liverpool Mercury* announces the transfer of the *Northern Daily Times* to Mr. Thomas Ramsay, of Liverpool, was on Tuesday signed before Mr. Commissioner Perry. The new proprietor intends to conduct the paper, which has heretofore been Liberal, on Conservative principles.

At the sale of the late Dr. Squibbs's library by Messrs. Puttick, an arm-chair belonging to Dr. Johnson was sold for 10*l.* 15*s.* The chair is an uncouth-looking piece of furniture of ample dimensions, and such as well became the proportions of the leviathan of literature. Its new abode will be the magnificent library of Mr. Beaufoy, of South Lambeth.

MEMOIRS TO ILLUSTRATE THE HISTORY OF MY OWN TIME. By F. Guizot. Translated by J. W. Cole. Vol. II.—Richard Bentley.

THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS. A Memoir. Translated from the French by Mrs. Austin.—London: W. Jeffs.

The first of these volumes comprises the history, from M. Guizot's point of view, of the overthrow of Charles the Tenth and the establishment of Louis Philippe upon the throne of France. Five hundred large octavo pages carry us over little more than two years, and at this rate M. Guizot's memoirs of the ministries under the Citizen King will alone extend to nine volumes. Similar calculations were suggested to us the other day in reviewing the first instalment of the *Memoirs of Lady Morgan*, which would have required about forty volumes to be completed on the scale in which they began. If every man and woman of mark should take it into their heads to write memoirs in this fashion, how are readers to keep pace with them?—and there are other things to be read beside memoirs. Let any frequenter of the library of the British Museum glance at the shelf where M. Guizot's collected works are placed for reference, and ask himself how long it would take him to read and digest that close-printed formidable row of books on history, science, biography, art, philosophy, politics, *et quibusdam aliis*? One thing is quite certain—the gentleman who, half a century ago, was known as the well-informed man, is a character which must soon become extinct. The Broughams, Guizots, Walpoles, and such voluminous authors, must mark out more work for them every year, till no man can pretend to know anything more than a moment in history, a point in philosophy, a single life in biography. The man of general information who had read the Classics—who could get through them—who had what, before Mr. Grote, might have been considered a good notion of the Greeks—had acquired a little of English history and law, and a few other things "that every gentleman ought to know"—will be himself a historical character.

M. Guizot's *Memoirs*, however, are curious and instructive, and must grow in interest as they approach nearer to these times. Herein the observant reader may trace the true causes of revolution, and learn that lesson which even revolution has not taught the writer. This is, indeed, the most curious fact which these volumes yield. For every step of retrograde policy which M. Guizot's master counselled from the very first by M. Guizot himself—adopted on the morrow of the revolution of 1830, and pushed on to an end which appeared to other eyes inevitable, M. Guizot has an apology, or we should, perhaps, rather say that he scarcely dreams that an apology is necessary. He boldly takes upon himself the responsibility of that tight-handed rule which so bitterly disappointed all parties in France, save mere placemen and pedantic statesmen, and made the "Charter" the eternal object of the ridicule of Victor Hugo and the sneers of Balzac. Reviewing his career here in exile, after a revolution which sent his master forth a wanderer to die, and blighted the hopes of the Orleans family—which plunged France into more strife, and brought it under a still more intolerable despotism—after ten years wherein to reflect upon the history of his ministry, M. Guizot still congratulates himself upon having been the minister of reaction. If there is indeed one thing of which he is proud, it is that he—he more than all others—supported the "policy of resistance," a boast which ought to sound strangely in the ears of Englishmen, for M. Guizot had nothing to "resist" but that national will which we are accustomed to

think should have its way. Men who had fought to get rid of Charles the Tenth, and did not understand why their Citizen King should only be Charles the Tenth over again, were to be "resisted;" men who had rejoiced over the new charter of liberty proclaimed in July, and could not understand that the "Charter of 1830" meant nothing but the *status quo* before 1830, were to be kept silent by force of arms; men who fought for liberty of the press, and grumbled at finding that victory left them still without it, were to be put down. Resistance was M. Guizot's motto. The word and its kindred terms are scattered over his pages like the "*fraternité*" and "*égalité*" on the buildings of Paris in 1848. It would be wearying the reader to quote evidences of this spirit. He has but to open the book and find them on the page. M. Guizot has only two opinions. The will of the governing power is alone to prevail: the governed have no duty but to submit, and spare their rulers the disagreeable necessity of reading the riot act.

The interesting, but somewhat courtly, memoir of the late Duchess of Orleans, forms a suggestive commentary upon M. Guizot's work. When the final storm came none stood more erect, none showed more nobly than Helen Duchess of Orleans. Her wanderings in the streets of Paris with her child, in the midst of the revolutionary mob who threatened her on all sides—her courageous stand in the Chamber of Deputies, when those who were still more interested in the issue had given up their cause and fled, are incidents that will never be omitted in the history of those times. Yet she, more than any of her family—and we suspect far more than M. Guizot himself—saw the tendency of the policy which her father-in-law had adopted. "I am saddened to the very soul," she wrote on the eve of the revolution, "at the perturbed state of the public mind, at the discredit into which the higher classes have fallen, the general disaffection of all below them, and the sort of vague disgust which seems to have taken possession of everybody." Truth is somewhat overlaid by the fine phrases of her biographer; but one thing is easily discernible. The Duchess of Orleans foresaw the issue of the King's government, and warned her friends in vain. The result is the disheartening history of the last ten years.

Mrs. Austin has performed her task of translator and editor with evident care, and has herself contributed a touching memorial of friendship in her prefatory sketch.

A TOUR IN DALMATIA, ALBANIA, AND MONTE-NEGRO; With an Historical Sketch of the Republic of Ragusa, from the Earliest Times down to its Final Fall. By W. F. Wingfield, M.A., Oxon; M.D. Pisan.

Richard Bentley.

The work consists of letters written by the author in Southern Austria, and originated in a desire to detail certain facts at the crisis of 1853-4, relative to the condition of Christians in a Turkish province, and to draw attention to the *Slave* nationalities on the eastern shores of the Adriatic, important from their connexion with that widely extended family of which Russia is the acknowledged head. Dalmatia is a place that has long borne the same name and character. "It is always the *provincia*, first of Rome; then of Rome's eastern *alter ego*, Constantinople; then of Rome's eldest daughter, Venice; and even now, though temporal Rome has passed away, and Constantinople is Turkish, and Venice no more, as if by a sort of destiny it hung to the last vestige of the Roman name and power, it is still the *provincia* of the *Römischer Kaiser*, by which title the Emperor of Austria is to this day prayed for at Rome." Originally, however, Dalmatia appears in history as an independent kingdom. It was Cæcilius Metellus who reduced Dalmatia formally to a Roman province; and subsequently fell to Augustus in the division of the Roman provinces made between the senate and himself. It is also commonly reputed to have been the birthplace of St. Jerome, which was probably Stregna, in Istria.

Our tourist describes the church of St. Simeon, the patron saint of Zara, the capital of Dalmatia, whose entire body is said to be there preserved in a magnificent silver sarcophagus, presented by Queen Elizabeth of Hungary. The interior of the edifice is very fine. The dresses of the people are ornamental. The men often exhibited the old Austrian pigtail, tied with ribbon, appearing from beneath a red or black and gold-embroidered and

tasselled cap, their loose trousers blue, with red edgings, and a red waistcoat, with jacket slung on hussar fashion. The women's heads were covered with white kerchiefs, bordered with a red stripe or hem, thrown loosely on; and they wore purple polkas trimmed with red, purple "brilo," or petticoat, and their *opankès* laced with scarlet. All the peasantry on this coast, from Fiume inclusive, wear, not shoes, but the *opankès*, which is made of a sort of untanned (but otherwise prepared) hide, tied on with thongs, the sole projecting beyond the foot, and admirably suited to protect it on these stony hills.

