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The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

AND

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

VOL. X. No. 487.]

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1859.

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SEVENTH REPORT OF THE CITY BANK, LONDON.

AT a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, 19th July, 1859—

Alderman SIR ROBERT WALTER CARDEN, Chairman.
PETER BELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

DIRECTORS.

Peter Bell, Esq. John Lidgett, Esq.
Sir Robert W. Carden, M.P. Andrew Lawrie, Esq.
Henry Vigurs East, Esq. Robert Lloyd, Esq.
William Gardner, Esq. William Macnaughtan, Esq.
John Hackblock, Esq. Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
John Jones, Esq. John Vanner, Esq.

The Manager—A. J. White, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. Pearce, Phillips, Winckworth, & Pearce.
The following report was presented:—

The Directors have again the pleasure of meeting the Shareholders of the Bank to place before them the annexed abstracts of "Liabilities and Assets" and "Profit and Loss" Accounts; on reference to which it will be seen that notwithstanding the low rate of Discount which has prevailed during the whole of the past half year, they are enabled—after paying current expenses, writing off the usual sum from the building account, making ample allowance for bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate on bills discounted not yet due—to declare the usual Dividend at and after the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and to pay in addition a Bonus of 15s. per Share, both free of Income Tax.

After appropriating 23,857l. 4s. 10d. for the above purposes there will remain a surplus of 5,053l. 2s., of which the Directors have determined to transfer 3,000l. to the "Reserved Fund" (by which that fund will be increased to 33,000l.), and to carry forward 2,053l. 2s. to the credit of the new profit and loss account.

The three Directors who go out of office by rotation are, on this occasion,

Mr. Peter Bell, Mr. Robert Lloyd, Mr. William Gardner,

all of whom are candidates for re-election.

The Dividend and Bonus (free of Income Tax) will be payable on and after the 20th instant.

After the Register of Shareholders and Register of Transfers had been authenticated, by impressing thereon the Corporate Seal of the Bank, the Secretary read the Report and Accounts, and

It was resolved, unanimously, that the Report now read be received and adopted.

Whereupon a Dividend was declared, for the period ending the 30th June last, at and after the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and a Bonus of 15s. per share, both free of Income Tax.

The following Directors having retired (by rotation), were unanimously re-elected, viz.:—

Mr. Peter Bell, Mr. William Gardner,
Mr. Robert Lloyd.

Resolved, unanimously—

That the best thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby given to the Directors for their great attention to our interests.

That our thanks be cordially awarded to the Manager for the successful manner in which he has discharged his duties.

That the thanks of the meeting be hereby given to Mr. William Auning and Mr. Owen Lewis, the Auditors, for the able services which they have rendered.

The present Auditors were then re-elected for the ensuing year, and their remuneration for that period fixed as before.

(Signed) ROBERT WALTER CARDEN, Chairman.

Extracted from the Minutes, Cooper J. Worth, Secretary.

THE CITY BANK, LONDON.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS—30TH JUNE, 1859.		
Dr.	£	s. d.
To Capital paid-up, viz., 50l. per Share on 4,000 Shares.....	300,000	0 0
To amount of Reserved Fund.....	30,000	0 0
To amount due by the Bank.....	1,880,532	5 8
To Profit and Loss, for the Balance of that Account, viz.,—		
Surplus Profit brought forward from last half year..	23,857	10 11
Since added.....	22,537	0 11
	20,520	0 10
	22,240,052	12 0

Cr.	£	s. d.
By Exchequer Bills and East India Bonds	213,256	4 4
By other Securities, including Bills discounted and Loans.....	1,860,403	18 4
By Building, Furniture, and Fixtures.....	28,990	7 1
By Cash in hand, at Bank of England, and at Call	143,402	2 9
	22,240,052	12 6

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF THE CITY BANK, FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1859.

Dr.	£	s. d.
To Current Expenses, including Salaries, Rent, Stationery, Directors' Remuneration, Proportion of Building Expenses, Allowance for bad and doubtful Debts, Income Tax, &c.....	8,917	2 1
To amount carried to Profit and Loss, New Account, being Rebate on Bills discounted, not yet due.....	2,040	2 9
To amount transferred to Reserved Fund in addition to the 30,000l. already at the Credit of that Account.....	3,000	0 0
To Dividend Account for the payment of a Dividend at the rate of 5l. per centum per annum upon 300,000l., amount of paid-up capital upon 4,000 shares.....	7,500	0 0
To Bonus of 15s. per share on 4,000 shares	4,500	0 0
To undivided Profit transferred to Profit and Loss New Account.....	2,663	2 0
	229,520	6 10

Cr. By Balance brought down, viz.:—

Surplus Profit brought forward from last half year..	23,857	10 11
Since added.....	22,537	0 11
	20,520	0 10

£29,520 6 10

We have examined, and do approve, the above accounts.
WM. ANNING, } Auditors.
OWEN LEWIS, }

London, 12th July, 1859.

THE CITY BANK, CORNER OF FINCH LANE, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1855.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£600,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£300,000
RESERVED FUND.....	£33,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are made up to the 30th of June and the 31st of December, in each year; and if the credit balance shall not, at any time during the half year, have been below 500l., Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum MONTHLY balances. If not below 200l., Interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum MONTHLY balances; but if under 200l., no interest is allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Money is received from the public generally, and interest allowed thereon at the current rate of the day—the Bank notifying any change in the rate of interest by advertisement in one or more of the leading London newspapers.

The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private, is undertaken by the Bank.

Letters of Credit, payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns and Cities of the World, are granted.

Circular Notes are issued by the Bank, addressed to all, and payable at any of the places on the Continent where the Bank has an agent.

Dividends, &c., on Government and other Stocks, Annuities, Pensions, &c., are received for Customers of the Bank without charge; and every description of Banking business is transacted.

London, 10th July, 1859.

INDIA.—OFFICERS in the ARMY and CIVILIANS PROCEEDING TO INDIA, may insure their lives on most favourable terms in the

MEDICAL, INVALID AND GENERAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The rates of this Company, which transacts the business of the Delhi, Simla, North West and other Indian Banks, are lower than those of any other office, while the Agencies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, and about fifty up-country stations in India, afford every possible facility for the transaction of business.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Chief Office, 25, Pall Mall.

C. DOUGLAS SINGAR, Secretary.

THE RENT GUARANTEE SOCIETY, 3, CHARLOTTE ROW, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.

AT a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held at the Banking-house of the Company, in Princes-street, Mansion-house, on Thursday, the 21st of July, 1859.

GEORGE TAYLER, Esq., Chairman.

DONALD LARNACH, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

DIRECTORS.

William Bird, Esq. Donald Larnach, Esq.
William Blount, Esq. Henry Lee, Esq.
Ald. Sir George Carroll. John George Macdonald, Esq.
Henry Christy, Esq. Sir John M. Taggart, Esq.
Ald. Sir James Duke, Bart. Philip William Flower, Esq.
M.P. George Meek, Esq.
Francis Bennett Goldney, Esq. Ambrose Moore, Esq.
William Ormsby Gore, Esq. John Timothy Oxley, Esq.
Charles James Heath, Esq. John Joseph Silva, Esq.
William J. Lancaster, Esq. George Tayler, Esq.

THE MANAGER—George Pollard, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Clarke and Morice.

The following Report was presented:

The annexed statement which the Directors have to place before the shareholders will show them the position of the Bank on the 30th June last, and it will be seen that the amount of net profit realised during the previous six months is £32,737 14s. 7d., which, with £4,702 5s. 5d. withdrawn from the guarantee fund, enables the Directors to declare the usual dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum.

It will be satisfactory to the Shareholders to learn that the necessity of having recourse to the guarantee fund arises solely from the re-valuation of the funded and other available securities of the Bank at the depreciated prices of the 30th ultimo, as compared with the rates current on the 31st December, and not from any falling off in ordinary profits.

The guarantee fund, after the above deduction, amounts to £201,147 19s. 2d.

The dividend, free of income tax, will be payable on and after Friday, the 29th instant.

The preceding Report having been read to the meeting by the Secretary, a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June last, after the rate of 12½ per centum per annum, was declared by the Chairman.

Resolved unanimously.—That the Report now read be received, and that it be printed for the use of the Shareholders.

Resolved unanimously.—That the best thanks of this meeting be presented to the Board of Directors for their able management of the affairs of the Bank, with the assurance of the continued confidence of the Shareholders.

Resolved unanimously.—That the cordial thanks of the meeting be also presented to Mr. Pollard for his able services to the Bank.

(Signed) GEORGE TAYLER, Chairman.
Extracted from the minutes.
A. G. KENNEDY, Secretary.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

Dr.	£	s. d.
To capital paid up, viz., 60,000 shares at £10 each.....	600,000	0 0
To amount due by the Bank.....	0,722,212	13 10
To amount of "The Guarantee Fund," 31st December 1858.....	£202,807	1 5
To six months' interest on ditto, at £3 per cent. per annum.....	3,013	0 2
	203,810	4 7
To amount carried to profit and loss account.....	03,730	17 7
	210,540,000	10 0

Cr.	£	s. d.
By Exchequer Bills, India Bonds and Debentures and Government stock.....		
By cash, loans, bills discounted, and other securities.....		
By building, furniture, &c., in Princes-street.....	£33,825	0
By ditto, ditto, ditto, in Pall-mall.....	7,500	0



PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1859.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To current expenses, proportion of building expenses, directors' remuneration, bad debts, income tax, &c.	22,480	2	8	By Balance brought down	£66,786	17	7
To amount carried to profit and loss new account, being rebate of interest on bills discounted not yet due	11,569	0	4				
To dividend account towards the payment of half-a-year's dividend, at the rate of £12½ per centum per annum, upon £600,000, amount of paid-up capital upon 60,000 shares	32,737	14	7				
	£66,786	17	7				
Cr.	£	s.	d.				
By Balance brought down	£66,786	17	7				

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

Established in 1836.

Head Office—Princes-street, Mansion-house.

Western Branch—69, Pall-mall.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£3,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	600,000
GUARANTEE FUND	201,148

Accounts of parties are kept agreeably to the custom of London bankers.

Parties keeping banking accounts with the bank can at all times transfer to a deposit account such portion of their balance as they may not immediately require, upon which interest at the current rate of the day will be allowed.

Deposits are also received from parties not customers, either at call or for fixed periods, on interest at the market rates.

The agency of joint stock, and other country and foreign banks, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Investments in, and sales of, all descriptions of British and Foreign securities, bullion, specie, &c., effected.

Dividends on English and Foreign funds, on railway and other shares, debentures, and coupons, received without charge to customers. Every other description of banking business and money agency transacted, and letters of credit granted on the Continent, and on the chief commercial towns of the world.

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON,

For the Year ending 30th June, 1859.

AT AN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Shareholders, held at the Banking-house, Lothbury, on TUESDAY, the 19th July, 1859:

DIRECTORS.

MARK HUNTER, Esq., Chairman

Edward Stillingfleet Cayley, Esq., M.P.	John Alfred Chowne, Esq.	George Olive, Esq., M.P.	Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	William Jackson, Esq., M.P.	Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.	Robert Stacey Price, Esq.	John Savage, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.	Joseph Thompson, Esq.	Thomas Winkworth, Esq.
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MANAGER—Mr. Alfred Cutbill.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Tatham, Upton, and Johnson; and Messrs. Norris and Son.

Present—Seventy Proprietors;

The Advertisement calling the Meeting was read, and afterwards the following Report:

The Directors have now to submit to the Shareholders the Balance-sheet showing the result of the business for the six months to the 30th June last, from which it will be seen that the net profit (including £1,401 2s. brought forward from last account) amounts to £14,575 19s. 10d. after payment of all expenses of management and making provision for bad and doubtful debts:

The Directors have determined to declare a Dividend for the half-year at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable on and after 30th instant.

This Dividend will absorb £10,500, and after deducting £3,001 9s. for rebate on current bills, a balance of £1,074 10s. 10d. will remain to be carried over to next account.

In compliance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the following Directors—viz.

Wm. Jackson, Esq., M.P.
Robert Stacey Price, Esq., and
Thomas Winkworth, Esq.

retire from office, but, being eligible, offer themselves as candidates for re-election.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.

BALANCE SHEET TO 30TH JUNE, 1859.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Capital subscribed	1,500,000			By Balance brought down	£1,207,937	1	10
Capital paid-up, £20 each on 15,000 shares	300,000	0	0				
Guarantee fund	75,000	0	0				
Balances due to the customers of the Bank	578,361	2	0				
Balance of undivided profit, Dec. 31, 1858	1,401	2	0				
Net profit for the half year ending 30th June, 1859, after paying income-tax and deducting all charges and expenses, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts	13,174	17	10				
	14,575	19	10				
	£1,207,937	1	10				
Cr.	£	s.	d.				
Cash in the Bank and at call, at the Bank of England, Exchequer Bills, India Bonds, and Government Securities	231,163	0	10				
Bills discounted, loans on stock, and other securities	1,033,753	15	0				
Strong-room, fittings, and furniture (premises held on lease)	3,000	0	0				
	£1,207,937	1	10				

Dr.	Dividend at the rate of £7 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1859	10,500	0	0
	Rebate of interest on current bills carried to profit and loss new account	3,061	9	0
	Balance carried to next half-year	1,014	10	10
		£14,575	19	10
Cr.	Balance brought down	£14,575	19	10
		£14,575	19	10

The report and balance-sheet having been read, It was resolved that the report and balance-sheet just read be approved, printed, and circulated amongst the proprietors.

The Chairman, Mark Hunter, Esq., on the part of the Directors, declared a dividend on the paid-up capital of the Company at the rate of £7 per cent. per annum for the past half-year, free from income tax, payable on and after Saturday, the 30th inst.

Resolved—That the following Directors, viz., William Jackson, Esq., M.P., Robert Stacey Price, Esq., and Thomas Winkworth, Esq., who go out of office in pursuance of the deed of settlement, be re-elected Directors of this Bank.

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman and Directors for their attention to the affairs of the Bank during the past year.

Resolved—That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the manager, Mr. Cutbill.

MARK HUNTER, Chairman.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.

THE DIRECTORS HEREBY GIVE NOTICE

that a DIVIDEND on the paid-up capital of the Company, at the rate of £7 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1859, free from income-tax, will be PAYABLE at the Banking-house in Lothbury, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th instant.

By order of the Board,

A. R. CUTBILL, Manager.

Dated 19th July, 1859.

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.

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.

July 11th, 1859. PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Prospectuses and forms sent free on application.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 Wm. IV.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

6, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

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 Policies to the extent of	1,345,000
The last Bonus, declared in 1859, which averaged 65½ per cent. on the Premiums paid, amounted to	475,000
Policies in force	7,818
The Annual Income exceeds	200,000

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.

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 1826, and the profits realised have been divided on five occasions, 1836, 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: 8, George-street.

Dublin: 69, Upper Sackville-street.

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.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER, 1835.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL HAYTHURST LUCAS, Esq., Chairman.

CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

John Bradbury, Esq. Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.

Thomas Castle, Esq. Charles Reed, Esq.

Richard Fall, Esq. Robert Sheppard, Esq.

John Feltham, Esq. Jonathan Thorp, Esq.

Charles Gilpin, Esq., M.P. Charles Whetham, Esq.

Charles Good, Esq.

PHYSICIANS—J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.L.S.; Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

BANKERS—Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., and Bank of England.

SOLICITOR—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

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

The amount of Capital was £1,621,550 11s. 11d.

Amount paid for Claims arising from death, and Bonuses accrued thereon, £809,646 14s. 4d.

The gross Annual Income arising from Premiums on 15,262 existing Policies is

Annual abatement on the 20th November, 1857, to be continued for the five years ending in 1862

Add Interest on invested Capital

Total net annual income

The present number of Members is 12,647.

At the Quinquennial Division of Profits made up to the 20th November, 1857, the computed value of assurances in Class IX. was

Assets in Class IX.

Surplus or Profit

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

For the 7 years ending 1842 the surplus was

" 5 " 1847 " " 80,122 8 3

" 5 " 1852 " " 232,061 18 4

" 5 " 1857 " " 345,034 3 11

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

The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors, and with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November, 1857, may be had on application, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent. to 93½ per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

July, 1859. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

THE LATE WAR IN ITALY.

In foolscap, 8vo, 2s. boards; 2s. 6d. cloth.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE from 1792 to 1859.

With Details of the War, and what led to it. By J. W. KING.

"Right in views and correct in details. A book of great usefulness to those who like to speak on present facts, and know very little about Italian affairs."—GAVAZZI.

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"A novel in Mrs. Gore's best style.—BENTLEY. (Just published.)

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ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE. By Mrs. Gore.

THE BANKER'S WIFE; or, Court and City. By Mrs. Gore.

MEMOIRS OF A PERLESS; or, the Days of Fox. By Mrs. Gore.

PEERS AND PARVENUS. By Mrs. Gore.

London: KNIGHT and SON, and all Booksellers and Railways.

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THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

THE more that we hear of the patched-up treaty at Villafranca the more unsatisfactory appear its results to the principals, to the minor parties concerned, and to the more or less disinterested lookers-on. To the French Emperor the humiliation of this unquestionable failure must be great, and its political results the reverse of favourable. Had he possessed sufficient energy and courage to have carried out the programme which he announced to the people of Italy and to wondering Europe, he would have returned to his capital to be idolized by the French nation, and to take the highest position of any crowned head on the continent. Had he secured the independence of the Italians, he would have earned the support and gratitude of that enthusiastic people; he would have gone far to obliterate the dark remembrance of former passages in his career, and he would have gained what we believe he would gladly welcome—the respect and esteem of England. His entry into Turin amid the scowling silence of the Piedmontese, was but a foreshadowing of the reception that awaited him in Paris, where sneers, sarcasms, and ill-omened mutterings took the place of the enthusiastic and almost loyal cheers which he received on his departure to place himself at the head of the army of Italy. He has raised up against himself numerous fresh enemies, while he can scarcely be supposed to have gained one new friend. It would seem hardly possible that this astute politician was unable to perceive that some of these results must follow the step he had decided upon; and we cannot therefore but conclude that he was compelled to yield to the pressure of some peculiar circumstances which have not yet been laid bare to our curious gaze. Rumours and surmises are plentiful as to the motives which have influenced Louis Napoleon. It has been said that the French army is fearfully cut up and without reserves to support it; that he was fearful of the attitude of the Prussian and even of the Russian Government; and that he would have brought upon himself the attack of the great German Confederation had he proceeded to reduce the Austrian strongholds on the Mincio. It is also remarked that he was probably alarmed at the prospect of giving an encouragement to the revolutionary spirit which might eventually lead to the downfall of his own power; and an Orleanist combination or conspiracy of a formidable character is also believed in some quarters to have been endeavouring to take advantage of his absence from France, and of the gloomy prognostications drawn from the prodigious losses and small results of the bloody fields of Magenta and Solferino.

Victor Emmanuel's position as the leader of the great Italian nation is for the present lost, and his efforts paralysed, by his submission to the arrangement which has shattered the splendid imaginary fabric, raised by the too sanguine Cavour of a powerful Northern Italian kingdom of fourteen millions of inhabitants, comprising the most fertile country in Europe, and which would hold a rank among the powers of Europe equal to that held by Prussia. He has shown himself to be but a tool in the hands of the French Emperor; yet he is personally as popular as ever, and the affection of the Piedmontese is emulated by the respectful sympathy with which this unlucky monarch has been greeted by the Lombard and Tuscan people. The resignation of Count Cavour is indeed a blow to the hopes of Italy and a loss that can hardly be supplied to his royal master; yet while all must regret its necessity, no one can doubt the propriety and dignity of the step which that great statesman has taken. The services which he has rendered to the cause of constitutional liberty in Italy, and the courageous advice given by him to his king and country at the time of the Crimean war cannot soon be forgotten; and with such antecedents, it would indeed have been unworthy of him to have participated, even by silence, in the abandonment of those principles which it has been the hope of his life to see firmly established. Great as is the humiliation which has fallen upon Cavour, it must weigh equally heavy upon his king; and the time must soon come when Victor Emmanuel must repent, and perhaps endeavour to repudiate his share in the sacrifice of Italy to France and Austria.

Whilst the Emperor of the French, in his address of last Tuesday, was fain to confess himself foiled by the serried ranks of the Austrian army behind the walls of Verona, and by the public opinion of all Europe, which he declares to have been opposed to his policy—Francis Joseph, with equal absence of bravado, and with simulated moderation, announces his glad acceptance of the treaty, his determination to discontinue his armaments and to devote himself to the fostering of the arts of peace. More than all this, he declares his intention to introduce those reforms which the spirit of the time demands, into his dominions, or at least into that part of them which has so nearly been snatched from him. Let us hope that with returning strength in the finances of his empire, and the relief from the pressure of the foreign conqueror, these slender hopes for the future of Venice may not altogether vanish. The manifesto of Francis Joseph does not omit to mention with terms of reprobation the conduct of his allies, whose mediation he says, promised less favourable terms than the

moderation of his enemy granted to him. Meantime the Regent of Prussia congratulates his people upon the important position which their country holds in the balance of Europe, and arrogates to it the credit of having prevented an universal war. The Federal Diet of Germany has consented to restore their contingents and fortresses to a peace footing; and we find the King of Bavaria making to his Chambers the satisfactory announcement that the conclusion of peace has lessened the want of money.

The most universally interesting and important point in our domestic affairs this week has been the discussion of the Budget of our new finance minister, which has been carried without any opposition that could be considered serious. It was obvious from Mr. Gladstone's statement that five millions of money were to be raised, and the idea of a loan was unhesitatingly condemned by all the principal speakers. The alternative of an increased income tax was therefore accepted; Sir H. Wil- loughby's amendment being negatived without a division, and Mr. Disraeli's withdrawn. Mr. Bright, with all his objection to this peculiar tax, acquiesced in the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for supplying the inequality of the national balance-sheet. The gratifying result of this debate to the public, however, is the promise which has been elicited of a cessation or modification of this unpopular impost before the expiration of another year. Among other topics of Parliamentary discussion have been the reduction of our enormous Indian army, which we are told cannot yet be effected, but is kept in view; and Mr. Forster's proposition for a winter session of Parliament which, strange to say, was lost. The Edinburgh Annuity Bill was supported by the Government, and opposed by the Church party headed by Mr. Newdegate, who were defeated, and the second reading carried.

The volunteer movement is, we hope, now upon such a footing that no fear of its failure need be anticipated. The Government have issued copious instructions for the regulation of this force; and heavy will be their responsibility if they neglect to foster the patriotic spirit which is now stirred up throughout the land. The citizens of London, with their chief magistrate at their head, on Thursday made a demonstration on this subject, that we trust will be marked and followed all over the empire.

The record of crime and casualties this week is more than usually heavy. A wretched man at Shields has murdered his wife and unsuccessfully attempted suicide; while for a precisely similar double crime another has been sentenced at York. In Ireland we hear of a renewal of the Phoenix conspiracy trials; and among minor offences is to be remarked a committal for bribery at Nottingham. The splendid mail-packet *Paramatta*, which cost, a short time back, the sum of £160,000, has been, it is feared, totally wrecked under somewhat singular circumstances, though under the charge of an experienced captain; happily no lives were lost, and there is a slender hope that the vessel may be eventually saved.

Home News.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, July 18.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S DESPATCH.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of MALMESBURY asked her Majesty's Government whether the despatch of Lord John Russell, dated June the 22nd, and addressed to the Government of Prussia, which had appeared in the newspapers, was authentic; and, if so, whether there would be any objection to laying it, and the answer to it, on the table of the House.—Lord WODEHOUSE said that the despatch as it had appeared in the newspapers was authentic in substance. The severe censure passed by Lord Malmesbury on that despatch was a censure on his own policy, as the despatch was merely an exposition of the policy pursued by the late Government. He consented to produce the despatch in question, but not the correspondence of which it formed a portion.—Lord MALMESBURY explained the difference between his despatch and that of Lord John Russell.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE said the despatch of Lord John Russell was suggestive, while that of Lord Malmesbury was of a threatening character.

STATUTE LAW CONSOLIDATION.

Lord CRANWORTH laid on the table five bills, as an instalment of the scheme for consolidating the statute laws of the country. In these bills more than fifty acts were consolidated. It was expected that the whole code might be similarly comprised in about 230 bills, and the whole work finished in two years.—The Lord CHANCELLOR bore testimony to the zeal and ability which had characterised Lord Cranworth and the Commission. The object of the consolidation would, doubtless, be facilitated by what had been already done, but he did not think that the object would be facilitated by continuing the Commission. He considered that a staff of professional men might, besides consolidating the statute law of the land, be made extremely useful in their legal capacity to both Houses of Parliament in assisting members in drawing up bills. He took the present occasion to state that the Government contemplated at the beginning of the next session to introduce measures on bankruptcy, on the transfer of real property, on taking evidence in the Court of Chancery, to consolidate and simplify the orders of the Lord Chancellors, and to establish fixed courts, so that courts of common law might be able to decide any equitable question which might incidentally arise, without bandying suitors from courts of common law to courts of equity.—Lord BROUGHAM thought it would be better that the question should be solely committed to a body of learned men, who might not only consolidate, but prepare a digest of it. He defended Mr. Bellenden Ker from aspersions which had been cast upon him by prejudiced and ignorant persons.—Lord St. LEONARDS thought the labour which it was proposed to accomplish was enormous. The best course to bring the matter to a successful conclusion would, in his opinion, be to refer it to a select committee.—After a few remarks from Lords WENSLEYDALE, CHELMSFORD, CRANWORTH, and BROUGHAM, the subject dropped.

Their lordships adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

THE BUDGET.

