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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. 504.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1859.

PRICE {UNSTAMPED... FIVEPENCE
Stampd..... Sixpence.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1831.

HEAD OFFICE: 26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

The profits are divided every three years, and wholly belong to the members of the Society. The last division took place at 1st March, 1859, and from the results of it is taken the following

EXAMPLE OF ADDITIONS.

A POLICY FOR £1,000, DATED 1st MARCH, 1832, is now increased to £1,634 9s. 5d. Supposing the age of the Assured at the date of entry to have been 40, these Additions may be surrendered to the Society for a present payment of £363 17s. 8d., or such surrender would not only redeem the entire premium on the Policy, but also entitle the party to a present payment of £104 4s., and, in both cases, the Policy would receive future triennial additions.

THE EXISTING ASSURANCES AMOUNT TO £5,272,367
THE ANNUAL REVENUE (arising solely) £187,240
THE ACCUMULATED FUND (arising solely from the Contributions of Members) £1,191,657

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.

WM. FINLAY, Secretary.

LONDON OFFICE, 28, POULTRY, E.C.
ARCHD. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

INCORPORATED 1817.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Annual income, £58,388.

Accumulated Fund £151,897 12s.

The profits declared have amounted to £63,118, yielding a Bonus of 27½ per cent. on the premiums, returnable in CASH to the members.

Since the commencement of the Company the amount paid to the widows and other representatives of deceased members is £79,142 3s. 9d.

Persons insuring this year will share in the Bonus to be declared up to December, 1859.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

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

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

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

No extra charge for joining Volunteer Rifle or Artillery Corps.

CHARLES INGLIS, Actuary.
The Mutual Life Assurance Office,
30, King-street, Cheap-side, E.C., London

ESTABLISHED 1838.

VICTORIA AND LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

18, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

The business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with Life Assurance.

Credit allowed of one-third of the Premiums till death, or half the Premiums for five years, on Policies taken out for the whole of life.

Advances in connection with Life Assurance are made on advantageous terms, either on real or personal security.

WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

LAW PROPERTY & LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

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George Frederick Fox, Esq., Bristol.

B. B. P. Kelsey, Esq., Salisbury.

J. Mend, Esq., 2, King's Bench Walk, Temple.

H. Paul, Esq., M.P., 33, Devonshire-place, Portland-place.

Eighty per Cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured. At the first division of Profits in May, 1855, a bonus was declared, varying from Two to Eleven per Cent. on the amount Assured, and amounting in many instances to upwards of Fifty per Cent. on the Premium paid.

At the second division of Profits in 1858, an EQUAL PRO RATA BONUS was declared.

The next division of Profits in 1861.

"* Every description of Life Assurance business transacted."

EDWARD S. BARNES, Secretary.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

UNION ASSURANCE OFFICE,

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Loans are granted on policies when the value of the premiums paid in amounts to £50.

The Directors will purchase their Life Policies, if in existence for one year or more.

Premiums may be paid half-yearly or quarterly.

A Bonus hitherto averaging from £15 to £59 per cent. on premiums paid at ages between 25 and 40, is declared semi-annually, which may be either added to the sum insured, applied in reduction of premiums, or its value may be received in cash.

The invested capital exceeds £1,000,000 sterling.

The annual income is upwards of £10,000.

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W. B. LEWIS, Secretary.

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EDWARD S. CODD, Esq., CHAIRMAN.

WM. CHIPINDALE, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

The Assurances in force on 31st December, 1858, amounted to £1,771,885.

The accumulated funds amounted to £332,015.

The annual income exceeded £77,000.

A fixed surrender value for whole-term policies.

This Company has always permitted the Assured to serve in Volunteer Corps or Local Militia without extra charge.

Policies effected on or before 31st December next will acquire an additional year's standing, if then in force, at the fifth division of profits in 1862.

W. T. ROBINSON, Actuary and Secretary.

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No extra charge to Assurers joining Volunteer Rifle or Artillery Corps.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

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THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

THE intelligence from the Italian Peninsula which we have received this week has increased day by day in interest and importance. The decision of the Prince de Carignan to decline the regency of the united Central Italian provinces is a significant indication of the pressure from without that the rightful king and people of Italy are subject to; it remains to be seen whether the patriotism of the Italians themselves, and the courage and energy of their leaders, Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, and Farini, will bring them in safety and honour, through the perils which now environ them, to the goal of constitutional freedom. The substitution of the Chevalier Buoncompagni as the representative of the authority of the Piedmontese sovereign has been accepted with thanks by Parma, Modena, and the inhabitants of the Romagna; and there is small reason to doubt that it will be considered equally satisfactory in the Tuscan parliament. Meanwhile the French Government has made known its disapprobation of this arrangement in terms which admit of no possibility of misunderstanding, and complains that the Sardinian Government has not followed the "wise counsels" of the Emperor Louis Napoleon; this is coupled with a recommendation, meant as a command, to the Piedmontese Sovereign to annul the appointment of Buoncompagni, on the ground that neither Victor Emmanuel nor his new subjects have a right to anticipate the decision of the coming congress, an argument which comes with a strange grace from the monarch who has been permitted to assume the government of one of the greatest empires in Europe without the interposition of congress or diplomacy to sanction the right by which he rules. The promises of the Emperor Napoleon cannot be forgotten. May he hold to his word. Still it would appear that he feels indignant that the Italians have presumed to attempt a settlement of their own affairs; and also that he is determined to prescribe the amount of liberty and the form of government which they shall enjoy. Their future is, indeed, uncertain, but their hopes are not extinguished, though it is impossible to say whether the close of the year may see the great kingdom of Italy an established fact, or the petty satrapies of Austria restored by the aid of France. Strange things are said of the late interview between the Russian and Prussian rulers; it is thought that those Powers, as well, indeed, as England, are fully alive to the mischief which must arise out of the French scheme of an Italian Confederation, in which France could not fail to have overwhelming influence;

and if the men of Italy are united and determined, it would seem not impossible that the weight of these great European monarchies may be thrown into the scale in favour of a settlement of Italy in accordance with the wish of the Italians themselves—the disapproval of a powerful "protector" notwithstanding. The *Opinione*, of Turin, speaks with firmness on the question. While anxious to preserve the valuable friendship of France, it reminds the nation that Victor Emmanuel has entered into engagements with Central Italy, which his honour compels him to observe. Buoncompagni, however, had not gone to take the reins of government in the Duchies, according to the latest accounts which we received yesterday; and the important intelligence is added, that the great leader Garibaldi has resigned his command of the Central Italian forces, and is to retire to the obscurity of the island of Sardinia—it is said with the rank of Lieutenant-general in Victor Emmanuel's army. Until confirmed, this latter rumour will be received with suspicion by the friends of liberty; so little consistent does it appear with the character of the patriot whose self-denial has ever been as conspicuous as his fortitude.

The Congress at which these important questions are to seek solution is casting its portentous shadow before; and we hear of the illustrious Antonelli as the representative of the Holy Father, while the mighty sovereign of Naples is to lend his potent influence to the settlement of the peace of Europe. The representatives of priestcraft, tyranny and intolerance will hardly be in time to prevent the downfall of their cherished institutions. Already in the Romagna the dictator Farini has suppressed the Inquisition—that record of human folly and cruelty. Will the civilisation of our age permit its restoration? Farini continues to fulfil his duty as the ruler (in the name of the King of Sardinia) of the States of Modena, Parma, and the Romagna, into the latter of which he has this week made an almost triumphal entry.

Though Italian affairs, at the present moment, appeal most strongly to our sympathy as freemen, still the foreign news of this week is generally of interest. From Turkey we read news of a spasmodic attempt to reinvigorate the "sick man"—reforms are to be inaugurated in the Sultan's Civil List, in the administration of the army and other departments of government; and last, not least, sumptuary regulations have been enacted, as to extravagancies in female attire—an example which might, with advantage, be followed in other European capitals.

The American mails bring us the sequel of the Harper's Ferry rising, in the condemnation of Brown to an ignominious death, after having given a shock to the "institutions" of the United States, neither unimportant nor unfelt. As to our own immediate American business, it is to be observed that, on the San Juan question, Lord John Russell's despatches are said to have been marked by warmth, and something more; and that if any unpleasant consequences were to occur it would not be Uncle Sam only who is to blame.

Warlike rumours, with regard to this subject and in connexion with the attitude of the French Government, have again been rife; and the increased energy in every department of the army and navy is producing results, such as the resources of no other empire in the world but our own could compass. Day by day sea monsters, in the form of steam liners and new war transports, are launched, to be ready for the struggle with which, according to the modern Cæcilia Metella, we are threatened; and the military spirit of the country has been fairly roused to repair by volunteer service the deficiency of our army. In relation to the latter subject; an event of the week has been the issue of a judicious circular, from that worthy soldier, the Commander-in-Chief, containing regulations which will be greeted with praise by all intelligent Englishmen, and will go far to remove a great blot upon our administrative system.