Zara is now the provincial Austrian seat of Government, and is said to contain 2,000 *employés* in a population of 5,000 or 6,000. One of the most interesting portions of the work before us, is the description of the remains of Diocletian's Palace at Bua; but our space will not permit of its citation. The ruins of Salonæ, also, invite attention, but we are compelled to refer the reader to the book. The information given of Ragusa is the most valuable:—

"Ragusa, the last of the middle-age republics; the little free state, which boasted Cadmus and Hermione its progenitors, the Lacedæmonians as its founders, the Romans as its colonists; which counted Greek emperors, Slave bans, Norman dukes, Hungarian kings, Spanish potentates, Turkish sultans at different epochs, the popes always as its protectors; the parent of Gondola, Palmotta, and Giorgi; the fosterer of a school of Latin, Italian, and Slave writers, which flourished through four or five centuries; the scene of the fatal earthquake in the seventeenth century; the oligarchical republic, whose protracted history is epitomised in its four names, Epidaurus of the Greeks and Romans, Rausium of the Byzantines, Dubrownik of the Slaves, and Ragusa of all the rest, in more modern times; which retained its own form of Government from its earliest days quite into the nineteenth century, and some years beyond the term allotted to its powerful Venetian rival, surrendering at last to the gigantic power of Napoleon I., after so many centuries of independence."

The state of society in Albania is painted in dark colours. Nothing apparently can be worse. The account of Scutari is amusing:—

"By this time it was dark; and when, for nearly another hour, we kept on still traversing the same kind of pavement as before, now between high walls, now among gravestones, still seeing no houses, I at length inquired with much *naïveté*, and to the guide's no small amazement, *when we should reach Scutari*, and received for answer, to my no less astonishment, that it had been Scutari ever since we left the Bazaar! Where, then, were the houses? Low-roofed and wide-spread, they were completely concealed from our ken, as we passed along, by their garden, or, more strictly speaking, *orchard walls*, within which each was enclosed. Thus widely does Scutari differ from Antivari; the latter remains as it was when a Christian town, but the former, cramped by no city walls, and arranged after Turkish notions, has all the air of an Oriental city transplanted into Europe. In short, I seemed to be always in the suburbs. And, as no artificial light from that glory of modern civilisation, *gas*, or even from the more primitive lamp or candle, assisted the eye to dispel its illusion, so neither, though we were actually penetrating into a city of many thousand inhabitants, and the capital of a pashalic, did the ear reveal its proximity."

The barbarism of the Montenegrins has many illustrations in this volume; but with too many a set off in the practice of the Turks. The history of Ragusa, with which this production concludes, is remarkably interesting. Its relations with Venice are treated in a fair and liberal spirit; it derived from them, no doubt, signal advantages; among them a higher rate of civilisation and commercial prosperity. The inherent evil of Ragusan institutions was their exclusively aristocratic nature. This, however, did not exclude literary eminence. The slave poets of Ragusa are greatly celebrated; they were, too, the earliest who wrote in that tongue. Zuccari, a native historian, mentions how one of the Narentan princes, in the tenth century, was induced to protect the Ragusans by their ballads. Poetry was brought to perfection about 1610 by Giovanni Gondola, member of an illustrious and patrician family. His great work is the "Osmanid," a poem in twenty-two cantos, of several hundred lines each, and which has been ranked with Tasso's "Jerusalem." The poets of Ragusa are chiefly religious; and it is remarkable for its adherence to the Church, which has been undeviating.

A TREATISE ON RIFLE PROJECTILES—in which the apparent anomalies and contradictions exhibited in the penetration of elongated rifle bullets are accounted for, &c. By John Boucher, formerly of the 6th Dragoon Guards.—C. and E. Layton.

We hope we may still say this *brochure* comes most opportunely. For though—the imperial vultures having re-partitioned Italy, and English diplomacy having happily no foothold in the arrangement—the Mercadets of London and all Europe will be in ecstasies at the hopes long deferred of preying upon the succulent class of victims usually forthcoming in times of peace;—though the sound of the armourer's forge be stilled for awhile;—though Admiralty officials may let fleets rot untroubled, and War Office clerks slay their tens of thousands *à la mode*;—though the exposure of Sir John Pakington's shameful practice in *re* Trotman's anchor will fall on dull ears;—though the aristocracy of Britain and their flunkies will spare no pains to damp the military spirit just evoked among our people in spite of them;—we hope we may still see the self organisation of the people, for their own defence, take rank among accomplished facts. The time of peace is the Fencible's time of preparation. In peace time alone—or at least deliberately—notwithstanding the incredibly short time in which they can master company drill and manual exercise—can they become accomplished shots. In peace time alone can they hope to overcome the gravest obstacle to the formation of a real national guard—we mean the engineering difficulty of procuring the RIFLES: a difficulty that, had the war continued, would soon have assumed such proportions as to neutralise, or at least dwarf, the proportions of all grand schemes for voluntary national defence. By all means we hope that, whatever sport may be made of peaceful soldiers—playful soldiers, holiday soldiers, &c. &c.—our embryo National Guards will decline the invitations they will receive to stand "as they were."

Mr. Busk has gathered, as far as the book market goes, the cream of the trade due to the rifle movement, but has barely touched upon the philosophy of rifle shooting, which, after all, must be skimmed, if not fathomed, by all aspirants who would be prominent members of rifle clubs in other respects than the vanities of uniform or the mechanism of drill. The author is clearly a man who has not the pernicious, though easy-going, habit of taking anything for granted. His tract, which is not a long one, evinces considerable research into the science of projectiles, and his investigations below the foundations of prevalent dogmas tend to show that these are sometimes loose and sometimes untenable. We are not about to favour the readers of a weekly newspaper with such an essay on the subject as should fairly treat the more interesting and important points discussed by the author; but in these times of military fervour all should know that among practical men there are very grave doubts whether the Minié is the queen of weapons at all, notwithstanding the fact that the national storehouses groan with different varieties of that arm. The delay of our red-tapists to adopt novelties is no less remarkable than the impudent tenacity with which they refuse to acknowledge the progress of invention. When they have been forced to make one move they seem to us to lay down like exhausted prize pigs, who look determined never to rise again. Mr. Boucher is a practical man, and a neat experimentalist. As an objector to the finality of the Minié shot he is in very good company; and he has done more than object, for he has devised a form of projectile which looks so well in theory that we would fain hear more of it. The difficulty, he believes, resolved itself into the production of a cylindro-conoidal bullet, with a flat surface for its base and the centre of gravity in the fore part. The difficulty was not of course to find a shot that should meet these requirements, but in tracking and hunting down the theory through the maze of practical and scientific obstacles that surround it, and which have been too much for many of the eminent military men who, with ample convictions that something was wanting, have not been able to discover what that "something was." An ingenious mechanical engineer, Mr. Heseltine, with this view, among others, patented, in 1854, a shot, with which we have seen excellent practice at long ranges, but was baffled, of course, in the slight attempts he made to introduce it, by the strong defences of routine. The author next attacks the common

belief that a bullet *gains* velocity after leaving the muzzle of a piece. He concludes with an inquiry into the nature and true causes of the expansion of the bullet into the grooves, and the "American feed bore system." This, like the sections preceding, are as interesting to the well informed, or would-be well-informed general reader, as we have before stated them to be necessary to the generality of professional officers and the large body of embryo riflemen who are now digesting information of all kinds on the subject.

AN ESSAY ON THE CAUSE OF RAIN AND ITS ALLIED PHENOMENA. By G. A. Rowell, Honorary Member of the Ashmolean Society.—Oxford: Published and sold by the author, No. 3, Alfred-street, St. Giles.

THE writer of this essay is one of the working classes—a paper-hanger, with small opportunities of leisure, but who husbands them for scientific uses. The theory which has procured him, workman as he is, honour among scientific men, and membership in a scientific society, occurred to him in early youth; and the idea has strengthened, and grown, and ripened into maturity and manhood.

"At first a spark
Deep buried in his soul, then blazed abroad,
Wakening a spirit able to support
Even to the end, the energy of faith."