In the House of Commons, in a Committee of Ways and Means, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made his financial statement. He presumed he said, that it would be for the convenience of the Committee to follow the usual practice, and to make known the result of the finances of the past year. The total revenue of the year had been estimated at 63,900,000*l.*; it had produced 65,477,000*l.* The total actual expenditure had been 64,663,000*l.*, against a revenue of 65,477,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of 800,000*l.* The result of the duty upon draughts and checks could not be correctly ascertained. Its amount had been estimated at 300,000*l.*; but he thought it would not exceed 200,000*l.* The equalisation of the spirit duties, which was a measure of fiscal reform independent of pecuniary results, had been estimated to yield an additional revenue of 500,000*l.*, but the produce in 1858-59, as compared with 1857-58, showed an increase of only 85,000*l.* There was a prospect, however, of the duty being considerably more productive. Mr. GLADSTONE then addressed himself to the estimates of income and outlay for the current year. He stated that he expected to derive from customs a revenue of 23,350,000*l.*; from excise, 18,530,000*l.*; from stamps 8,100,000*l.*; from land and assessed taxes, 3,200,000*l.*; from income and property tax at the 5*d.* tariff, 5,600,000*l.*; from Post-office, 3,250,000*l.*; from crown lands, 280,000*l.*; and from miscellaneous sources of income, 1,530,000*l.* The total result was thus estimated at 64,340,000*l.* On the other side he computed the sum required to pay interest on debt at

28,600,000*l.*, which, however, included a sum of 400,000*l.* as the last payment of some Long Annuities, which in ordinary course would have been debited to the account of the ensuing year. The other charges on the Consolidated Fund were expected to amount to 1,960,000*l.* The army estimates amounted to 13,300,000*l.*; the naval estimates were 12,782,000*l.*; those for the civil service, 7,825,000*l.*; and those for the revenue departments, 4,740,000*l.* Observing that the miscellaneous civil service estimates were greater by 800,000*l.* than those of the previous year, Mr. Gladstone explained that of this augmentation the vote for education had been enlarged by 200,000*l.*, while about 75,000*l.* was charged to two items, the expense of British Columbia and of the China and Siam missions, which had never previously figured upon the paper. Another sum of 100,000*l.* was also set down as the cost of a telegraphic cable between Plymouth and Gibraltar. The gross total of expenditure thus appeared to be 69,207,000*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 4,867,000*l.* on the ordinary ways and means of the year. In proceeding to explain how this chasm was to be filled up, the Chancellor of the Exchequer offered some preliminary observations touching the financial position of the country at the present moment. This, he submitted, was to a great extent exceptional. We were not at war, but still were forced to incur a large amount of war expenditure. The estimates of the year were, chiefly on that account, more than five millions in excess of the year 1858-9. Next year moreover had been marked out, long since, as the period when the whole question of finance must undergo revision. Large sources of revenue, including the whole of the income tax, and some considerable duties on tea and sugar, would then expire in regular course; while on the other side more than two millions of Long Annuities would fall in; causing extensive changes, which invited a comprehensive revision of the whole financial system. From these considerations he drew the conclusion that in the arrangements now to be made the supply of immediate wants should alone be regarded; future years being left to ulterior adjustments. On this principle therefore the Legislature was called upon to provide between four and five millions for the wants of the current year. Was this sum, he asked, to be raised by loans, or taxes? Against the former proposition he pointed out that Parliament had at no time resorted to the expedient of borrowing for so small a sum as was now required. Loans were always reserved as a last resource in periods of dire necessity, or for exceptional purposes, as in the instances of the 20,000,000*l.* voted for slave emancipation and the 8,000,000*l.* contributed to assuage the miseries of the Irish famine. As another reason for abstaining from a loan, he observed that another borrower, namely the Secretary for India, would, he feared, be shortly in the market, for whose operations he wished to leave the field open. Having therefore to provide nearly five millions from taxation, the question was whether the supply should be drawn from indirect or direct taxes. On this question Mr. Gladstone entered at some length, contending that of the four most productive items in the schedule of customs or excise, malt produced a large revenue, but one which had proved singularly inelastic upon any increase in the rate. The income from spirits had expanded more than three millions since 1853, and ought, he thought, to be left undisturbed. Against any increase in the tea and sugar duties still stronger reasons were to be alleged. Since the close of the Russian war, also, a far larger proportion of temporary taxes had been levied from indirect than from direct sources of revenue. Altogether, he contended, that it was undesirable and indeed unjust to effect any aggravation in the schedules of indirect taxation. There remained, therefore, but one expedient—namely, an increase in the property and income tax. On this subject the right hon. gentleman entered into computations showing that if extraneous causes had not compelled an increase in the public expenditure, the flow of revenue would have sufficed to dispense both with the whole residue of income tax and with the war duties on tea and sugar by the close of the present financial year. After explaining a scheme for abbreviating the time of credit heretofore allowed to the maltsters, from which he expected to obtain 780,000*l.* of anticipated revenue for the service of the present year, Mr. Gladstone stated that for the remainder of the deficiency, which amounted to about four millions, he proposed an additional 4*d.* on the income tax upon all revenues exceeding 150*l.* per annum, and of 1*d.* on incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.* The tariff of charge would thus become 6*d.* on the smaller, and 9*d.* on the larger class of incomes, and this enhancement it was also proposed to make applicable to the whole year, whereof nearly four months had already expired. From this augmentation he expected to derive about 4,800,000*l.* of additional revenue, which would leave a narrow margin of 250,000*l.* surplus upon the estimated expenditure of the year. It was, he observed in con-

clusion, an unpleasant and unpopular duty to propose an increase in the public burthens; but as at the present moment the money was required by the public exigencies, and the estimates on both sides were before the House, they had no alternative except to provide means for carrying on the service and maintaining the good faith of the country. Mr. Gladstone concluded by moving a formal vote of Ways and Means, and laid upon the table two resolutions relating to the malt duties and the Income-tax, to be taken into consideration on Thursday.—The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, a conversation arose upon an objection raised by Mr. ARNOLD to fixing the second reading of the London Corporation Bill on Friday morning.

Mr. A. SMITH made some observations upon the management of the property under the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

The House then went into Committee of Supply upon the Civil Service Estimates and Civil Contingencies, and various votes were agreed to, after much discussion, when the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to one o'clock.

Tuesday, July 19.

In the House of Lords a letter was read by the Earl of RIFON, from the Colonel of the Antrim Rifles, explaining the facts relating to the late military outbreak at Kinsale, and correcting some mis-statements which, as the writer declared, had obtained publicity in previous accounts of the occurrence in question.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, in presenting a petition in favour of the establishment of direct lines of submarine telegraphs between Great Britain and our possessions abroad, insisted on the importance of all these telegraphic communications being under our own control. He was glad to find that the Government were alive to the importance of the subject by the assistance they had afforded in laying down a line between England and Gibraltar, and dwelt long upon the necessity, in case of war between France and England, of maintaining our communications with India free from the control of foreign powers. It would be much better, in his opinion, if the Atlantic telegraph, when renewed, should connect this country with America through Nova Scotia and Canada.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH entirely concurred with Lord Stanley of Alderley. It was intolerable to be dependent on foreign Governments for the forwarding of orders to our fleets and armies, and fraught with the greatest risk to the country in case of war. He also expressed a strong wish that a communication might be established between this country and the western coast of Africa, by which it would be possible to communicate with our squadrons in those waters.

Lord GRANVILLE explained what steps had been taken by the Government in regard to the telegraph between this country and Gibraltar, and informed the House that the wire was being made slowly, but would not be finished this year. The whole matter was under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Lord WODEHOUSE, in answer to a question from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, said that her Majesty's Government, after consulting with the great powers, had agreed to recognise the election of Colonel Couza as Hospodar of the two Principalities on the distinct understanding that the case was an exceptional one and not to be made a precedent.

Their lordships adjourned at half-past six.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

At the mid-day sitting of the House of Commons, Mr. LOWE moved the third reading of the Public Health Bill, by which the provisions of the act now on the point of expiring are rendered permanent.—Mr. ARNOLD opposed the bill, contending that the powers conferred by the existing act were much too extensive. He moved as an amendment that the order for the third reading should be discharged. Considerable discussion ensued. On a division the amendment was negatived by a narrow majority of 101 to 95-6. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL.

On the order for the second reading of this bill, Mr. S. ESTCOURT moved an amendment, to the effect that the question with which the measure dealt, namely, the declarations required from the appointees to municipal offices, should be referred to a select committee. The bill was opposed by Mr. SPOONER, Mr. NEWDEGATE, and Mr. HENLEY, and supported by Mr. M. SMITH, Mr. BAXTER, Mr. Alderman SALOMONS, and Mr. HENNESSY. Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 130 to 44, and the bill was read a second time.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

In the evening Mr. Buxton called attention to that portion of the report of the commissioners on the organisation of the Indian army, which refers to the amount of force to be maintained in future. The commissioners, he observed, had recommended as a minimum for the maintenance of a standing army in India one comprising 80,000 Europeans and 320,000 natives. He considered this force much too large and expensive, contending that the finances of the country, which were already in a state of considerable derangement, could not bear the charge, and that to place arms in the hands of so great a number of natives involved serious risk of a repetition of troubles similar to those from which we had just emerged.—Lord Stanley observed that it was impossible for any man to lay down distinctly and precisely what was the amount of the force that would be required in India. The question did not admit of a positive answer. He noticed the discordant opinions upon this point entertained by various witnesses examined by the commissioners, observing that Sir John Lawrence thought that there should be a large preponderance of European force.—Sir E. Perry considered that the commission had been ill-constituted, and that the report was unsatisfactory. Instead of augmenting our army in India, he said, it should be diminished, which could be done by governing India in co-operation with the natives and engaging their sympathies. He advocated the introduction of the irregular system into our military establishment in India, the effect of which would be very materially to reduce the expenditure.—After some remarks by Colonel Sykes, Mr. Smollett, Mr. Kinnaid, Mr. Hadfield, and Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Bright observed that this debate involved a question of so much importance that even Reform or home finances could not match it, and he warned Sir C. Wood to lose no time in asking the opinion of the House of Commons upon the subject in the most frank manner.—Sir C. Wood, referring to the inquiries which had been urged respecting the production of the Indian budget, stated that certain financial accounts would, he believed, be prepared by Thursday next, shortly after which day he would fix a date for the consideration of Indian affairs. With regard to the military question he was unable as yet to arrive at any determination as to the number either of Europeans or natives, of which the army in that country should be composed. Two or three years must, he believed, still elapse before it would be safe to reduce the Indian establishment to its normal and permanent proportions.

SESSIONS OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. C. Forster moved an address to her Majesty representing the inconvenience of protracting the session of Parliament during the summer months, and praying that her Majesty would be pleased to provide a remedy for such inconvenience by assembling Parliament for the despatch of business before Christmas. He dwelt upon the evils resulting from a summer sitting, and anticipated objections to his proposal for a different arrangement.—The motion was seconded by Mr. Ewart, and opposed by Mr. Bentinck.—Mr. A. Smith, Mr. Liddell, Lord Claud Hamilton, and other members having spoken, Lord J. Russell submitted that the question was too serious, as involving the transaction of the whole legislation and business of the country, to be settled by a mere motion and by a thin House.—Lord Palmerston observed that the motion had been advocated entirely on grounds of personal convenience. No public advantage was shown to accrue from carrying on legislation in November instead of July. There were, on the contrary, many reasons—some of which the noble lord set forth in detail—for thinking summer on the whole preferable and more convenient.—Mr. Forster consented to withdraw the motion, but a division was nevertheless called, when there appeared, for the resolution, 48; against, 121—73.

QUEEN'S PRINTER'S PATENT.

Mr. Baines moved for a select committee to inquire into the nature and extent of the patent now held by the Queen's printer, so far as it related to the right of printing the Bible; and to report their opinion as to the propriety of renewing that patent. The motion was seconded by Mr. F. Crossley.—The Home Secretary assented to the motion for a committee, but maintained that some provision should be made to secure perfect correctness in the published versions of the scriptures.—After a few words from Mr. Black, Mr. Dunlop, and Mr. Hadfield, the motion was agreed to.

MINISTERS OF THE CROWN.

Mr. V. Scully moved for a return, in chronological order, of all ministers of the Crown appointed since the Act of Union in 1800, with the dates of their respective acceptances of, and retirements from office; distinguishing cabinet ministers from those not in the cabinet; and similar return of all persons appointed to the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, during the like period. The chief

object of his motion, as explained by the hon. member, was to ascertain how many Irishmen and Roman Catholics had become cabinet ministers during the last sixty years.—The motion was negatively without a division.

Mr. McMahon moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to admission of barristers and solicitors to practise in Ireland.—After some discussion the House divided—Ayes, 179; noes, 123—56. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Leave was given to Sir C. Lewis to bring in a bill to extend the power of the Conservators of the River Thames; and to Mr. Whiteside for a bill to amend the Medical Acts.

PACKET AND TELEGRAPHIC CONTRACTS.

Mr. Bouverie called attention to a petition from Sir W. Russell, and moved that the select committee on packet and telegraphic contracts should be instructed not to inquire into the contract for the conveyance of mails between Dover and Calais, until the petition against the late return of members for Dover had been decided by the elections committee.—Sir S. Northcote said it was the wish of his party that this question should be fully and fairly discussed, and that the truth should be brought out. The matter was within the scope of the inquiry of the select committee, and he could not understand how it could prejudice Sir W. Russell, whereas the election committee would not, probably, sit this year. Mr. Bouverie had objected to the constitution of the committee, but the time to make this objection was when the committee was nominated. He gave a copious explanation of the circumstances attending the Dover contract and its extension, assuring the House that the matter was conducted, so far as he was concerned, solely upon public principles. If, he added, the House should be of opinion that the course proposed by Mr. Bouverie was expedient, he should not object to the motion.—Mr. Cowper supported the motion, which was opposed energetically by Mr. Whiteside.—Mr. Henley said it had not been shown how Sir W. Russell could be prejudiced by the matter being inquired into by the select committee.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed that the petition of Sir W. Russell should be referred to the select committee on contracts. After some remarks from Sir F. Baring, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord Palmerston, and a brief reply from Mr. Bouverie, the House divided—For the motion, 61. Against, 223—162.

The House adjourned at five minutes past six o'clock.

Wednesday, July 20.

At the mid-day sitting of the House of Commons Lord Proby took the oaths and his seat on the re-election for Wicklow county, which he had vacated by taking office under the new government.

EDINBURGH, & C. ANNUITY TAX ABOLITION.

Mr. Black in moving that this bill be read a second time, urged the oppressive nature of this tax, not only from its inherent injustice, which made it a grievance, but when compared with Church-rates in England and Minister's money in Ireland.—Mr. Blackburn objected to the bill that it disendowed the Established Church in the city of Edinburgh, and the principle would apply to all Scotland as well as to England. He desired, therefore, to know the intention of the Government regarding the measure.—Sir G. Lewis said he had no hesitation in giving his assent to the principle embodied in the bill; but, in voting for the second reading, he assented simply to the abolition of the tax in its present form, which principle, he observed, had been more than once affirmed by the House. The practical arrangements necessary to the carrying out of the measure would, he hoped, be devised during the recess, so as to justify the legislature in giving full effect to the proposition next session.—Lord Elcho considered the principle of the bill so obnoxious and so dangerous—sweeping away the foundation of the Established Church—that although anxious for a compromise, he felt bound to vote against the second reading, and he moved to defer it for three months.—This amendment was seconded by Mr. W. Miller.—The second reading of the Bill was advocated by Sir T. E. Coleridge and Mr. Caird, and opposed by Mr. C. Bruce.—The Lord Advocate observed that he had not heard from the opponents of the bill anything that would facilitate the settlement of this question, which all admitted ought to be settled. He was no advocate of the voluntary principle, and no enemy of a Church establishment; and he denied that the bill contained one word that would justify the argument of Lord Elcho, that it attacked the foundation of the Established Church. The real question was whether the bill proposed an adequate substitute for the tax. This was matter for the committee, and he thought the bill should be read a second time.—

Mr. Newdegate insisted that the principle of the Bill was that of an unconditional abolition of the means of maintaining the Established Church.—

After some further discussion, Mr. Black consented to proceed no further with the bill after the second reading, and wait until next session for the Government measure. Upon a division the amendment was negatived by 162 to 108, and the bill was read a second time.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. John Locke, in moving the second reading of the Weights and Measures Bill, which was almost precisely similar, he said, to that introduced in the last Parliament, stated the reasons which had induced him to bring the measure forward, and pointed out its different objects, which were dissimilar and might be dissociated. After much debate, the bill was read a second time, with the understanding that the first clause, providing that corn should be uniformly sold by measure, and the imperial measure only, would be withdrawn in the committee.

DIPLOMATIC PENSIONS.

This bill, which removes the existing disabilities debarring the recipients of pensions for diplomatic services from sitting in the House of Commons, was read a second time on the motion of Mr. M. Milnes. Mr. Wilson said that, looking to the origin of the exclusion, which was a constitutional jealousy on the part of the House of Commons, if the House chose to divest itself of that jealousy in this case, the Government had no objection to the measure.—Several members spoke in favour of the bill, which was read a second time.

Mr. Alcock moved the second reading of the Church Rates Commutation Bill, but afterwards withdrew his motion.

The Metropolis Carriage Ways Bill was withdrawn.

The Imprisonment for Small Debts Bill was read a second time.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Mr. Whiteside, in moving the second reading of the Criminal Procedure Bill, defended that part of the measure which did away with the forfeiture of goods and corruption of blood of criminals. He adverted to another bill—the Public Justice Offences Bill—and justified the abolition of the punishment of death in cases where there was no premeditated design to take away life.—The Attorney-General said it would be his duty and that of the Solicitor-General, with the sanction of the Government, to bring the statute law of the country, and especially the criminal law, into a proper condition, and the result of their labours would be laid before Parliament at the beginning of the next year. He indicated the principles which, he said, would guide them in dealing with the criminal law.—Mr. Whiteside withdrew his bills.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to six o'clock.

Thursday, July 21.

DIVORCE COURT BILL.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Divorce Court Bill. After adverting to the inconveniences which had been found to arise from the deficiency of judicial power in the new Court of Probate and Divorce, he explained the remedy proposed in the present bill, which chiefly consisted in a provision rendering the services of any judge of the superior courts available for the decision of divorce cases.—Lord Chelmsford and some other peers having spoken, the bill was read a second time.

The Attorneys' and Solicitors' Bill and the Public Health Bill were also read a second time.

Their lordships adjourned at half-past seven.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ker Seymour inquired whether it was the intention of Government to adopt so much of the site of Smithfield-market as reverts to the Crown for the enjoyment and recreation of the public.—The Home Secretary replied that a plan had been suggested by the Corporation of the City of London by which a considerable proportion of the site in question would be rendered available for the public enjoyment and recreation.

THE BUDGET.

On the order for going into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Disraeli took occasion to enter upon a review of the financial operations of the late Government, the difficulties those operations had had to encounter, and their probable result, had the arrangements which had met with the concurrence of the House not been disturbed by unforeseen political occurrences, which had left a serious deficiency in the revenue. That this deficiency should be met by levying new taxes instead of borrowing money, he altogether agreed, and was also not prepared to propose any better source of fresh income than that suggested by Mr. Gladstone—namely an increase of the income tax. He proceeded, however, to criticise some of the details of the budgetary scheme, censuring the proposed reduction of the malt credit, and contending that methods could have

been devised to render unnecessary the harsh and burdensome proceeding of exacting the whole additional amount of impost in the first half year. The income tax supplied a ready and magnificent source of revenue, and ought therefore to be used upon occasions of emergency, and managed with careful discretion. He believed, in spite of all the difficulties and objections, that revenue could be raised from direct taxation by means far less noxious and unjust than the existing system of income and property tax. The right hon. gentleman then adverted to general questions of finance. No country, he maintained, could continue to raise 70 millions a year as England was now doing by taxation in time of peace. A more economical management of the public resources was therefore essential, and after reviewing the chief heads of expenditure, he arrived at the conclusion that reduction could be only effected to any extent in the outlay upon the army and navy, and to render such reduction safe the Government must diligently prosecute a policy of peace and neutrality. As the most immediately essential element in that policy, he enjoined a strict abstinence from any interference with the discussions which it was understood were about to open at some congress of European states. The moment that England took part in a congress she ceased to be neutral, and he warned her Majesty's ministers not to allow themselves to be entrapped into such a false position. Deprecating the attacks made on the Emperor of the French on account of the peace he had just concluded, he expressed his hope that the peace would be permanent, and enjoined on the Government the duty of co-operating in every step calculated to make it so. For this purpose they should cultivate a good understanding with the Emperor Napoleon, and testify their reliance on his good faith, by diminishing those vast armaments which at once testified their suspicions and exhausted the resources of the country.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER limited his reply to the financial questions raised by Mr. Disraeli. The objection Mr. Disraeli had urged to the proposed mode of levying the additional income-tax involved, in fact, the whole question of borrowing or not borrowing. The House of Commons was as much entitled to tax six months' profits as those of twelve months. The effect of the "modification" would be to throw half the additional tax on the year 1860-61, making it part of the ways and means not of the current year, but of the next. He demurred to the doctrine of Mr. Disraeli, that the growth of the civil expenditure was legitimate and normal; and, as to our naval and military estimates, he had supposed that there was nothing to be done but to adopt the measures of the late Government, and all the difficulties of the income-tax would be cleared away at once. He had been rather hard upon the present Government in assuming the perfect wisdom of their predecessors in respect to foreign affairs. He (Mr. Gladstone) thought it would have been more convenient to have chosen another opportunity for discussing these topics. Mr. Disraeli had endeavoured to impress upon the present Government the duty of preserving the alliance between England and France—which had become almost the law of our foreign policy—and he said "Require the diminution of armaments." He (Mr. Gladstone) expressed his opinion that the moment the state of Europe allowed it would be the duty of the English Government to use every effort in that sense. But why should Mr. Disraeli, he asked, denounce all congresses? Three months ago Lord Malmesbury was despatching telegrams for the purpose of bringing about a congress. He (Mr. Gladstone) was not prepared to subscribe to all Mr. Disraeli's opinions as to the peace; he would rather reserve his judgment than pledge himself, in the present state of Europe, by giving a distinct approbation of its terms. He agreed that we should do our best to make it permanent by caution and moderation in word and deed.—Mr. BRIGHT congratulated Mr. DISRAELI on having become a convert to his and Mr. COBBEN's foreign policy. The Budget had, he observed, received general acceptance, but it was chiefly satisfactory to his mind as being altogether provisional. Next year a general and comprehensive revision of the whole revenue system of the country would be indispensable, and among the changes then to be accomplished was the remodelling of the income tax, which, in its present condition, was the most hateful of all imposts, because it was the most unjust. The more amount of taxation, even if it reach, and it might reach, 100 millions a year, was of inferior consequence, compared with the just apportionment of the burthen among the various classes of the community. In this view, he touched upon the probate duty, the succession duty, and other items of revenue, respecting which he should have, he said, propositions to lay before the House when the subject came up for discussion in another session. Regarding economy as intimately dependent upon peace, he denounced the virulent

attacks made through the press and in Parliament against the Government of France, and declared that if these libels were persevered in, no minister could prevent the outbreak of war with France. War had become almost a mechanical art, and must before long break down under the mere weight of its cost and destructiveness. The time would come when nations must entertain projects of general disarmament, and he trusted that England would have the honour of initiating that wise and humane proposition. An opportunity to accomplish this beneficent work now lay in the hands of the ministry, and he exhorted them not to let it pass unimproved.—Lord J. RUSSELL concurred in regretting and censuring the attempts so incessantly made to excite a jealousy of the intentions and animosity against the Government of the Emperor of the French among the people of England. He believed that the invasion panic was to a great extent baseless, and that the sovereign of France was honestly anxious to maintain the cordial relations which had hitherto existed with this country. Respecting the magnitude of our armaments, however, he observed that, without either feeling apprehension or intending menace, it was necessary to preserve our establishments in a state which corresponded with the progress of scientific discovery, and was adapted to the growing wealth and importance of the British empire.—Lord PALMERSTON corrected a mistake which he remarked had been more than once made by members of the late Government. He had never expressed approval of their foreign policy; he had merely given them due credit for good intentions in their endeavour to prevent the war. Mr. Disraeli, he observed, now insisted that England should hold herself aloof from any congress of European powers; but only a few months since Lord Malmesbury was himself employing his utmost efforts to obtain a congress in which this country would have been a participant. Whether England would take part in the congress now about to meet was still a matter for consideration. Finding every reason to rely upon the good faith of the Emperor Napoleon, he nevertheless contended that it was necessary to keep ourselves in a state of defence. It was not consistent with the dignity of the country, nor fair to foreign Governments, to trust merely to their forbearance for the safety of shores which invited attack by their undefended weakness.—Mr. FITZGERALD, Sir H. VERNER, Mr. WHITESIDE, Colonel SYKES, Mr. LEATHAM, and Mr. HORSFALL, having briefly spoken, the House went into committee of ways and means, and the formal resolutions, preliminary to the introduction of bills, to carry out the financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were moved by the right hon. gentleman.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY proposed as an amendment that the addition to the income-tax should be 3d. instead of 4d. in the pound on incomes exceeding 150l. per annum. The amendment was ultimately negatived. Another amendment, to the effect that the additional duty charged on the terminable annuities which expire next January should be proportionably reduced from 4d. to 3d. in the pound, was afterwards proposed by Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, but negatived without a division.—Mr. DISRAELI then moved an amendment distributing over four quarters the payments to the new income tax which Mr. Gladstone had proposed to levy in a lump upon the October assessment.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER energetically pleaded the pressure of public exigencies which, he said, inexorably required the prompt payment of this additional revenue.—The amendment, after further debate, was withdrawn, and the resolution was ultimately agreed to as originally proposed.—The House then resumed, and disposed of the remaining business on the paper, the chief incident in the proceedings being the withdrawal for the present session of the Catholic Relief Act Amendment Bill.