Of political talk the week has not supplied a large crop. The Bristol charity dinners, however, gave the opportunity for party speeches from the men of mark connected with that city. Mr. H. Berkeley, at the Liberal feast, spoke manfully of bribery, and declared that it must rear its snaky head until the heel of the people is firmly and honestly put on it to crush it; and in this vice he honestly declared that all parties are equally guilty. He also spoke well and lustily in praise of the manly fellows who, as volunteer riflemen and artillerymen, are coming forward to pay to their free country the duty they owe her. At the Tory meeting in the same great city was much mutual congratulation upon the prospects of their individual party; and on the part of Sir F. W. Slade, great objugation of John Bright and his nominees, the Liberal representatives of the city. Mr. Arthur Way expressed but a common opinion when he said that the Derbyites would suffer the existence of the present Government until it came to a natural collapse from internal dissension, or from the pressure of promises of reform given too freely, but not easily redeemed. Mr. Buchanan, at Glasgow, has advocated assistance to Italian freedom in the tangible form of money for Garibaldi to buy muskets with. At a dinner in the important city of Cork the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has departed so far from his usual reticence on political matters as to express his satisfaction in announcing measures of defence for the Irish const. Lord Fermoy, at the same festival, thought that Irish rifle clubs should be encouraged as a guard against invasion. This idea of his lordship's will scarcely be realised in the face of the demonstration that has been made by the Pope's Irish "subjects" at Dublin.

Domestic affairs this week have been more than usually interesting. Among other prominent topics the discussion at the Royal Geographical Society as to the probable fate of Sir John Franklin's companions; the meeting to furnish forth the episcopate of British Columbia—to which Miss Coutts has given out of her abundance a princely sum; the decision to hold the next Great Exhibition in 1862; and the inquiry into the affairs of Greenwich Hospital, must be noticed; and among the benevolent objects of the day a movement in favour of the overworked journey-men bakers of the metropolis deserves especial commendation.

Home News.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

LORD BROUGHAM's reply to the Ellenborough letter of last week is as follows:—"You might well expect that I should agree with you in hearty good wishes for the independence of Italy. I can only repeat what I said at the great Edinburgh meeting the other day, that, whatever may be my opinions upon the real cause of the war (which I had fully given in our House), it had led to a state of things which affords the Italians some prospect of success, provided foreign interference is excluded; and that the best practical course for them to take is an union with Sardinia, although I retain my opinion upon the conduct of that power. With regard to General Garibaldi, I confess my hopes of partisan or guerilla action are somewhat slender, admitting, as I do, his great qualities, as far as we are acquainted with his public conduct and connexions. But I recollect that those powers with whom Cato differed are said to have a preference for great battalions, and I wish we may not have to mourn over the kind of cause which he inclined to favour. At all events, I am sure neither you nor I would desire to have the peace of Europe at large disturbed even for the sake of Italy."

At Bristol, on "Colston's day," there were as usual, several grand dinners and a great deal of political speech-making. At the Anchor Society's banquet, was the Hon. F. H. Berkeley; while the speakers at the rival society were the Duke of Beaufort, Sir F. W. Slade, and Mr. Arthur Way, M.P. The Hon. F. H. BERKELEY, M.P., in responding to the "Health of the Members for the City," referred at some length to the conduct of the Tories during the late general election, and to the prevalence of bribery on both sides. There would never, he said, be a remedy for the evil of bribery until the people rise in their majesty, and say it shall cease. Whig lords, and Whig landholders, and Whig oligarchs would bribe against Tory oligarchs, and Toryism would always have the best of it. The franchise must be extended, and he would take anything that is given. He would sink any differences, and press not for that question, the ballot, which must come some day, in order to procure the advance of the cause of reform. At the same time, he believed they would find no reform perfect to the mind of the liberal portion of the community till they had a large extension of the franchise, and put down intimidation by the ballot. He then spoke of the efforts he had made in former years to induce the Government to make Bristol an emigration port, and went on to say that he stood there in the character of a director of the Great Ship Company, and could state that any report as to a port of departure having been fixed upon for that vessel was untrue. The merits of every port would be sifted and examined into, and fairly discussed, and he had confidence in the directors that that port which is the fittest would be selected. He could answer for it that the claims of Bristol should have fair play. Of the Bristol Volunteers, he remarked that this time last year he urged upon the attention of the assembly the necessity there was for Englishmen to be enabled to take care of their homes and firesides. It appeared to him—having been over most parts of Europe, seen many armies on the Continent, and known the life led by the citizens there—it appeared strange that in this, the richest country in the world, where there was so much to protect, Englishmen should walk about with their hands in their pockets, perfectly unconscious of the danger in which they stood. He was one of the first to propose volunteer forces, and all he had witnessed confirmed him in the belief that, with proper drilling, and proper instructions in the deadly rifle, the people of this country would be able to afford, with a small army, a full measure of protection. He had great faith in the Saxon spirit when once roused. He believed that after a twelve-month's drill the volunteers would be able to stand shoulder to shoulder with the regular army. He had set his face against the yeomanry cavalry. They were fine fellows, brave as lions, but they had no drill, and it would be found that the volunteers in that city, after three or four months' drill, had made more progress than the yeomanry cavalry in ten years. If, as was the case, £80,000 were granted to the yeomanry cavalry for outfit and other purposes, the infantry volunteers had a right to the same consideration; and if £40,000 should be granted to the yeomanry cavalry, at least the same should be granted to the infantry volunteers.

At the dinner a letter was read from Mr. W. H. GORE LANTON, M.P., in which he says:—"The affairs of Central Italy are, at the present moment so complicated, so full of interest to every friend of liberty, that I am anxious to offer a few remarks on

this question. When the new parliament met, the plains of Lombardy were the scene of a sanguinary struggle, which, to the surprise of Europe, was suddenly terminated by the treaty of Villafranca. It would be most incorrect to state that the announcement of the terms of that treaty was hailed with general satisfaction. Yet, we must look at the peculiar situation of the Emperor of the French, and his avowed fear that the war might have become general throughout continental Europe; nor must we forget that six months ago the most sanguine friend of Italy could hardly have ventured to express a hope that the Duchies would have been able ever to have asserted their freedom with impunity. Whether that freedom will be secured is a question on which our hopes and fears yet tremble in the balance. A Congress is proposed. If this Congress really takes place, England can only be a party to it with the clearest understanding that the principle of non-intervention is to be strictly carried out, and that no foreign force, no diplomatic trickery, shall interfere with the wishes of the people in the choice of their rulers. The condition of the Papal states is, above all, the point to which our thoughts now turn; every free and generous heart, to whatever country it may belong, must watch with breathless interest, must hail with intense delight the dawn of liberty and improvement which is now rising over that long oppressed portion of Italy. I trust that the good sense and moderation hitherto shown by its inhabitants will remove all pretext for intervention, and that before long we may witness the downfall of that system of priestly government which is the opprobrium of this era of civilisation, and a disgrace to the name of Christianity. The language held towards our country by the organs of Papacy, both on the Continent and in Ireland, requires our serious attention. I trust that no mere party struggle for place may ever induce either a Conservative or Liberal ministry, for the sake of a transient and treacherous support, to become unwittingly the tools of the deadly and insidious policy of the Church of Rome; a policy which by its own avowal, would never be satisfied but with the degradation and downfall of Protestant England. Long before Parliament again meets I hope to be sufficiently recovered to give to the important subjects likely to be brought forward that careful attention which is the imperative duty of a representative of a great constituency. The close balance of parties, the state of affairs on the Continent, the importance of settling the question of reform whilst England is prosperous and contented, require that every member shall be at his post, and I trust that the course I shall follow in the ensuing session will be such as to justify the confidence which my generous friends have again placed in me.

The Duke of BEAUFORT, at the Dolphin Society, spoke of the increasing strength of the Conservative party, and hoped soon to see a representative for Bristol of that political persuasion.

Sir F. W. SLADE, the Conservative candidate for the City, at the last election, said that the efforts which had been made to unmask the enormous bribery of their opponents had been very successful. It was something (he continued) to unmask the brothers-in-law of John Bright; it was something to show that the apostle of purity could not get his two brothers-in-law into Parliament without having recourse to "soft sugar;" and I think it comes with an exceedingly awkward grace from the man who has the hardihood and the impudence to say that the aristocracy of this country are living on the hard-earned wages of the people at large, that he should have succeeded in putting another brother-in-law at the head of the commission that is inquiring into the sugar affairs at Gloucester. We are about, I understand, to proceed to the investigation of another system of Reform. What that is no man except the Cabinet Ministers, who meet every day, can properly tell us. Are we to have the franchise lowered, and the door thrown open wider still to the operations of bribery? Everything depends now in this country upon what the electoral franchise for the time being may be. If reduced too low, and a large portion of what I call the democratic element of the constitution is introduced, then we may see desolation and dismay in the country. (Hear, hear.) If, on the contrary, however, a fair balance is maintained, there can be no doubt but that England, as she has ever hitherto done, will hold her head up amid all the trials and difficulties she may encounter. Is John Bright the man to select as a statesman to whom to confide the destinies of England? (No, no.) He has been lately saying that the working classes contribute forty millions out of the enormous sum raised by taxation in this country, but which ought by right to fall on the possessors of property. Why, any one who understands what represents property will know the difference between capital and labour. The whole commerce, industry, and power of the country are made up of the two combined. And to say that, because there is a certain amount of indirect taxation which every man,

rich or poor, be he living on the earnings of those who preceded him, or on the earnings of his daily labours,—to say because working men pay indirect taxation that they therefore pay it, and not the capitalist, is an absurdity, because the capitalist at last pays it, as he is compelled to pay a larger amount to enable him to obtain that labour which has to pay the taxation of the country. There can be nothing more gross, more absurd, or a more transparent fallacy than that enunciated by John Bright, whom I consider to be a most dangerous man in this free country, because his talent is great.