Such a mind is to be treated with respect, and the perseverance that it exemplifies must necessarily command it. The author's notions first assumed literary shape in a paper read at a meeting of the Ashmolean Society, 1839, containing "Conjectures on the Cause of Rain, Storms, the Aurora, and Magnetism; with a suggestion for causing Rain at will." This suggestion, as might have been expected, alarmed the timid, perhaps provoked the smile of the contemptuous. His plan for producing rain consisted in raising electric conductors to the regions of the clouds by the aid of captive balloons. To carry out this project, Mr. Rowell was induced to make scientific investigations on the subject of rain, and particularly in regard to electricity. The existing theories of evaporation appeared to him to be unsatisfactory. He learned, however, from them that ice requires 140 deg. of heat to convert it into water. He found it, however, difficult to believe that particles of ice, when surrounded by a freezing atmosphere, can absorb enough heat, not only to convert them into water, but to make them upwards of 800 times lighter than that fluid, which they must be to render them buoyant in air, even in its lower stratum. At the height of three miles the air is 1,716 times lighter than water, and its temperature as low as 9 deg. of Fahrenheit; while the expansion of steam from boiling water is not more than 1,800 times. Now, Mr. Rowell thinks that a true theory would meet *all* cases.

Connected with Mr. Rowell's argument is the question, whether electricity be or, not material? This question he debates with much modesty, but decides it in the affirmative. According to him, electricity occupies space, however small, and is not therefore merely a condition or force, but an effect. He is not sure, however, that it is ponderable; at all events, its weight is unappreciable. One ground that he gives for his assumption that electricity occupies space, is, that a body may be charged with electricity, under the pressure of the atmosphere, but that no charge of any consequence can be retained on any body in vacuo, or in highly rarified air. This, he states, appears to demonstrate that electricity is sufficiently gross to be pressed on and restrained by the pressure of the atmosphere. Moreover, the results of lightning, or the electric spark, seem to show that something passes. A certain degree of intensity being obviously necessary to overcome the resistance of the air, there must be something to be resisted. In like manner, the results of electricity in motion tend to prove the same, as its passage is free and rapid through conductors, if of sufficient capacity; but if too small, they are heated, fused, or dissipated, while non-conductors are invariably more or less damaged. Is not also the electric spark the effect of the compression of the air, from the real passage of electricity through it, since the intensity of the light is in accordance with the density of the air in which it is produced?—another proof of the materiality of the electric fluid, it being inexplicable otherwise by what the compression is produced. However, no satisfactory test can be applied, and no amount of elec-

tricity can be insulated sufficient to settle the question. No doubt, it is an agent more subtle than air or other gases.

As to the electric condition of clouds, no satisfactory knowledge, Mr. Rowell is confident, can be obtained unless by the aid of captive balloons, whereby conducting wires could be carried up to the clouds themselves; although experiments with kites (being of exciting character) have, from the time of Franklin, been conducted with considerable success in various countries, and by many persons of eminence in scientific pursuits. Those of M. de Romas demand most attention. A due consideration of them will show the probability that electricity is an important agent, rather than a minor result in meteorological phenomena; and that the accumulation of electricity to such a degree cannot be attributed to the mere friction of air on vapour. Electricity plays a part in all meteorological phenomena, and a true theory of it will explain the causes productive of rain and all its allied phenomena.

Mr. Rowell marshals a large category of phenomena and experiments, selected from a wide survey of scientific records. It is, of course, impossible for us to go into an adequate investigation of the facts, or even to construct any kind of index to them. The reader must be referred to the important publication before us. It must suffice to state that, in the author's opinion, the precipitation of ordinary rain is generally attributable to the escape of the surcharge of electricity from the clouds, when the particles of vapour attracting each other form larger bodies, and fall as rain; therefore mountains or high hills cause rain by conducting the electricity from the vapour, and not by condensing it. Rain is also caused by the air between the earth and clouds becoming charged with vapour, so as to conduct the electricity from the clouds. Extensive fires, volcanoes, &c., produce clouds and rain by the rising smoke, heated air, &c., conducting the electricity from the accumulated vapours and clouds to the earth. Any thing that would conduct the surcharge of electricity from the clouds would probably cause rain. Hence the author's theory, that electric conductors raised to the clouds by means of balloons would enable the surcharge of electricity to escape, and thus cause rain to fall.

Mr. Rowell writes in a calm, dispassionate and somewhat elegant style, and merits the utmost encouragement that can be rendered. Such a man ought to be able to devote his whole time to science, and the pension list should certainly be applied to such a case as his, so as to enable him to exchange the trade of paper-hanging for the profession of a rain-maker.

NEW NOVELS.

COUSIN STELLA, OR CONFLICT. By the author of "Violet Bank and its Inmates." 3 vols.—Smith, Elder and Co.

THE CURATE AND THE RECTOR. A Domestic Story. By Elizabeth Strut, author of "Chances and Changes," "Domestic Residence in Switzerland."—George Routledge and Co.

OLD STYLES. By Henry Spicer.—Bosworth and Harrison.

It is not often that we meet with a work so much out of the common order as "Cousin Stella." From beginning to end there is an abundance—almost a superabundance—of life and animation, truthful conversations, ever varying scenes, and bright pictures of the world and his wife. The character of Cousin Stella, gentle, impulsive, almost childlike, is most ably and beautifully drawn; and the manner in which her feelings and her knowledge of the world are gradually educed and developed cannot fail to excite in the reader a sense of sympathy, and a belief in the reality of the heroine. It is great praise—and we mean it as such—to say that we have not, for a very long time, perused a work in whose descriptions of life we feel so much at home, and in which the delineations of character and scenery are so varied and so vivid. The author—or we imagine we should be more correct in saying—the authoress does not suffer her readers to vegetate in England. We are presented with scenes on the Continent, a sea voyage, and a most interesting and original portraiture of life in Jamaica. The latter, indeed, is the most exciting, what with the insurrection of slaves, and the rapid succession of terrible but not glaring events. The end of the novel, however,

spoils it—as is usually the case. Cousin Stella, who has all along loved Louis Gaulier, at length marries him—when he is grey-headed and a cripple! Surely a romantic end withal to a romantic and interesting tale. But novelists now universally adopt this principle, and we must therefore accept it, we suppose, as a *sine qua non*; and yet, if true to life, should we wish it otherwise?

"The Curate and the Rector" is a feeble imitation of the "Vicar of Wakefield." It will possess, we have no doubt, a considerable amount of interest for a certain class of readers—more especially those who delight in village scenes and pastoral descriptions generally. There is, moreover, an amount of variety which will render it acceptable to the general reader; but the age which Goldsmith addressed was rather different from the present. Surely the clerical profession ought to feel itself immensely flattered, for of all classes this seems to present most attractions to those who are in search of a hero.

"Old Styles," a portion of which appeared in *Household Words*, exhibits a certain amount of ability, and a considerable capability on the part of its author of delineating every-day life—more especially school life. But Mr. Henry Spicer is of rather a morbid temperament, and appears to be determined to put his readers in a gloomy state of mind. He accordingly proceeds to give us a whole series of second-sight adventures, and varieties of ghost stories, and winds up with a most melancholy and unnecessary end. There is a great deal about schools, schoolboys, and schoolmasters—romantic confidences between masters and pupils—statues of departed sons in secret chambers watched over by disconsolate and remorseful fathers—tremendous fights between "new boys" and "junior cocks," and various episodes of a like nature. We may fairly characterise "Old Styles" as a very stupid book written by a very clever man.

THE KING'S SECRET. A Romance of English Chivalry. By Tyrone Power. Thos. Hodgson.

"THE KING'S SECRET" forms the second volume of Mr. Hodgson's new series of standard novels. It is one of the best of Tyrone Power's novels, and it only requires to be known that it is published cheaply to ensure it many readers.

QUARTERLY REVIEWS, ETC.