The House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

THERE are now lying in ordinary in the Royal navy about 120 vessels, exclusive of mortar vessels and floats; 17 of these are to be converted into screw ships, and the conversion of seven is under consideration. There is also a list of 67 receiving ships, coaling hulks, &c. Four ships have been broken up or sold since January, 1830, without having been commissioned.

Lord John Russell's statement as to the non-existence of extraordinary preparations for fitting out the Brest and Cherbourg fleets is in direct contradiction to what is stated in the local papers, and to the instructions received from the Minister of Marine. It is asserted that greater activity has been displayed since the declaration of peace at Toulon in preparing and fitting out ships to join the Ocean and Channel squadrons than there was during the war. The orders to build additional steam transports to carry 40,000 men have not been rescinded, nor the construction of new gunboats dis-

continued. Brest is not precisely the best place at which to obtain correct information on these subjects.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* asserts that forty years ago a trial of iron-plated floating batteries was made under the superintendence of General Miller, a distinguished engineer, and that they were then proved to be totally inefficient. He finds fault also with the great steam ram, and says: "Her weight, when in working order, will be 9,000 tons; she is to be propelled by a steam engine or engines of 1,250 horse power, at the rate of sixteen miles an hour; and, so moving, she is to be employed to run down ships of the line, or even the great Leviathan now being completed in the Thames, and—to do so without injury to herself. Now, whatever may be the effect of such concussions on the body of the ram, what must be the effect of such concussions on the machinery which gives the motion—the steam engine or engines of 1,250 horse power? I fear they would be rendered useless, and the steam ram become a log on the ocean."

"Heart of Oak," in the *Times*, points out the ease with which a French force could advance upon London in the face of the 30,000 men which would be the utmost force we could bring against them. He demands fortifications for London and Woolwich.

The necessity for a greater development of the bayonet exercise is allowed by some old officers who are writing on the sword-bayonet question. The sword, they show, is an admirable adjunct to the carbine of a sharp-shooter, but troops of the line are best supplied with the deadly bayonet attached to the rifle musket.

The French are as busy as the Russians in the East. The commission of French officers sent from France to instruct the Persian army is directed by M. Rediére. The science of artillery is explained by MM. Roze and Nicolas; engineering by M. Meseque; and infantry manœuvres by M. Dergousset. The Shah is said to be delighted at the great progress made by the Persian troops under their French instructors.

The declaration of peace appears to have had the singular effect of renewing the warlike preparations of our neighbours with great despatch; and the *Pays* journal informs us, that great activity reigns in the arsenals, especially in those connected with the navy; that several large vessels are being commenced, and that it is in contemplation to construct a new mortar, after a model supplied by the Emperor, which is expected to surpass immeasurably those used at Sebastopol; no wall or other obstacle will, it is added, be able to resist its power. Another paragraph in the same paper says that similar activity reigns in the Russian naval yards, where the Grand Duke Constantine's genius presides in all its force. Are these reports facts or threats?

The following is a return of the total strength of the army in 1858—viz., cavalry, 17,819 (including 7,972 in India); infantry, 150,569 (including 74,731 in India and 32,833 in the colonies); the horse artillery, 2,578; the foot artillery, 20,598 (4,848 in India); the engineers, 4,176; the enrolled pensioners, 15,415; the embodied militia, 21,773; and volunteers, 15,122. The total amount voted for the army, ordnance, and commissariat services in 1858, was 11,577,755l., against 12,493,235l. in 1857.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A MEETING was held on Thursday, in the Guildhall, at which 2,000 citizens were present; the Lord Mayor took the chair. Resolutions were passed in favour of the formation of a corps, to be called the London Rifle Brigade, which we hope to see numbering its thousands. Alderman Carter is to be Colonel, and Captain Hicks Lieutenant-Colonel; and a subscription was opened for defraying expenses.

An elaborate code of instructions has been issued by the Secretary at War, in a circular to the different bodies of volunteer riflemen throughout the kingdom.

In the provinces volunteering is going on with spirit, and in some places the companies have already attained proficiency in drill.

LAW, POLICE AND CASUALTIES.

At the Winchester Assizes, Henry Benjamin Haynes, a private in the 9th Foot, was convicted of the wilful murder of Mary McGowan by cutting her throat, under shocking circumstances. The learned judge (Baron Bramwell), when the jury returned a verdict of guilty, said it was the only verdict they could give, and then putting on the black cap, passed sentence of death upon him, adding that he could not hold out the least hope of mercy. The prisoner heard his doom unmoved.

John Bardoe, the unfortunate black man who was enslaved in so remarkable a manner, and whose recent trial at the Old Bailey excited such general interest in his behalf, has committed suicide. There can be no doubt that the poor fellow's

sufferings, and especially the fear of being taken back to slavery, preyed upon his mind and occasioned insanity.

A man named Wilthew, living at Jarrow, near Shields, on Tuesday morning murdered his wife by cutting her throat, and he afterwards inflicted a deep wound on his own throat, but it is of such a nature that he is expected to recover. It is stated that he voluntarily admitted that he had committed the crime charged against him. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause, but there appeared to be no reason for it. There was nothing in his recent conduct to lead to a suspicion that he intended to commit such a crime. The police have taken charge of him.

Some additional particulars of the awful murder committed at Ledbury a few weeks ago have just been brought to light. Two bank notes were amongst the property stolen from Mr. Maresfield's office, and one of the police-officers was acute enough to take the ashes of some burnt paper from the fire-grate in the room lately occupied by the prisoner, and preserve them between pieces of glass. On subjecting the remains to a powerful microscope, it seems there is evidence sufficient to prove that they are the ashes of bank notes. Other evidence, but not of a direct character, has been found against the prisoner, and the trial will take place in the beginning of August.

On Wednesday George Richards was indicted for stealing a watch from the person of Richard Reynell, in a public-house. It was endeavoured to be shown that the affair was only a joke, but the jury found him guilty, and several former convictions having been proved against him, the judge said it was useless to pass a light sentence on one who had committed so many crimes; he would, therefore, sentence him to four years' penal servitude.

Two women named Ullmer and Switzer were convicted of robbing their master of articles of silk. The case was chiefly remarkable on account of the prisoner Ullmer's daughter being brought forward as a witness to convict her. The Assistant Judge commented with just severity on the conduct of Ullmer, who had employed her own daughter in the disposal of the stolen property. The prisoners were sentenced to two years' hard labour.

At Nottingham a gentleman named Mobbs has been charged before the magistrates of that town with having given one sovereign and promised another to an elector named Barron, for the purpose of inducing him to vote for Mr. Mackenzie, the Tory candidate. The defendant was committed for trial, but was admitted to bail.

At the York Assizes John Reilly was tried for the wilful murder of his wife. He had often brutally assaulted her, and at length, after quarrelling with her, he cut her throat. He then attempted to strangle himself, but was accidentally prevented from doing so. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to death.

In the Court of Bankruptcy this week, another petition was presented against the Metropolitan Saloon Omnibus Company praying for a winding-up-order, which was not resisted.

At Lambeth Police-court, Mr. Samuel Nunn, a chemist of Mount-terrace, Hercules-buildings, Lambeth, appeared on a summons, charged with having unlawfully infringed the provisions of the Medical Practitioners' Act, by styling himself a "surgeon" without any right to do so. The prosecution was instituted by the London Medical Association. Mr. Secker said, as it was the first conviction, he should only fine him 40s. and 12 ss. cost.

At Guildhall, Lyon Goldsmith, cigar dealer, of Finsbury-pavement, was charged with having obtained goods on credit within three months of his bankruptcy, under the false pretence of carrying on business in the ordinary course of trade. A number of witnesses were examined and cross examined at great length, which occupied the court for four hours, when it was arranged that further evidence in the case should be gone into on Monday, bail being refused in the meantime.

The Royal Mail Steam Company have received news of the wreck of their new steamer Paramatta, of 3,092 tons, on the voyage from Southampton to the West Indies, with the mail of June 17. The Magdalena left the Paramatta on the 2nd of July badly stranded on the Arnegada reef (near St. Thomas's) but we have no further details. A despatch received since adds the satisfactory information that the crew, passengers, and mail were saved. The Paramatta was completed only a few months ago by the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company, and cost about 160,000*l.*; unless she can be got off the loss will fall entirely upon the company, who insure their own vessels. She was navigated by Captain E. Baynton, who has been a commander in the service of the company since the year 1852.

TRINITY HOUSE.—The annual dinner of the Trinity Corporation has taken place, but the Prince Consort was absent, and only one or two Cabinet Ministers were able to attend.

IRELAND

THE officer commanding the Antrim Artillery, although a "Grand Master," or some such office-bearer in the Orange institution, is, nevertheless, in religious matters one of the most tolerant and liberal minded men in the kingdom, and all parties may rest assured that the cause of truth will not suffer at the hands of Lord Massereene in the course of the pending inquiry into the origin of the late outrages. The *Cork Constitution* says:—"The Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Royal Antrim Artillery, the Earl of Massereene and Ferrard, has had an interview with the General of the district, the result of which was that an investigation into the affray will be opened this day. The regiment, which numbers about 400, are strictly confined to barracks, and the officers are not permitted to enter the city unless by special leave of the General.

Belfast papers bring accounts of the arrest of a noted leader, "General" James Hackett, in the Riband or Phoenix Club conspiracy, who is to be put upon his trial at the ensuing assizes for the county of Antrim. Letters from Tralee state that the general impression there is that the Phoenix prosecutions will not be proceeded with at the present Kerry Assizes, and that the prisoners will plead "Guilty" upon the terms of being held to bail, to appear for judgment at any future period. The Crown, however, is prepared to go on with every case, if necessary. All the witnesses will be in attendance, and the Attorney and Solicitor General are hourly expected.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and her family have been all the week enjoying the sea-breezes at Osborne in the strictest privacy. H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent is stopping with the Queen; and on Thursday Prince Alfred arrived on a visit, having received "leave of absence" from the Euryalus.

THE CONSERVATIVE BANQUET.—At this great demonstration, last Saturday, the Earl of Derby said: "Although we are defeated, I am happy to think that we are not disgraced (loud cheers); and if I rightly appreciate the tone and character of this meeting, not only are we not disgraced, but we are not discouraged or disheartened. (Cheers.) We have before us a proud and noble cause: we have a united party; we have a gallant band of friends, bound together by ties of constitutional association and personal feeling, and we have, above all, a Sovereign who never stepping out of her proper constitutional position will ever be disposed to regard with favour and with confidence any Minister who has the honour of serving her, if she believes that it is his wish and endeavour to serve her faithfully and well. I believe that injustice has been done to my noble friend lately at the head of foreign affairs, than whom no man has been more rancorously or more industriously defamed. And it is only due to him to say that the correspondence which has been laid before the country has shown the labour and anxiety which he displayed on the subject. With regard to the affairs of Italy, Lord Derby said: I, who honour constitutional governments—I, who, in common with the true friends of liberty, looked with the most earnest admiration upon the example of the kingdom of Sardinia struggling into a state of constitutional freedom, avoiding the excesses of despotism on the one hand, and of unlimited license on the other, saw with pain that Government depart from their constitutional course. I foresaw that in inviting the co-operation of a powerful neighbour against the fancied apprehension of invasion on the part of Austria, they were in effect bringing down on themselves, as well as upon the rest of Italy, the most serious dangers and the most inevitable calamities. And what, I ask you, has been the result of this effusion of the blood of 100,000 men—for not less than that number have been put *hors de combat* in the course of this campaign? The Constitution of Sardinia itself has been suspended—I hope only during the continuance of the struggle. The Milanese, the possession of which was recognised by the Emperor Napoleon as the just patrimony of Austria, as long as she confined herself within her own limits, and from which there was no pretence for driving her, Austria has renounced. Has Milan the choice of a Government? No! What has been done for the improvement of the Government of the Papal States? Nothing! But we are told there is to be an Italian Confederation of all the States under their former rulers, including Venetia, under Austria. That confederation, including Piedmont itself, is to be subject to the presidency—the honorary presidency—of the Sovereign Pontiff of the Roman States. Those are the results to the promised liberty of Italy from the carnage which has taken place. One result I think is inevitable—those friends of liberty, whether of liberty in excess or in moderation, but more especially those friends of ex-

treme liberty, whose hopes and expectations have been excited by the interference of France and Sardinia, will be doubly disappointed at the failure of their cherished anticipations. On the subject of national defences, his lordship said: However much I may trust in the good feeling, the good wishes, and sound policy of the Emperor of the French, I echo the noble sentiment uttered the other night by my illustrious and venerable friend, Lord Lyndhurst, that, whatever confidence I may have in others, I will not consent to be dependent for the safety, honour, and interests of this country on the goodwill or forbearance of France, or any other country in the world.—Mr. Disraeli said: It has been stated that the period of party politics is past in England, but this meeting is not in consonance with that opinion. I apprehend we have met together to vindicate party principle and to celebrate party connexion. I have always been of opinion that party government and Parliamentary government were identical;—no party, no Parliament. A great writer once denounced the cant of religion; and I would fain hold up to public reprobation the cant of politics. When you read, as you frequently do, that the line of demarcation between parties has ceased, and that party principles and party feeling no longer exist, you may depend upon it that some attempt is about to be made against the liberty of the country, or some important interest in it. I hold that there are two parties in this country, and only two. There may be many opinions prevalent—there may be many noisy sections, but when you come to the question of the possession of power you find practically that there are only two parties. Now, there is a party in this country which has always held that it is for the advantage of public liberty and good government that the administration of public affairs should be carried on by a federation of great families. (Cheers and laughter.) No doubt that principle is sanctioned by distinguished services, and by many memorable events; but there is another party in the State which has always held it to be the best security for public liberty and good government, to maintain the institutions of the country, to uphold the prerogatives of the Crown, to support the privileges of Parliament, whether hereditary or elective, to maintain the national church in alliance with the State, to sustain that great fabric of local government which has planted liberty throughout the land, and has been mainly supported by independent corporations, and, above all, by an independent body of magistrates. The last party which I have attempted to describe, and which is called the Tory party, nearly thirty years ago, after a too protracted tenure of office (for there is no doubt that a party too long in possession of power is apt to forget the original principles of its connexion, and to lose that spirit, enterprise, and energy which are necessary in the service of a free State)—that party, I say, was caught napping by the Whigs. (A laugh.) Mr. Disraeli thus concluded: I have to offer you my gratitude for the generous confidence which now for many years you have been pleased to extend to me. (Loud cheers.) I know well that your confidence during that period has stood many tests and many trials. In times of great difficulty I have experienced from you a forbearing and favourable construction of my conduct. Do believe me when I say unaffectedly that at those anxious periods I have been sustained by some conscious rectitude of purpose. (Renewed cheers.) I can truly say that from the earliest moment when I gave my attention to public affairs I have ever had it as one of my main objects to restore the power and repute of the great party to which we are proud to belong, and which I believe to be intimately bound up with the welfare and renown of this country. (Cheers.) My connexion with that party has existed in days of trial and comparative adversity, but I have never ceased to have faith in its destinies, because I believed it was founded on principles to which the great body of the nation responded.

PALACE OF THE PEOPLE.—On Saturday the site of the People's Palace, Muswell Hill, was formally inaugurated. The speech of the day was appropriately delivered by Lord Brougham, than whom no man living had a greater right to take a prominent part in such a demonstration. The proceedings were interesting, and there can be no doubt of the success of the project.

THE KEAN BANQUET.—On Wednesday a grand dinner was given to Mr. Charles Kean at St. James's Hall. A brilliant company assembled to do honour to the distinguished actor. The Duke of Newcastle presided, and a tribute was paid to Mr. Charles Kean's professional ability, and to the excellencies of his private character. The general company consisted of about 600 gentlemen, and the galleries were occupied by a number of ladies, among whom Mrs. Kean held a conspicuous position. She was cordially cheered the moment she made her appearance in the hall.

THE FAMILY OF HENRY CORT.—The family of Henry Cort claims compensation from the British nation for the unjust forfeiture of their father's rights. This Henry Cort was the inventor of the process for the conversion of pig iron into malleable iron by the flame of pit coal in the puddling furnace. Before his time our iron-masters were compelled to employ charcoal for fuel. Having thus got pig iron into a malleable condition, Henry Cort invented a further process for drawing it into bars by means of grooved rollers. In other words, he reduced the labour and cost of producing iron to one twentieth of what they were before his day, and the iron was of a better quality. How, it may be asked, can the children of such a man be in want? How is it they are not among the wealthiest of the land? The answer is this:—Mr. Cort had entered into partnership with a certain Mr. Adam Jellicoe, at the time Deputy-paymaster of the navy. Jellicoe advanced money, and was to receive in return half the profits of the trade. Cort assigned to him, besides, his patent rights, as collateral security. In the year 1789 Jellicoe died, and was found to be a public defaulter. The Navy Board issued extents against the trade effects of Cort and Jellicoe, and confiscated Cort's patent rights, which they treated as valueless. The hardship of the case was this: a property which should have been estimated at the value of 250,000*l.* was forfeited to insure payment of a debt which the estate would have satisfied seven or eight times over had it been fairly handled. Nobody but the iron-masters profited by this mismanagement, and the Cortes were ruined. It should be emphatically remarked that it is not even suggested Cort had anything to do with Jellicoe's defalcations. He was purely the victim of a swindler; but, although it might be right to cause the firm to refund the sums in which one of the partners stood indebted to the public, it was utterly wrong to destroy the noble fortune which this ingenious man had won by the force of his intelligence and industry. England is indebted for a large share of her present prosperity to Henry Cort's inventions, but now his four surviving children—all of them being persons about seventy years of age—are beggars, and only saved from the poorhouse by pensions amounting in the aggregate to 90*l.* per annum. There should be more gratitude in an iron age to the children of Henry Cort.—*Times*.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL. On Wednesday there was a special choral service in Westminster Abbey, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Henry Drury, B.D., Prebendary of Salisbury, and Chaplain to the House of Commons, in aid of the Society. The rev. gentleman astonished the congregation by giving out a text which no one recognised as a passage of Scripture. The words were, "We may—we must—we will," and he obtained them in the following manner:—"We may," from the 3rd of Genesis, 2nd verse; "we must," from the 14th of Acts, 22nd verse; "we will," from the 24th of Joshua, 21st verse. The combination of the three formed the text, from which he proceeded to argue that we may, we must, and we will evangelise the world. The rev. gentleman adverted to the vast operations of this the oldest missionary society in connexion with the Church, to its hundreds of missionaries, school-masters, and catechists scattered over the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown, and adverted particularly to the great strides which it would have to make in India in consequence of the openings recently made there for the spread of the Gospel. His appeal on behalf of the society's funds was responded to by a liberal collection.

THE FINANCE OF LONDON.—The Chamberlain of the City, in his annual accounts, acknowledges himself a debtor to the amount of 162,392*l.*, and a creditor to the amount of 26,213*l.*, leaving a balance of 136,178*l.*, being the surplus of the several duties and payments to the 5th January, 1859, to be carried to the account of application of surpluses. The duty on coal yielded 145,703*l.*, and the duty on wine, 4,708*l.*

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The return of the Registrar-General gives a very unfavourable view of the health of the metropolis for the past week, the deaths numbering 1,400, an excess of 300 over the estimated average. The mortality from diarrhoea has rapidly increased during the last four weeks, and last week the disease was fatal to 264 persons, the larger proportion of them being infants and young children. Dr. Letheby reports a slight increase in the mortality of the City.

CITY SUNDAYS.—The Commissioners met on Wednesday at Guildhall. The general purposes committee presented a report on a minute referred to them respecting an intention of the Metropolitan Board of Works to apply to Parliament for powers to levy rates by their own collectors. The general purposes committee thought there was no ground for such a step. Report agreed to. Dr. Letheby gave in his report on the sanitary state of the City. A petition to the House of Commons against the bill

for preventing the erection of illuminated indicators was agreed to, and the court adjourned.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—The annual meeting of this society was held yesterday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, but was very thinly attended. The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury occupied the chair. On the platform were the Hon. A. Kinnaid, M.P., Signor L. Bianchi, Rev. Canon Champneys, Mr. Oliphant, &c. The report stated that great mischief was likely to arise from the late Government having appointed Roman Catholic chaplains to the army and navy, with the rank and pay of the established church clergy; but a good step had been taken by the military authorities with reference to the non-saluting of the Host at Malta. It needed, however, all the energy possible on the part of the society to recover the lost ground. The balance-sheet showed the revenue of the past year to have been 965*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, and the expenditure left a balance of over 120*l.* in hand.

Foreign News.

THE PEACE.

ARRIVAL OF NAPOLEON III. AT ST. CLOUD.

The Emperor arrived at St. Cloud at a quarter after ten on Sunday morning. The Empress, with the Imperial Prince and the ladies and officers of her household, was in waiting to receive him for more than an hour at the Orleans station of the "Ceinture" railway by the park wall of St. Cloud. The Princess d'Essling and Mesdames Bruat, Brancion, Fleury, and Conneau, were grouped about the Empress like the ladies in Winterhalter's well-known picture of her. The little prince wore his corporal's uniform, and had a laurel crown in his hand ready to give to his father on his arrival. A privileged public, among whom were a great many actors and actresses of the Théâtre Française, were permitted to watch the scene from behind one of the park gates. As soon as the Emperor arrived he kissed the Empress, and then took the Imperial Prince in his arms and held him for some minutes, and afterwards gave his arm to the Empress and handed her to an open carriage, which conducted their Majesties and the imperial infant to the château. At noon the Emperor attended mass, and immediately after he received his ministers.

NAPOLEON'S JUSTIFICATION.

On Tuesday, the Emperor received the great bodies of the State, the Presidents of which, M. Troplong, Count Morny, and M. Baroche, addressed congratulatory speeches to his Majesty. The Emperor said:—"Arrived beneath the walls of Verona, the struggle was inevitably about to change its nature, as well in a military as in a political aspect. Obligated to attack the enemy in front, who was entrenched behind great fortresses, and protected on his flank by the neutrality of the surrounding territory, and about to begin a long and barren war, I found myself in face of Europe in arms ready either to dispute our successes or to aggravate our reverses. Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shaken my resolution, if the means had not been out of proportion to the result to be expected. It was necessary to crush boldly the obstacles opposed by neutral territories, and then to accept a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify ourselves openly with the concurrence of revolution. It was necessary to go on shedding precious blood, and at last risk that which a Sovereign should only stake for the independence of his country. If I have stopped it was neither through weariness or exhaustion, nor through abandoning the noble cause which I desired to serve, but the interests of France. I felt great reluctance to put reigns upon the ardour of our soldiers, to retrench from my programme the territory from the Mincio to the Adriatic, and to see vanish from honest hearts noble illusions and patriotic hopes. In order to serve the independence of Italy I made war in the face of the opinion of Europe, and as soon as the destinies of my country might be endangered, I concluded peace. Our efforts and our sacrifices, have they been merely losses? No. We have a right to be proud of this campaign; we have vanquished an army numerous, brave and well organised; Piedmont has been delivered from invasion; her frontiers have been extended to the Mincio. The idea of an Italian nationality has been admitted by those who combated it most. All the sovereigns of the peninsula comprehend the imperious want of salutary reforms. Thus after having given a new proof of the military power of France, the peace concluded will be prolific of happy results. The future will every day reveal additional cause for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France, and the tranquillity of Europe."

THE PARISIANS AND THE PEACE.

The terms of peace have not only occasioned a feeling of disappointment, discontent, and even indignation among all those who took a sincere interest in the object of the war, but have very seriously damaged and lowered the Emperor in the opinion of all classes of society. The working classes more especially, who three months ago thronged the Lyons railway station every evening to cheer the troops as they started for Italy, perfectly understand that the blood of their sons and brothers has been shed in vain, and they deeply resent the trick that has been played upon them. At the same time the commercial men and tradesmen, whose interests naturally lead them to look upon all war with disfavour, have little confidence in the peace, and reflect with consternation that the same unscrupulous and inscrutable will which plunged the nation into the Italian war upon false pretences, may at any moment begin another. It is certain that a project was formed to hail the Emperor as he passed along the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture with cries of "Vive l'Armée!" "Vive l'Italie!" "Vive la Liberté!" but I suppose it was given up as too dangerous. Many Orleanists, legitimists, and republicans view the state of affairs with various degrees of satisfaction, because they think or hope that the Emperor has made a fatal mistake.

The *Gironde* of Bordeaux, which has been guilty of giving expression to the general feeling of regret and disappointment, in a leading article concluding with these words, "Happy Manin! to have died before this day!" has received a warning.

The last proclamation relating to the peace, which was posted up all along the Faubourg St. Antoine as elsewhere, was found the next morning to be adorned with the additional title of "*Traître*," after the signature of "Napoleon," by which it is terminated, and the gendarmes were employed the whole morning in tearing it down amid the jeers and laughter of the workmen, who repeated with affected emphasis the last *bon mot* with which Thiers has gratified us, or at all events the last which he has been made to utter on the occasion. "Louis Napoleon knows best how to make war; but *sapristi!* François Joseph knows best how to make peace."

PARIS GOSSIP.—Never since the *coup d'état* have there been such wholesale seizures of English journals as now. All the London papers, both morning and evening, have been confiscated with the exception of the *Chronicle* and *Post*. I do not know on what principle the latter escaped, for it has now added its voice to that of the rest of the English press. The *Chronicle* alone continues to write articles on foreign affairs fit for quotation in the French papers. The police are busily taking out of the print sellers' windows of Paris all caricatures that might be displeasing to Napoleon III.'s late enemy but now close friend, the "young and chivalrous" Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and Venetia, and principal member of the Italian Confederation.

The Emperor when he travels is constantly followed by a numerous body of gendarmes in plain clothes. No further back than yesterday the copy of a despatch, that only has an imaginary existence, was put into circulation. In this, amongst other things, we were assured that Mantua and Peschiera would belong to Piedmont, and that Venice was to be erected into an independent archduchy. The head and manager of these singular contrivances is the ex-perfect of police, Pietri, who has had long and strictly private interviews with Kossuth and other Hungarian chiefs.