Mr. ARTHUR E. WAY, M.P., sang the praises of his own party; and then proceeded to advert to late events. They had seen France madly rushing into the plains of Italy, doing battle for an idea with Austria, and after pouring out the blood of her soldiers and the treasure of her citizens like water, leaving the Italian peninsula more ripe for revolution and more confused than she found it (hear); and it would be idle to attempt to disguise the fact that in consequence of the position assumed by France and the great increase of warlike armaments great gloom and distress at the present moment pervade the councils of Europe. It would be idle also to disguise the fact that in this country an opinion had gained ground—but he hoped without sufficient cause—that they might be called on to exercise all their patriotism against the fate of a foreign invasion. At home they had seen a Reform Bill introduced by a Conservative Government, not because Lord Derby undertook the introduction of the Bill as an imperative necessity, but because it had been mentioned in speeches from the Throne on a number of occasions. Had that bill been allowed to go into committee and passed, it would have added to the electoral franchise some 500,000 votes—a larger number than would have been added by the much vaunted Bill of 1852—and the question of Reform would have been at least settled in their time. But the Whigs arrogated to themselves the monopoly of the Reform question, and were jealous at seeing Conservatives working with what they called their own weapons. Hence arose the factious opposition of Lord J. Russell, and the contest of political opinion throughout England. At the last general election out of 140 constituencies changing their members the ballot party did not gain one vote in Parliament. But the Whigs, smarting as they were from their defeat, had obtained the triumph they wished, and the Conservative party were at present obliged to sit in the cold shade of opposition and look on at the measures that might be adduced. The present Administration, might however almost be said to be at the mercy of their united Conservative opponents, but he for one deprecated constant changes in government, and hoped that forbearance which they refused to show the Conservatives might be shown to them, but if they became engulphed in the complicated waves of foreign politics or of Reform, their fate was certain.

At a meeting of friends to the cause of Italy, held in Glasgow, Mr. BUCHANAN, M.P., said he believed there is a very general opinion that the present position of Italy is very precarious. Notwithstanding the efforts that the Italian nations have made to further their own liberties, they are surrounded with enemies and false friends. The policy of France, whatever we may have thought of it in the first instance, has latterly assumed an aspect that must cause great apprehension to all those who wish to see constitutional government established in Italy; and if anything has been wanting to alarm those who wish well to Italy, it is the conduct of Louis Napoleon within the last few days. After we had the best reason to believe that no further interference would have taken place on the part of France in Italian affairs, except mere "moral sunstion," as it is termed—mere advice—it appears now, that, after the Italian Duchies and the Romagna have agreed upon a Sardinian prince as a fit person to be their Regent, and after they have elected him, that Napoleon has influence enough with Victor Emmanuel to prevent that election taking effect, and that now these countries remain without a ruler, and in a false position, and seem almost to be on the very verge of falling into utter dissolution; for want of a head the social edifice is not unlikely to fall to pieces. Now, it was to obviate this that Prince Carignan was elected, and Napoleon, in the interest of his own policy—but I very much fear not in the interest of Italian liberty—has interposed his veto, and prevented that election taking effect. Under these critical circumstances it has occurred to many that no better course could be followed than supporting, by every means in our power, the popular leader who played so distinguished a part in the Italian war, Garibaldi. We are come here, not so much to resolve on any course, as to deliberate. I believe that, following the example set to a certain extent in London, we can do no better than resolve ourselves into a committee, having for our principal object to support Italian freedom in every way, and also, if that should be thought a desirable course, to con-

tribute to the extent of our means, so as to supply arms by which the Italians might defend their own cause.

At a public dinner at Cork, the Earl of CARLISLE and Lord FENROR, M.P. made slight reference to the affairs of the day. The former said:—"Since we last met here some regions of the globe, and those among the fairest and brightest which gem its varied surface, have been visited by the afflictions of violence and war. In some of them the clouds of civil commotion and change have gathered, or the fiery thunderbolts of war have burst, while we have to thank a gracious Providence that we have been enabled to till our own fields in ease and security—to reap the rich abundance of peaceful harvest. Within our own borders poverty has been diminished; crime, except in a few dark spots, has greatly decreased, agriculture has been improved, trade has been enlarged, and peace has been preserved. We hear elsewhere of a vast manufactory of Minie rifles and of Armstrong guns, and very glad, too, am I to hear of them; and I think, very possibly, that more of them might be well bestowed on Spike Island, or the forts at the entrance of Cork harbour. Still, I feel it is news of better omen to the world at large to hear, as we did to-night, from the lips of our worthy chairman, that the exports from Cork have enormously increased in so very unwarlike and yielding an article as butter. We read in sundry places of the appearance of pestilence and cholera, but I reflect with satisfaction that my friend Dr. Barter is ready to supply an unlimited quantity of Turkish baths. But, whatever may be the issue and event of any special enterprise or undertaking, I feel confident that it is in enterprises which have for their aim to augment the resources, to promote the intercourse, to prolong the friendship of the great family of man, that nations will find their highest honour and their richest reward. We do not envy the trophies of Magenta or Solferino. We deplore while we honour the brave blood that has been shed on the banks of the Ganges and the Peiho, but we exult with joy without alloy, and without repentance, when we feel that we have borne a share in undertakings which will augment the stock of national wealth, civilisation and beneficence, when we feel that we have extended the basis for the civilizing influence of peace and commerce, and that we have added new links to the chain of human brotherhood.

Lord FENROR spoke of the need for agriculture to advance at the same time that commerce was making such strides, and dwelt upon the necessity of improving the condition of the labourer. Referring to a portion of his Excellency's speech, he would observe that they were living, so far as the foreign relations went, in a state of great uncertainty. He trusted that peace would be preserved; but no man could shut out from himself that the peace of Europe depended greatly upon the opinions and acts of one distinguished person in Europe. They had heard an intimation given that night that their harbour would be defended. Speaking on the part of the agricultural interests, he would say that not only did he believe their harbour should be better defended, but that the same course ought to be pursued in Ireland, as in England, for arming the population. There were rifle clubs in England, and he thought they should be also allowed to arm in Ireland for its defence.

The adjourned debate at Oxford in the University Debating Society on the church-rate question has closed, and Mr. J. H. Robinson's (or Pembroke College) motion—"That the abolition of church rates without an equivalent would be unjust and injurious to the interests of the Church of England"—was carried by a majority of 7-4, the numbers being, for the motion 93; against it 16. The subject for debate on Thursday next is—"That universal suffrage is desirable; and that while it may be questioned whether we are ripe for it at present, this house will never regard reform as complete until it is carried." Moved by Mr. L. A. Tollemache, of Balliol College.

The arrangements connected with the approaching Liberal banquet at Rochester are completed. It is expected that 1,000 persons will be present. In addition to Mr. P. W. Martin and Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, the two members for the city, it is understood that Mr. A. J. Otway, the Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. Bernal Osborne, and other influential gentlemen connected with the Liberal party, will be present.

The *Seafarer* remarks:—"In reference to the recent remarkable statement by Mr. Miller, M.P., as to Lord Derby having, at the commencement of last session, signed an engagement to bring in a reform bill containing certain provisions, and Lord Derby's denial of the statement, accompanied by an intimation that Mr. Miller had informed him that he had been 'wholly misrepresented,' a letter was addressed to Lord Derby by some Leith electors, including several of Mr. Miller's supporters, asking for an explanation. The following is Lord Derby's reply:—"Having received some time ago a state-

ment in writing from Mr. Miller, which, as far as I am concerned, was perfectly satisfactory to me, I must beg to decline any further interference with a matter with which I have no concern, and in which there appears to be some misunderstanding between that gentleman and his constituents." The case is now simplified. A certain statement affecting Lord Derby was ascribed to Mr. Miller, and it is of course "perfectly satisfactory" to Lord Derby to have Mr. Miller's assurance that he did not make that statement. What remains is for Mr. Miller to state what he did say, or intended to say, and to explain how it happens that he should have been "wholly misrepresented" by the pencils of all the reporters, and the distinct memories of all his audience.

The first anniversary of the Ipswich Farmers' Club was celebrated at Ipswich on Wednesday. Sir FITZROY KELLY occupied the chair, and in proposing "Prosperity to the Club," took a comprehensive view of the present state of the farming interest. Other gentlemen addressed the meeting, which passed off with much spirit.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S COMPANIONS.

At the opening meeting for the season, of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, a numerous and distinguished company assisted, presided over by Sir ROBERT MURCHISON. There were several officers of the Royal Navy and the mercantile marine present who were well acquainted with Arctic navigation. Captain McClintock, R.N. (who was very heartily greeted), read a paper upon the discoveries made by the late expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. This paper described the voyage of the Fox, and the various incidents of the search. The paper was illustrated and explained by diagrams and drawings prepared by Capt. R. Collinson, R.N., and Mr. Parker Snow, showing the route taken by the expedition, the more interesting points in which were pointed out by Captain Collinson, R.N., as they were referred to by Captain McClintock. A model of the Fox was exhibited on the table, as was also the original record of the unfortunate Franklin expedition found in the cairn at King William's Land, and numerous plans and maps.