NATIONAL REVIEW. No. 17.—There is much in the contents of this number which is of first-rate quality. The topics are exceedingly well chosen, and almost exhaustively treated. The leading one is of a picturesque and entertaining character. Its argument is the subject of glaciers, and theories respecting them. It embraces rare wealth of scientific information, and traces the argument in a philosophical spirit. It decides in favour of Professor Forbes' plastic or viscous theory, the fuller development of which it anticipates as of great prospective benefit. There is also a searching review of Masson's *Life of Milton*, to the principle of which it reasonably objects. The critic breaks new ground himself, and demonstrates the extreme difficulty of properly criticising the "Paradise Lost." But the most interesting portion of the paper is that which relates to the domestic differences between the poet and his first wife. The critic thinks that the lady had reason to object to the austerity of her husband's character, and he discovers that the poet's complaint was, singularly enough, that his wife did not talk. The complaint is registered in Milton's book of *Divorce*. He had wished, he informs us, "an intimate and speaking help;" but he encountered a "mute and spiritless mate." The "roady and reviving associate," whom he had hoped to have found, appeared to be a "cohabiting mischief," who was sullen, and perhaps seemed bored and tired. And at times he is disposed to cast the blame of his misfortune on the uninteresting nature of youthful virtue. The "soberest and best-governed men," he says, who are least practised in such affairs, are not very well aware that "the bashful muteness" of a young lady "may oftentimes hide the unliveliness and natural sloth which is really unfit for conversation;" and are rather in too great haste to light the nuptial torch; whereas those "who have lived most loosely, by reason of their bold-accustoming, prove most successful in their matches, because their wild affections, unsettling at will, have been as so many divorces to teach them experience." And he rather wishes to infer that the virtuous man should, in case of mischance, have his resource of divorce likewise. This is, at least, an amusing touch of character, and we thank the critic for having made it see daylight. Another paper commands our admiration; one on

the Rev. Mr. Mansel's and Mr. Maurice's theologies. The mistake made by the former consists, after all, in defining the human intelligence as finite; this is not stated by the reviewer; but he will, if he reconsiders the subject, see that the real error lies in supposing the terms "human" and "finite" to be convertible terms, like those of divine and infinite. Finite only properly belongs to matter and body, and is no adjunct of spirit at all. The error is a common one, but is producing so much perplexity in metaphysical disquisitions that it must be soon exposed and abandoned. We throw out the suggestion; it is a pregnant one for those whom it concerns. It is, in fact, the truly human in us that reveals the infinite, and by it the human is distinguished from finite and temporary sensation, or matter—whence the immortality of soul and eternity of spirit.

LONDON REVIEW. No. 24.—This review appears to prefer articles of the more light and popular kind, and these it treats with a kind of grace and fervour which is calculated to render them attractive. The leading article on Chaucer may be taken as the type of the number. There is also a paper on Freiligrath, wherein the poet's orientalism is treated as a veritable emotion, and a singular idiosyncrasy. As a poet Freiligrath is, indeed, essentially picturesque. That he should have gained this power in the midst of commercial habits and occupation is curious. But the fact is indisputable, and marks a new era, in which the spirit of poetry and of business are made to harmonise; when the muse visits the counting-house unreprieved, and sings of the wild desert and the wide ocean, in stronger language than that of the sailor and the Arab, with all of their energy and feeling, but with more of mystic meaning. The more peaceful aspects of nature also have charms for Freiligrath; nor does he neglect the fanciful and the pathetic. Sometimes his ballads are strong in human interests, but not often; too often he is professedly extravagant. Such an effort to raise into his proper importance the last of the German poets is honourable to the reviewer. Among the other articles is one, theological and exegetic, on Dr. Kurtz. It portrays rationalism in rather dark colours, but concedes that individual rationalists are not always of that extreme type. On the whole, however, the critic is himself rational, and reasons out his thesis with logical severity; and if we seriously consider it, seeing that the result of philosophy is to prove nature reasonable, why should the critic regret to find that theology, too, is reasonable? The "Roman question" undergoes a skilful investigation. The critic denounces the Austrian system in no measured terms. The heart of a freeman, he exclaims, burns with indignation at the thought of a people, high-spirited and intellectual as are the Italians, being forcibly compelled to submit to such misrule, by the intervention of foreign powers. On this point, the literary minds of both England and France are agreed. Nevertheless, we may reasonably regret with the critic, that Italian liberty has met with less sympathy in this country than it merits. We doubt too much, and perhaps wrongly, the French Emperor's intention. The Italians, however, can hardly make a change for the worse; and the despotism of France would be light compared with the brutality of Austria. The ultimate difficulty lies, however, in the point;—What is to be done with Rome? On the whole, the present number of this quarterly Review is highly creditable to the editor and publisher. Its tone is moderate and popular, and its bias in favour of freedom and progress.

NEW QUARTERLY REVIEW.—The retrospect of the literature of the quarter includes Mackay's "America," and About's "Roman Question," and the other leading works of the season. The criticisms, for the most part, are fair, candid, and painstaking. The arts are also reviewed in this publication, and the summary afforded of exhibitions, pictures, and drama, is tolerably full and interesting. But the critic is exceedingly hard on Mr. F. T. Smith for his operative doings, or rather misdoings, at Drury Lane, and writes in a tone of anger at "inordinate puffery and indiscreet journalism" in general. What is good in these remarks we hope will prove influential. Much, however, is consequent on the notion of a shilling opera for the people, which necessarily implies a limitation of excellence.

Tait's contains its usual allowance of articles, and continues its tale of "At Home." The paper on "Pulpit Logic" is good.

MOORE'S NATIONAL AIRS, No. 2, contains eight pieces, and is copyright, being edited by Mr. Charles William Glover, and published by Messrs. Longman's.

PRACTICAL PARIS GUIDE.—By an Englishman Abroad. (Longman.)—This is the third edition of a publication designed to direct the publisher in his desire "to see all that ought to be seen, in the shortest period and at the least expense."

PRACTICAL RHINE GUIDE.—By the same. (Same publisher.)—Third edition of a similar publisher, having the like purpose and design. Both are ac-

accompanied with maps, and contain many aids and full information for the traveller.

No. 8. of PARENTS' CABINET contains some interesting papers on Pompeii, and Numa Pompilius, with the usual scientific and literary varieties.

Acadia; or, a Month with the Blue Noses. By Frederic S. Cozzens.—New York: Derby and Jackson.

HERE is another American book, with all manner of Yankee fun poked into it, and us. The readers of Longfellow's "Evangeline" will not need to be told what and where Acadia is. Here then is a prose account of its scenery, its history, its moral condition, and its manners, with daguerreotype portraits of its women, and reflections of the author. His last appeal is to his lady-reader, who may have followed the fortunes of the heroine of Grand-Pré, that she will give a thought to the rest of the 18,000 sent into a similar exile. The valley of Grand-Pré, he tells us, transcends in beauty all the rest in the province. Only the valley of Wyoming, in his opinion, may match it, as an inland picture, both in beauty and tradition. "One," he adds, "has had its Gertrude, the other its Evangeline. But Campbell never saw Wyoming, nor has Longfellow yet visited the shores of the Basin of Minas. And I may venture to say, neither poet has touched the key-note of divine anger which either story might have awakened." Mr. Cozzens enables the reader to benefit by the results of an actual visit. "Of the poor Acadians not one remains now in the ancient village. It is a solemn comment upon their peaceful and unvengeful natures, that two hundred settlers from New England remained unmolested upon their lands, and that the descendants of those New England settlers now occupy them. A solemn comment upon our history, and the touching epitaph of an exterminated race."

There is much pleasant description in this volume, which is written in a gay and benevolent spirit. It is light reading which will do no harm, convey considerable information, and amuse a class of readers whose tastes may combine history and sentiment, and prefer local associations as aids to memory and fancy.

The Pasha Papers. Epistles of Mohammed Pasha Rear Admiral of the Turkish Navy, written from New York to his friend, Abel Ben Hassen. Translated into Anglo-American from the original MSS. To which are added sundry other Letters, critical and explanatory, laudatory and oburgatory, from gratified or injured individuals in various parts of the Planet.—New York: Charles Scribner.

AMERICAN genius takes eccentric forms,—any shape, indeed, between yarn-spinning and transcendentalism. The supposed translator advises us of the existence of the State of Glenwood, situated somewhere on the eastern bank of the Hudson River, within a mile of Yonkers, and eighteen miles of New York. Its spiritual limits are more comprehensive, and include "an ideal State, an imaginary Republic, a Realm founded on the hopes of men." Nothing singular in that, opine we. What ant-hill may not claim the same description? Do ye play with us? Shall we be ridden with your "thickcoming fancies?" What are your mystic people that have taken possession of Glenwood? They have, at any rate, a vile habit of punning, as a diversion from the great and overwhelming political (imaginary) labours, which in general occupies the more valuable portions of their time. We are told that "during the interval of rest from such labours they have made several millions of puns, and kept up a series of semi-monthly meetings for literary purposes."