"Since the news of the peace (says a correspondent) the number of spies employed to listen to private conversation in cafés and salons has been doubled. Several ladies have been enlisted in the service. I do not give this news as a rumour, it reaches me from an official source. A good many arrests continue to be made in the Faubourg St. Antoine."

IDES NAPOLEONIENNES.—The rage for a dynasty has taken the fiercest hold upon Napoleon III. while in Italy, and it is ascertained beyond all doubt that the acquisition of the ashes of the Duc de Reichstadt entered largely into the conditions of peace. These poor ashes were refused before. The answer returned by the Court of Vienna to the application to obtain them was, indeed, scarcely courteous, reminding France, that though it had been pleased to designate the Duc de Reichstadt Napoleon II., yet as he had never reigned either in France or elsewhere—the young man could never be regarded otherwise than as an Austrian Archduke, and as such, occupied in death the place most fitting to his remains. But all this is changed now. Napoleon III. is welcome to all that ever did belong to Napoleon II.—his bones; and Austrian pleasantries, declares that the Emperor of Austria not only courteously acceded to Napoleon's demand of the corpse of the Duc de Reichstadt, but jocosely offered to throw in

that of his Mother, Marie Louise, likewise, an offer which was, however, peremptorily declined. One of the many manias of old Jerome is that of beholding the translation of his brother's remains from the Invalides to St. Denis: and it is supposed that this ceremony will take place as soon as possible.

THE WEATHER IN FRANCE.—The temperature of the present summer has been greater than during any other year since 1832. Coupled with a scarcity of labour caused by the number of men draughted into the ranks of the army and navy to "free Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic," the high temperature has been productive of the most disastrous consequences to agriculture; many crops it has been impossible to gather in time, and they have been burnt up and withered on the ground as though a flame had passed over them. Serious doubts are entertained as to the vintage, which promised to surpass in quantity and quality that of last year. A large proportion of the grapes is said to be dried up and lost from lack of proper moisture. Another and stranger circumstance has contributed to diminish the value of the vintage. The agriculturists, fearing the ravages of the *oidium*, had sulphurized the vines as usual. The great heat has decomposed the sulphur, which has in turn burnt up the grapes. Sun strokes have been frequent and fatal. In the neighbourhood of Bordeaux six persons were struck down and died in one day.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE ITALIANS.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Debats* from Turin, gives the following as the causes which led to the resignation of Count Cavour.—"That statesmen had conceived hopes on behalf of his King and his country which were perhaps too great for their realisation to be immediately possible. He was desirous that Piedmont should be transformed into a strongly constituted kingdom of Italy, such as is indicated by its geographical configuration, and its unity of race, language and habits. In other words, Count Cavour desired that, in addition to Lombardy and Venetia the duchies of Parma and Modena, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Legations, and the Marches should be annexed to Piedmont. Victor Emmanuel would thus have reigned over 14 millions of subjects, and over the finest countries in Europe, admirably situated between the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, and provided with excellent ports. The ancient republics of Genoa and Venice would have become provinces of the kingdom of Italy, which would have been suddenly raised to the rank of a great power in Europe, and have taken the place of Prussia."

At Genoa, in one single day, 8,000 names were subscribed to a petition entreating the King not to abandon the cause of the Venetians. Similar addresses are being got up in Lombardy, and they are crowded with signatures.

A letter from Lombardy says:—"The feeling at Milan is one of unutterable woe, every one there had so rejoiced at his liberation from the Austrian yoke; but now the young and old bewail amidst compassion and rage the fate of Venice and the suspended emancipation of Italy. The only person for whom, in this new misfortune of Italy, the veneration, love, and enthusiasm of the people increase, is Victor Emmanuel, who entered Milan amid shouts as rapturous as ever Prince received from his people. There had been a rumour that he wished to abdicate, but either the rumour was false, or the King does not mean to persist in his resolution."

The Tuscan Council of State, consisting of the most eminent men in the grand duchy, unanimously voted on the 12th the union of Tuscany with the new kingdom of Northern Italy, under the sovereignty of the House of Savoy. Addresses to the King and Emperor of the French in accordance with this resolution were voted. The Council demands that in any case Tuscany shall not be placed again under the yoke of Austrian princes.

The reception of the news of the Villafranca treaty at Florence is thus described:—"Within a few minutes of the publication of the *Monitore* the news seemed to have spread from one end of Florence to the other. From every street and piazza the population poured forth, and some thousands were soon gathered together under the walls of the Palazzo Vecchio, the official residence of the members of the Government. The utmost exasperation animated the whole assembly. The crowd was composed of hundreds of people, each listening with violent gesticulations to its own orator. Presently a rush was made to the office of the *Monitore*. All the copies of the journal that remained undistributed were seized and burnt before the Palazzo Vecchio. The greatest excitement continued to prevail throughout the evening. The French banners that hung side by side with the tricolour of Sardinia in all the *cues* were torn down and trampled under foot.

The discontent which prevails is such that two French men of war are on their way to Leghorn, to

coerce the consulta into an abandonment of their views. This is what is meant by the *libre expression* of the wishes of the Italians, which was made so much of at Milan.

NEW SARDINIAN MINISTERS.

COUNT ARESE, who in the first instance succeeded, or rather superseded Cavour, as Victor Emmanuel's prime minister, is a bosom friend of the French Emperor; it is said that he was his bed-fellow in days of misfortune, when Louis Napoleon went to America after the escape of Strasburg. The count belongs to the old Lombardian family of the Litta Sforzas, and has a large fortune. He was one of the Lombard patricians who espoused the cause of Charles Albert. He has travelled in North America, in the far west, and had Napoleon for his companion. The Count is fond of the English, and speaks the language fluently. His peculiar character is well known to the Austrians; he is, perhaps, their deadliest foe. Ratazzi, who has since been charged with the formation of a new Cabinet, is one of the most popular men in Piedmont. After the defeat of Custoza he became a minister of Charles Albert, but retired, having held office only a few days. He then took his place in the opposition led by Gioberti, and when that party triumphed, he became Minister of the Interior, but opposed Gioberti's proposition, to send an expedition to Rome to restore the Pope. When Charles Albert abdicated, after the defeat of Novara, Ratazzi took his place on the opposition benches as a democrat, but gradually approached the moderate reform party, and became one of its most intelligent leaders. In 1852 he became President of the Chamber, and two years later entered the cabinet under his old adversary, Count Cavour.

The latest despatches inform us that the new ministry is constituted as follows:—

General La Marmora is Minister of War, and also President of the Council.

General Dabormida, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Signor Ratazzi, Minister of the Interior.

Signor Egtana, Minister of Finance.

Marquis Monticelli, Minister of Public Works.

Signor Miglietti, Minister of Justice.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S RETURN.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at the castle of Laxenburg, near Vienna, on Saturday morning at ten o'clock, and at once issued an imperial manifesto, explaining his motives in concluding peace. The Emperor repeats the accusation first made in the order of the day at Verona, and says he was induced to make peace by the holding back of his natural federal allies, whose mediation promised less favourable conditions than a direct understanding with his opponent. The manifesto also states that reforms conformable to the spirit of the time shall be made in the public laws and administration.

The Vienna correspondent of a contemporary gravely states that since the peace the Austrian army has "almost recovered its original strength and confidence." Recruiting for the army has ceased throughout the empire.

AUSTRIAN REFORMS.—A Vienna letter says:—"The Archduke William, who has returned from Verona, is to resume the chief command of the army. The official notification of the promotion of General Baron de Hess to the grade of marshal has been published and General Ramming has been appointed chief of the general staff. The rumours relative to the modifications in the cabinet have ceased. The special provinces are to obtain organic statutes, with a proper representation. The Duke of Modena has arrived here from Verona." The special provinces should be the Crown Lands and Venice.

PRUSSIAN NEUTRALITY.

The Prince Régent has published a complimentary order of the day to the army, thanking them for their readiness to make personal sacrifices for the welfare of the nation.

Field-Marshal Wrangel has been relieved from the command-in-chief of the army which was to have been concentrated on the Rhine.

The *Prussian Gazette* publishes a leading article in defence of the attitude taken by Prussia during the last few months, and endeavours to prove that its policy has prevented a universal war. The article lays the chief stress upon the fact that a real and substantial basis for joining in the war was wanting, and goes on thus:—"Prussia can draw her sword for German and Prussian interests, but not for maintaining or re-establishing a state of affairs in Italy which Austria herself has recognised as not maintainable nor for sustaining isolated articles of the treaties of 1815 (nicht zur Feststellung einzelner Bestimmungen der Verträge von 1815)."

The article further says:—"The proposals for mediation made by Prussia were far more favourable than the preliminaries of peace which have now been agreed upon." It concludes as follows:—

"Prussia has no occasion to be dissatisfied with the unexpected turn matters have taken. Whilst discontinuing her military measures she awaits the further development of affairs with calmness."

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.—The Plenipotentiaries of the Conference to be held at Zurich are M. Bourquency for France and Count Colloredo for Austria. The representative for Sardinia is not yet known. Prince Esterhazy has been sent to Paris on a special mission.

FORTHCOMING CONGRESS.—From Vienna we learn that the bases of the peace agreed to at Villafranca will be elaborated into a regular treaty by the representatives of Austria, France, and Sardinia, who are shortly to attend at Zurich for that purpose. When the act is complete the arrangements thus made for Italy will be simply communicated to the other powers, who will therefore have nothing to do with the settlement, except to take cognisance of it as part of the public law of Europe.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—The young Queen of Portugal, who only a few months ago visited this country previous to her marriage with the King Pedro, expired on Saturday of diphtheria, at the age of twenty-two. The Queen was cousin to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. The melancholy event was totally unexpected.

THE SWISS BRAVOS AT NAPLES.

A BERNE despatch says that the Federal Council has charged Major Latour with an extraordinary mission to Naples. He will repair to meet the so-called Swiss, who have been dismissed in consequence of the recent disturbances. He will order them to state to what nation they belong, and has received positive instructions to put an end, if possible, to a state of things which is so painful to his country, and to render a return to their native land possible to those who may again desire to become subjects of Switzerland.

LATEST INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

We have received a scanty telegram from Marseilles which announces that the campaign on the border of Oude has ended, and the regiments have been withdrawn into their quarters. The Travancore disturbances are likely to end satisfactorily. The money market is easier.

CANADA.—The Governor-General, with some of the Ministers, has been visiting the Lower St. Lawrence to inspect the fisheries, which are capable of immense development. Three Ministers of the Crown, a number of members of Parliament, and ladies and children, had a narrow escape on Lake Huron a few days ago; they were on a steamboat, when an accident occurred to the machinery, and the boat was without masts or sails; they, therefore, hopelessly, drifted before the wind on a lee ironbound-shore, where the rocks rise from the lake precipitately to a great height. Nothing saved them from certain destruction but the anchors quite accidentally catching on the edge of a rock. The removal of the seat of Government to Quebec is going steadily on. Accounts of the crops from all parts of the country are favorable.

AMERICAN ITEMS.—Independence Day, the 4th July, was celebrated as usual throughout the States, and there was no disaster of moment to mar the festivities. The balloon which left St. Louis on the evening of the 1st landed with its four occupants at Troy, New York, on the 3rd, performing the distance of 1,150 miles in 19 hours and 51 minutes. Charles A. Angel had been arrested at Victoria, charged with embezzling 20,000 dols. from the custom house in that city.

THE UNITED STATES MEXICAN POLICY.—A telegraphic despatch from Washington states that Mr. M'Lane, minister, had sent to the State Department two or three treaties proposed to be negotiated with the Juarez government. These treaties, it is stated, concede certain commercial advantages, and a right of way through Sonora to the Gulf of California on the part of Mexico, in consideration of assistance of men and money to the Juarez government on the part of the United States.

A recent letter says:—"All accounts agree as to the probable speedy operation of the American intervention in the shape of an influx of volunteers and officers to take service in the constitutional army. A postal treaty for the carriage of the mails between New Orleans and Mobile, and all the Gulf ports, including that of Sisal, is in course of arrangement, as well as the convention for a right of way over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The feeling against the church party runs high."

On the 4th inst. an acrobat named Blondin, who had previously walked across the Niagara river below the falls on a tight-rope, repeated the insane feat with his head in a bag, so as to blindfold him.

WEST INDIES.—From Jamaica it is stated that nothing like the continuous rains which are expected to fall at this season of the year, and which are essential to the growth of the sugar cane, have yet appeared anywhere, and serious fears are beginning to be entertained that these rains will fail us altogether. In some districts the drought has already attained a most serious intensity. At Trinidad the attention of the Government of Council had been called to the possible withdrawal of the white troops and to the necessity thence arising of taking measures at once for the organisation of a local force for the defence of the colony. The district of St. Pierre, Martinique, continued under martial law, and sentence of death passed some time since on an incendiary has been confirmed by the Court of Appeal and carried into execution.

SOUTH AMERICA: REVOLUTIONARY INTELLIGENCE.—From Peru there are again accounts of a revolution. Colonel Zeballos with 2,000 men had pronounced against the Government at Cuzco, and it was reported that Cuchibamba and Cailloma had followed the example. Castillo, Echenique and Ureta were reported at the head of the revolution. Meanwhile President Castilla endeavoured to make it appear that the Government was perfectly safe, in his address to the Senate and House of Representatives. In Chili the revolution is entirely at an end. Copiapo is in the hands of the Government, and the last of the insurgents had crossed the Andes about 500 or 600 strong, and reached San Juan, where they laid down their arms before the authorities of the State.

WAR AND PEACE INCIDENTS.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.—A clever newspaper correspondent who professes to have been a witness of what he describes, says:—Louis Napoleon was attired as a field-officer, with the scanty kepi with which he loves to disfigure himself, placed on his closely cut hair. Francis Joseph, whose more prepossessing face and figure form a striking contrast to those of his enemy, was several minutes behind time in the rendezvous, and Louis Napoleon had to ride forward to some little distance to meet him. When the two sovereigns had arrived in sight of each other, the Emperor of the French extended his hand, which was taken by Francis Joseph, but not a word passed between them. It was towards the house bearing the number 322 (*Casa Gandini Morelli*), in the High-street of Villafranca, that the two cortéges directed their march. Both Emperors alighted from horseback at the same moment. Louis Napoleon courteously offered precedence to Francis Joseph, but the young Emperor drew back to allow his senior to pass in first. Not a soul entered the *Casa Gandini Morelli* with the pair; the two suites, the generals, and the aides-de-camp remained standing without. What took place in that old Casa Gandini none can tell, but when both left together it was observed that Louis Napoleon wore a more grave and careworn air than he had done during the ride thither, and that Francis Joseph had lost the slight tinge of colour he had on entering, and that his countenance was blanched to deadly paleness. Both paused an instant on the threshold of the Casa, looked at each other intently for an instant, and by one simultaneous movement extended their hands. The mutual grasp with which the mutual courtesy was greeted seemed cordial, but neither looked towards the other again. Both mounted and both rode off at a brisk trot towards their respective quarters.

REALITIES OF WAR.—The Italian letter of the *Times* contains this passage:—"Ghastly indeed is the sight of mangled corpses, mutilated soldiers, torn accoutrements, and broken arms; hideous to see the dead dragged in hundreds to a common grave,—the wounded, groaning and faint, removed. Painful is the sight of a military hospital, where, side by side, lie the dead, the dying, and the convalescent; here in a corner, shrouded in a coverlet, is one whose soul has already passed away; next him a pale wan, soldier raises himself on a straw pallet and asks for water; next him a tall bronzed soldier, whose head is propped up on pillows, points to his recently amputated limb, and asks a kindly Sister of Charity, who with cheerful alacrity attends to all his wants, is not blood trickling from the stump? The poor wretch has lost his leg, yet still thinks he can move his toes. A wounded officer is near him, lying on his back; he has been shot through both shoulders; his last agony is close at hand. A servant whisks the flies from his face, which now works hard in the last convulsions. The chest heaves rapidly, the mouth mumbles, the under jaw moves violently up and down, giving an unearthly grimace to the livid face, and presently all is over. Close by another sufferer with shattered limb, and next him again one whose life-blood is flowing from a wound in the body."

INDIA, AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

HOW CAN WE KEEP IT?

PATIENTLY, perseveringly, through good report, and through evil report, have we advocated the introduction of European colonists into India, the making of railways, the encouragement of indigo planters, the establishment of English laws for English people, the providing of systems of irrigation, and all the means that could contribute to make India prosperous, and increase her civilisation. Now we begin to doubt whether all our efforts, and all the efforts of the many brave hearts and bold minds that have laboured and planned at once to secure European ascendancy and promote native welfare, will be of any avail. The gloomiest pictures fill the minds of our statesmen. They appear to be overwhelmed by dismay at the extent of their responsibility. They feel the greatest difficulty in providing funds to keep the Government of India in motion, and a military force to ensure the peace of the country. They are at a loss for the first elements of safety—money and men.

The subject was brought under the notice of the House of Commons on Tuesday; and puzzling as may be the condition of our own finances, distressing as may be the position of the Reform question, hung up without a hope of present progress, amidst corruption and discontent, it was then stated and admitted that the question of Indian finance, in conjunction with the Indian army, was of more importance than either. The new minister for India, too, is not yet prepared to explain matters to Parliament and the country. He finds the difficulties of his new position greater than of any position he has ever filled, and never before in any speech of this flippant politician was there such an expression of earnest and shrinking responsibility. The late minister for India, with his ready apprehension and great knowledge on the subject, was equally unable to inform the House what military force will be required for India, and how it is to be obtained. We made a great and a noble, but a necessary effort to maintain our power there when it was assailed, and put down the mutiny, but we can no more make such efforts continually than a racehorse, strained and wearied by one course, can be always running.

We have a difficulty just now to provide for the safety of our own shores. The complaints of the insufficiency of our military defences are loud and numerous. Volunteer artillery and rifle corps are forming in the ports and villages of the empire, our finances are much strained for a peace establishment, and yet we need more soldiers, more sailors, and more ships. With fewer than 80,000 European troops, India, it is supposed by the commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject, cannot be held, and these must be assisted, or perhaps opposed, by 190,000 sepoys and 97,000 armed policemen. The more efficient we make the latter, so that they might be used in place of the Europeans, the more will the element of native strength predominate, and the less secure will be our dominion. Of 80,000 European soldiers, 6,000, it is said, perish annually. The whole would die in thirteen years, in which time the generation to replace them would not be grown to manhood. To keep up such an army, 30,000 men must pass annually between India and England, and 10,000 must be always at sea. The native army, including the police, of nearly 300,000 men, now necessary, will soon require an army of Europeans half as large to secure its obedience, and such an army we cannot raise.

As a set-off against such alarming theoretical conclusions, we have the practical fact that the vast territories in India have been conquered and hitherto preserved by a much smaller force; but this was from the first achieved by using one jealous native power against another, and the means of doing it came to an end when our dominion had merged all the jealous powers in itself. The India Company contending with the separate vassals of the Mogul, with Hyder Ally, Tipu Sahib, or the Marhattas, having other native powers on its side or neutral, is very different from the Queen of England ruling the whole of India in quietness, for the admitted welfare of all the people.

In truth, there is a new condition of things—a new problem submitted for the first time to investigation; and the statesmanship of England, accustomed mainly to follow the dictates of public opinion and rule only in conformity to our imperfect knowledge, has not yet solved this problem. It has only begun to think about the subject; and Indian statesmanship, to which it has referred for help, is nearly as much at a loss as itself.

Where the funds are to be got for maintaining our rule, when we have settled the military power necessary for this purpose, is an equally difficult question. Our own finances won't bear the incumbrance of India. From traffic and plunder the Company obtained originally the means of conquest. The Queen's Government can neither traffic nor plunder; it may dethrone a king, but it will protect his people. The Company rarely found the ordinary revenues of the several states it acquired sufficient for its own expenditure. It has been continually incurring debts, while it has only partially fulfilled the duties expected of every well-meaning Eastern despot. To tax the natives might cause discontent, and increase the cost of the Government, making the preservation of our power more difficult, and ultimately impossible. Sir Charles Wood has promised the House of Commons frankly, freely, and fully, to explain, as far as he can, all the difficulties of the question, deferring to the wisdom of the House to decide how funds are to be raised to carry on the government, and what force is to be permanently maintained in India. We, and all England, and all India, will watch and weigh the words which fall from his lips.

In the meantime it seems proper to remind the public that India is not the sole source at present of disquiet and alarm. The necessity of preparing for defence at home is a great obstacle to providing sufficient men for India. Our vast expenditure, too, on home defences, stands in our way of even guaranteeing in our markets a loan on the security of the Indian revenue. In addition to the enormous expenditure, and the huge demands made on our population for the defence by sea and land of our very widely extended empire, the people are obliged to employ their time and their money in preparing to resist invasion. Looking at all circumstances, it is impossible to avoid the suspicion, that we have been too ambitious, and have undertaken more work than we have strength to perform. Individually, we keep within the bounds of moderation, but as a nation, acting through its Government, we push out our arms in every direction further than we can in reasonable time pull them back. Having India and the colonies now to administer, and every day extending its interference with home affairs, the Government obviously undertakes too much for its own credit and for the nation's means. Unfortunately, it will scarcely find an example of a state less ambitious and less meddlesome. France, Austria, Russia, are all deeply injured by a similar kind of a desire for aggrandisement, and, perhaps, our Government being more popular, will ultimately be more amenable to reason than those Governments. Unable to find in any of them a bright example to follow, we must turn our eyes on ourselves. The difficulties of our position now beginning to become alarming, should rouse the attention of our philosophers and thinkers as well as of our statesmen; and they should inquire where the Government is to stop and what it is to abandon. That we cannot go on as we have latterly gone, seems obvious; and we must begin to ascertain what part of the vast expenditure and the complicating action of the Government we must curtail. It would be curious if its latest acquisition, that of the undivided administration of India, were the first it was compelled to abandon.

THE CHIEF DE BATAILLON STORY.—M. Garnier de Cassagnac tells the public in the *Pays*, that people in Paris have no idea of the immense pride which the honest rustics of the provinces take in the bravery of their Emperor. They are all, he says, familiar with the story of the epaulette carried away by a ball. No doubt they are, for the anecdote has been most sedulously circulated by the prefectorial journals. The story is a very pretty one, but unfortunately it is untrue, as M. de Cassagnac knows, or at least has the means of knowing. The simple truth about the epaulette is that the Emperor, who wears the epaulettes of a general of division, took one off to give to Brigadier-General Auger in token of his promotion while he was lying wounded on the field.

Theatres and Entertainments.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—A crowd of Mr. Buckstone's patrons took their annual benefit on Saturday. The entertainments consisted of crushed ribs, a vapour bath, some excellent dramatic pieces, and the popular manager's annual speech. This last sensible and humorous composition, in which, according to his custom, the genial host reviewed his last season, mysteriously alluded to the coming one, and, generally blew out the trials and difficulties of managerial existence to most portentous dimensions, was delivered in his best manner. Consisting as it did, mainly, of well-worn commonplaces, its wholesale importation into our columns would be annoying, and would, after all, give a faint idea of the effect produced by Mr. Buckstone's mirth-provoking voice and admirable elocution. The following judicious hints for the Pharisaical world, in which an actor repudiates from his own point of view the notion of "No Sabbath" told well upon the audience, and, to our fancy, are worth reprinting.

"Perhaps, ladies and gentlemen, I ought to tell you that we shall continue to represent 'The Contested Election' every night, I hope for some time to come, Sundays excepted. Why I say 'Sundays excepted' arises from the strange ignorance of many people respecting the actor and his habits. In arguing the propriety of opening the Crystal Palace, the Museum, and the National Gallery on a Sunday, it has been asserted that if it were allowed we should next have the theatres open on a Sunday; and a worthy candidate the other day, when addressing the electors of Marylebone, in answer to a question on the subject, stated that he would never vote for the opening of any of these places on a Sunday, nor would he consent to the opening of theatres on that day. Ladies and gentlemen, there is no fear that theatres will ever be open on a Sunday in this country, for the simple reason that no English actor would on that day consent to follow his profession. The English actor is too fond of his Sunday, enjoys his rest, and is quite as grateful for it as any member of 'The Serious Family' can be. Neither in the provinces nor in London would the actors be found to give up their Sundays; they are too respectable and too independent—at least I know those of the Haymarket are."