The Chairman observed that, occupying as he did on the present occasion the position which he filled when Sir J. Franklin went out on his last expedition, it was with no small emotion that he rose to say a few words upon the subject which Captain McClintock's paper had brought to their notice. Sir J. Franklin was at the time of which he spoke Vice President of the Geographical Society, and he had looked forward for many years with hope to see him return and fill the place which was now so unworthily held by himself. For many years not only Great Britain, but, to their honour, the people and Government of the United States had sought in vain for some traces of our unfortunate and lost fellow-countrymen, who it was now proved had perished in the Arctic regions. The most distinguished of our Arctic explorers, many of whom he was happy to see around him—Captain Collinson, Captain Osborn, Sir E. Belcher, and he believed Admiral Austin—all these, and many other eminent men, had sought, and sought in vain, for that record which the last expedition under Captain McClintock had discovered, and which revealed to us for the first time the fate of Franklin and his associates. This was a triumph—a triumph for the British nation; and let him add that it had been accomplished by the energy and devotion of an Englishwoman. To Lady Franklin must be accorded the great praise of having, despite difficulties and discouragements of no ordinary character, persevered in the cause she had so much at heart until she sent out a fourth expedition, which was successful after three previous ones had failed. To her, therefore, must be ascribed the greatest honour that had ever fallen to the lot of any Englishwoman—that of proving her devotion in such a cause, and of realising such a result. Captain McClintock had not given half credit enough to the real merits of an expedition, the results of which were glorious in a geographical point of view, for they had proved the navigability of the Bellot Straits, and, for the first time, had pointed out the north-west point of the American continent. With regard to the difficulties—had they not heard that the little vessel, of only 170 tons, in which Captain McClintock went out—the Fox—after having in the first year almost made the passage across Baffin's Bay, was set fast in the winter ice and drifted back again 1,200 miles into the Atlantic? Would not that have discouraged any other man from proceeding? But see what he had effected—how he had made these important discoveries, and revealed for the first time the fate of Franklin and his associates. He felt that, as Englishmen, we owed a deep debt of gratitude—first, to Lady Franklin, for setting on foot this last expedition, and next to Captain McClintock for the manner in which he had carried it out.

Captain COLLINSON said that the most important and interesting information, next to the fate of Sir John Franklin, which Captain McClintock brought back, was the extraordinary discrepancies as to the crews. There were nine persons missing, and had he been in the same position as Captain Crozier on his second voyage, he would have sent a boat back by the M'Kenzie to the Hudson's Bay Company, stating that he required further assistance. In the piece of wood which he (Captain Collinson) picked up at Finlason's Island, they had good reason to think that some part of the Erebus and Terror had passed by the west of that island, and was perhaps deposited there. Unless they searched these places in July and August, it was useless. He referred in terms of warm eulogy to the energy and devotion of Lady Franklin, and remarked that it was due to Franklin to acknowledge, that what Columbus began Franklin completed—viz., the discovery of the American continent.

Captain SHERARD OSBORN expressed a conviction that the search after the Franklin expedition was now closed, and that it was perfectly useless to pursue it further.

Captain HOBSON gave some account of the manner in which the records of the Franklin expedition, as detailed in his despatches had been discovered. His opinion was, that the bodies of the men discovered had perished in the endeavour to find their way back to the ship.

Captain SNOW, of the mercantile marine, differed in some respects from the gallant officers who had preceded him. On behalf of the 105 men yet unaccounted for, he urged that the search should be renewed until some more positive information of their fate was obtained. (Hear, hear.) There was certainly no sufficient evidence that they had perished. (Hear.) He believed yet that records would be found at Cape Walker, believing that the expedition had gone on in pursuance of the instructions of Sir J. Franklin to proceed to the south-west. He was prepared to go through the whole of the evidence to show that it was next to impossible that these 105 gallant spirits had perished in the way that had been suggested. He recommended another expedition overland to search the whole of the locality in the direction in which he supposed the survivors of the Franklin expedition to have gone. He reminded the meeting that one great object of the expedition was to make magnetic observations, and until some record of the results were discovered he would not abandon all hope. If his health was spared, he would go out next spring, whether alone or in company with others, and would explore the whole locality, promising not to return until this riddle was solved.

Captain KENNEDY concurred with Mr. Snow. He had heard a rumour last summer that some Europeans had been seen in the direction of the M'Kenzie River. He imagined these were some of the 105, and that there was every chance that some of them were yet alive.

Captain MCCLINTOCK observed that the whole of the information proved that all the food the expedition could have carried with them was forty days' short provisions. The wonder was, how they got so far; and there was no chance—the provisions being exhausted—that they could have made their way from the Great Fish River to Montreal Island, or any part of the Hudson's Bay territory. He had no wish to throw cold water upon the hopes of any enthusiastic persons who might wish to go out on a further search. He would remind the meeting that all the way from the Great Fish River to the Hudson's Bay territory had been searched.

Dr. King—"Over the ice and snow, Captain McClintock, remember."

The meeting then separated.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The launch of the Victoria, 121 guns, screw line-of-battle ship, which has been looked forward to with unusual interest, was effected at Portsmouth on Saturday, with perfect success. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Prince and Princess Frederick William, and other members of the royal family were on board, the ceremony of christening being performed by the Princess Frederick William. The Victoria is larger than any line-of-battle ship afloat. She will be fitted with engines of 1,000 nominal horse-power, constructed by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field, and when completed will be the finest three-decker in her Majesty's service. Her keel was laid in February, 1856, and she has been about three years and a-half on the slip, being the first of the three-deckers originally designed to be fitted with the screw. Although carrying ten guns less than the Marlborough, Royal Sovereign, or Duke of Wellington, she is upwards of fifty feet longer than either of them, the Duke of Wellington and Royal Sovereign being 240 feet 6 inches, and the Marlborough being 245

feet 6 inches. Her armament will be of the most powerful description that modern science can supply. The weather, so important a point to be considered in connexion with events of this kind, was exceedingly favourable, and it is estimated that upwards of 15,000 persons were present.

A 91-gun ship, to be named the Royal Alfred, will be laid down on the slip from which the Victoria was launched.

A society has been formed for the abolition of flogging in the army. This society declares that flogging is unnecessary, impolitic, inhuman, and opposed to Christianity, and it considers that if public opinion can be brought to bear upon the question the entire abolition of flogging in both the army and the navy will speedily be accomplished. Lord Raynham is the treasurer, and the offices are at 10, Duke-street, St James's S.W.

The Emperor of Morocco, a Spanish journal states, has purchased 10,000 rifles in England, which are to be delivered at Gibraltar, to arm ten battalions of Moorish Chasseurs. If the warlike enthusiasm of the Madrid paper were to moderate a little it would learn that there are no rifles to spare in England, and that, in consequence of Birmingham and other gunsmiths being unable to supply the wants of the British Government, the latter has ordered 30,000 rifles from Liege.

On Saturday a disturbance took place in Portsmouth dockyard and on board the Princess Royal. A body of the men had left the ship, it is said, on leave for the night, but on reaching the dockyard gates they were not allowed to pass through, having no officer with them. The men were ordered back to the ship, and no man was to leave that night in consequence of the disturbance which had already taken place. The men had no sooner reached the lower deck than they began breaking into open mutiny, and taking possession of the deck. Marines were sent for from all the ships in harbour, and over 100 of the crew were taken prisoners on board the Victory, and placed in irons.

The shipwrights employed at Chatham dockyard have completed the breaking up of the famous frigate St. Lawrence, formerly called the Shannon, which made the gallant capture of the American frigate Chesapeake during the war with the United States.

The Duke of Cambridge has issued a general order with regard to flogging in the army, which is another evidence of the interest he takes in the duties of his position, and in the welfare of each individual soldier. This is another step in the good work of improving the condition of the men; and, if attended with the desired result (which we can scarcely doubt), will, doubtless, prove the forerunner of a similar amelioration in the navy. For the future, soldiers are to be classified, or, rather, certain soldiers are to be regarded as pertaining to a class apart from the rest, and on these alone the punishment of the lash will be likely to fall. Every man entering the army will be considered as belonging to the first class of soldiers, and will, in virtue of that, his natural position, enjoy immunity from corporal punishment. Certain specified offences of the graver kind will be held to cost a man his place in the first class, from which accordingly he will be deposed, and passed into a second class. Then only will he become liable to be flogged. So long as he abstains from the commission of serious offences, there will not be so much as a question of his liability to this infliction, and even a serious offence will only bring with it, on the first occurrence, an equivalent warning. Whatever punishment of an ordinary kind may be visited on a soldier for his first fault, he cannot, except in certain special cases, be sentenced to the lash. That liability can only come afterwards, and will, in fact, constitute in itself a most effective species of punishment. It may be almost said, indeed, that every soldier will in future enjoy as his natural right the position in this respect of a non-commissioned officer. Before he can be flogged he must have been disgraced, and disgracing he can always avoid. The only exceptions to this new rule are, that "aggravated mutinous conduct" may at once be punished with flogging, and that the whole system of exemptions may be suspended in time of war, when the army is in the field.

Orders have been received by the military authorities at Portsmouth from the Horse Guards that the troops of the garrison shall be practised in the mode of embarking and disembarking, as a portion of their drill. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief also expresses his opinion that it is desirable that small detachments of Royal Marines should be employed with the troops when exercised in embarking and disembarking.