We give the translator credit for the erudite study by which he has sedulously prepared himself for his mighty task, and cannot resist the evidence of his competency when we find among the list of his authorities, not only Noah Webster's Dictionary, but "Spurgeon's Gems." We place ourselves with perfect confidence under his conduct. By his aid we are enabled to apprehend an Orientalist's views of American life, literature, and manners; and, under the guidance of his interpretation, to conceive some vague idea that much wit and wisdom is intended in what we understand, and much more in what we do not. The volume will amuse an idle hour.

Manners and Customs of the English Nation, from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the Present Time. By John Brooks.—James Blackwood.

A book of some research, the facts elicited being formed into a connected narrative of events. The writer begins at the beginning, with the Ancient Britons, Saxons, Danes, Normans, and follows the story up to the reign of John. Thenceforward, we have English customs treated down to the present time. The earliest periods are warlike; and the peculiar virtue of the Ancient Briton was valour. Everything, he was convinced, depended on his courage. The praises of the bards, the smiles of the

fair, the favour of the great and rich, the applauses of the people, and even happiness after death, were only to be obtained by brave, daring, and noble exploits in war. Each young Briton looked forward to the time when he could say, "Mine arm rescued the feeble; the haughty found my rage was fire. For this my father shall meet me at the gates of the airy halls, tall, with robes of light, with mildly kindled eyes."

That the Anglo-Saxons were beautiful as well as brave, we have the testimony of Gregory the Great, who mistook them for angels. The Danes were fiercer, and more warlike. One of their martial laws was, that a Dane, who wished to acquire the character of a brave man, should always attack two enemies; stand firm and receive the attack of three, retire only one pace from four, and flee from no fewer than five. The manners of the Welsh were very rude; for it was needful to make a law, that "none of the courtiers should give the queen a blow, or snatch anything with violence out of her hands, under the penalty of forfeiting her Majesty's protection."

New elements of manners were added by the Norman conquest. The victors were brave and generous, but also haughty, proud, passionate, and lewd. Chivalry, however, introduced gentleness of behaviour and culture of mind. Some good also resulted from the Crusades. The condition of the people kept improving, so that in the reign of Richard II. the vanity of the labouring class in their dress was so great, that it was impossible to distinguish the rich from the poor, the high from the low, the clergy from the laity, by their appearance. Before the fifteenth century, the change, though gradual, was great. The invention of printing, the progress of new ideas in religious and political doctrines, the abolition of villanage, the introduction of Greek literature, and of the Scriptures, initiated a complete revolution of mind and manners. Still, however, much was rude and incomplete. For instance, warriors were accustomed to sleep in their armour, and the people in their day-clothes. On the other hand, the wealthy no longer lived in moated castles, but began to inhabit large rambling mansions, constructed of timber, and covered with plaster.

Space will not permit that we pursue the subject more at length or in detail. Sufficient has been done to indicate the nature of the book, which, as one of reference, will be useful on the library shelf.

Rifle Clubs and Volunteer Corps. By W. H. Russell.—Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.

THIS subject treated by the *Times* Special Correspondent assumes new importance. Though a civilian, yet having had experience of three campaigns, his directions and suggestions have value. Nothing but the exigency of a pressing danger, in his opinion, justifies the movement now making. The volunteers of Great Britain, however, are a purely defensive force, and do not by any means diminish the necessity which exists to provide for the general safety of the empire by a sufficient and well-organised regular army, and by a trained militia. Mr. Russell teaches caution earnestly, and gives instructions for which the reader will be grateful.

Handy-Book on the Law of Husband and Wife, &c., &c. By James Walter Smith, Esq., LL.D.—Effingham Wilson.

WITHIN the compass of some ninety pages the whole of the present law on the subject is very plainly laid down and interpreted.

On Foreign Jurisdiction and the Extradition of Criminals. By the Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis.—John W. Parker.

AN endeavour to relieve the subject of international asylum from its present unsettled and confused condition, by promoting proper discussion, in which we think it is probable that the author will succeed.

High-speed Steam Navigation and Steamship Perfection. By Robert Armstrong.—E. and F. N. Spon. A SCIENTIFIC work of much value, designed to recall attention to the principles of mechanics, and reduce naval architecture to an exact science.

A Guide to the Food Collection in the South Kensington Museum.—By Edwin Lankester, M.D., F.R.S.

THE name of the author is a sufficient guarantee for the correctness of the descriptions.

Sanitary Reform of the British Army. W. and R. Chambers.

THE writer calculates that more than one-half of the cost of the army has been wasted. This is the third edition of an excellent pamphlet.

Essay on the Sceptical Tendency of Butler's "Analogy." By L. S. Hennell.—John Chapman. As the production of a lady, this work is exceedingly logical; but her arguments apply not so much to Butler's analogy as to the state of the case so argued. A negative ground is taken by both, and doubt is inevitable. But the lady's object seems to be to

prove, that if so, Unitarianism is reasonable. This is too narrow a verdict for so large a question.

Continental Europe from 1792. By J. W. King.—1859. Knight and Son.

THIS book, which is lightly and pleasantly written, recites the antecedents and conditions of the present war. It points out the evil effects of the treaty of Vienna, and deals with the Austrian rule in Italy as the constant focus of disquietude and revolution. This statement sufficiently describes the nature and purpose of the book, which will be found convenient for reference.

War in Italy and All About it. By J. H. Stocqueler. Henry Lea.

THIS is a succinct account of the historic and political relations of the Italian quarrel, which, in the course of some fifty or sixty pages, gives a pretty general outline of the subject, and its bearings on Great Britain.

FACTS AND SCRAPS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, this day, is expected to arrive in Edinburgh to resume his studies.

The ex-Queen of the French, after a stay of about six weeks in Tunbridge Wells, left with her suite on Saturday last for her residence at Claremont. On Friday morning last, after a religious service at the Romish Chapel, she clothed the children—fifty in number—attending the Roman Catholic school in the town.

Prince De Windischgratz arrived at Berlin from Vienna, a few days back, and was received at the station by Baron Koller, the Austrian ambassador. In the evening, the Prince had an interview with M. de Sobleinitz, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Tuscan Government has issued a decree dated the 3rd, enacting that persons convicted of spreading political rumours calculated to disturb the peace shall be imprisoned for a time not exceeding a week.

It was recently stated by a leading dentist of Chicago that the value of the gold plate and leaf used in the United States for the replacing and repair of defective teeth, was 2,250,000 dollars. This is a fact that tests the existence of a high civilisation and a good deal of toothache in that blessed land.

Lord Dungannon, as Grand Master of the Antrim Orangemen, issued a request to the lodges to behave as Christians on the 12th of July. His lordship recommended the brethren to go to prayers on the auspicious day without any party parade, and that the old pastime of breaking their neighbours' heads for the love of God and King William should be avoided with advantage to both Orange and Green.

Madras has been enlivened by what ill-natured people call "a very pretty job." The Venerable Archdeacon Shortland, having obtained leave to go to Europe, the bishop has appointed his own son, the Rev. Mr. Deatry, an assistant chaplain of seven years service, "acting archdeacon," thus passing over twelve chaplains and eight assistant chaplains, all the reverend gentlemen's seniors.

Mr. F. P. E. Brett, late Lieutenant of the 11th Regiment N. I., and late commissariat agent at Sukkur, who was sentenced by a general court martial to six years' penal servitude, arrived in Bombay by her Majesty's steamer *Berenice* from Kurrachee, and is handed over to the superintendent of convicts.

Hassen Ali Khan, the new Persian Ambassador to the Courts of England, France, and Belgium, is to take with him fifty youths, selected from the first families in Persia, to be trained, at the Shah's expense, in Paris, in all military studies. The ambassador's medical attendant, Sadyk Khan, is a Scotch graduate.

The President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, have elected the Rev. Henry Hayman, B.D., late fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and now head-master of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, to be head-master of Cheltenham school.