The manager then formally declared his season over, and announced in the next breath that the new one would commence on the then following Monday; which commenced it did, accordingly, and, dogdays and dog-nights notwithstanding, has continued merrily to the present time.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Despite the frenzy of the devotees to English undefiled, and all the fanatic worshippers of the high and dry old drama, the weeds (by their foes called pestilent) of the Punch and Judy school seem to flourish exceedingly wherever they take root. They bid fair, in course of time, to overshadow the town, according to one faction like the upas, according to another like the salutary banyan tree. For ourselves—somewhat iconoclastic as we are in our tendencies—we view without serious apprehension the oft-deplored decadence of the legitimate drama. It may be asked, whether it ever had a right to much of a pedestal. Who gave it that educational mission that elated toastmongers rave so much about at feasts to flattered dramatists and enthusiastic actors? Its true and original mission was, we apprehend, nothing higher than to divert, and to pay. The educational part of the story has always been an exorcism, and for some hundred years—to speak within the mark—has, unless sparingly introduced, made plays mortally dull, and unsubventioned managers utterly poor. The celebrated Mr. Charles Kean himself has been almost too much of the certificated dramatic teacher to make management answer, and had he not strayed awfully from the didactic rails might probably have been by this time an object more of sympathy than of congratulation. The public, or people if you will, have at no time really and truly recognised the "mission," and it is high time the superstitious belief in its existence came to an end. We admit, of course, that a modicum of instruction may always, and very reasonably too, be exhibited like so much salt, for its savour, along with every show, whether tragic, comic, farcical, or extravagant; but, to speak commonsensically, an excess of it in a theatre, like a handful of the precious condiment in a cream ice, is apt to prove an emetic. It was said and sung some years ago by Messrs. Albert Smith and John Parry that Mr. Planché had exhausted the hot-bed of burlesque, but it would seem that each fresh generation of authors finds profitable diggings without vast or laborious prospecting. Mr. Byron, who produced on Monday last, at the Adelphi, a "novelty," called "The Babes in the Wood," has recently hit upon a first-rate "pocket," and is busily transferring—without regard to the traditional times of year at which alone

such pieces were formerly in season—its nuggets on to the metropolitan stage, not, it is to be hoped, without the old Morgianesque precaution of greasing the measure for his own behoof. In his last burlesque extravaganza, which is as well entitled to the "new and original" of the bills as many a two or three act drama, our author has had no need to stray from the nursery legend; but he has used it, simple as he found it, as the backbone for a set of travesties upon scenes in Shakespeare in which the talents of the performers we have named, of course immensely assisted the plans of the play engineer. The Babes, Tommy and Sally, are personated by Mr. J. L. Toole and Miss K. Kelly; the wicked uncle, Sir Roulard Macassar by Mrs. Alfred Mellon; Mr. Paul Bedford and Mr. C. J. Smith are Smith and Brown, a pair of unmitigated melodramatic ruffians, who first undertake to perform their brutal office of chicken butchers, at the bidding of the wicked knight and his Lady Macbeth of a spouse, Lady Macassar (Mrs. Billington), and then, in due course, after a heinous parody on that famous scene from "King John," between Arthur and Hubert, fall out like true knaves, and leave the innocents to the mercy of the cockroaches, who do their spiriting according to the fitness of such things. Mr. Byron has, with abandoned licentiousness (from the purist's point of view), torn, driven, ridden through, and trampled on, old associations and old proprieties. His steed is no quaint hobby-horse, but a mad Pegasus. Not the plaintive nursery tale alone, but fragments from the tragedies *King Richard*, *King John*, *Macbeth*, and, some good-natured friends say, much more modern works, have been snatched by the flying wizard to fill his cauldron. The broth is lavishly spiced to the taste of the age, with the necessary quips and puns and word contortions, and is so well served up by the Adelphi management that even a fricassee audience could neither refrain from boisterous laughter during the progress of the banquet, nor cordial approval at its termination.

We have to report one of the most agreeable musical reunions of the season, which took place on Monday last—a musical and literary *matinée*, given by the Countess Montemerli, at the residence of W. F. Wolley Esq., Campden House, Kensington. The company, though as numerous as the theatre could accommodate with comfort, was very select. The list of lady patronesses embraced the names of upwards of twenty ladies of title, among whom were the Marchioness of Abercorn, the Marchioness of Downshire, the Countess of Darnley, &c. The artists, both vocal and instrumental, were all favourably known to the public, and included Messrs. Badia, Finoli, Oury (piano), and Hummler (violin), Signori Badia, Fagotti, Depret, and Mr. J. Thomas (harp). The selection of pieces was pleasingly varied, of a judicious length, and included a vocal duet, charmingly sung by Madame Badia and Mlle. Finoli, and composed by Signor Fiori, one of the conductors. Signor Fiori is a pianist of great talent and musical knowledge, who has for several years past visited London during the season. The main feature of the entertainment was, however, the reading, by the Countess Montemerli, of a graceful French composition of her own, called *La Femme et la Guerre*. Seldom have we experienced deeper emotion than when listening to the sweet yet mournful voice of the gifted and beautiful Countess, as she depicted scenes of warfare and bloodshed which have been, alas! but too familiar to her heart and mind during the past few weeks that the war in Italy has rendered her a widowed wife. Attired in the national colours of her husband's native land, the country of her own adoption and enthusiastic love, she read of Italy's sons giving themselves up voluntarily to die for their beloved country, with a fervour and pathos which borrowed nothing from elocutionary or theatrical training. As a right and true hearted woman, she uttered a touchingly tender lamentation for the Austrians of her own sex compelled to part from their loved ones, and for what?—to maintain treaties already torn to shreds, to oppress a great people. Though written amidst sorrow and agitation, this effusion was read under circumstances of still deeper gloom and pain. The Countess and her husband were amongst those who placed the greatest faith in the promises of the French Emperor, and nurtured the most sanguine hopes of Italy's unification and nationality through his interference. How great is now their disappointment—how bitter their disenchantment! A friend who had frequently, during the war, expressed a doubt of Napoleon's sincerity and disinterestedness, but only to encounter the most vigorous and eloquent contradictions from Madame Montemerli, met her at Campden House on Monday, for the first time since the announcement of the unwelcome peace. With feelings of the deepest sympathy and sorrow, her friend addressed the Countess:—Well now, dear Madame, what do you think of the French Emperor? The Countess could only reply—*Je suis consternée!*

CRYSTAL PALACE.

MAKING hay while the sun shines, is the order of the day at Sydenham; and really the programmes of Mr. Bowley not only puzzle our choice, but defy all our good will to report them. The Early Closing Society's Association's Festival, on Saturday last, should not, however, be passed unnoticed. This valuable body, which is entitled, on account of its perseverance, to the warm gratitude of the labouring classes—and, as Lord Brougham said, elsewhere, who now-a-days is not a labourer?—and to the earnest commendation of all liberal minds, has won a distinguished place on the roll of successful agitations; and we can sympathise with the pride of its promoters and managers when they gather about them at these anniversaries a crowd of workers for whom they have won, from hard-fisted capital, by simple reason alone, the boon of such half-holidays. It were as needless repetition to catalogue the attractions provided for the numerous company as to dilate upon the beauties of the Palace, the park, and the prospect. It is worth notice, perhaps, that the tropical heat of the last few days has, by putting all but the most indispensable modicum of fire out of the question, lent an unwonted clearness (the Thames puts *purity* out of the question) to the metropolitan atmosphere, and fresh charms to the glorious landscape that stretches from the Palace foot. The glittering edifice itself has never been so distinctly seen from London as on Saturday and Sunday last, and the daily frequenters of the terraces tell us that on no previous occasion have they observed such brightness in the air about them, or compassed such wide and beautiful panoramic effects.

There was a vocal and instrumental concert at half-past three o'clock, consisting of a selection of overtures, glees, songs, and ballads. The principal artistes were Madame Weiss, Miss Banks, and Miss Palmer, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Montem Smith, and the Polyhymnian Choir, under the direction of Mr. William Rea. Mr. Weiss sang "The Slave's Dream" in his usual happy style, evincing a high degree of power, taste, and feeling in the execution. The charming ballad, "Mary of Argyle," was also finely sung by Mr. Montem Smith. He seemed to breathe the spirit of the song. Miss Banks warbled so sweetly, "Lo, here the gentle Lark," as to call forth repeated rounds of applause. The Polyhymnian Choir, consisting of eighty male voices, sang several part songs very effectively, proving the ability and zeal of the director, Mr. Rea.

Mr. Coward played a selection upon the Handel organ, and there was plenty of music in the grounds. The arrangements were excellent, and the last of the visitors, of whom there were 8,500 during the day, reluctantly dispersed at nightfall. On Tuesday no less than 21,793 persons attended a festival gathering of six thousand metropolitan charity children. The streets were alive at an early hour with files upon files of urchins debouching upon the railway station, with their customary following of spiritual pastors and masters, parents and patrons, churchwardens and committee-men. Bumbledom dismounted for one day only from its great *destrier* is a goodly sight, and the care and kindness where-with those little ones are watched over by their potent governors on such occasions as this is no less sweet to look upon. The juvenile choirs occupied the Handel orchestra. Their musical proficiency in parts songs was quite as marked as is desirable; and, in such unison passages as we have been used to hear in St. Paul's Cathedral, the effect of their fresh young lungs, working in pure air at high pressure, was, we need hardly say, most imposing.

PALACE OF THE PEOPLE, MUSWELL HILL.

ON Saturday last another step was taken by the spirited promoters of this undertaking, whose quiescence, by many set down erroneously to entire abandonment, seems only to have been dictated by prudent regard to the state of the money market and the absence of all speculative feeling. But they have drawn back but to better their spring, for we are glad now to find Lord Brougham taking a prominent part among them. This amiable evergreen, together with a few choice spirits to represent literature and the fine arts; the Guards' band, a troop of gleemen, and an excellent banquet, formed the light division at this *fête* of inspection (for we can hardly call it an inauguration), while the heavies were represented by Mr. John Masterman, Sir Charles Fox, Mr. Kennard, and the chairman of the day, Mr. Hughes.

The latter party first illustrated to the distinguished guest, on the proposed site of the building, all those excellencies of the scheme with which our constant readers are already familiar. They hailed plan, section, and elevation upon him; took him in flank with facts and figures; and finally pounded him into a marquee where they were in turn compelled to yield the good-natured lord to the attractions of Mr. Rhodes' hospitality, and the excitement of a *fête champêtre*. His lordship, in answer to an able address drawn up, on behalf of the committee,

by Mr. Masterman, made an excellent speech after his own manner, in which he intimated his warm adhesion to the project, and his full assurance of the compatibility of its success with that of the Crystal Palace proper. Later in the day, on his own health being drunk with all imaginable honours, his lordship, who seems as hearty as ever—made a second, and most entertaining speech on the divergent topics of "Home, Sweet Home," the "Doctrine of Resistance," and "Limited Loyalty." On the latter heads, he is reported to have made the following interesting confession of faith. "God save the King" is the old name, and he called it so just as he said kingdom, and not queendom. (Laughter.) He had the most affectionate regard for our gracious Sovereign and the whole of her family. The chairman had alluded to the good qualities of the Prince of Wales, who was not yet sufficiently known, but who was as well brought up and as well educated as any young man in this country; and it was a great honour to his illustrious parents that they had so well brought up their eldest son. (Hear.) But in that song there was a verse which reminded him of the true Whig principle on which our English constitution was founded—the doctrine of resistance—

May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause,
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the Queen.

Her defending our laws, came before giving us cause to defend her, and was a traditional precedent. (Cheers.) That was the doctrine of our constitution, which was founded on the principle of resistance. We resisted arbitrary power—we resisted attacks upon our religion in James the Second's time, and threw out those who made those attacks on our liberties and faith. We expelled them and chose others in their room; and therefore, he said, the doctrine of resistance was the groundwork of the British constitution. That was to say, not a rash, constant resistance against authority, but a resistance whenever there was a just cause."

These stout enthusiastic sentiments of the veteran were received with cheers. Then came some routine toasts; and then, the business of the day being over, a *ballet d'entrainement* al fresco. We hope soon to report still further progress in the right direction. For the present it is enough to congratulate the talented designers, the intelligent projectors, and the many sympathisers on educational grounds, that their interesting scheme has survived the late financial storm to which it wisely bowed its head.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Madlle. Titiens, Madlle. Piccolomini, Signor Belart, Signor Aldighieri, Signor Vialletti, and Signor Giuglini, at the GRAND OPERA CONCERT by the above named distinguished Artists, on Saturday, July 30th, 1859.

The programme will be duly announced.
Doors open at Ten. Concert at Three o'clock.
Conductor, Signor Arditi.
Admission: by Two Guinea Season Ticket free. By One Guinea Season Ticket on payment of Two Shillings and Sixpence. By day ticket Five Shillings, or if purchased on or before the 29th inst., Three Shillings and Sixpence. Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

LAST SIX DAYS IN LONDON.

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

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, 108, New Bond-street. Admission One Shilling.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

The FIFTY-FIFTH Annual EXHIBITION will CLOSE on the 30th inst., at their Gallery, 5, Pall-Mall East (close to the National Gallery). Open from 9 till dusk. Admittance 1s., Catalogue 6d.
JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT FOUR OF MR. CHARLES KEAN'S MANAGEMENT.

HENRY THE EIGHTH will be performed every night during the week, and also Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in the next, after which date the play will be withdrawn.

[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 Landseer, Turner and others, at less than a quarter of the published prices, framed and unframed, in every style—viz. those published at 21s. for 6s. 6d. Frames of every description at wholesale prices. Shippers and exporters supplied. Catalogues of 2,000 works on receipt of stamp.—PAUL JERRARD AND SON, 170 Fleet street, E.C. London.

DRURY LANE—ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

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

LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF PICCOLomini IN LONDON.
Last Week of the Great Lyric Company previous to their Departure for the Provinces.

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.

The Prices of Admission will be as follows:—
SECOND CIRCLE BOXES .. HALF-A-CROWN
PIT A FLORIN
LOWER GALLERY ONE SHILLING
UPPER GALLERY SIXPENCE

In order to render the last performances of that eminent and charming artiste, Madlle. Piccolomini, as replete with attraction as is possible, she will appear as Lucia, in Donizetti's beautiful opera of Lucia di Lammermoor.

MONDAY—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

PICCOLomini, BADIALI, VIALETTI, AND GIUGLINI.
Lucia, Madlle. Piccolomini; Alice, Madlle. Dell'Anese; Ashton, Signor Badiali; Arturo, Signor Corsi; Bidebent, Signor Vialletti; Normanno, Signor Mercuriali; Edgardo, Signor Giuglini.

TUESDAY (positively the last appearance of Madlle. Piccolomini in London, when she will have the honour of terminating her engagement, by appearing in the character which has excited such unparalleled enthusiasm.)

LA TRAVIATA.

PICCOLomini, BADIALI, AND GIUGLINI.
Violetta Valery, Madlle. Piccolomini; Giorgio, Signor Badiali; Alfredo, Signor Giuglini.

After many weeks' preparation, will positively be produced, for the first time in England, Verdi's grand opera, in five acts, *Les Vepres Siciliennes*, promised for several years by the opera managers. The best efforts of the artists, in every department, have been employed, to present this great work to the public in the most efficient manner possible, and although the period of its production be remote, no outlay has been considered, no exertion spared, to give due and full effect to a work which has been universally pronounced the greatest in the repertory of its popular composer. The scenery, dresses, and appointments are entirely new, while the leading parts have been entrusted to those renowned artists, Madlle. Titiens, and Signor Mongini.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND FRIDAY.

I VESPRE SICILIANI.

DI GIUSEPPE VERDI.

La Duchessa Elena (Sorella del Duca Federico d'Austria), Madlle. Titiens; Ninetta (Sau Cameriera), Madlle. Dell'Anese; Danieli (Siciliano), Signor Mercuriali; Tobaldo (Soldato Francese), Signor Corsi; Manfredi (Siciliano), Signor Annoni; Giovanni di Procida (Medico Siciliano), Signor Vialletti; Guido di Monforte (Governatore di Sicilia), Signor Fagotti; Il Sire di Bethune (Ufficiale Francese), Signor Dinelli; Roberto (Soldato Francese), Signor Castelli; Il Conte di Vaudemont (Ufficiale Francese), Signor Ponti; and Arrigo (Giovane Siciliano), Signor Mongini.

To conclude with, each evening, a BALLET DIVERTEMENT.
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.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

Mr. Charles Mathews, Mrs. Charles Mathews, and the New Comedy of the Contested Election every evening. Monday, July 26th, and during the week, to commence at 7, with A DAUGHTER TO MARRY, in which Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clark, Mrs. Poynter, and Miss Eliza Weekes will appear.

After which, at 8 precisely, the new Comedy, in three acts, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled THE CONTESTED ELECTION, in which Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Compton, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Buckstone, Mrs. Charles Mathews, and Miss Fanny Wright will appear.

To be followed by COOL AS A CUCUMBER, Plumper, Mr. C. Mathews.

To conclude with the New Ballet, by Mr. Leclercq, entitled HALLOWE'EN, by Louise Leclercq, Charles Leclercq, Arthur Leclercq, Mr. Leclercq, and a numerous Corps de Ballet.

Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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

Mr. GEORGE VINING begs respectfully to announce that his BENEFIT is fixed for THURSDAY, August 4.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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

Monday, and during the week, will be produced a new and original, Serio-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.

Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz arrived at St. James's Palace last evening from Cambridge-cottage, Kew, in order to meet the Hereditary Grand Duke and Prince Adolphus, who are expected to arrive to-day from Germany.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated the 16th inst., says:—"In one of my recent letters it was stated that the Emperor Francis Joseph had promised Louis Napoleon to endeavour to persuade the Pope to consent to the secularisation of the domains of the church; but it now appears that it was simply the question of the secularisation of the Papal administration."

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening, July 22nd.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Marquis of NORMANBY asked the noble earl the President of the Council whether any information in reference to a statement in a recent speech of the Emperor Napoleon, to the effect that he had advised the various sovereigns of Italy to grant their subjects salutary reforms, had been received.

Earl GRANVILLE said he could give the noble marquis no detailed information on the subject.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

Mr. HORSMAN asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether the French or Austrian Governments had communicated to the British Cabinet the conditions of the peace concluded at Villafranca, and the mode in which it was proposed to give effect to them; and whether the co-operation of England and the other Neutral Powers have been invited for that purpose?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the preliminaries of peace had been communicated to her Majesty's Government, but they were not in a state to be laid before the House, but on Thursday next he would be in a position to make a statement on this subject.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of this day (Friday) contains the following:—"The Emperor yesterday received the diplomatic corps. The Papal nuncio, speaking in the name of the diplomatic corps, offered the Emperor his earnest and sincere congratulations on his happy return and on his resolution to conclude peace. The Emperor, in reply, said:—'Europe was in general so unjust to me at the beginning of the war that I was happy to be enabled to conclude peace as soon as the honour and the interests of France were satisfied, and to prove that it could never have been my intention to overturn Europe and to provoke a general war. I hope to-day that all reasons for disunion will disappear, and that the peace will be of long duration. I thank the diplomatic corps for their congratulations.'"

INDIA.

The overland mail has arrived. The following is from the letter of the Bombay correspondent of the *Times*, dated June 23:—"There is no military news of any importance from Oude or from the borders of Nepal since Sir Hope Grant's defeat of the rebel force under Bala Rao and the Nana in the Jorwah Pass. That engagement lasted above two hours. The enemy fled into the Nepalese hills. It is reported that the greater portion of them are now encamped at the entrance of the Goorung Pass, which leads into the Daugh or Dewgurh Valley, and that the chiefs, with their families, have obtained permission from Jung Bahadoor to take up their quarters for the present in the latter valley."

"The European portion of the old Company's troops still continues to manifest its dissatisfaction with the Act of Parliament which has transferred its services to the Crown without asking its assent. The 3rd Madras Europeans have lately exhibited symptoms of disaffection at Jubbulpore. The 1st Cavalry and 4th Infantry at Allahabad appear to have behaved very badly. There is little doubt that the Bombay Europeans share the feelings of their comrades in the other presidencies on the re-enlistment question, but they have displayed a much better spirit. The Court of Inquiry, which has been sitting at Meerut, is closed, and Colonel Green, the Advocate-General, who sat in it as Judge-Advocate, has returned to Simla. The result of the deliberation of the Court is not yet known."

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 23, 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 BUDGET.—MR. GLADSTONE'S MISCALCULATION.

THE substance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's long speech on the Budget may be stated in a few words. In the financial year, 1858-9, ended last March, the estimated revenue was 63,900,000*l.* The actual revenue was 65,477,000*l.*; or it exceeded the estimate by 1,577,000*l.* The expenditure in the same year was 64,663,000*l.*, or 814,000*l.* less than the revenue. The late Administration, therefore, rather contrary to the repeated statements of their opponents to that time, kept the expenditure within the means. At the commencement of the year, however, Lord Derby, Sir John Pakington, and their colleagues, were suddenly alarmed at the defenceless condition of the country, and they began with a vigour, which has been applauded by all parties, to increase our naval armaments. To this object an additional 2,000,000*l.* was applied, and a further expense afterwards incurred. The consequence was that, at the close of June, when the present Ministry acceded to office, the revenue was nearly 3,000,000*l.* (2,929,940*l.*) deficient. No measures have since been taken to abate the expenditure; on the contrary, the navy estimates have been further increased, all other expenses have been augmented, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer accordingly calculates that at the end of the financial year, or in March, 1860, the expenditure will be no less than 69,207,000*l.*, or 4,600,000*l.* more than last year, and the deficiency no less than 4,867,000*l.* Here is an enormous balance in one year on the wrong side to be made good, as proposed by the Chancellor, by an addition to the Income tax of 4*d.* in the pound on all incomes of upwards of 150*l.*; on incomes below that sum he imposes an additional rate of 1*d.* He proposes to levy the tax for the whole year in the next six months, and make the public pay, by these additional rates, 4,000,000*l.* more between this and next April, into the Exchequer, than the previous rate of taxation would yield. Moreover, the maltsters are at present allowed to collect money from the public, which they are not required to pay immediately into the Exchequer, and the Chancellor expects to get 788,000*l.* this year by curtailing the period they are allowed to hold this money. Before the public approves of these new charges on income, there are some circumstances which it ought to take seriously into consideration.

First, the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimates the revenue from the present taxes to the end of March, 1860, at 64,340,000*l.*, or at 1,137,000*l.* less than the actual revenue of the last financial year.

The reason assigned for making the estimate so small, is the statement that the Exchequer has been already enriched by 1,000,000*l.* more than its due by the payment of duties to that amount on tea and sugar in anticipation. The holders of these commodities supposed the duties on them were to be increased, and they hoped by an early payment to circumvent the Exchequer. They are deceived, and have paid money into the Treasury prematurely to their own disadvantage. The amount seems to us exaggerated by Mr. Gladstone. The trade tables to the end of May show that 180,847 cwt. of sugar less were taken into consumption or paid duty in the first five months of 1859 than in the first five months of 1858, and that only 1,432,569 lbs. of tea more were taken into consumption. The latter would give an increase of Customs revenue in the five months of 103,477*l.* which would be very nearly balanced by the diminution of Customs revenue from sugar in the same period. It is a fact, too, that in the quarter ended June 30, 1859, as appears by the last revenue returns, the Customs revenue was only 229,379*l.* more than in the corresponding quarter of 1858. The knowledge we have on this subject, though doubtless obscure and imperfect, compared to the knowledge of the Chancellor, will not allow us to endorse his assertion that the Exchequer has already received, in 1859, 1,000,000*l.* more than it ought by the payment in advance of duties on sugar and tea.

Secondly, we see that the actual revenue of 1859 exceeded the estimated revenue by 1,577,000*l.*, and the estimated revenue for 1860 by 1,137,000*l.* Hitherto, the trade of the country has been much in excess in the present year of the trade of 1858. The value of the exports to the end of May, 1859, was 9,110,897*l.*, greater than the value of the exports to the end of May, 1858. In particular, the trade to India and China has increased, and is likely to increase. Although the value of our imports above the value in 1858 has not increased in an equal proportion to the exports, or only to the extent of 3,100,000*l.* in four months, the quantities of commodities imported on which duties will be paid have already been much greater in 1859 than in 1858. The interruption to trade, caused by war, is now at an end, and there is every probability that our trade will be proportionably more increased in the last than in the first six months of 1859. In addition to these reasons for anticipating a larger revenue in 1860 than in 1859, the Chancellor informs us that he anticipates an improvement in the revenue from spirits in 1860, which in 1859 has fallen much below the sum anticipated from the new duties imposed. Moreover, we learn from the report of the Inland Revenue Commissioners that the income of the country, as contradistinguished from the revenue of the Government, on which the Property and Income tax is levied, has increased year after year, since the tax was imposed, and that this increase was proportionably greater in 1857-8 than in any previous year. Thus the annual value of the property assessed under Schedule A in 1857-8 increased as against the previous year, in England, 4,500,000*l.*, in Scotland, 1,266,000*l.*, and in Ireland, 874,000*l.* In the same year the property assessed under Schedule D, the profits of trade, increased upwards of 4,000,000*l.*—very important facts which have been noticed in the *Daily News*; and we have every reason to believe that every species of property assessed will increase as much in the present year. Should it increase in the same proportion, the income tax next year will be, at the present rate, 230,000*l.* more than last year. The commissioners also inform us, that in 1858 there was a large increase in the legacy and succession duties; and they give us no reason to suppose that these taxes will yield less in the present year. Finally, one quarter of the financial year has already elapsed, and in the quarter there is an actual increase of 212,290*l.*, as compared to the same quarter of last year. This fact alone gives us reason to anticipate in the year, disregarding the assumption of sugar and tea duties paid in advance to the enormous amount specified by Mr. Gladstone, an increase on the revenue of 1858-9 of 800,000*l.*

The revenue of last year exceeded Mr. Disraeli's estimate by 1,577,000*l.* Mr. Gladstone makes his estimate 1,137,000*l.* less than Mr. Disraeli's estimate, while there is every probability that the revenue will be considerably greater in this year than the last year. It

may be prudent in the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be humble, and provide himself with a much larger sum than he really wants, but truth is better than even humility, and a more correct view would have reduced his enormous claims on the people. At the same time he does an injustice to the system by which he obtains confidence and office. In the teeth of facts he depreciates the prospective advantages of free trade, while his predecessor from practically believing in them, though not consistent with the creed of his party, obtained a considerable success. In general, Mr. Gladstone is subtle rather than plain; on this occasion he is clear, and, as usual, he boldly courts unpopularity by imposing additional burdens on the people which, except the right hon. gentleman be preparing for some alarming contingency, are at least one half too great.