The Pays announces that General de Montauban is appointed commander-in-chief of the Chinese expedition; and it is whispered, moreover, that the number of men to be sent is far more likely to be reduced than otherwise. The price asked for carrying them out—namely, 1,250*l.* a head—is certainly

rather high. Ten thousand men are easily enough found, but half a million sterling for conveying them to the scene of operations, and the same, or nearly so, for bringing them back again, may well cause any but the English treasury officers to think twice about the matter.

The steamship Thunder, of 1,000 tons burden, at present at Deptford, has been taken up by the War Department and numbered as a transport for the conveyance of guns and ammunition from Woolwich, and barrack stores, bedding, &c., from the Tower. The following ships are likewise chartered:—The Mentor, the Celerity, the Sir G. Seymour, and the Ida.

Opinions are divided as to the merits of the iron-cased frigates and line-of-battle ships, and steam rams, now in construction at several of the French dockyards. Many practical men who are competent judges of what a ship can do in rough and smooth water, pronounce the new system chimerical. No steam engine yet constructed, they assert, could give these ponderous machines sufficient impetus to enable them to run down a ship of any magnitude; and a moderately swift steamer would, in their opinion, be able to steam round the iron-cased vessels without giving them a chance of getting at them. Other engineers are sanguine as to their success, and these conflicting views can only be decided by actual experience. The two iron-cased steam rams—Magenta and Solferino, now on the stocks at Brest and Lorient, are constructed exactly on the same plan. Their hull below water is similar to that of ships on the old model; their scantling is that of an 80-gun ship. The novelty in their build consists in the form of the cutwater. It forms a straight line up to the surface of the water, forming an acute angle with the keel; it then recedes with a backward curve, and joins the bows, to which it is firmly attached, both above and below the water, by stout iron-cased timbers. The angular extremity of the cutwater, which is something like fifteen feet distant from the bows of the vessel, is a knee of well-seasoned oak timber, which is to be fitted with a large conical spur in wrought iron. The stern is not to be on the present model; but is to present the same appearance as the slightly bluff bows of old East Indiamen. The reason for making the stern so massive is to afford a counterpoise for the weight of the bows, which might otherwise bring the ship down by the head. Looking at the immense weight of these ships when cased with iron throughout, one can hardly wonder at practical seamen doubting the possibility of a motive power being found sufficiently strong to propel them at anything like the velocity requisite to make them useful. Their engines, however, are to be of enormous power. Both the Magenta and Solferino are in a very forward state, although only laid down four months ago.

The *Steam Shipping Chronicle* remarks that, "the alarm caused by the loss of the Royal Charter is much discussed, and some of the true causes are beginning to be well understood; but where are we to look for safe guides in building ships such as these? We have shown how defective are Lloyd's regulations. Where is the cure? We believe that more confidence must be placed in practical and scientific men, who should be employed to superintend them. Lloyd's Committee have gone much too far, and have done, and are every day doing, harm, and we trust this loss will open their eyes. Vessels built under their surveyors have been notoriously defective, owing to the fact that they are not iron ship-builders, and know nothing of true science. For instance, it was found in some of the earliest of the large steamers that they were too weak at the hollow parts of the entrance and run of the vessel, and consequently collapsed as the vessel fell deeply into the sea. The remedy for this was most simple. A few additional crutches did the whole business; but Lloyd's Committee thought differently, and proceeded to add to the strength of the plates and frames, till the consequences above named have arisen. As to the power of iron ships to stand all and very much more than any wooden ship can, we have no doubt, but builders must be left unshackled. Science, not the rule of thumb, must be the guide, and then we may hope to have the iron employed in their construction placed so as not to diminish, but to add to their strength."

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE columns of the daily journals are crowded with accounts of the progress of the established rifle and artillery battalions, and of the steps taken in the formation of new corps. Lord Elcho has presided over a meeting held at the Thatched House Tavern, for the purpose of forming a national association for the encouragement of volunteer rifle corps, and the promotion of rifle shooting throughout Great Britain. It is proposed to have a great national gathering yearly, when prizes to the best shots will be offered for competition. Mr. Sidney Herbert,

Minister at War, is elected first president of the association; three trustees, twelve vice-presidents, and a council of fifteen, have also been chosen. A large number of members were enrolled there and then, this movement promising to be the topstone to that of the Volunteer Rifle Corps. On Wednesday, Major-General Hay, of the Hythe School of Musketry, inspected about 300 effective men belonging to the Scottish Volunteers, under the command of Lord Elcho, M.P., who was present, and to the Queen's Volunteers, of which Earl Grosvenor, M.P., is Colonel, in Westminster Hall, both of which corps are drilled there three times a week. At the termination of the parade Major-General Hay said the manner in which they had gone through the drill produced in him a feeling of unqualified astonishment. It only proved, indeed, what he had always maintained—that where there was intelligence on which to operate, a man could be drilled into efficiency in one-third of the time it took to lick a country bumpkin into shape.

In the ancient city of Westminster active measures are being taken to form a strong force. Meetings have been held in every parish to form local companies, which will afterwards be brigaded together. The Inns of Court corps also is making rapid progress.

In Scotland the success of the call to arms has been as surprising as gratifying. At Glasgow already 2,000 men, the flower of the population, have been formally embodied. The companies which were earliest formed are now nearly all armed, and have attained considerable proficiency in drill. As yet, however, the movement may be considered as only in its initiatory state, for new companies are about to be formed in the city. The same spirit pervades the adjacent towns and villages, and it is not too much to say that, should the rumours of foreign hostility or invasion gain greater force, the west of Scotland easily could, and readily would, turn out an armed force of 30,000 men.

Sixty of the artisans in the employment of the Messrs. Scott and Co., shipbuilders, of Greenock, have offered their services as a volunteer artillery corps; and, in the event of their offer being accepted, the Messrs. Scott promise to give every facility for drill, and also to place a portion of their premises at their disposal for their purpose.

This course of action has been imitated at Liverpool by the British and North American Mail (Cunard) Company, who employ about 300 persons at their stores. They have invited all the employes to form amongst themselves a volunteer artillery corps.

IRELAND.

WE learn from the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* that there have been a series of disgraceful and wanton offences against property in the county of Dublin. Some of these painfully demonstrate the necessity of increasing either the number or the vigilance of the constabulary in that district. Trees have been destroyed, favourite dogs hanged on gates, and threatening notices served. A meeting of magistrates has been held, and steps will be taken to punish the offenders.

On Tuesday night a meeting was held in Dublin to express sympathy for the Pope. As Dublin could not produce a presentable chairman, the honour devolved upon the Donoghue, one of the members of the county of Tipperary, who has recently thrown up his commission in the Queen's service as major in the Kerry Militia, in order, it is to be presumed, to devote his unfettered allegiance to the sovereign who exercises sway over the minds and consciences of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. The parties who figured as the Pope's champions among the Irish laity were—Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P., Mr. P. O'Brien and Mr. John Pope Hennessy, the ill-assorted members for the King's county, Professor Hennessy, Mr. O'Sullivan, of the *Nation*, and Mr. C. O'Dwyer, ex-Filazer of the Exchequer on a comfortable pension of £3,300 per annum. There was no other important name to be found in the list of speakers; it is, therefore, quite unnecessary to quote from the speeches, which occupy almost unlimited space in the *Freeman's Journal* and *Morning News*. A long address of condolence with the Holy Father was agreed to.

LAW, POLICE, AND CASUALTIES.

ON Saturday Dr. Thomas Smethurst, who was convicted of poisoning Isabella Banks, and sentenced to death, was brought up under a *habeas corpus*, and charged before Mr. Combe, at Southwark, with having been guilty of bigamy. Evidence of the second and illegal marriage was formally adduced, and Smethurst fully committed for trial at the Old Bailey. A free pardon under the great seal was received by Mr. Keene, the governor of Horsemeagher-lane Gaol, on Tuesday, for Dr. Smethurst. When the announcement was made to him he did not

seem at all surprised, but treated it as a matter of course. He is now, therefore, merely in the position of a prisoner under committal upon a charge of felony, and he is, of course, relieved from all the restrictions to which he was liable, under the gaol regulations, as a convict under sentence of death. He will remain in Horse-monger-lane Prison until within a few days of the next session of the Central Criminal Court, when he will be removed to Newgate, and take his trial in due course for the offence of bigamy. The utmost punishment that can be awarded for this is penal servitude for four years. An application for leave to put in bail was made at Southwark Police-court on Thursday. It was urged by his solicitor that as Smethurst had now received a free pardon for the murder of Isabella Banks, that good recognisances might be accepted for his appearance, but Mr. Combe refused the application.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, a first-class certificate has been awarded to John Bagshaw, late M.P. for Harwich. A certificate of the third class was granted to B. F. H. Carew. This bankrupt was described as a cab proprietor in Lisson-grove, but he had been mainly engaged in accepting bills to the amount of £58,640 for the notorious Colonel Waugh, who was his step-father and guardian, and who, while in England, allowed him £2,000 a year.

A breach of promise case, "Newman v. Hemming," was tried in the Court of Common Pleas on Monday. The plaintiff is the daughter of a publican now deceased, and resided with her mother at Moreton-in-the-Marsh, where they kept a public-house, and the defendant is a farmer near the same place. It appeared in evidence that the parties had been acquainted from a very early period of life, but had not met since childhood till three years since, when the defendant met the plaintiff at her father's house, and the acquaintance was renewed and an engagement formed, which progressed with apparent satisfaction until the defendant changed his mind, without any assigned reason, forsook his early love, and married another lady. The defendant is possessed of property amounting to 2,500*l.*; and the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 200*l.* damages. Mr. Edwin James endeavoured to obtain a mitigation of damages without effect.