An account of the gross public income of the United Kingdom up to June 30, 1859, and of the payments within the same period, has been issued. The total income is 65,689,573*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*, and the total expenditure is 66,033,670*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* The excess of expenditure over income in the year ended 30th of June being 344,102*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

Her Majesty's ship *Vivid*, having on board the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the management and efficiency of the coast and harbour lights of the United Kingdom, arrived in the Mersey yesterday from Milford Haven and several of the Channel islands, and points indicated in the survey.

Mr. Waite, of Old Burlington-street, has been unanimously elected president of the New College of Dentists. The choice is considered most judicious.

As a blacksmith, named Ralph, was returning home across Southborough-common, Sussex, during a heavy storm of thunder and lightning, he was struck by the electric fluid, and on arriving at his house in a few minutes afterwards his faculty of sight left him, and he has not since recovered it.

The Bishop of Lincoln has presented to the Chancellorship of Lincoln Cathedral, vacated by the death of the Rev. George Thomas Pretyman, the Rev. C. Bird, vicar of Gainsborough. The value of the chancellorship will be about 1,000*l.* yearly, with a fourth share in the patronage of twenty-one vicarages, five rectories, and two perpetual curacies.

We regret to learn that the Rev. Joseph B. McCaul, of the British Museum, has met with a severe accident, having fractured his right arm on Thursday last.

The beautiful church of All Saints at Kensington, which has been so long in an unfinished state, is to be immediately completed for divine service, under the sanction of the Bishop of London.

The fear expressed that the open space commanding the much-talked-of, and much-to-be-valued view of St. Paul's Cathedral, will be built upon, is groundless. We can say that for the next 80 years it will remain open, for that is the period for which it is leased, and one of the conditions of the lease is that the site shall not be built on.

It appears that, after all the reports to the contrary, the state prosecutions are to be repeated at the coming assizes in Cork and Kerry, and that the new law officers mean to follow up the work left uncompleted by their predecessors.

The *Calcutta Phoenix* states that the ex-King of Oude, in strains more doleful if less poetical than the "Tristia" of Ovid, has composed a Persian ode addressed to Lord Canning, in which he bewails his own miseries, and supplicates the Viceroy, to whom he applies the most flattering epithets, to have pity on him in his captivity, and procure him justice. He styles Lord Canning the "Full Moon of the World."

There are 22,000 Jews in the Austrian army in Italy, and a captain of the Jewish persuasion, in the late engagement, most heroically rescued the colours of his regiment from the French, who had taken it.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

Dr. Winterbottom, the father of the medical profession, died at Westoe, near South Shields, on Friday, in the 95th year of his age. Dr. Winterbottom was also probably the oldest anti-slavery advocate alive, having been connected with the great movement for the emancipation of the African race from bondage from early life.

The other day a visitor was condoling with the old woman who opens the pews for the congregation of Greenwich church on the great amount of work she had to do. "Yes," she replied, "we used to have only to open the doors, but now we have to push in the dresses."

The *Rangoon Times* mentions the loss of the valuable presents brought from France by the adventurer D'Orgoni for the King of Ava. In order to lighten the Alon Prah, so as to enable her to ascend the river to the capital, they were placed on board a Burmese boat, along with a spare engine which the steamer brought out with her. The boat sank from the weight, but some of the valuables were recovered, and afterwards sold by auction. They were valued at two lacs of rupees.

A gentleman in Oban informs us that a monster skate was caught last week in one of the nets used for taking salmon, by the fishermen of Donstaffnage, Argyleshire. The dimensions of the fish were as follows:—Extreme length, six feet ten inches; width, five feet two inches; thickness, eight inches; supposed weight, 180 lbs. The chief fisherman says it is the largest skate he ever saw.

A Supplement to the *London Gazette*, contains a series of papers received at the India Office relating to events in India, which have already been fully detailed.

The telegraphic communication between Paris and London by the submarine six-wire cable, which has just been laid down between Boulogne and Folkestone, commenced operation on Tuesday, and the results are satisfactory.

On Sunday the evening services at Westminster Abbey were brought to a close. The preacher was the Right Rev. Dr. Edward Wyndham Tufnell, late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, and Rector of St. Peter's, Marlborough, who has recently been consecrated to the Australian bishopric of Brisbane.

At Lyons, lately, says the *Algerie Nouvelle*, a retired Chasseur d'Afrique, who, at this moment, is a chef d'atelier, settled there, married an Arab woman, whom he had himself taken from her tribe in a razzia in 1845, and, taking an interest in her, had sent her home to his mother in France for her education.

COMMERCIAL.

DUTIES ON FRENCH WINES.

THERE is a dearth of commercial topics, and we shall here advert to one subject rather political than commercial, though intimately connected with trade. The whole of Europe is alarmed at the vast military power of the French, and at the success attending their operations in Italy. Of course the Emperor can do nothing without his people. In some way or other he does their will; and if they refused to go for soldiers, and had no love for military glory, he could not make them go, and could not enrapture them by military success. The condition of the French people, therefore, though ordinary politicians trouble themselves very little with such subjects, is worthy of public consideration. Latterly, in truth, the multitude everywhere have gained in the estimation of politicians, and abroad as well as at home it is found necessary to include them in all political calculations.

The French, like all other people, are greedy of wealth, and are induced to support military expeditions, because they expect by them to augment their fortunes. According, however, to English and Flemish cultivation, France is not at present half cultivated, and the French could obtain a great deal more wealth with unerring certainty by improving labour at home than by using it destructively abroad. The desire to possess a large quantity of land or territory was rational for the savage who lived by hunting; but in a civilised man who knows that labour, not land, is the source of wealth, such a desire is a mere traditional prejudice. Where the possession, indeed, gives a power over labour, as amongst us, who still suffer from the slavery of our ancestors to obtain land or an estate, is a reasonable object, but the idea of making slaves by conquest is now given up, and the bulk of the French and every other people can get more by toiling at home than fighting abroad. Conquest might give a government more power; it cannot give a people, individually, more riches. Since it was fully established by the researches of political economists that labour is the sole source of wealth, all rational ambition has centered in making labour more skilful and more productive. The French possess an immense extent of fertile land—they are very ingenious, and to all the other people of Europe it is of immense importance that they should desire to remain at home to cultivate and improve their own soil. There they may find the means of enriching themselves, instead of ministering to the ambition of one or a few men, and making themselves the terror or plague of all their neighbours.

The reader is, no doubt, aware that the industry of the town is necessary to the cultivation of the country. Both Belgium and England are remarkable for a large town population. Farmers cultivate corn to sell it, and to improve cultivation they must have customers. The cultivation of England has been wonderfully improved since the corn laws were abolished by the great increase which has ensued in the numbers of the town population. Now, what is true of town and country is equally true of different countries. One is adapted to grapes, and another abounds in minerals; one is fit for the growth of cotton or sugar cane, and another for feeding sheep; and all will be enriched as they exchange products favoured by nature, as the town and country are mutually enriched by mutually exchanging manufactures for agricultural produce. Trade between the inhabitants of different countries is as much a part of the order of nature as trade between town and country, and we contravene that order when by artificial and heavy duties we prevent such trade.

Now it is a fact that France is a great wine-growing country; that a large portion of its population live by cultivating the vine, and that they can only thrive and extend cultivation as they find a market for their produce. It is another fact that the people of England are great consumers of wine, and would consume a great deal more if they could get it at a reasonable rate. Because they cannot get it, they drink instead much trash and many villainous compounds, to the serious injury of their health, moral as well as physical. Now, if there were no duties here on French wines they would be very largely imported; the cultivation in

France would be stimulated; and the French finding increased employment and increased wealth at home would have less inclination to become soldiers, and would be more inclined than now to oppose foreign war. Our own heavy duties on French wines and brandy, then, contribute to nourish a war-spirit in France. They would be less belligerent if they found more profitable occupation at home. Their military disposition from which we suffer, which compels us to be always armed or arming, is partly caused by ourselves. Men are not punished vicariously by nature, whatever may be the case in the Catholic church. They suffer only from their own faults, and are punished by nature only for their own crimes. Thus, for the readiness with which the French people lend themselves to war, to our annoyance, we are partly responsible. It is our own fault that the French do not grow as friendly with us as the Scotch and the Irish, and are not as much opposed as we are to schemes of conquest in Europe. But for the hostile tariffs by which the different people of Europe urge war on each other's industry, there is no reason why they might not all be as friendly with another as the subjects of any one sovereign. National estrangement and national quarrels are the consequences and punishments of hostile tariffs.