We must remind our readers that the expenditure of the Government, 69,200,000*l.*, in the present year, is an increase since 1850—when it was 50,200,000*l.*—of 19,000,000*l.* If we deduct 4,000,000*l.* for the expense of collecting the revenue, not included in the expenditure at the former period, the increase will be 15,000,000*l.* In the interval, the income assessed to the Property and Income tax may have increased, including the whole empire, about 38,000,000*l.* The Government which, except for extraordinary purposes, should have levied and expended only the interest on this increase, or, at 4 per cent., should have augmented its expenditure by about 1,400,000*l.*, only had augmented it by 15,000,000*l.* or nearly, elevenfold. This vast increase of expenditure, which proves that, somehow or other, Government has got hold of the chief advantages which should have gone to industry from free trade, becomes particularly alarming when we notice how the increase is occasioned. Our Government is conducted on no principle which involves a continual augmentation of expenditure for some recognised and highly-approved national object. But some persons get up an alarm about the public health, about the national defences, about neglected education, about some supposed necessity to have mail packets, about shipwrecks and a want of harbours of refuge, or about any subject whatever; and the House of Commons and the members having no well devised scheme of national expenditure, nor plan of government, and no respect for the property of individuals, while they are dependent for existence on popularity, run readily and eagerly after the cry, and waste the public resources on a heap of ill-considered and unwise schemes. To expend the public money adds to the power of Ministers, and they only need at any time the plausible pretext which demands for supposed improvements at their hands supply to increase the expenditure. So it has been steadily augmented, exclusive of the war expenses, at the rate, on the average, since 1850, of about 1,500,000*l.* per annum.

IMPERIAL EXCUSES.

THE two great despots who made their own war and their own peace have now made their own excuses to their own subjects, and to the world at large. The Austrian Kaiser assures his "faithful people" that the war was undertaken for the defence of "their most sacred interests." Germans, Hungarians, and Bohemians are alike informed that they had a "most sacred interest" in the oppression of the Italian race; and absurd as the statement is, it will find credence with a large portion of the ignorant priest-ridden people, whom the House of Hapsburg has under its control. But notwithstanding the sacrifices of the people, and the valour of the army, the "sacred interests" did not prosper, so Francis Joseph felt it his duty to listen to overtures of peace. He knew that to continue the war would demand a yet heavier expenditure of blood and treasure, and he adds: "notwithstanding, success would have remained doubtful, since I have been so bitterly deceived in my well-founded hopes, that, this contest not having been entered into for the defence of the rights of Austria only, I should not be left alone in it. In spite of the ardent sympathy, worthy of acknowledgement, which the justice of our cause has inspired, for the most part in the journals and peoples of Germany, our national allies, our most ancient allies have obstinately refused to recognise the great importance of the grand question of the day. Consequently, Austria would have been obliged all

alone to face the events which were being prepared for, and which every day would have rendered more grave." It is something to find a real live Kaiser condescending to be thankful to journals of any kind, as it affords an indication that Captain Pen is gradually defeating Captain Sword; but we have now to do with the reasons alleged by the Austrian potentate for agreeing to the separation of one of the wealthiest provinces of his empire. In the passage just quoted there is an unmistakeable assertion that the Germans would not fight for his Italian cause, and that they determined to leave him alone "to face events which were being prepared." Of course, the complaint refers more especially to Prussia, without whose concurrence the smaller Princes of the Confederation, however Austrian in their tendencies, could not move; and it is satisfactory to find the chief German power acting in conformity with the advice and opinions expressed in Lord John Russell's despatch. The "events which were being prepared" would appear to mean the projected invasion of Hungary, which not belonging to the Confederation, would not have necessitated its interference. It is important to have the testimony of one of the chief parties concerned to the non-existence of any danger to France, provided Louis Napoleon kept his word and sought only the objects which he avowed. It is also satisfactory to learn that, so far from Prussia intending to fight for the slavery of the Italians, she would have proposed terms more favourable to their interests than their professed patron has obtained. The Austrian Emperor tells us no less when he says—"I have acquired the conviction that I should obtain, in any event, conditions less unfavourable in coming to a direct understanding with the Emperor of the French, without the blending of any third party whatsoever, than in causing to participate in the negotiations the three great powers which have taken no part in the struggle." That is to say, neither Russia, Prussia, nor Great Britain—no longer under the Tories—would have sacrificed Italy as Louis Napoleon has done. We know, on the other hand, that there are rumours current of an understanding between the Prussians and the Orleanists, and that King Leopold, instead of minding his own business, and looking exclusively to the safety of his own people, has been busily exercising his talents for intrigue; but, with Lord John Russell for our Foreign Secretary, the balance of probability seems to be that the expectations of Francis Joseph would have proved correct, and that he would have been left "all alone."

When we turn to the speech made by the Emperor of the French to the great bodies of state, in reply to their adulatory addresses, we find his excuse for not keeping faith with the Italians was the danger to be expected from Germany. He says, alluding to Verona, "It was necessary to crush boldly the obstacles opposed by neutral territories, and then to accept a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify ourselves openly with the concurrence of revolution." Long before the war began this very question of how to deal with Verona, without entering the Tyrol, or any other portion of the Confederation was amply discussed, and it was the foundation of the offers made, to Kossuth, and of the conditional alliance between Louis Napoleon and the Hungarian leader.

Every one knew that to besiege Verona in front, and do nothing else, would be simply to repeat the folly committed at Sebastopol, and that Austria, under such circumstances, ought to be able to prolong the resistance in a similar way. It was to guard against this that Hungary was to be invaded by a liberating force. Peschiera would have fallen in a few days, and in a few weeks Austria might have been confined to her three remaining fortresses, with the disadvantage of having Mantua completely isolated. All supplies for the army defending Verona and the valley of the Adige must then have been brought from a distance, at great expense, while the loss of Hungary following the loss of Italy—fortresses excepted—would have been a tremendous blow, both financially, and as regards means of obtaining fresh troops. Austria would have been deprived of more than half her population by these measures, and, moreover, it was not impossible that an enemy, having the command of Lake Garda, might manage to occupy a portion of the Valley of the Adige behind Verona, without passing the boundary line that separates it from the Tyrol. We do not give these as our

own calculations, but as those which the French Emperor made the foundation of his Hungarian alliance. If he had acted in good faith he would not have allowed Kossuth to believe, even after the armistice, that his plans were unchanged. It is clear he used Kossuth and the Hungarians simply to carry on his negotiations with Francis Joseph. We will admit that he could not tell whether the latter would agree to cede Lombardy, but he offered terms which he could not expect would be refused.

After making such a peace, it was appropriate that the Imperial baby should offer the laurel crown, for any one old enough to know what he was doing ought to have been ashamed of the task. Napoleon III. has failed. We know it—France knows it—and hence the alarm which dictates the continued seizure of English newspapers, which might proclaim too loudly another fact, that the failure was the well-deserved consequence of working with a crooked mind. If France should prove discontented the blame will be thrown upon Germany or upon England, and a new war invoked to redress the grievances created by the old. Italy has yet to be settled. Tuscany protests against the treason by which she is to be handed back to her masters; and, in Turin, portraits of Orsini have replaced those of Louis Napoleon. We cannot imagine that Ratazzi will consent that Sardinia shall enter into a confederation that would subordinate her to Austria and the Pope, for, if we mistake not, he took part in the Siccardi Laws, and is no less a friend of Italy than an enemy of the Concordat party, to which Francis Joseph belongs. Pío Nono himself may prove intractable, and see what a burlesque exhibition it would be to make St. Peter's successor "Honorary President," or dishonourable puppet, of a Confederation managed in Paris and Vienna. Notwithstanding Mr. Disraeli's fears, we have confidence that Lord John Russell will avoid entangling this country in schemes that can come to no good, and which are based upon the vicious principle that nations are to be disposed of at a conclave of despots without their own consent. It is impossible to avoid the belief that fresh complications are in store for Europe, and Mr. Gladstone's budget will remind the nation, that although not actually at war, we cannot properly be said to be at peace. An irresponsible despotism in France means war taxation for England. Army, militia, and navy will cost 26,000,000*l.* for the current year, and thoughtful politicians fail to see the time when by diminishing the burdens of the people we can enjoy one of the principal advantages of a substantial peace, as distinguished from a condition of armed neutrality.

THE "CAT" AT KEYHAM.

Those who administer our naval affairs seem determined to maintain one great characteristic of barbarous times—a flagrant opposition of interests between the rulers and the ruled. They scare good men from the service by making it hateful, and then demand the perpetuation of barbarous punishments upon the pretence that they afford the only means of maintaining discipline among the low class of mortals they manage to entice. Under the impressment system ships of war deserved their appellation of "floating hells," and sailors were watched and guarded, like malefactors in a jail, to prevent their escape. Voluntary enlistment, and a diminution of the brutality of the Georgian era, have effected great improvements in the service, but the Admiralty cannot divest itself of the old-fashioned idea that "serving the Queen and the country" is a thralldom that no one would endure except under the influence of terrorism and force. In the management of criminals flogging is no longer believed in as a curative dispensation; and if there be individuals who cannot be made to work or preserve order without such a stimulant, they should be rejected as unfit for the honourable occupation of national defence. Those who know the feelings of the working classes can entertain no doubt that navy flogging is regarded by them with great repugnance, and is one of the causes of the difficulty experienced in manning our wooden walls. We should suffer a tremendous calamity in a contest with any adventurous naval power if another fleet were sent to sea in the disgraceful condition in which Sir James Graham dispatched our ships to the Baltic during the Russian war; and yet, unless the navy is made more popular, a sudden demand for large forces

might give rise to a repetition of the same dangerous conduct.

With reference to this matter, the official tribe seem very perfect in the science of "how not to do it," and they have recently got up a scene of flogging and riot in Keyham steam-yard, Plymouth, which will produce sentiments of disgust and indignation wherever working men congregate and read narratives of the scandalous event. It appears that a seaman belonging to the *Cæsar* was sentenced to be flogged for insubordination, and the time chosen for the exhibition was seven o'clock in the morning, when the artisans are "rung in." Accordingly, about 400 of the yard-men were present when the culprit was stripped and lashed to a grating so placed as to afford the best view of the sanguinary ceremony. The civilians were disgusted at the punishment being administered in their presence, and still more at finding that the prosecutor at the court-martial, the boatswain of the *Cæsar*, was to be the chief executioner and commence the scene. "It was with intense excitement," says a paragraph in the *Morning Star*, "that they saw him throw down his hat, pull off his jacket, moisten his hands, and clear the tails of the cat with his fingers." The stripes were inflicted amidst hisses, groans, and exclamations of disgust from the artisans, and some Turks in an adjacent ship. Towards the close of the entertainment a conflict took place between the ship's officers and the workmen; formidable adzes were opposed to the bayonets of the marines, and the affair terminated in some arrests and dismissals. For aught we know, the man may have deserved a punishment fully as severe as the flogging administered; but the authorities committed a serious moral offence in ordering its infliction to take place in the presence of civilians, whose humanity had not been degraded and whose tastes had not been corrupted down to the official level. Making a public exhibition of this kind certainly excites terror, among other sensations. But terror of what? Clearly of joining a service in which such brutality forms an element. Degrading and disgusting punishments are contrary to the spirit of our age and civilisation, and we repeat, that if—which we do not admit—there be men who require them, they are unfit for a sphere of life to which honour and dignity should be attached.

There is a kind of ungentele gentleness who cannot imagine that the working classes possess any sense of decency or refinement, and fancy they ought to be treated like some inferior order of animals. These are of course advocates of the lash, while others appear to defend it rather from regard to the incapacity of the officers than to the inferiority of the men. It is well known that punishments are most frequent in those ships or regiments which are worst commanded, and we have no doubt that the abolition of flogging would render it necessary to demand higher qualifications on the part of those invested with power. In this, as in other cases, reform must come from without, and in spite of old admirals and wooden "boards," the change must be made, and any officer who feels incompetent to govern upon a humane system should be permitted to retire. By becoming more scientific war requires superior agents, and it will be impossible to obtain men competent to manage breech-loading rifles and Armstrong guns who will submit to the risk of suffering a punishment by which they will be marked and degraded for life. If "arms of precision," as our neighbours call them, are placed in the hands of coarse, ignorant persons, they cannot be employed with advantage; and men capable of becoming skilled carpenters or engineers will not enter a service on conditions painfully inferior to those of manufacturing life. The old bull-dog ferocity is no match for modern skill, and skill is necessarily associated with personal pride. Should we be involved in a naval war, it will be on a gigantic scale, and of short duration. There will be no time for the old plan of making blunders first and repairing them afterwards, and when it is too late it may be found that preserving the "cat" is preparing a catastrophe. The Admiralty should remember that every newspaper which influences the working classes incites them to avoid the navy until this stigma is removed.

OFFICERS AND GENTLEMEN.

Every one has their ideal. From boyhood upwards ours has been that of a military officer. Often times, with humble admiration, we have

gazed upon the portentous figures who lounge about the doors of West-end clubs, and hang out of the windows of fashionable barracks. Their elaborate dress, their luxuriant whiskers, their supercilious air, and their martial tone of voice, have been to us objects of wondering contemplation. They toil not, neither do they spin. Solomon, in all his glory, was, most certainly, not arrayed like one of these. They have always massive gold chains hanging to their waistcoat buttons; they have always gold sovereigns jingling in their pockets; they always ride in Hansom cabs; their coats are always new; and the expression of care—perhaps even of thought—is always absent from their aristocratic faces. They are creatures of a different mould from us common men—not to be judged of by the same standard, or meted with the same measure.

Their daily life is hidden from common vision. What they do all day long, what they talk about amongst themselves, and still more, what they think about, are mysteries not disclosed to vulgar eyes. It is only from time to time that we catch a glimpse of their pastimes and occupations. One of these rare and cherished opportunities has been of late vouchsafed to us. It seems that on the evening of the 8th of this month a party of our military heroes were in want of amusement. When the gods of Epicurus "*teste* Tennyson," were tired of their conquests and their loves, they were wont to amuse themselves by watching the turmoil that their thunderbolts created amongst common men. In like manner, our barrack-room and garrison-town gods were weary of their own company, and, god-like, sought to create amusement by interfering with the affairs of the inferior creation. *Veni, vidi, vici*, was to be the motto of the evening's sport. They drove down to Cremorne Gardens, the favourite resort of cockney pleasure-seekers in this sultry weather, and looked out for objects for innocent recreation. It was the witching hour of midnight, and drink lent enchantment to the scene. One of the party, a Mr. Wilson, was already not unknown to fame, on the self-same arena. Haroun Alraschid assumed an alias when he went forth at night to watch the fortunes of his liege subjects, and sometimes got into trouble. How, therefore, shall we blame Mr. George Wilson, if, under this somewhat ordinary appellation, he chose to hide the glories of his name, and if an ungrateful public did not appreciate the marks of true aristocracy which surrounded his presence? On a previous occasion—as little time ago, indeed, as the late Derby night—Mr. Wilson had been given into custody for insulting and annoying visitors at the gardens; but the charge had been dropped by Mr. Simpson, the lessee of the place, on the prisoner's apologising, and pledging himself not to repeat the offence. This promise might have been an obstacle in the way of common minds, but Mr. Wilson's free spirit was not to be shackled by such slight impediments as a mere promise. The amusements of great minds are proverbially simple, and so were those of Mr. Wilson and his friends. They hustled every gentleman who passed, and insulted every lady. Then they knocked down one waiter, threw a chair at another's head, and, in Yankee phrase, liquored again. The classic sport of bonnetting a policeman was, of course, not omitted, and the volleys of oaths were discharged with due regularity. Mr. Wilson, however, aspired to immortalise himself, and to rise above the dead level of mediocrity. Seeing a waiter standing by, our hero tore the stripes off the man's arm and twisted them round his neck, till he fainted with suffocation. At this the police interfered, and, in spite of a gallant attempt at rescue made by Mr. Wilson's friends and admirers, succeeded in carrying him off with three of his fellow rioters. After an investigation, the prisoners were admitted to bail. At the final examination this week, Mr. Wilson was not forthcoming, and his own and his friend's recognisances, to the amount of 40l. each, were forfeited, so that Mr. Wilson will have to pay 40l. for the pleasure of his spree, and his friend will have to pay the same sum for the pleasure of his friendship. Whether, in either case, the article was worth the price, is a matter of opinion. Captain Baird was fined 7l. for the assault, and his own recognisance was also forfeited for non-appearance at the proper time. Ensign Osborne and Mr. Johnson were bound over to keep the peace.

These gentlemen have all had to pay pretty dearly for their whistle, and we trust may have

learnt wisdom. As far as they personally are concerned, we should be well content to leave them to their congenial pursuits. The more important consideration for the public arises from the fact that all these worthies were men of fortune and position—we will say nothing about education. If the reputation of the army is to be maintained, such things should be stopped with a high hand. There is such an offence as "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Is not this a case in point?

THE INDICATOR VINDICATED.

THE Indicators have won the day. Light has prevailed over darkness. The Emperor Napoleon turned aside from the walls of Verona, and in like manner Mr. Cowper and the powers of darkness have retired in defeat from their attack on the illuminated pillar. If they have not knocked their heads against a brick wall they have grazed their shins against an iron post. Let innovators and reformers be silent! Henceforth "illuminated columns" are an established institution, and will abide accordingly. Vested interests will gather round them. All we have to do is to accept them as a "*fait accompli*," and make the best of them.

Every body has had their shy at the unfortunate erection. The whole of that mysterious body, who contribute voluntary effusions to periodicals in want of matter, under peculiar pseudonyms, have had their innings. Every species of missile, from the rattling, raking grape-shot of "Belgravia" to the feeble penny pop-gun of "Nemo," has been discharged against the luckless pillar. It is a wonder if there is a pane left unbroken, or if the feeblest glimmer of light is still left a burning. Well, the anti-indicators have done their worst. In the words of Lord Eldon's reply to the dissenting deputation, having made their protest, the next best thing they can do is to go home and mind their own business. Now that the fury of the attack has subsided, let us, dodging round the lamp-post to avoid stray shot, speak a good word for our calumniated pillar of refuge.

We will confess at once that our pillar is rather useful than ornamental. Unfortunately, the majority of structures which adorn the streets of London are neither useful nor ornamental. If you once admit the high-art principle with reference to our public monuments, goodness only knows to what revolutionary conclusions you may not be logically forced. Why, for instance, is the view of every window in the neighbourhood of Hyde-park-corner obstructed by that dreadful stone centaur. If the "Commandant" of Don Juan were perpetually grinning through your window panes, he would be decidedly less objectionable. If, under the joint influence of lobster and of nightmare, the Noah on horseback of one's childish days were to swell before your mental vision to the size of Wyatt's statue, he would be more graceful and lifelike in his attitude. Nobody, however, proposes to pull down the duke. Where there is room for this immense monstrosity, there surely might be place found for one little lamp-post. Look again at the column of the Duke of York. We have never been able to learn what claims his royal highness possessed to statuary fame; but of this we are certain, that however great his sins may have been, not even a royal duke could have sinned enough to deserve such a posthumous and perpetual pillory. Why, too, are one's religious and artistic feelings outraged at one and the same time by the image of George IV. on the summit of Bloomsbury steeple. His moral character is not pleasant to contemplate; his outward image is equally unpleasant to look upon. We have every respect for Dr. Jenner. We are duly grateful for the consideration, that if he had never found out the system of vaccination, and if nobody else had found it out, and if we had happened to catch the malady our face might have been scarred with small-pox. But why is Charing-cross to be disfigured, in consequence, with a sort of stone peck-mark of an effigy? Sir Robert Peel may have been a great man, but why is our daily journey City-wards to be obstructed at the most crowded corner of Cheapside by a stone image of the defunct statesman, a sort of half-breed between a beadle and a bank-director. Then there is a new trial to come. Ere long we shall have the Guards' Memorial at the bottom of Waterloo-place. It is no use telling us we have never seen it. We know what it will be without seeing it. We know

what memorial and allegorical groups of statuary are only too well. Some day or other the hoarding will be removed. "The veiled prophet will reveal his features. Lucky for us if our fate is not that of Moore's heroine. But of all standing nuisances the new clock-tower at Westminster is the worst. We can pardon the hideousness of the clock-face. Indeed its resemblance to the pantomimic clock-face of youth, through which the clown used to jump upon the stage, is consistent with the ginger-bread appearance of the tower. It is true that the hands on two of the four faces do not move at all; that one hand alone wriggles feebly round the third, and that the hands of the fourth face move by spasmodic jerks, and then cease their action. We could forgive all this, if it were not for that odious gong which strikes the hours. We remember, years ago, seeing a French play which ended with the departure of all the "*dramatis personæ*" to the infernal regions, amidst a burst of lurid light and the ringing of a bell, which was termed the "crack of doom." The horrors created by this spectacle are daily or rather nightly revived by the booming of this new instrument of torture. We are afraid to go to bed before midnight, and are not surprised to learn that the demand for laudanum is increasing rapidly. Heaven protect Mr. Beckett Denison from the curses which are nightly showered upon his head.

We might go on multiplying examples indefinitely. Our position is, that the monuments of London are neither useful nor ornamental. *Si monumentum requiras circumspice*. If you want a proof, look around the streets, and you will be converted to our faith at once. Now, our indicator is useful. The clock at the top is a good clock, which tells the time, and looks clear and cheerful; the information contained upon the sides is decidedly valuable. It is pleasant for an idle man to combine instruction with entertainment. After you have feasted your eyes upon the beauties in the park, it is pleasant to come and pick up a stray bit of knowledge from our illuminated instructor. We like to speculate upon the distances we might ride if we had money in our pocket to pay the cab fare. We feel a deep though abstract interest in the state of the thermometer and the direction of the wind. As for the advertisements, we can only say that if you don't like them you need not read them.

Perhaps there is not much to be said positively in favour of our friend the indicator, but there is a great deal to be urged negatively. What we of the un-aristocratic, un-official, and un-artistic classes wish to urge is, that there should be fair play for all. If our lamp-post is to be knocked down by Act of Parliament because it is vulgar, unapproved of by exalted patrons, and put up by a lot of tradesmen, let us be allowed, in return, to pull down one or two of the aristocratic outrages upon good taste and public convenience. If we might only topple over the Duke of York and cut off the clapper of the Westminster clock, we would allow the illuminator to be smashed without a protest. Then, and not till then.

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI.

THIS remarkable man, who has rendered such important service to the allies during the late war in Italy, has been conspicuous for courage and daring in the various revolutionary movements of Italy, from 1834 downwards. He was born at Nice, July 4th, 1807, and on attaining the age of adolescence entered the Sardinian navy, in which he remained until his twenty-seventh year. In consequence of the share he took in the troubles succeeding 1834, he was compelled to quit Italy, and did not revisit his native land for some years. He went to France for a time, and afterwards obtained service with the Dey of Tunis. Tired with the monotony of his position, he sought for scenes of adventure more congenial with his tastes in South America. As a republican in the republic of Uruguay he formed his famous Italian legion, which rendered itself so formidable to the troops of Buenos Ayres. The outbreak of the Italian revolution of '48 gave him the opportunity for which he ardently longed, of bringing his brave band to Europe, and employing it in the cause of his country, against not only the Austrians but also the French.

Garibaldi's mode of procedure has been widely diverse from that of his fellow republican, Mazzini. The aptitude shown by the latter for keep-

ing aloof from scenes of danger has almost passed into a proverb, while Garibaldi has ever been ready to occupy the post involving the greatest personal risk and sacrifice.

In 1849 the Pope was still in exile at Gaeta. The Austrians occupied the Papal States on the shores of the Adriatic; the French made their appearance at the same time on the Mediterranean side of the Papal territories, while a Neapolitan army 2,000 strong, headed by the late King Ferdinand II., prepared to cross the frontiers. The unconditional reinstallation of the Pope was the real object of the invasion; but the French, in accordance with the habitual treachery of Louis Napoleon, then head of the French Republic, alleged they had come to restore order, but maintained an ambiguous reserve as to their ultimate intentions. While professing the utmost zeal for the Pontiff, they had throughout the winter kept up the appearance of friendliness with his contumacious subjects. At length, however, their real purpose became apparent. It was discovered by the populace that they were acting in concert with their avowed enemies, and the Roman people suddenly rose and repelled their first assault. Their subsequent attacks were equally bravely met. For seventeen consecutive hours the Romans under Garibaldi fought the French with unabated courage and determination, and a fury that defies description. The French could not succeed in placing a single piece of cannon in its proper position so as to weaken their line of fire, while Garibaldi almost outdid himself in his courage and personal endurance. In the defence of the Villa Pamfili, outside the walls, whilst the cannon along the bastions kept up a continual fire, heading nearly three thousand men, he rushed beyond the gates and contested with close musketry, and often with the bayonet, every inch of the ground. The French troops, led by Oudinot, were wholly unprepared for the resistance they met with, and finally fell back mortified and astounded. During the month's interval of diplomatic negotiations which followed, Garibaldi led the Romans against the Neapolitans, who, routed in two engagements, precipitately fled to their own country, and left the conclusion of the enterprise to their French allies. France has, therefore, all the glory of giving back the Roman states and Italian people to ecclesiastical bondage; and yet these same people were so insatuated as to hope and believe she would free them from it ten years later!

Finding the crisis was at hand the Assembly met in the Capitol. Garibaldi was sent for, and appeared heated and covered with blood. He declared resistance for any length of time was impossible; they could hold out but a few days, and it was vain to defend the streets when the French were masters of the heights. They, therefore, agreed to surrender, declaring that they abandoned a defence which had become impracticable, but would remain at their post. The business of treating with the foe was left to the municipality. But the municipality could make no terms with the conqueror, and eventually delivered up the city to his hands unconditionally. On the morning of July 2nd, 1849, the French entered Rome, and Garibaldi left it with a legion of between 4,000 and 5,000 men, and took the road to Tivoli. It had been arranged that the Roman troops should accompany them, and also the triumvirate and constituent assembly, with the object of establishing the government elsewhere and exciting the populace to rise, but it was found impossible to carry out the plan. From Tivoli, Garibaldi proceeded to Monte Rotondo and Poggio Mirteto, and thence to Turin, where he joined the little corps commanded by the Englishman, Forbes. In reference to this period of Garibaldi's military career many calumnies and falsehoods have been circulated. Numerous vagabonds and thieves, giving themselves out as soldiers of Garibaldi, took advantage of the terror inspired by his name and possessed themselves of property of every description which came within their reach, levying contributions upon the country people and robbing houses in thinly inhabited neighbourhoods. Numerous complaints and false assertions were in consequence made against the soldiers of Garibaldi. It was a source of great concern to him and his followers, but with the utmost vigilance he failed to discover that any of his own men were in fault.