At the adjourned Middlesex Sessions Mr. Gordon Allan made an application for a day to be fixed for hearing an appeal against a conviction by Mr. Corrie, the magistrate, of a person named Pereham, upon matters arising out of the builders' strike and lock-out. After some discussion the appeal was arranged to be heard on the 22nd instant.

A savage-looking man named Newman was charged with robbing a boy of twopence-halfpenny. The prisoner, in presence of fifteen others, put the boy on a table, tied his legs, held one hand over his mouth, and with the other picked his pocket of 2*d.*, which was all he possessed. The jury acquitted the prisoner on the ground that the boy's evidence was not corroborated. The judge ridiculed such an idea, and on inquiry it appeared that the prisoner had been convicted ten times, and, having been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, he was at that time a ticket-of-leave man. The judge ordered him to be detained, in order that his ticket of leave might be revoked.

At the Court of Bankruptcy third-class certificates were granted to Arthur Edward Windus, a tie and scarf manufacturer, carrying on business in Alderbury, and T. A. Nicoll, an upholsterer, in Sloane-street. The commissioner observed that, but for the absence of opposition on the part of the assignees in the case of the former bankrupt, he should have felt it his duty to order a suspension of his certificate; and that the latter bankrupt did not quit the court reputably, for he owed many hundred pounds, and brought just as many noughts for his creditors.

An important case has been introduced to the attention of the Lord Chancellor and the Lords Justices, this week. The question was whether, under the provisions of the 32nd section of the Trustees Relief Act of last session, a trustee is entitled to invest trust funds in the New India Stock. Vice-Chancellor Wood had remitted this question to their lordships, being one of too much importance or intricacy for himself to decide. An order had been applied for sanctioning the investment of a sum of money in this stock. Their lordships have refused the petition praying for the investment; and in reading the judgment of the Lord Chancellor on this subject, one cannot fail to notice that this high authority rested his argument more upon the intention of him who drew up the law than upon the words of the law itself. It seems that the Lord Chancellor had written to Lord St. Leonards, the author of the Trustees Relief Act, asking him to explain its meaning, and Lord St. Leonards replied that the special clause upon which the question rested had been introduced into the bill, not by himself, but by the Commons, and when the bill reached

the Lords in its amended shape, it was at a time when he, Lord St. Leonards, could not ask the House of Lords to disagree with the change made by the Commons. Now the change in question makes it legal to invest in the New East India Stock, and yet Lord Campbell has decided, in concurrence with the Lords Justices, that the Court cannot sanction such an investment. We leave it to lawyers to say whether the Lord Chancellor and the Lords Justices are empowered to set aside the decisions of the Legislature.

At the Sheriff's court in the City this week, a case was heard by his Honour, in which the plaintiff and defendant spoke in French, and his Honour delivered his judgment in that language.

William Henry Jay, income-tax collector, Kingsland road, has appeared on bail at Worship-street Police-court, to answer a charge of obtaining money by fraud in the collection of that assessment. Evidence in several cases was adduced, where it was alleged an overcharge had been made, or the tax imposed where there was no liability. The prisoner was again remanded, Mr. D'Eyncourt refusing on this occasion to accept a renewal of the bail.

On Saturday, in consequence of the efforts of the police to effect the capture of Dottridge, the income-tax collector, of Hoxton, who has gone off with a large amount of public money, having all failed, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue offered a reward of £50 for his capture. Dottridge, who carried on business as an undertaker at Haberdasher-place, Hoxton, on finding the officers after him, had himself carried out of his house as a corpse sent there for burial, taking the place of a real "stiff 'un." He thus got clear away.

A young man, named Augustus Scott, said to have been lately a captain in the army, was charged on remand, at Marlborough-street Police-court, with uttering forged checks, in order to defraud certain hotel proprietors. Mr. Bingham committed the prisoner for trial.

At the Middlesex Sessions, Rosina Dyer was convicted of having robbed a servant-girl of her money and clothes, at the Servants' Home, Edgware-road. In consequence of the pertinacious and vehement manner in which the prisoner asserted her innocence, notwithstanding the most conclusive evidence, the Assistant Judge ordered that she should be put on her trial on another charge of robbery. A verdict of guilty was found in this case also, and she was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

A person named Reynolds was yesterday fined £3 by Mr. Yardley, at the Thames Police-court, for an assault committed on one of the choristers of St. George's-in-the-East, while proceeding to the Mission Chapel on Sunday last. Mr. Yardley said to the defendant—"There is no doubt you formed part of this disorderly mob, and there is no doubt you committed an act of violence. There can be no greater folly than this. It was not only absurd but very cowardly. There were 2,000 persons pursuing these gentlemen. Whatever their conduct as ministers, or whatever opinions they may entertain, I don't presume to state anything or to make any declaration, but they are not to be hounded down and ill-used. If you fancy the complainant a bad minister, as you called him, stay away from the place where he officiates—there are plenty of good ministers you can follow."

James Richardson and Charles Willes were re-examined at Marlborough-street Police-court before Mr. Bingham, on Wednesday, on a charge of obtaining a quantity of goods, consisting of silver plate, silk, &c., from different London tradesmen, by means of fictitious letters and forged cheques. Both prisoners were committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

The official inquiry into the causes of the calamity of the Royal Charter, commenced on Tuesday at Liverpool. This inquiry promises to be a much more satisfactory investigation than that taken before the Coroner.

Sir R. W. Bulkeley has addressed a communication to the Board of Trade, urging more prompt measures for recovering the bodies of those who perished in the wreck of the Royal Charter. He says that, as yet, only some eighty bodies have been found.

On Saturday night some thieves broke into St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, burst open the money boxes for the poor, took away the handsome velvet covering of the communion table, the velvet covers of the cushions there and in the corporation seats, and the vergers' cloaks. The gold fringe and ornaments were stripped from the cover and cushions, but the greater portion was dropped, apparently by accident, in the aisle; the cloaks were found in the yard. The communion table cover is of scarlet Genoa velvet, valued at about £25, and supposed to be fifty years old. The churchwardens have offered a reward of £30 for the discovery of the culprits.

A frightful murder has been committed, in the streets of Coventry on Saturday, a militiaman named

Kingston having attacked his wife, from whom he had been living apart, and with a clasp knife first stabbed her and then cut her throat. The murderer is in custody.

The perpetrators of the horrible atrocities on a defenceless woman near Halifax, have been committed for trial by the bench of magistrates.

The inquiry into the facts attending the loss of the Duke of Richmond steamer has resulted in the suspension of the chief officer's certificate.

An inquest has been opened by Mr. Humphreys, at Kingsland, yesterday, on the body of William Eaton, a carman, whose death it was alleged had been caused by poisonous matter in some sausages he had eaten. The surgeon who attended deceased, and subsequently made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, stated the nature of the symptoms during illness, and the appearances after death; also that a portion of the intestines were sealed up for analysis. That this might be performed, and a portion of the assumed poisonous sausages submitted to scientific tests, the inquiry was adjourned for a week.

The Secretary of State has stayed the execution of the mad Portuguese sailor who committed murder on the high seas.

A boiler explosion of a most alarming character took place on Tuesday morning at West Cramlington Colliery, about ten miles north of Newcastle, resulting in the death of one man, in dangerous injury to another, and in the destruction of property to a considerable amount. The most serious part of the loss will be that sustained by nearly 400 men and lads, who will be thrown idle for some weeks, while the necessary repairs are being effected. As to the cause of the occurrence nothing is as yet satisfactorily ascertained.

A veteran officer, Captain Dodgin, late of the 20th regiment, shot himself on Saturday evening. Captain Dodgin had been for fifteen years in command of the police on the Island of Barbadoes—a service of considerable responsibility, and requiring great energy. After this long term of service he was dismissed by the local authorities without a retiring pension. This treatment preyed upon his mind.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

THE COURT.—With the exception of the launch at Portsmouth, on Saturday, nothing particular has occurred to vary the usual routine of the royal household. The Queen and her family are all in good health, including the venerable Duchess of Kent, who has been visited twice this week at Frogmore by her royal daughter and grandchildren. The Prince Consort came to town on Wednesday and presided at a meeting of the British Association, which was held at Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Wales is holding a little court of his own at Oxford, whence his dinner and evening parties are duly reported by the daily journals. The visitors at Windsor this week have been numerous: among the names are those of the Duchess of Wellington, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Marquesses of Ailesbury, and Abercorn, Lord Malmesbury, Lord St. Germans, Lord John Russell, Earl Spencer, Mr. Sydney Herbert and their wives, besides some German Serene Highnesses with most portentous titles.

PRINCE ALFRED.—The *Levant Herald* of the 2nd instant, says:—"On Sunday evening his Excellency Sir Henry Bulwer left the Bosphorus for Volo, where he will meet his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, who was expected there yesterday or to-day in the *Euryalus*. Private letters inform us that both at Volo and Larissa, which the Prince was also to visit, great preparations were being made by the authorities and private residents to give the Royal midshipman a brilliant reception."

ANOTHER GREAT EXHIBITION.—The Council of the Society of Arts have decided to carry out their project of an Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations in 1862, without any reference to the state of the political atmosphere. The subscription list for the Guarantee Fund of £250,000 (which is confidently expected to be obtained without difficulty) will be opened immediately. The Council will also apply to the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, to grant a convenient portion of the ground purchased at Kensington out of the surplus fund of the last exhibition for the next and future international Exhibitions.