We are about to augment, and, it may be hoped, to revise our system of taxation. It is a general opinion that the property and income tax must be extended. If so, let it be properly adjusted at once, and largely extended; and let us put an end to those barbarous duties on foreign products, like those on French wine and brandy, which cost us more in one year, by the jealous armaments they oblige us to maintain, than they yield in a generation. Policy, humanity, and all the graces of life plead for the total abolition of all duties that impede the trade and the peace of the world.

There are no duties on any tariff of any nation more objectionable, for the friendliness they prevent, than our exorbitant duties on the produce of our nearest neighbour; and now that we are put to such an enormous expense by merely apprehending an attack from France, no time can be more opportune than this for recommending the public to take into consideration the duties on wines and brandies, and require that they should be got rid of.

MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday Evening.

YESTERDAY the Bank of England, following the market, reduced its minimum rate of discount to 2½ per cent. Adopting a similar course, the London and Westminster reduced its rate on deposits of above £500 to 1½, and below that sum to 1 per cent.; the other banks and discount brokers reduced their rate to 1½ for money at call. At the same time bullion is leaving the country, the peace has already excited the hopes of the iron-masters, and given an impulse to trade, and in a short time money will probably be dearer. At any rate, whenever the market alters, the Bank, which must follow the market, will alter its rate of discount. Any attempt to regulate the market has now become a farce, and the sooner the Bank gives up all notion of regulating the value of money, and of being independent of the market; the sooner it allows, like other banks, interest on deposits, and changes its terms as they change theirs, from week to week, the better its true character of a mere joint-stock bank, with the Government for its customer, will be known and appreciated by the public.

As the change made only followed the market, it had no effect on it, and money continues, as it was last week before the Bank made the change, extremely abundant. It is not expected, however, by those most conversant with the course of the market, that this ease will long continue, and we hear the opinion expressed, that the Bank would have acted with more wisdom had it lowered the rate two weeks ago. We, however, believe that the Bank knows the state of its own till better than others know it, and that it has only followed the indications given by the present and probable future state of its resources in now lowering the rate. Otherwise, the condition of our exchanges, which is unfavourable, and both gold and silver are going abroad, and the extension of trade, which may be looked for from the peace, by no means justify the opinion that the Bank will be able to preserve this low rate.

The accounts of the condition of the Bank of France, which, as compared to last month, show a small loss of bullion, an enlarged circulation, and enlarged advances, is not favourable to increased call in the money market. Peace will undoubtedly increase the demand for money; it has already improved trade, and consequently it is not expected that the present ease will continue many weeks.

The joint-stock banks are beginning to make their reports for the half year, and that of the Union has suggested a dividend of 7½ per cent., equivalent to 15 per

cent. per annum, which has been joyfully acceded to by the shareholders. The high interest gained by the shareholders of the joint-stock banks is only a reward for the integrity with which they are conducted. It is, in truth, an exemplification, on a large scale, of integrity and skill appropriately rewarded. They have gained because they have deserved the confidence of others. By confidence which is more valuable than capital, and supplies its place, they are enriched; they carry on their business with very little capital, and the less they have, provided they deserve and obtain confidence, the better. All men may be pleased, the poor as well as the rich, at the confirmation which this fact supplies. That in man himself, and not in accumulated work, which may be as useless as that old fort at Hull, now to be sold and pulled down—making the Humber shore available for commerce—lies the secret source of all success; not capital, which the millions may in vain sigh for, but integrity—winning confidence which every one can practise—secures large pecuniary rewards.

The effect of the peace on the Stock Exchange has been a general improvement in the nature of securities. In Paris the rise has been very considerable. Here some doubt as to the consequences still perplex people, and there has not been such a gust of confidence as in Paris. Nevertheless, the general tendency has been upwards. To-day Consols opened at 95½ for the Account, and went to 98½ sellers. Then the telegrams from Paris brought a little retrocession in the price there, and Consols at the close were 95½. Other securities are rather flat, without any marked alteration in price. A great improvement is noticed in the half-yearly returns of the French Railways, particularly those which run to the south.

The average increase as compared to the first six months of last year is not less than 20·9 per cent., while our railways have only yielded an increase of 5·64 per cent. These large gains of the French railways paid out of the public revenues will have, with other gains, to be subtracted from the cost of the war to the French nation. There was no demand for money in our Stock Exchange to-day, business not being very active, and the accounts of the speculators being tolerably evenly balanced.

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

	Last Week	This Week
STOCKS.		
3 per cent. Consols—Money	94½	95½
Ditto Reduced	94½	96
Ditto New	94½	96
Bank Stock	221½	223
India	27	221
Exchequer Bills	27	29
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. ....	..	19½
Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent. ....	..	..
Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent. ....	..	..
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent. ....	..	84
RAILWAYS.		
Bristol and Exeter	95	97
Caledonian	80	85
Eastern Counties	51½	60
East Lancashire	92½	96
Great Northern	101	100
Western	50	59½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	93½	97½
London and Blackwall	66	62½
London, Brighton, and South Coast	112	112½
London and North-Western	92½	94½
London and South-Western	93½	97
Midland	100½	108½
North British	55½	58
North Staffordshire	15½	3½d
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton	32	3½
South-Eastern	99½	74½
South Wales	61	63
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	17	17½
Calcutta and South Eastern	par	4d
Eastern Bengal	18d	4d
East Indian	102	102½
Great Indian Peninsula	96½	100
Madras	92	95
Scinde	19½	20
Buffalo and Lake Huron	5	6½
Grand-Trunk of Canada	30	30
Great Western of Canada	16½	10
Antwerp and Rotterdam	4	4½
Dutch Rhine	6½d	4½d
Eastern of France	25	25
Great Luxembourg	5½	7
Lombardo-Venetian	3d	11
Northern of France	37*	37½
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean	34	35
Paris and Orleans	61	55
Southern of France	19½*	21½
Western and North-Western of France	21	22

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

Friday Evening.
There is an uncertainty yet about the peace which checks operations, yet it has been so cordially welcomed in Paris by all the mercantile classes, and welcomed, though with doubts in Germany, that our markets have all a tendency to improvement. Stocks of colonial produce are held with increased firmness, though we have no rise of

price to notice. Business in the manufacturing districts is preparing to be active rather than as yet much improved, but the peace has generated hopes of improvement. From the Continent we hear favourable reports of the harvest, and the weather is here every thing we could wish, promising us a very early, which is generally a very good, harvest. Consequently the corn markets, in spite of the disease amongst the potatoes, which is now recognised to be very general, are very dull. Farmers are too busy in their fields to send great quantities of corn to market, and the quantities they do send generally fetch a lower price. A good harvest is a great encouragement to trade, and the autumn of 1859, now that an end is put to the bloody strife in Italy, may yet be extremely prosperous. In industry, skill, and propitious weather, there are all the elements of prosperity; and now that a good use can be made of them, we may see reason for believing that trade generally will be rapidly extended.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 13th day of July, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£31,813,055	Government Debt £11,015,100
		Other Securities .. 3,450,000
		Gold Coin & Bullion 17,338,055
		Silver Bullion
£31,813,055		£31,813,055

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£11,420,680
Reserve	3,275,954	Other Securities ..	17,802,911
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	4,871,793	Notes	10,100,525
Other Deposits	16,364,798	Gold and Silver Coin	603,736
Seven Day and other Bills	863,207		
£30,927,852		£30,927,852	

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated July 14, 1859.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July 5.

BANKRUPTS.

John Large, Medway Mill, Boxley, Kent, miller.
Henry Smart, Tichborne-street, Haymarket, dealer in pictures.
William Tweeddale Miller, Devonshire-square, City, general merchant.
William Newth, Cradley Heath, Staffordshire, miller.
John and Samuel Rimmington, Kingston-upon-Hull, tea dealers.
Joseph Herthan, Sandbach, Cheshire, silk throwster.

Friday, July 15.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Isaac James Sloper, St. Marylebone, oilman.
Alfred Bower Blenkarn, Fenchurch-street, City, merchant.
Thomas Robert Dobson, Colchester, tailor and draper.
Henry Oppenheim, Old-street-road, timber merchant.