Finding that affairs still remained unsettled in

Tuscany, he turned his steps thither; but his troops, worn out with fatigue, dropped behind and fell away from him. At length he reached the Adriatic completely broken down, and attempted with 300 men to reach Venice, but was stopped by Austrian ships, his boats dispersed, and he and his wife thrown desolate upon the Roman coast. They wandered about for some days without food or shelter, until the faithful partner of his good and evil fortune died in his arms, overcome with exhaustion and fatigue. After many perilous adventures the magnanimous hero, who had refused 12,000 scudi at Rome, arrived at Genoa in the month of September, and was arrested! Having obtained permission to go to Nice to bid adieu to his family before again retiring into exile, he embraced his aged parents and his three children. The interview well nigh unmanned him, but tearing himself from the loving embraces of his relatives, he returned to Genoa, where he embarked on board the Tripoli for Tunis Sept. 16, 1849.

For some time he supported his children by taking the command of a trading ship. The war just ended brought him again into notice, and presented his character in the same heroic light as of old. Perhaps the strongest proof that he could give of the sincerity of his love and desire for the prosperity of his country was to change his political colours and fight under the constitutional king—Victor Emmanuel. Few, surely, will be found to blame him for this apparent abandonment of his principles. Not his own honour or credit for consistency, but his country's welfare is the main-spring of his actions.

The late King of Piedmont, Charles Albert, so fully appreciated his sincerity and valour that he offered no opposition to a subscription being made throughout his kingdom for the purchase of a dress sword, to be presented to Garibaldi, who was then in exile. When the king was on his death bed, June 30, 1849, Prince Eugene di Carignano and Dr. Riberi went to pay him a visit. Hearing from them of Garibaldi's heroic and chivalric defence of Rome, he exclaimed, "Viva Garibaldi! He has given the French a lesson!" His recent deeds of prowess in the Valtellina, and elsewhere, are too fresh in the memory of the public to need mention here. He proved himself a valuable aid to the Emperor of the French, but the time may not be far distant when he will again take up arms to undo that which the wily Emperor has just done in Italy.

FRENCH AND PIEDMONTSE TROOPS.—"The Frenchman," says a correspondent, "thinks that he must always look savage to be thought brave. The high cheek-bones, the small grey eye, the small turn-up nose, the kept brim turned up at an angle of 45 deg.; the long, scraggy, cravatless neck; the destructive organ highly developed behind the ear; the swagger and bluster of the whole mien and bearing, have something repulsive and offensive. 'I am a killing machine,' says the Frenchman, 'they have tempered me, ground me, wound me up for my murderous work. Kill me, or I will kill you; that is all I am good for, all I care for. I am always fighting or else furbishing up my weapons. I have a cartridge in my gun-barrel, and the bayonet at its end. I fire my piece then instantly charge. The Emperor has said it; the bayonet is a French weapon!' The Italian at rest has a bland, mild, and modest look. There lurks in that countenance a look of the ineffable enjoyment of existence. Down he lies on the ground and looks up at his deep blue heaven, and his musket lies harmlessly gathering dew—future rust—in the grass, and his knapsack makes him no very hard pillow. 'Oh! let me live!' says the Italian; King and country called me under arms, and here I am; I have met the Austrian and stood his fire as I was bidden. I came to close quarters, and thought I had better give him a few inches of my bayonet than take any of his. He has no business in my Italy, any more than I have in his Germany. My King is always foremost in the fight, and where is the craven who would skulk behind? But for the rest, this war trade is a confounded Cain business, all hard crusts and hard knocks I hate the din and the dust; and the cannon, if it does not kill, is at least a lacerator *di ben costrutti orecchi*. It shatters a well-organised tympanum all to pieces. We will see the Austrians out, if God help us, and then we will have piping times again, our cool wine-gardens, our lemonades, and the arch-eyed girls we have left behind us."

LITERATURE.

LITERARY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A DISTINGUISHED contributor to the leading daily journal, and one whose pen has never been used in the *Times* except with the best-intentioned and most philanthropic views, has acquired, what we should think he would little value, a handle to his name in the shape of a title. We read in the *Sherborne Journal*:—"The elder brother of the Hon. and Rev. S. G. Osborne having succeeded to the Dukedom of Leeds, the Queen has by letters patent granted to the family the titles and precedence that would have been afforded them had their father succeeded to the title, and in consequence, 'S.G.O.' will in future be known as the Rev. Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne."

That industrious philologist, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, is at present sojourning among the hills at Stanhope and St. John's, in Weardale, translating the Song of Solomon into the dialect of the county of Durham. He will proceed hence to Craven, with a view of translating the book into the Yorkshire dialect. It is to be hoped that his labours will be appreciated by future generations of Yorkshiremen. We fear that his time and trouble will have been devoted in vain, as far as the rest of the kingdom is concerned.

The directors of the Scottish National Gallery have bought from Sir Culling Eardley, for the sum of £500, a picture of "Mars and Venus" by Paul Veronese. The price asked in the first instance was much larger than that stated; but Sir Culling agreed to accept the above sum.

Lord Stanley has just made a munificent donation to the library named after him in King's Lynn, the borough which his lordship represents in Parliament. Some years since the noble lord gave 1,000*l.* to the establishment of the institution, and as the town council, in carrying out a policy of retrenchment, have been compelled to withdraw a grant of 50*l.*, which has hitherto been made annually to the library, his lordship has, within the last few days, presented an Indian debenture for 500*l.*, to put the establishment in funds.

The *North British Daily Mail* states that the sum already subscribed for erecting the monument to the Ettrick Shepherd amounts to about 142*l.*

The New York correspondent of the *Publishers' Circular* writes:—"Messrs. Appletons have published a new volume of their Cyclopædia, the sixth—from 'Cough' to 'Education'; the Harpers have reproduced the first volume of 'Alford's Greek Testament'; and Messrs. Lippincott and Co. have issued two very handsome books on Architecture, by S. Sloan. The Canadian impost presses heavily on the home book-trade in the United States, and there seems to be but one opinion of its injustice. Popular feeling here is against Mr. Dickens in his controversy with Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, but it does not affect the reception of his new tale, which is reprinted in several newspapers throughout the country, and is well received. It is produced in two official forms—viz., in *Harper's Weekly*, with illustrations by M'Lenan, and in a reprint of *All the Year Round*, advertised as by 'special arrangement.' Harpers announce that they have paid 5,000 *dols.* for their early sheets, and if the American producers of *All the Year Round* have made a respectable bargain, Mr. Dickens will not have much to complain of his treatment in this country for this novel."

IDYLLS OF THE KING. By Alfred Tennyson, D.C.L., Poet Laureate. Edward Moxon and Co.

MR. TENNYSON has won a position, both in the state and the library, as a poet that places him above criticism. A facility of composition, a felicity of versification, and a judicious taste in the selection of subjects, have secured to him a most enviable reputation. He is, besides, a polite poet, and his drawing-room qualifications are indisputable. There is nothing vulgar or coarse in his writings—but all is refined to delicacy, and even sometimes to weakness. He is fastidious in his phraseology to a fault; and as subtle in thought and feeling as he is chaste and choice in diction. Always beautiful, he is not seldom extremely familiar. His "Mort d'Arthur" and "Ulysses," however, evinced a lurking ambition in his nature, which his friends have not been slow to stimulate. The elements of an epic bard were struggling in his genius, and the birth of an opus was accordingly expected. In due time the mighty birth advanced to its advent.

The volume before us is understood to redeem the pledge. It does so, however, but in part. We have not a complete epic here—but four idylls, which may be supposed to form portions of a great

argument. Mr. Tennyson has resorted to King Arthur and his Table Round, and presented us with certain contributions towards the due execution of such a theme, for which he has been indebted to the Mabinogian of the Welsh bards—the spirit of which is reintroduced into these idylls.

The term idylls appears to have been chosen in preference to epos, on account of the "middle style" in which they have been written. Mr. Tennyson is essentially a lyric poet, and little skilled in the long resounding line demanded by blank verse in the recognised epic style. He has nothing of the Miltonic grandeur. His verses are set for the piano, not the organ. These idylls have more of Virgil's pastorals than of his *Æneid*.

To a certain extent this amounts to a considerable disqualification. Mr. Tennyson has no pretensions to the sublimity of the epic muse; but the beauty that lives in nature, and forms the soul of the contemplative—beauty, both spiritual and natural, has stamped Tennyson for her own, and steeped his poems in the atmosphere of sweetness, simplicity, and truth. The idylls contained in this volume amount to four. The first is, perhaps, the most charming, and is likely to become the favourite with the poet's admirers. It is entitled "Enid," the wife of the brave Geraint; and contains the story of his wooing and his wedding, his jealousy and its cure. The fault of Geraint is too much love—he loved Enid as he loved the light of Heaven.

And as the light of Heaven varies, now
At sunrise, now at sunset, now by night
With moon and trembling stars, so loved Geraint
To make her beauty vary day by day,
In crimson and in purple and in gems,
And Enid, but to please her husband's eye,
Who first had found and loved her in a state
Of broken fortunes, daily fronted him
In some fresh splendour; and the Queen herself
Grateful to Prince Geraint for service done,
Loved her, and often with her own white hands
Array'd and deck'd her, as the loveliest,
Next after her own self, in all the court.

We must suppose the reader acquainted with Arthur's queen, Guinevere, and her misplaced love of Lancelot; if so, he will not wonder that Geraint should fear the influence of the queen, and wish to remove his young and lovely wife beyond the sphere of her example. He therefore made excuses to the royal Arthur; and, having gained his consent, rode forth with his lady and fifty knights

to the shores
Of Severn, and they past to their own land:
Where, thinking, that if ever yet was wife
True to her lord, mine shall be so to me.
He compassed her with sweet observances
And worship, never leaving her, and grew
Forgetful of his promise to the king,
Forgetful of the falcon and the hunt,
Forgetful of the tilt and tournament,
Forgetful of his glory and his name,
Forgetful of his princedom and its cares.
And this forgetfulness was hateful to her.
And by and by the people, when they met
In twos and threes, or fuller companies,
Began to scoff and jeer and babble of him
As of a prince whose manhood was all gone,
And molten down in mere uxoriousness.
And this she gathered from the people's eyes:
This too the women who attired her head,
To please her, dwelling on his boundless love,
Told Enid, and they sadden'd her the more:
And day by day she thought to tell Geraint.
But could not out of bashful delicacy;
While he that watch'd her sadden, was the more
Suspicious that her nature had a taint.

At last it chanced that on a summer morn
(They sleeping each by other) the new sun
Beat through the blindless casement of the room,
And heated the strong warrior in his dreams:
Who, moving, cast the coverlet aside,
And bared the knotted column of his throat,
The massive square of his heroic breast,
And arms on which the standing muscle sloped,
As slopes a wild brook o'er a little stone,
Running too vehemently to break upon it.
And Enid woke and sat beside the couch
Admiring him, and thought within herself,
Was ever man so grandly made as he?
Then, like a shadow, past the people's talk
And accusation of uxoriousness
Across her mind, and bowing over him,
Low to her own heart piteously she said:

"O noble breast and all-puissant arms,
Am I the cause, I the poor cause that men
Reproach you, saying all your force is gone?
I am the cause because I dare not speak
And tell him what I think and what they say.
And yet I hate that he should linger here:
I cannot love my lord and not his name.
Far better had I gird his harness on him,
And ride with him to battle and stand by,
And watch his mighty hand striking great blows
At castles and at wrongers of the world.
Far better were I laid in the dark earth,
Not hearing any more his noble voice,
Not to be fold'd more in these dear arms,
And darken'd from the high light in his eyes,
Than that my lord thro' me should suffer shame.
Am I so bold, and could I so stand by,
And see my dear lord wounded in the strife,
Or may be pierced to death before mine eyes,
And yet not dare to tell him what I think,

And how men slur him, saying all his force
Is melted into mere effeminacy?
O me, I fear that I am no true wife."

These last words are heard by Geraint as he wakes up; and they are so misinterpreted by him that he believes his worst fears realised. He therefore bestirs himself, and rides forth with her into the wilderness, where he meets with bandits whom he duly slays, until he himself gets wounded in the strife, and the lady in the hall of a former lover is exposed to insult. Geraint is supposed to be dead; fortunately however, for her, he is not, but, starting up at the proper moment, he kills the recreant and discourteous Limours. The incidents of this narrative are well-conceived and described, with here and there touches of loveliness and sentiment that are exquisite.

While these events are passing, Geraint has convinced himself that his suspicions were unfounded; and now he is anxious to make atonement. They ride forth together upon the same steed. Let us look at them awhile in this interesting position—

"Yea," said Enid, "let us go."
And moving out they found the stately horse,
Who now no more a vassal to the thief,
But free to stretch his limbs in lawful fight,
Neigh'd with all gladness as they came, and stoop'd
With a low whinny toward the pair: and she
Kiss'd the whitest star upon his noble front,
Glad also; then Geraint upon the horse
Mounted, and reach'd a hand, and on his foot
She set her own and climb'd; he turn'd his face
And kiss'd her climbing, and she cast her arms
About him, and at once they rode away.

And never yet, since high in Paradise
O'er the four rivers the first roses blew,
Came purer pleasure unto mortal kind
Than liv'd thro' her, who in that perilous hour
Put hand to hand beneath her husband's heart,
And felt him her's again: she did not weep,
But o'er her meek eyes came a happy mist
Like that which kept the heart of Eden green
Before the useful trouble of the rain:
Yet not so misty were her meek blue eyes
As not to see before them on the path,
Right in the gateway of the bandit hold,
A knight of Arthur's court, who laid his lance
In rest, and made as if to fall upon him.

The knight proves to be Edyrn, son of Nudd, once rather wild and fast, but now properly reformed in Arthur's court; from whom there is therefore now nothing really to dread. By him they are conducted to the king hard by; and the poem concludes in a gentle and fine cadence.

The second idyll relates the well known story of Vivien and Merlin, how she beguiled him to tell his secret to her, by which she took him captive, weaving a charm about him, within the four walls of the hollow tower, in the wild woods of Broceliande. Her winning ways are drawn out at great length, and her temptation is conducted with the utmost subtlety. There is a classical beauty in this idyll, which tempers the voluptuousness of the sentiment. There are sections of it which are delicious. Here, too, is a lyric, which may serve as a sample of many such scattered among these eclogues:—

In Love, if Love be Love, if Love be ours,
Faith and unfaith can no'er be equal powers:
Unfaith in aught is want of faith in all.

It is the little rift within the lute,
That by and by will make the music mute,
And ever widening slowly silence all.

The little rift within the lover's lute,
Or little pitted speck in garner'd fruit,
That rotting inward slowly moulders all.

It is not worth the keeping: let it go:
But shall it? answer, darling, answer, no.
And trust me not at all or all in all.

The third idyll is entitled "Elaine," a maiden who fell in love with Lancelot. But Lancelot, with a heart pre-engaged by the queen, had no room in it for an honest love, and therefore the maiden, to whom he was indebted in a great debt of gratitude, was left to pine unloved, until she perished. This is the outline of the story; but there is much of minute and graceful tracery in the development of it which can find no place in limited columns. In the course of it the characters of Arthur and Guinevere are brought out into relief.

The fourth idyll is devoted to the queen, whose adulteries have become too notorious;—whence both she and the too-courteous Lancelot take to flight. Not till then had the blameless Arthur suspected her; but now her guilt is known, he pursues her to the convent in which she had sought refuge, and of which she afterwards became the abbess. The king's magnanimous forgiveness of her fault, and her repentance, close the volume gracefully, and leave the reader's mind in a state of pious sentiment.

There can be no doubt that this volume is cal-

culated to increase the reputation of the Poet Laureate, and to raise the taste of the public toward some appreciation of higher forms of poetry than it has recently been satisfied with. The general argument is treated as a myth, and, for those who can detect it, a mystical allegory is involved in the general scheme of the King's Idylls.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF CHARLES JAMES FOX.
By the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P. Vol II.—
Richard Bentley.

WE have again to congratulate the political public on the appearance of a volume of this work, which, though claiming no great credit for its technical authorship, at least puts us in possession of its author's state of mind on important political topics, as one of the leading statesmen of our country. If, in the former volume, we had to complain of having more of the times of Fox than of Fox himself, the complaint is intensified in the present—a defect for which, indeed, the noble writer is himself eager to enter an apology. We must await the third volume for the biographical; the second is devoted to history.

It opens with an account of the Coalition Ministry—a ministry little to the liking of the wily king, who regarded the ministers as his "new tyrants," and treated them with a cold and sullen reserve. They were in a precarious position. The Irish question was of itself a great difficulty; the Indian was another. Was it expedient to recall Hastings from the government of Bengal? Lord John looks on Clive and Hastings as the Cortez and Pizarro of our Indian empire; but if, adds he, "like the Spanish adventurers, they had a mild and unwarlike race to contend against, they had obstacles to overcome which did not embarrass the conquerors of Mexico and Peru. They had to meet European enemies in the field, and they had to satisfy a corrupt and craving corporation at home. They accomplished both these objects; they defeated the foreign enemy and bribed the domestic master; but in doing so they tarnished the good name of England." On the question of the Indian Bill, Mr. Fox risked and lost his power as a minister. The king was taught to believe by Lord Thurlow and Lord Temple that it involved "a plan to take more than half the royal power, and by that means disable the King for the rest of his reign." Court intrigue and treachery could be carried no further. Mr. Fox was dismissed from office, and Mr. Pitt succeeded to it.

The debates that immediately followed on this transaction turned principally on the unconstitutional use that had been made of his Majesty's name; but Mr. Fox managed the point weakly and indiscreetly, and failed to displace his more prudent rival. Mr. Pitt maintained his difficult position with the utmost tact and prudence. In describing the Parliamentary proceedings, Lord John Russell is quite at home. He enters into them and their details with discrimination and animation. It is a panorama in the exhibition of which he triumphs and delights.

It here falls in the way of Lord John Russell to notice the "Rolliad," or, as it is more properly called, "Criticism on the Rolliad;" the best verses in which were written by Mr. George Ellis. Dr. Lawrence, Colonel Fitz-Patrick, Richardson, Lord John Townshend and Tickell were likewise contributors. Lord John quotes amply from it. The question also of the High Balif of Westminster not having returned the writ is also discussed. Mr. Fox made a very eloquent speech on the occasion. The whole affair, in Lord Russell's opinion, was discreditable to the minister, who showed himself devoid of magnanimity, and disgraceful to the Crown lawyers, who endeavoured to substitute chicanery for law. The question, too, of the sinking fund is argued at large. We next come to the impeachment of Warren Hastings. The subject has been exhausted; a passing allusion is all that it demands. Space is also occupied with the question of Parliamentary Reform, which was then in its infancy, and excited but little attention.

The marriage of the Prince of Wales, who was much attached to Mr. Fox, naturally commands an extended canvass. Mr. Fox's letter to the Prince on the subject is extant, and one from the latter in reply. But the Prince was practising on the honest credulity of the statesman, and secretly devising the means of doing what he disclaimed. On the 21st of Dec., 1785, Mrs. Fitzherbert was married by a protestant clergyman to the Prince of Wales. Her uncle, Harry Errington, her

brother, Jack Smythe, Lord Onslow, Lord Southampton, Mr. Edward Bouverie, and Mr Keit, were present. Two witnesses signed their names to the certificate of marriage. The following, in relation to this matter, must be quoted *in extenso* :—

"In the spring of 1787 it was announced in the House of Commons by Alderman Newenham that application would be made to Parliament for the payment of the Prince of Wales's debts. Mr. Rolle (the hero of the 'Rolliad') rose and declared that, if such a motion were made, he would move the previous question, as the proposal 'involved matter by which the Constitution, both in Church and State, might be injuriously affected.' These words were supposed to allude to a report of the private marriage of the Prince, which had appeared in the newspapers. On a succeeding day, Mr. Fox, who had not been in the house when Mr. Rolle spoke, took an opportunity of noticing the report in question, the truth of which he denied *in toto*, 'in point of fact as well as law. The fact not only never could have happened legally, but never did happen in any way whatsoever, and had from the beginning been a base and malicious falsehood.' On being further questioned, he declared that 'he had direct authority for what he said.'

"When we reflect that Mr. Rolle had made his allusion some days before, his speech being on the 24th, and Mr. Fox's on the 30th of April—when we consider Mr. Fox's strict veracity and singular caution regarding all matters of fact,—we cannot but arrive at the conclusion that between the 24th and the 30th of April Mr. Fox had received from the Prince the direct authority he asserted himself to have received. We have already seen the terms in which the Prince had contradicted by letter the report of his intended marriage just before its celebration, and he could have little scruple in repeating his falsehood by word of mouth, when the marriage had already taken place.

"On the morning after the denial of the marriage by Mr. Fox, the Prince called at the house where Mrs. Fitzherbert was living with a relation. He went up to her, and taking hold of both her hands, and caressing her, he said, 'Only conceive, Maria, what Fox did yesterday: he went down to the House, and denied that you and I were man and wife.' Mrs. Fitzherbert made no reply, but changed countenance and turned pale."

"On the same day the Prince saw Mr. Grey, and endeavoured to persuade him to say something in Parliament to satisfy Mrs. Fitzherbert, and take off the edge of Fox's declaration. This Mr. Grey positively refused, saying no denial could be given without calling in question Mr. Fox's veracity, which no one, he presumed, was prepared to do. After some time, the Prince, with prodigious agitation, owned the marriage. He at length put an end to the conversation by saying abruptly, 'Well, if nobody else will, Sheridan must.' Sheridan accordingly went to the House of Commons, and paid some vapid compliments to Mrs. Fitzherbert, which took away nothing from the weight of Mr. Fox's denial.

"On the day after Mr. Fox's declaration, a gentleman of his acquaintance went up to him at Brooks's, and said, 'I see by the papers, Mr. Fox, you have denied the fact of the marriage of the Prince with Mrs. Fitzherbert. You have been misinformed. I was present at that marriage.'

"Mr. Fox now perceived how completely he had been duped. He immediately renounced the acquaintance of the Prince, and did not speak to him for more than a year."

This, it must be owned, is an important statement. Lord John properly denounces these transactions as heartless, and says that the Princess Caroline of Brunswick was their victim. Fortunately for the nation, he adds, the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Mrs. Fitzherbert was not cursed with issue. Had a son been born from this marriage, a disputed, or at least a doubtful succession must have been the result; for the Roman Catholic subjects of the Crown were bound to believe in the validity of the marriage, and they might have disputed the binding nature of an Act of Parliament which set aside the legitimate issue of a reigning king.

The remaining portion of this volume deals with more public transactions, such as the regency, foreign affairs—the invasion of Holland by Prussia, and armament against Russia—the French Revolution, in its connexion both with the Continent and Great Britain, the war with France, the Reign of Terror, and the author's opinion on the commencement, the progress and the conduct of the war. In all these transactions, Mr. Fox bore his part.

* "Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert," by the Hon. Charles Langdale.

On the whole, there are traces of more careful authorship in the present than in the former volume; but we could have desired a larger proportion of biographical interest.

THE REVIEWS.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. No. CCXXIII.—This venerable periodical rather assumes the jaunty airs of youth than has received a new life. In the present number, a sentimentalist for squires and bishops, writing in the style of a young Puseyite parson, attacks Douglas Jerrold because he was a sentimentalist for poachers and Dissenters. "He wrote," says the reviewer, "elaborate essays on subjects on which he had not done his best to form a clear and impartial judgment"—a sentence which would stop an immense quantity of writing, and which should have stopped the pen of the reviewer rather than of Jerrold. His sympathies and sentiments were on the side of suffering, the sentiments and sympathies of the reviewer are on the side of well-dressed, sleek oppression, though it be not so much designed as arising from customs and institutions, investigation into which is cut short by the classes with which the reviewer sympathises, wrapped up in a mantle of thoroughly satisfied sentimental reverence. Jerrold's sentimentalism was healthy, like all unperverted sensibility, which is always on the side of truth and justice; the reviewer's sentimentalism is an example of the ease by which sentimentalism can be arrayed by education on the side of injustice. Accordingly, he condemns Jerrold for directing his caustic writing against the brutalities of naval discipline and war. The other writers in the old Review are less offensively youthful, and the author of a useful paper on the State of the Navy is as plodding and care-taking as an official drawing up a document for publication. He does not mean to make out a case against his friends in successive Admiralties, but his description of the deplorable condition of our navy, in contrast with the vast sum of money spent on it, demonstrates that this money has been taken from the people on false pretences. They have not got the navy they have been so enormously charged for, and are safe rather from the sufferance of France, as he shows, than their own guns. Those who wish to know the present helpless condition to which the spendthrift aristocracy has reduced us, should study the pages of this aristocratic review.

In an article on Brialmont's "Life of the Duke of Wellington," which treats the subject fairly, there is this passage :—

"Between the foresight of the Duke of Wellington's Indian and his English policy we may trace a marked contrast. Throughout his parliamentary life he cannot be said to have done more than accept facts and principles already forced on him; but in India, near a quarter of a century before the commercial monopoly of the Company had expired, he clearly sets forth the advantages of an entire system of free trade, then one of the most startling of conceivable innovations in the east. The cause of this contrast probably is, that in new countries men instinctively free themselves from the trammels of usage, and that where there are no fixed political principles, which, when originally founded in the interest of parties, are more likely to be false than true, they are freer to form just as well as bold conclusions. Albuquerque certainly had no pretensions to the scientific political economy of Mr. Ricardo. But more than three centuries elapsed between the rise of political economy in Europe and the astute principles of commercial interchange which Albuquerque in the fifteenth age laid down in the Eastern seas."