DEATH IN THE PIERAGE.—Earl de Grey, K.G. expired at his residence in St. James's-square on Monday morning. His lordship was Lord Lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Bedfordshire, lieutenant colonel commandant of the Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry, and aide-de-camp to her Majesty. He is succeeded in his title and large estates by the Earl of Ripon.

CITY MATTERS.—At the Court of Aldermen this week, at which the new Lord Mayor took the chair for the first time, a vote of thanks to the late Lord Mayor, Alderman Wire, for the able and efficient

manner in which he discharged all his duties, was carried by acclamation.

The first Court of Common Council under the new mayoralty was held on Thursday, when a resolution of thanks to the late Lord Mayor was carried by acclamation. Amongst other business much discussion followed a motion for a grant of 100 guineas in aid of the London Rifle Brigade, an amendment to increase the amount having been made, but the original motion was carried. A memorial from the London, Dover, and Chatham Railway Company, praying for the support of the corporation to the proposed extension of the line into Farringdon-street, and for arrangements to purchase or rent the vacant site of the old Fleet Prison, was referred to the improvement committee.

THE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADES.—Up to Thursday evening no meeting of the master builders to consider the withdrawal of the strike from Messrs. Trollope's establishment by the Conference had been held, in consequence of the absence from town of some of the leading builders. But a special meeting of the executive committee of the Central Association was convened for yesterday (Friday) afternoon, when the masters were to consider what steps should be taken consequent upon the withdrawal of the strike. We understand that some of the masters are strongly opposed to the withdrawal of the document, while many appear to be in favour of it, now that the strike has been abandoned by the Conference. But we are informed that before the declaration is withdrawn, under any circumstances, the masters must have a guarantee from the various branches of the building trade, that, in the event of the old hands returning to work without being subjected to the declaration the workmen now employed under the declaration shall not be in any way molested or annoyed. The heads of the different trades sitting at the Paviors' Arms, Westminster, and the masons, are, we believe, prepared to give a guarantee to that effect. Under those circumstances we hope that before our next issue the unhappy struggle that has so long been maintained in the building trade will be brought to a close.—*Building News.*

THE GARIBALDI FUND.—A correspondent of the *Daily News*, asks "how it is that no London committee has been formed to give publicity and form to this subscription? The spontaneous offerings which day by day appear in your columns are evidence of a wide-spread sympathy with the object, which, properly appealed to, would give a satisfactory result. But you must be well aware, sir, that the great mass of the public never move in such matters spontaneously; they wait for a recognised initiative. Where are the men to whom Englishmen are accustomed to look as leaders when a national sentiment has been aroused, and is seeking for appropriate action? If they now abdicate their natural functions smaller men will take their place."

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The mortality of the metropolis was less last week by 131 deaths than the previous week, the total being 1,051, or 121 below the estimated average. Bronchitis continues to increase, numbering 102 among its victims last week. Scarlatina and diphtheria maintain a high mortality. The births were 1843.

DIPLOMATIC.—Some changes of importance are announced in the *Gazette*. Sir Arthur Magenis leaves Sweden, and becomes our representative in Portugal, and the Hon. George Jerningham will be our Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden and Norway. Mr. Gordon, our minister to the King of Hanover, goes to Wurtemberg, and Mr. Howard leaves Lisbon to go to Hanover.

LORD SHAFTESBURY AND THE BAKERS.—Lord Shaftesbury, in reply to a deputation on the subject of long hours and night-work, said, he thought they had done wisely in rejecting the idea of a strike, which was always unsuccessful against capital. He recommended them to keep their cause before the public, and to call a public meeting requesting the attendance of the employers, and they could then fairly state their case. They had enormous grievances to redress, but did not require either a strike or an Act of Parliament. The deputation, having thanked his lordship, then retired. The proposed meeting will be held in Exeter-hall, and it is anticipated that Lord Shaftesbury will preside on the occasion.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—On Thursday morning R. Ingham, Esq., Q.C., M.P. for South Shields, William Hutt, Esq., M.P. for Gateshead, and John Charles Dalrymple Hay, Esq., captain in her Majesty's Navy, assembled at the Admiralty, under powers conferred upon them by a Royal commission, to inquire into the internal economy and management of Greenwich Hospital, and of the funds by which it is maintained. It is expected that the inquiry will last about a week or ten days.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—On Thursday a large and influential meeting was held in the Egyptian Hall, at the Mansion House, for the purpose of considering the best measures to be taken to assist the bishop about to proceed to British Columbia in the discharge

of the arduous and important duties with which he has been charged. The meeting was convened by the Lord Mayor, who could not have more appropriately inaugurated his period of office. The Bishop of British Columbia gave an interesting sketch of the history of that colony, and an account also of the various classes of which its population is composed. He described the natives as being a more settled and hardy race than Red Indians generally are, and for this reason he expressed a strong hope that if the influences of civilisation were brought to bear upon them their extinction might be prevented. The Bishop of Oxford delivered a very fervid and eloquent speech, in which he advocated the introduction into the colonies, at their very beginning, of the full system of the Church of England, and delivered an impressive appeal on behalf of the Indians, towards whom, he said, our past policy had been fraught with cruelty and injustice. The Bishop of London and Governor Grey were among the succeeding speakers, and subscriptions poured in to the amount of more than a thousand pounds. It should be stated that Miss Burdett Coutts has endowed the bishopric with no less a sum than £25,000.

THE "ENGLISH MAHOMEDAN."—Paragraphs have appeared in all the papers, stating that the son of Lord Stanley of Alderley had, during his travels, embraced the doctrines of Mahomedanism, and, in fact, identified himself with the manners and superstitions of the East. The Hon. Henry Stanley, like many other intelligent English gentlemen, has mixed with the inhabitants of the countries through which he passed, with a desire to become thoroughly acquainted with their manners, language, habits, and religion, and in his intercourse with the natives may have assimilated his costume somewhat to their habits. But that he had become in any way imbued with their religious ideas is wholly a calumny. He is, or was, recently at Siam, and is about to return home shortly, with unabated regard for the institutions of his native land.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—On Sunday the disorderly scenes in St. George's-in-the-East were repeated with additional features of outrage and riot. The service was conducted by the Rev. C. F. Lowder, in the place of the Rev. Bryan King, and the church was graced by the presence of a body of police. A protest against this latter arrangement has been drawn up by a number of the ratepayers and forwarded to the Secretary of State. The disgraceful proceedings have been followed by police prosecutions against two lads of sixteen years of age, who have each been fined small sums for helping to produce the excitement. They are called pawnbroker's assistants, and are described as belonging to the Wesleyan body, who "are very bitter against Popery." The penalties were instantly paid.

THE WAKEFIELD COMMISSION.—The Wakefield Election Committee resumed its inquiries on Saturday in that town, with the view of obtaining the evidence of those members of the Conservative party who had been out of the way. On this occasion, Mr. Charlesworth, the cousin of the candidate of that name, was examined. This gentleman at once acknowledged that it was bribery against bribery at the last election, and he gave some account of the great sums of money with which he had to do in superintending the contest. Mr. Fernandez, the corruptor, who acted as paymaster of the Conservative forces, was also examined. His evidence is a very instructive piece of electioneering history. He and his friends were so very liberal that even all the old women in the town had tea. The mysterious "Man in the Moon," who shone so brightly during the contest, turns out to be one Mr. John Whitehead, an upholsterer of Bradford. His evidence was equally instructive. The Commission was then adjourned to meet in London on Monday next.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.—On Wednesday last this question was brought before the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce, and was most favourably entertained. The plan which Mr. Sikes has embodied in a printed paper, that of making all the money-order offices contributory to the savings banks, has received the approval of the commercial gentlemen of Huddersfield, and as they have resolved to send a copy of the tract of Mr. Sikes to all the Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, the question may be subjected to very enlarged discussion.

MR. A. BLACK, M.P., AND THE STRIKES.—The working classes of Edinburgh have been displeased with the views against strikes which were propounded to them by Mr. Black, M.P., and have held a public meeting to pass resolutions and make speeches against what the hon. gentleman advanced. At this meeting the new Lord Provost took the chair, but he did not seem to do so for any other purpose than to promote free discussion on questions of so much interest. Mr. Black's lecture, it will be remembered, was one of the cleverest and clearest defences of free competition ever made. The

operatives who spoke at the Edinburgh meeting did their best in opposing it.

NEW YANKEE SWINDLE.—But for a timely exposure in the papers, the family of a tradesman in Exeter would probably have been victimised. A few weeks since the son of the tradesman in question died, and a day or two ago a letter addressed to the deceased arrived from Maine, in the United States. It says:—"Poor dear Samuel is dying, and we are in the most dreadful want. You begged me never to write, but after waiting so long and no letter I am compelled to disobey you. That you might be free and happy I left all and fled with my poor fatherless child to this distant and strange land, and daily since have I prayed to Heaven for blessings on you. Unless you send by return mail, your poor, sick, unoffending child will starve to death." It concludes with a passionate injunction "to send per return mail a £10 note." The bait was an artful one, inasmuch as the Christian name of the alleged illegitimate child is the same as that of the deceased.

MORE "PUSEYISM."—At a meeting of the committee of the parochial schools, Amwell-street, Clerkenwell, it was unanimously resolved that the further attendance of the children at St. Philip's Church, Granville-square, could not be permitted, in consequence of the Popish practices adopted there.