SCOTCH BANKRUPT.

George Gallie, cabinet maker, Leith.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

FORMAL notice is given of the transfer to the ACCIDENTAL DEATH ASSURANCE COMPANY of the business of the undermentioned companies, viz.:—The Railway Assurance Company, the Maritime Passengers' Assurance Company, the Marine and General Travellers' Insurance Society, and the General Accident and Compensation Insurance Society.

The half-yearly meeting of the UNION BANK of London passed off very satisfactorily. The dividend and bonus now declared in addition to the payments made in January last; were at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum. After the distribution of the above amounting to 45,000*l.* and the application of 45,000*l.* to the Reserve Fund, which would be thereby augmented to 210,000*l.* there would be an unappropriated balance of 122*l.* to be carried to a new account. This large increase of the reserve had enabled the directors to capitalise a portion of it; and they anticipated being able to pay a dividend at the same rate on the enlarged paid up capital of 720,000*l.* The report was agreed to unanimously.

At the meeting of the UNION BANK of AUSTRIA, the report announcing a dividend for the past half-year of 8 per cent., equal to 10 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, was adopted unanimously. In the course of a short discussion it was stated that, although the profits have been less than on previous occasions, the bank has never been in a higher or more satisfactory position than at present. The losses have been scarcely worth men-

tioning. In answer to a question it was stated that the amount reserved to cover doubtful contingencies is 70,000*l.*

The half-yearly meeting of the SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY is called for the 29th instant.

A second special meeting of the MIDLAND COUNTIES INSURANCE COMPANY is called for the 27th instant, to approve (or otherwise) the proposed purchase of the fire business of the Kent Mutual Insurance Society.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

At the half yearly meeting of the LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY COMPANY the accounts were read, showing an available balance in favour of the proprietors of £11,912 7s. 4d. out of which the directors now declared a dividend of 5s. 6d. per share on the ordinary capital, which is at the rate of £1 7s. 6d. per cent. The accounts having been passed, the meeting adjourned.

A preliminary notice has been issued of the CITY, THAMES, AND WEST END RAILWAY, an undertaking which is proposed to be carried out by a capital of £1,250,000, in 125,000 shares of £10 each, the length of the new line required being about nine miles. The route proposed is from the City side of London-bridge, via the Middlesex foreshore of the Thames to Blackfriars, Charing Cross, Westminster, and Pimlico; thence by way of Chelsea, Belgravia, Brompton, Kensington and Notting-hill, to the Great Western Railway at Paddington, and to the North Western Railway at Kilburn. The project is proposed on the ground of the imperative necessity of facilitating intercommunication between the distant parts of the metropolis, and for affording that relief to the overcrowded traffic which already interferes with the ordinary progress of every-day life. The scheme merits consideration, as it will involve a system of cast-iron sewage drainage, and effect, at a comparatively economical cost, the operations to be followed out by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

THE ARGO.—The loss of the steamer Argo, of 2,315 tons register, and 500 horse-power, will fall upon Lloyd's to the extent of 30,000*l.*, and upon insurance offices for a further sum of 10,000*l.* The Argo was originally built for the defunct General Screw Steam Shipping Company, was afterwards transferred to the European and American Steam Company, and finally became the property of Mr. Howard, of Manchester, by whom she was lent to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Company.

SALVAGE.—Advices have been received from Suez that 550 bales of silk, worth about 50,000*l.*, have been saved in good condition from the wrecked steamer Alma, and placed on board her Majesty's steamer Furious, which left Moorshedgerah for Aden on the 24th June. Much of the baggage had likewise been saved and forwarded to Aden.

FERRINOS.—The *Northern Ensign*, of Thursday, says:—"Our early fishing continues with encouraging success. Last night 80 boats went to sea, and have returned with an average of at least three crabs; highest fifteen crabs, price 15s. per crab. Yesterday's prices ranged from 16s. to 21s. per crab. The weather is so very mild and clear, and the nights are so short, that, but for a large body of fish being on the coast, there could not have been such a general and good fishing. The total catch to this date is about 470 crabs, against 260 in 1856, and *nil* in 1857 and 1858. About forty boats were out last night from the Lybster district, and have from one to five crabs, average two, price 18s. to 15s.

NEW TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.—The work of laying the cable between Weybourne, in Norfolk, and Toning, in Denmark, was commenced on Monday by the steamer William Cory. It was anticipated that the rest, making in all 350 miles, would be laid to Heligoland by Wednesday night, and that complete telegraphic communication with Denmark would be established yesterday.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.—Estimates for the effective and non-effective departments of the revenue for the year 1859, ending March 31, 1860, have been issued. The customs estimates for 1858 are £849,285; and for 1859, £857,155; showing an increase of £7,870. The inland revenue for 1858, £1,362,258; for 1859, £1,349,804; showing a decrease of £12,394. The Post Office estimates for 1858, £2,020,031; for 1859, £2,051,213; showing an increase of £25,182. The estimates for 1858, of the superannuation departments were £485,575; for 1859, £481,221; showing a decrease of £4,354. The total estimates for 1858 were £4,723,149; for 1859, £4,739,453; showing an increase in 1859 over 1858 of £16,304.

We are informed from trustworthy sources that some Englishmen have taken up the administration of the estates of his Highness II Hama Pasha, son of the late Viceroy of Egypt. The estates are of immense value, about 150,000 fellahs being employed.

DINNER TO THE EARL OF DERBY AND MR. DISRAELI.—The dinner to the late Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer, which will take place this day in Merchant Taylor's Hall, is not given by that hon. company, but by the supporters of the late Government, in token of their admiration of the great talents and successful conduct of affairs of their celebrated chiefs.

SIR JOHN BURGEOYNE.—The *Times* has authority for stating that there is no foundation for the statement to the effect that this distinguished officer has retired from the service, and has resigned his office as inspector-general of fortifications. All that has been done is to re-adjust the war department, and Sir John Burgoyne's services remain, as they have been for upwards of fifty years, at the disposal of his country.

THE ILLUMINATED INDICATOR.—This recently-imported French nuisance, appears to be almost universally condemned as an atrocious breach of good taste, and another disfigurement (which certainly was not required) in our unornamented metropolis. Some of the metropolitan vestries have refused permission to the Frenchman to stick up his ugly signposts on their domains, but at the meeting of the City Commission of Sewers a Mr. Ross moved that the resolution sanctioning the use of the Illuminated Indicators be rescinded. The resolution was negatived by a large majority.

ORANGE ROW.—On Tuesday a great fight took place at Paisley, between an Orange lodge, whose procession was going forward, and a party of Catholic miners who intercepted them. Fire-arms, knives, swords, and stones, were freely used, one man was killed, and many others fearfully injured. The Orangemen appear to have been worsted in the fight, which was put down by a body of the enrolled pensioners. Eventually the shattered procession was re-formed and was allowed to proceed on its way. The authorities appear to have sympathised with the Orange party.

ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.—A great meeting, on the subject of West India Immigration, was held in the London Tavern on Wednesday. Lord Brougham appropriately occupied the chair, and the meeting was attended by many well known members of the anti-slavery party. Mr. Charles Buxton delivered a practical, common sense speech. He was followed by Mr. Chisholm Anstey and Mr. George Thompson, the last of whom made a stirring appeal. The object of the meeting was to memorialise Government for an inquiry into the whole question of immigration to the West Indies. Lord Brougham was careful to urge that the anti-slavery party should not prejudice the case, but should confine themselves to the one object of obtaining a searching inquiry. It is intended to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of West India Emancipation by a great metropolitan demonstration, at which Lord Brougham will preside.

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4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) do.	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 0	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0

Complete Service £10 13 10 15 10 6 17 13 6 21 4 6
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One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 0	0 11 0	0 15 0
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto.....	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 16 0
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12 Dessert Spoons	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 18 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls...	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
2 Sauce Ladles	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 16 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls...	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl...	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs.....	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 7 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 12 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 13 0	0 17 0	1 0 0	1 1 0
1 Sugar Sifter.....	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 8 0
Total	11 14 0	14 11 3	17 14 0	21 4 0

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