This is an illustration of an important principle, and it is the more valuable because the writer seems rather a man of the world than a mere *litterateur*. Before Albuquerque or Wellington in the East, the followers of Wat Tyler in England stipulated for the "right of buying and selling openly and freely in the towns and out of the towns." They had the same notions of free trade as Albuquerque, the Duke of Wellington, Ricardo, and Cobden. Such notions are, in truth, the natural and inevitable consequence of man's constitution, and are his natural guides to welfare, but they are everywhere thwarted or perverted, and man is made miserable by fixed political principles or institutions, "founded in the interest of parties," and certain to be false and injurious, because they are always intended, like the Norman

laws, against which the peasantry rose in arms in the fourteenth century, and like our defunct corn laws, to oppress and plunder some for the advantage of others. Under the influence of such institutions even the Duke of Wellington became a sentimental supporter of corn laws in England, and where their influence was not, and where the interest of his party was not at stake, he was a free trader. Freedom of all kinds is naturally the gift of God, and institutions which limit it, while they fetter the limbs, pervert the mind, and are grievous injuries to mankind. Besides the three articles alluded to, one on "Adam Bede," one on Tennyson's four "Idylls of the King," one on the "Memoirs of George III.," and one on Marie Antoinette, are worth reading. Articles on the Acropolis of Athens, on Ichology, and on a Syriac version of the Gospels, are learned but not amusing. In the biographical articles there are many pleasing anecdotes, and if the venerable ancestress of all the quarterlies would not assume the flirtation of youth, she would still be respectable.

BENTLEY'S QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. 2.—This new review evidently means mischief. There is, for instance, an article on Popular Preaching, in which the Rev. I. C. M. Bellet is "savagely slaughtered," Mr. Spurgeon, exhibited in chains, and the Rev. J. J. West, the rector of Winchelsea, burned in effigy. We half suspect that more is meant than meets the ear in this tremendous and elaborate attack. The real objection of the writer, we suspect, is to "the foolishness of preaching" itself. He would have the minister content himself with reading the Prayer-book; and we fear that he belongs to that sect in the Church that regards rather the priest than the preacher. We may note, also, a tolerably good article on the drama, which contains some timely reflections. The critic condemns burlesque altogether, and considers it highly disgraceful to the modern stage. "In such performances as *travesties* of Shakespeare, and in *Mazzeppa* and *Massaniello*," says the writer, "the actor himself is called on to degrade his own profession and to profane his own powers of humour and passion. Perhaps, however (he continues), burlesque—on all occasions mischievous—was never more absurd than in the summer of 1856. A great tragic actress, the greatest, perhaps whom the present generation will behold, was at the moment rivalling in the Italian drama the performances of Mrs. Siddons, Miss O'Neil and Miss Fanny Kemble, in days gone by. A manager, than whom no one was better qualified to appreciate the genius of Madame Ristori, employs an actor of equal genius with himself to burlesque her impersonation of "Medea." This was the tribute paid by Englishmen to consummate histrionic powers! Nor was this outrage on good feeling and good taste—we can afford it if no gentler name—perpetrated at a theatre where the spectators are mostly rude mechanicals, and where illiterate appetites may be pardoned for relishing coarse fare. But it was deliberately committed at a theatre where refined and intellectual people congregate, and where the performances and the performers are worthy of such audience. All this is undeniably true. While inferior trash has been adapted from the French boards, and found actors on the English, "Medea" has only received the equivocal honours of burlesque; and Ristori excited no emulator at the west-end theatres. It was reserved for Sadler's Wells, and the Standard in Shoreditch, to produce an English version of "Medea," and engage Miss Edith Heraud for the impersonation of the weird heroine. There, indeed, the drama in question was received with especial enthusiasm, and the actress encouraged by repeated plaudits. Previously, at the more fashionable theatres, the proper thing to do was thought to be an attempt to throw the whole affair into ridiculous lights; not by an honourable ambition, to compete with foreign talent, and show the world that the English stage had also a Ristori.

Besides the papers we have noticed, there are elaborate articles on other subjects, viz :—Morell's Modern German Philosophy, the Royal Academy, and the novels of the season, including "Adam Bede," and "the Bertrams," and "the Italian Campaign." These are treated with various degrees of merit, but all meritoriously, and with an effort to attain originality or novelty. There is life in the present number, and a promise of more, if laudable endeavour be not slackened. We wish Mr. Bentley success.

COMMERCIAL.

DUTIES ON FRENCH WINES.

THE opinion we expressed last week on this subject has found an echo in the House of Commons. On Thursday night Mr. Bright recommended the reduction of these duties in the most emphatic terms, and both Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston spoke in favour of the recommendation. The latter not differing, as was ascertained in the end, from Mr. Bright, deprecated the making a reduction of duties on French commodities by us a matter of bargain with the French Government. That might provoke retorts or opposition on the part of the Protectionists in France, and therefore the true method of making the reduction, or even of totally abolishing the duties, is to take our own course without reference to the Government of France. We should do it, because it is for our advantage. It will promote our trade, increase our wealth, and, above all, contribute to our security by increasing the friendly commercial relations between the French and English. For the people of England, then, one of the strongest recommendations of the abolition of these duties is, that their own course on the subject is in no degree dependent on the course of any foreign Government. Whatever such a Government may be, or whatever it may scheme, it is in their power to keep it in check or compel it to be peaceful by following out the free trade principles which bind the people of different countries in friendly relations by strong material interests.

QUANTITIES AND PRICES.

THE third report of the Commissioners of Customs states the official values for 1857, and 1858 which represent quantities, of our imports. In 1857 the amount was 136,215,000*l.*, and in 1858, 138,159,144*l.*, so that the quantities of commodities imported were nearly 2,000,000*l.* in excess in 1858. In the same year, however, the real or declared value of our imports was only 163,796,000*l.* against 187,844,000*l.* in 1857, a diminution of 24,000,000*l.* We obtained more commodities, therefore, in 1858 than in 1857, while we paid 24,000,000*l.* less for them. This striking difference was the consequence of the inflation of wholesale prices by speculation in 1857, and the fall of prices in 1858. We have continually mentioned the fall of price in that year in our commercial notices, as explaining the decline in the value of our imports, in opposition to some lugubrious moaning about our trade falling off. Till now, however, we have not seen an account of the official values in the two years, as they are not published by the Board of Trade, and, consequently, had not positive evidence of the great difference.

MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday Evening.

THE money market is not easier than it was. Money is taken on call at 2 per cent., and the best bills are discounted at 2½ to 2¾, but the possessors of money are not eager to lend it. The terms of the joint-stock banks are very little below the terms of the Bank of England, which in the past week, after the payment of the dividend is unexpected. There is a great demand for silver for India, and Government is said to have negotiated the insurance of a large sum to send thither; at the same time but little gold is arriving from abroad, which causes gold to be taken from the Bank of England for export to the Continent to purchase silver. As yet, confidence abroad is not restored, which prevents the commencement of new commercial enterprises; otherwise, it is supposed the demand for money would rapidly increase. Our manufacturers have more confidence and are preparing to extend their operations. As their demands for accommodation increases the money market will become tighter. It is supposed, too, that a loan for India raised in our markets is indispensable, and all these circumstances tend to make people believe that the present low terms of the money market will not last long.

The dealers in money, such as the joint-stock and discount banks—which are just now publishing their half-yearly accounts, make very good returns. Their dividends vary from 6 to 15 per cent. and they continue to be amongst the best managed and most successful institutions of the day. They are, however, not all equally successful; and we see with some surprise that the London Joint Stock Bank, and others avow that their practice is to make advances on goods. We have always understood that goods are not appropriate banking securities; undoubtedly it is necessary for the welfare of the bank which makes such advances, in order that it may not run any risk, from a change in the

markets, that they are always far within the value of the goods. Banks have been injured and even ruined by making advances on goods.

In the Stock Exchange to-day things were exceedingly flat. The telegram from Paris was not favourable. The Emperor's reply to the Diplomatic Corps had not satisfied the Bourse. Our own Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech, too, last night in the House of Commons did not please the sensitive men on the Stock Exchange. They look on a loan for India as certain, and the Chancellor's mysterious avowals of still greater charges yet to be made on our resources were read with a little alarm. Consols opened at 95, which was ½ below the closing price of yesterday, and subsequently went down to 94½, making a fall, since yesterday, of ½. Foreign and other stocks also declined. There are reports of disputes between the Pacha of Egypt and the Sultan, which had a pernicious effect on Egyptian and Turkish securities. No foreign securities, at the moment, appear much in favour. The peace, therefore, now that it is assured, is less favourable to them than was the armistice, from which it was inferred that a peace might be concluded. We subjoin the Bank returns, which are less favourable than might have been expected at this period of the quarter.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 20th day of July, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£31,553,890
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,459,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	17,078,890
Silver Bullion	.....
	£31,553,890
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,553,000
Reserve.....	3,308,220
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	4,982,572
Other Deposits.....	14,932,995
Seven Day and other Bills.....	858,010
	£38,634,800
	£38,634,800

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated July 21, 1859.

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

	Last Week	This Week
STOCKS.		
3 per cent. Consols—Money	94½	95
Ditto Reduced	94	95
Ditto New	223	223
Bank Stock	221	220½
India	20	27
Exchequer Bills .....	..	..
Canada Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
New Brunswick Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
New South Wales Government 6 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.	10½	..
Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent. ....	..	77
Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent. ....	..	..
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent.	8½	..
RAILWAYS.		
Bristol and Exeter	97	98
Caledonian	85	89½
Eastern Counties	60	59½
East Lancashire	90	95
Great Northern	100	104
Western	59½	60½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	77½	78
London and Blackwall	67½	67
London, Brighton, and South Coast	112½	113
London and North-Western	90½	90½
London and South-Western	97	104
Midland	105½	107
North British	65	67
North Staffordshire	34½	34½
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton	34	33
South-Eastern	74½	74
South Wales	65	64
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	17½	17
Calcutta and South Eastern	4½	14½
Eastern Bengal	102½	99
East Indian	100	99
Great Indian Peninsula	95	92
Madras	20	20
Peninsular	64	64½
Grand Trunk of Canada	36	34
Great Western of Canada	10	15½
Antwerp and Rotterdam	4½	4½
Dutch Rhinish	44½	54½
Eastern of France	25	20
Great Luxembourg	7	24½
Lombardo-Venetian	11	11
Northern of France	37½	37
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean	35	35
Paris and Orleans	25	25
Southern of France	21½	21
Western and North-Western of France	22	22

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

THOUGH the corn markets through the week have declined, they are firm to-day. Reports from the Continent describe the rye crop—there the most important grain—as not turning out well now that the harvest is commenced. In our markets the supplies are moderate and prices firm. At Mark-lane to-day there was no advance in rates, but the demand was brisker. The late storms have laid the crops in many places, and though they have not done much damage, they will add to the expense of harvesting the grain, and help to keep the markets firm. How much depends on the harvest may be known from the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech last evening. He described the failure in 1840 as making a difference of nearly £2,000,000 sterling between the estimates of one of his predecessors and the actual revenue; but then the corn laws were in existence, and a failure of the harvests caused a great disturbance in our trade to get food from other countries. A failure now, though much to be deplored, will not be so disastrous as then. From all the sites of our great manufactories, except that of linen, which is suffering from a short supply of flax, our accounts are favourable. Enterprise is extending, prices are generally tending upwards, and things look cheerful.

In Mincing-lane to-day sugar was firm, having recovered from the late decline. Tea is 1*d.* per pound dearer. Coffee is steady, and altogether the merchants were in good spirits at their prospects.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

A meeting of the shareholders in the NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY was held at York, on Tuesday, to obtain the approval of three-fifths of the proprietors to bills now before Parliament. The bill for amalgamating the Bedale and Leyburn and the Rosedale branch of the North Yorkshire Railways with the North-Eastern, which has passed through the Committee of the House of Commons unaltered, was approved, with one dissentient. The Harrogate Branches Bill had also passed the Committee, without alteration, notwithstanding opposition. An amendment on the motion for the approval of the bill was proposed, to the effect that such portion of the bill as referred to the interference with the quietude of Harrogate be omitted. This was negatived; and the original motion was carried, with only four dissentients.

It has been determined to construct, without delay, by the LONDON and BRIGHTON RAILWAY COMPANY a branch line from Fulborough to Arundel. This line will supply a want long felt, and will form a connecting link between the eastern portion of the country and the main line. This course was determined on at a meeting at Bognor to take into consideration the desirability of a branch to Bognor, which it is believed will also be eventually made.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.—On Tuesday the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors in this concern was held at the bank in Lothbury (Mr. Mark Hunter in the chair), for the reception of the report, and for other business. After the usual preliminaries, the secretary read the following report and statement of accounts:—"The directors have now to submit to the shareholders the balance sheet, showing the result of the business for the six months to the 30th June last, from which it will be seen that the net profit (including £1,401*2s.* brought forward from last account) amounts to £14,575*19s.* 10*d.*, after payment of all expenses of management and making provision for bad and doubtful debts. The directors have determined to declare a dividend for the half year at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable on and after 30th inst. This dividend will absorb £10,500, and, after deducting £3,064*9s.* for rebate on current bills, a balance of £1,014*10s.* 10*d.* will remain to be carried over to next account. In compliance with the provisions of the deed of settlement, the following directors, viz., William Jackson, Esq., M.P.; Robert Stacey Price, Esq.; and Thomas Winkworth, Esq., retire from office; but, being eligible, offer themselves as candidates for re-election. "Balance sheet to June 30th, 1859.—Dr.: Capital subscribed, £1,500,000; capital paid up, £20 each share, £300,000; guarantee fund, £75,000; balance due to the customers of the bank, £878,361*2s.*; balance of undivided profit, 31st Dec., 1858, £1,401*2s.*; net profit for the half-year ending 30th June, 1859, after paying income tax and deducting all charges and expenses, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, £13,174*17s.* 10*d.* Total, £1,267,937*1s.* 10*d.* Cr.: Cash in the bank and at call, at the Bank of England, Exchequer, India Bonds, and Government securities, £231,133*0s.* 10*d.*; bills discounted, loans on stock, and other securities, £1,033,753*15s.*; strong-rooms, fittings, and furniture (premises held on lease), £3,000. Total, £1,267,937*1s.* 10*d.* Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending

30th June, 1859, £10,500; rebate of interest on current bills carried to profit and loss new account, £3,061 9s.; balance carried to next half-year, £1,014 10s. 10d. Total, £14,575 19s. 10d." The Chairman, in moving that the report be received and adopted, congratulated the meeting on the improved prospect of their affairs. During the panic the bank had had some difficulties to contend with, and he was happy to say that they were now nearly all disposed of. The bank had been affected by other things than the panic; the state of affairs on the Continent had also affected the bank—especially the Sardinian affair, for at Sardinia the bank had a large balance. The business of the bank had been very large, while their losses had been very small indeed. In conclusion, he moved that the report be adopted. Mr. Clay, M.P., seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, and expressed his opinion that they had every reason to congratulate the meeting on the improved and satisfactory state of their affairs. In answer to a long string of questions from Mr. Slade and others, the Chairman explained that the amount of reserve fund was £75,000. The debt of £3,000 owing by Mr. Oxenford, had not been settled, as a suit in Chancery was pending; and the debt of £5,000 by Mr. Mare had not been paid, as the question was now before the House of Lords. Mr. Robinson mooted the question of applying the system of limited liability to the Commercial Bank of London. The Chairman said it would interfere with their deed of settlement, but beyond that the matter had better be brought forward on a distinct motion, of which notice should be given, if the question was to be discussed at all. The report was then adopted, the dividend declared, and retiring directors re-elected. Thanks to the Chairman, and directors, and other officers, closed the proceedings.

CITY BANK.—On Tuesday the annual general meeting of the proprietors of the City Bank was held at the London Tavern, Alderman Sir R. W. Carden, chairman of the board of directors, in the chair. The following are the report and balance sheet for the half year ending the 30th June last, viz.:—"The directors have again the pleasure of meeting the shareholders of the bank to place before them the annexed abstracts of 'liabilities and assets' and 'profit and loss' accounts, on reference to which it will be seen that, notwithstanding the low rate of discount which has prevailed during the whole of the past half year, they are enabled, after paying current expenses, writing off the usual sum from the building account, making ample allowance for bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate on bills discounted not yet due—to declare the usual dividend at and after the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and to pay in addition a bonus of 15s. per share, both free of income tax. After appropriating £23,857 4s. 10d. for the above purposes, there will remain a surplus of £5,663 2s., of which the directors have determined to transfer £3,000 to the 'reserved fund' (by which that fund will be increased to £33,000) and to carry forward £2,663 2s. to the credit of the new profit and loss account. The three directors who go out of office by rotation are on this occasion Mr. Peter Bell, Mr. William Gardner, and Mr. Robert Lloyd, all of whom are candidates for re-election. Liabilities and assets.—Dr.: To capital paid up, viz., £50 per share on 6,000 shares, £300,000; to amount of reserved fund £30,000; to amount due by the bank, £1,886,532 5s. 8d.; to profit and loss, for the balance of that account, viz., surplus profit brought forward from last half year, £6,982 19s. 11d.; since added, £22,537 6s. 11d.; together, £29,520 6s. 10d.—total, £2,246,052 12s. 6d. Cr.: By Exchequer Bills and East India Bonds, £213,256 4s. 4d.; by other securities, including bills discounted and loans, £1,860,403 18s. 4d.; by building, furniture, and fixtures, £28,990 7s. 1d.; by cash in hand, at Bank of England, and at call, £143,402 2s. 9d.; total, £2,246,052 12s. 6d. Profit and Loss Account.—Dr.: To current expenses, including salaries, rent, stationery, directors' remuneration, proportion of building expenses, allowance for bad and doubtful debts, income tax, &c., £8,917 2s. 1d.; to amount carried to profit and loss, new account, being rebate on bills discounted not yet due, £2,940 2s. 9d.; to amount transferred to reserved fund in addition to the £30,000 already at the credit of that account, £3,000; to dividend account for the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon £300,000, amount of paid-up capital upon 6,000 shares, £7,500; to bonus of 15s. per share on 6,000 shares, £4,500; to undivided profit transferred to profit and loss new account £2,663 2s.; total, £29,520 6s. 10d. Cr.: By balance brought down, viz., surplus profit brought forward from last half year, £6,982 19s. 11d.; since added, £22,537 6s. 11d.; making a total of £29,520 6s. 10d." The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report said, he had scarcely anything to add to it. The losses had been insignificant, and the result of the year's operations highly gratifying to all concerned. (Cheers.) Mr. Peter Bell seconded the

motion for the adoption of the report, and, after a brief conversation, it was carried unanimously. The dividend and bonus were then declared payable on and after the 26th instant; and the retiring directors having been re-elected, Mr. William Anning and Mr. Owen Lewis were appointed auditors for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman and directors, a similar compliment was paid to Mr. White, the manager. Mr. White, in returning thanks, observed that the bank had been established barely four years, and yet it had paid all its preliminary expenses, written off £4,000 of the building fund, paid £120,000 to customers for interest on deposits, &c., and established a reserved fund of £33,000. In addition to all that the bank had distributed a handsome dividend amongst its proprietors, for the capital they had invested in it; and there could be no doubt that it would ultimately prove one of the most flourishing undertakings in the city of London. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the auditors.

THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors in the London Joint-Stock Bank was held yesterday at the bank, Princes-street, Mansion House; Mr. Tayler, chairman of the board of directors, presided. The report submitted was as follows:—"The annexed statement, which the directors have to place before the shareholders, will show them the position of the bank on the 30th June last; and it will be seen that the amount of net profit realised during the previous six months is £32,737 14s. 7d., which, with £4,762 5s. 5d. withdrawn from the guarantee fund, enables the directors to declare the usual dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum. It will be satisfactory to the shareholders to learn that the necessity of having recourse to the guarantee fund arises solely from the re-valuation of funded and other available securities of the bank at the depreciated prices of the 30th ultimo, as compared with the rates current on the 31st December, and not from any falling-off in ordinary profits. The guarantee fund, after the above deduction, amounts to £201,147 19s. 2d." The Chairman declared the dividend would be payable on and after the 29th inst., and then moved the adoption of the report. Mr. Knight availed himself of the opportunity of the motion to draw attention to the case of Seaman and Kean, which was heard in the Bankruptcy Court in February last. It appeared from the report of that case that Mr. Kean succeeded Mr. Ambrose Moore, one of the directors of the bank in business, and that Mr. Moore was in the habit of advising Mr. Kean in the matter of pledging silks to the bank. Mr. Kean failed for £6,500, but his estate did not yield sixpence in the pound, and the Bankruptcy Commissioners went the length of censuring both pledger and the pledgee, the latter being this bank. The bankrupt firm was never solvent, and if the bank derived its profits from such discreditable transactions as these the shareholders could not look one another in the face as honest men. He therefore called upon the directors to give some explanation of the matter, particularly as the bank was without the assistance of auditors, while the charter had never been published. The Chairman said the only explanation he could give was simply that the bank had advanced money upon silk warrants in the regular way of business. Mr. Ambrose Moore attributed the introduction of the matter to malicious motives. Mr. Knight, however, was wrong in his facts. Mr. Kean did not succeed him in business, nor had he anything to do with many of the advances which were referred to. The advances made were perfectly legitimate, and he believed such advances formed a considerable portion of banking transactions. The bankrupts offered the creditors four shillings in the pound, and that offer would have been accepted had it not been for the proceedings of a vindictive character. He complained of the language of the bankruptcy commissioner, used in his absence; but he had the consolation of knowing that though learned in the law, the commissioner was not learned in trade, or he would have abstained from many remarks in which he indulged. He was guarantee for Mr. Kean—who was an old and trusty servant of his own—to the extent of £1,000, and he had never attempted to escape his liability. In reply to a question, the Chairman stated that the Government securities held by the bank were valued in the accounts at a depreciation of £36,000. Since the account was made up, the securities had advanced in value over £12,000. Mr. Metcalfe found fault with the increase in the reserve fund, and asked a question as to the holding of the direction. Mr. Larnach, a director, defended the increase, and stated that the directors held a tenth of the entire capital of the bank. The business of the bank was largely increasing, and the reserved fund must increase in proportion. After some further discussion, the report was adopted, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and officials.

The dividend declared at the meeting of the LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, on Wednesday, was at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, in addition to a bonus of 5 per cent. on the paid up capital, which makes a total distribution for the twelve months equal to 16 per cent. per annum. The directors intimate that the net profits for the last half-year have amounted to 102,652½, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, including the income tax, and setting apart the sum of 2,000½ for the new buildings in Westminster, Southwark, and at Temple-bar. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent., being for one half-year 4,535½, has been added to the surplus fund, making that fund represent at present 185,943½. These payments completed, there will remain 18,116½ to be carried to the credit of the profit and loss account for the current half year. The general discussion was of a congratulatory character, and the principal point in the proceedings was the announcement of the retirement of Mr. J. W. Gilbert, the general manager, after a service of twenty-five years, and the proposal that he shall be pensioned at the rate of 1,500½ per annum; his successor being Mr. Ewings, who has long occupied the responsible position of manager at the important branch in Bloomsbury. It is suggested that Mr. Gilbert shall be recommended to the proprietors for a seat at the board immediately a vacancy occurs, so that his services may still be in a measure retained.

The report presented to the proprietors of the BANK OF LONDON, on Tuesday, showed that the gross profits for the six months reached £27,039. The dividend declared is at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; £3,676 is carried to the reserve fund, £2,120 to rebate, leaving, after one or two other appropriations, £170 to be carried to the profit and loss account of the current half year.

The half-yearly meeting of the ST. KATHARINE DOCK COMPANY has taken place. It appears from the directors' report that a slight increase has occurred in the tonnage entered inwards during the half-year, and that the net profits have amounted to £40,506. A dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum was declared, and the report adopted.

The half-yearly report of the directors of the SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY shows a gross profit of £10,148. The dividend proposed is at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, which will require £10,000, and leave at the credit of the reserved fund £18,596. Only a small amount of the £40,000 of 5 per cent. preference stock offered has yet been taken up.

The directors of the NETHERLANDS LAND ENCLOSURE COMPANY have received intelligence that the Second Chamber of Holland has refused to sanction the bill brought in by the Government to confirm the agreement entered into with the company. Consequently fresh negotiations are necessary, and will be immediately entered upon. This company has strong claims upon the assistance of the Dutch government.

Some months ago the LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY put forward an official announcement of a dividend. Shareholders ask when will it be paid?

At the annual meeting of the AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, a dividend of 15s. per share was declared, as recommended by the directors.

The dividend declared at the NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY'S meeting was in accordance with the recommendation of the directors—at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

GREEK: THE SLIDING SCALE.—The Greek Government, letters received by the last mail state, has decided on abolishing the sliding scale for the corn duties. The proposition met with some opposition in the Chamber, but the energy and arguments of M. Koumoundouros, Minister of Finance, at last ensured its passing.

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS NATURAL COLOUR.
NEURALGIA, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, and Stiff Joints cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES, 10s. and 15s.; COMBS, 2s. 6d. to 20s. Grey hair and Baldness PREVENTED by F. M. H.'s Patent Preventive Brush. Price, 4s. and 6s. Offices, 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, the illustrated pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

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20,000 Copies of a MEDICAL BOOK for gratuitous circulation. A NERVOUS SUFFERER having been effectually cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, and Indigestion, resulting from the early errors of youth, by following the instructions given in a MEDICAL WORK, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, secure from observation, on receipt of a directed envelope, and two stamps to prepay postage, a copy of the book, containing every information required. Address, JAMES WALLACE, Esq., Wilford House, Burton-crescent, Taylors-square, London, W.C.

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Imperial Brandy, 15s. to 18s. per gallon.

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12 Table Spoons	1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 15 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 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 6
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls....	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 9
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl..	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 5 0	0 7 0
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 12 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife	0 3 6	0 5 9	0 7 0	0 8 0
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Total	11 14 6	14 11 3	17 14 9	21 4 9

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