Foreign News.

THE REGENCY OF CENTRAL ITALY.

The Prince de Carignan gave an audience on Sunday at Turin, to the Chevaliers Minghotti and Peruzzi, who had come to request him to accept the regency conferred upon him by the National Assemblies of Parma, Modena, the Romagna, and Tuscany. Prince de Carignan in his reply said:—"I am deeply moved by your offer, and tender my thanks to the assemblies and the peoples of Central Italy, who have given me so great a proof of their confidence. I believe that, in making this offer, you are influenced less by my personal merits than by your devotedness towards the King, and by your feelings, which are not only liberal and national, but also those of order and respect for monarchical institutions. Weighty representations, reasons of political propriety, and the approaching Congress, deter me, much to my regret, from responding to your appeal, or accepting the charge offered to me. This forbearance on my part, and the sacrifice I am thus making, will prove more useful to the interests of our common country than if I had acted otherwise; nevertheless, I thought to do an act of service in designating the Chevalier Boncompagni as the person who ought to be entrusted with the regency of Central Italy. Return my thanks to the people you represent; tell them that their perseverance and their general conduct deserve the sympathies of Europe; tell them to reckon always on the King, who will support their wishes, and who will never abandon those who entrust their destinies to his loyalty."

The Prince de Carignan then summoned the Chevalier Boncompagni to undertake the regency, who intimated his readiness to accept the honour and responsibility of that office.

It is asserted in Paris that the measures taken in Turin in reference to the Regency have been completely disapproved by the Emperor. It is stated that the French Government has made known its disapproval to the Sardinian Government, and in all the Italian states.

A Paris semi-official correspondence contains the following:—"The message received from Turin, stating that the Prince de Carignano did not confine himself to the refusal of the regency, but undertook to offer a substitute in the person of M. Boncompagni, has produced a very bad impression here. It was stated that the Government of Sardinia had not followed the wise counsels offered by the Government of France, as expressed in the letter of the Emperor to the King. It is questioned by what right Sardinia undertakes to prejudice the decisions of the Congress in naming a Regent for Central Italy, and thus by his nomination assuming that the Duchies were already annexed to Sardinia. This proceeding is contrary to all custom, and not in accordance with the rights of the people."

The *Constitutionnel* of Thursday announces that the French Government, true to the principles of its policy, has recommended the Cabinet of Turin to annul the appointment of the Regency which the Government of the King of Sardinia has delegated to Chevalier Boncompagni, as such appointment would prejudice the questions brought before, and encroach upon the competency of, the Congress. The *Constitutionnel* says:—"This advice must be considered as a proof of the solicitude of the Emperor for the Italian cause; which cause he made to

triumph on the field of battle, and the final settlement of which awaits to-day only the decision of Europe."

The *Opinione* of Turin says that the Government does not consider the Italian question prejudiced by the Regency of Central Italy. The preservation of the alliance with France is of great importance to Piedmont; it is her duty to strengthen, every day, the ties which unite the Piedmontese Government to the generous French nation; "but," says the *Opinione*, "can France forget that Piedmont has entered into no engagements with Austria, while on the contrary, she has contracted engagements with Central Italy?"

Telegrams, dated Thursday, state that Buoncompagni's departure for Central Italy is postponed.

GARIBALDI.

On this day week it was reported in Florence that General Garibaldi, with several battalions, had marched towards the frontiers in consequence of a rumour that disturbances had taken place at Ancona. This rumour, however, turned out to be without foundation.

It is asserted that the volunteers under the command of General Mezzacapo have asked permission to march against the Papal troops, and that it is difficult to restrain their ardour.

Since the news of the French veto upon the Regency of Chevalier Buoncompagni, we receive news that it is asserted that General Garibaldi is about to resign his military functions and retire to the Island of Sardinia. Another telegram from Paris adds, that he has received the rank of lieutenant-general in the Sardinian army.

THE CONGRESS: THE PROPOSED CONFEDERATION.

It is said that the Sardinian Chambers will be summoned to assemble before the Congress meets. The question of the annexation of Central Italy to Sardinia will be fully discussed, and numerous addresses from the people of the Duchies will be presented, in order to give additional weight to their cause.

The *Patrie* of this evening says that Cardinal Antonelli will represent the Pope at the approaching Congress, and it is positively stated that it is the wish of the King of Naples to be represented at the approaching Congress. Meanwhile, to give a liberal colour, orders have been given to the Neapolitan embassies to deliver passports to all Neapolitan exiles who may demand permission to return to their country.

The *Debats* contains a letter from Berlin, according to which M. de Schleinitz has informed the representatives of Prussia that the Emperor of Russia and the Regent of Prussia were desirous of meeting, in order to concert personally upon numerous political subjects. "They had frequent interviews, and are firmly convinced of the identity of their views in all that relates to the political state of Europe. "It appears certain," says this journal, "that from this time neither Prussia nor Russia will support the project of an Italian Confederation. This combination, in fact, would give the preponderance to France in Italy, and we have good reason for believing that England will reject it on the same ground."

THE HOLY FATHER'S LATE DOMINIONS.

According to advices from the Romagna, the Provisional Government of Bologna is abundantly supplied with money. The document relative to Buoncompagni's Regency, which has been published, has produced an excellent impression in Bologna, and likewise in Parma and Modena.

Farini has published a decree suppressing the Tribunal of the Inquisition as incompatible with modern civilisation. Such proceedings as those in the case of Mortara cannot, therefore, again occur in Bologna. Farini, to whom the powers of the government were entrusted until the institution of the regency by the Assembly of the Romagna, as well as Parma and Modena, made his entry into Bologna on the afternoon of the 9th, accompanied by General Ribotti. The civil and military authorities of the city went out to meet him. The troops in garrison were under arms, the city was adorned with flags, and acclamations greeted him during the whole of his passage.

REFORMS IN TURKEY.

News from Constantinople is to the 12th inst. Ministerial committees have been appointed to take into consideration administrative reforms in the State. The camps of Sophia and Shumla have been broken up.

The official *Gazette* declares that the Porte has by no means placed a definitive veto upon the carrying out of the Suez Canal. The whole of the troops

quartered at Constantinople have received their pay. A decree of His Highness the Sultan puts a limit to the luxury of Turkish women of high position. Several decrees for the regulation of tithes and leases have been published.

Sentences have been passed on forty-one persons concerned in the late conspiracy,—five to death, thirteen to penal servitude for life, eight to several years' imprisonment with hard labour, nine to imprisonment of shorter duration, and six have been acquitted. The Sultan has commuted the sentences of death. A Government steamer having on board prisoners of State has left for Lemnos, Tenedos, and Mitylene.

THE SAN JUAN DISPUTE.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says:—

"Great reserve is manifested by all members of government in regard to the character of the despatches recently sent to Mr. Dallas touching the San Juan Island affair. I am assured, from a trustworthy source, that negotiations of a very serious nature are pending between the two Governments, and that we are much nearer to a violent rupture with England than is generally supposed.

"It is known that the despatch of Lord John Russell to our Government is peremptory, and its whole tenor anything but careful, and would require some forbearance on our part; it is neither conciliatory nor pacific; it demands full explanations of the conduct of Harney. It is very evident that Government does not want this to be known, hence their desire to keep it quiet. The reply of our Government is firm, dignified, and decided, maintaining our rights to the island in an able, clear, comprehensive argument, backed by documents irrefragable in their character, to show to the British ministry that our intentions are honourable, and that we adhere to the stipulations entered into by Governor Marcy, on the part of our Government, and Lord Palmerston, that neither should occupy the island while negotiations were pending."

THE AMERICAN INSURRECTION.

Brown, the Harper's Ferry leader, has been convicted of treason and murder, and his fate is in the hands of Governor Wyse, who has power of commuting his sentence on the motion for a stay of sentence by the court. Some of the ablest democratic lawyers of this region are strong in opinion that Virginia has no jurisdiction in the case, and it is possible that this question may be taken to the Supreme Court for settlement. A New York letter of November 1, says:—The trial of "Old Brown," as he is called, was brought to a close last night by a verdict of guilty. The result excites no surprise, but the indecent and inhuman precipitation by which the whole proceedings have been marked have excited a reaction, even in the feelings of the ultra Conservatives, in the prisoner's favour. He was brought into court on a bed, with four severe wounds in various parts of his body, and arraigned while unable to sit up without assistance. Moreover, he was refused the two days' delay that would have been necessary to procure legal assistance from the Free States, upon which he could rely. The consequence was that the members of the Massachusetts and Ohio bar, whom he employed, did not make their appearance in court until all the evidence for the prosecution was in; and they were compelled to enter upon their duties without consultation with the prisoner, without any accurate knowledge of the facts, and little or none of the Virginian criminal code. On Saturday evening they had been without sleep for two nights—partly spent in travelling, partly in study—and pressed for an adjournment until Monday morning, to enable them to recover from complete physical exhaustion. The prosecution fiercely opposed it, on the ground that all the women in Virginia "were harassed by alarm and anxiety as long as the trial lasted," and that the jurymen wanted to get home to their wives; and the summing-up was accordingly commenced after midnight, and continued during the evening, and the prisoner's counsel only escaped having to address the jury through the extreme lateness of the hour. The trial closed yesterday, with the result I have stated above. For gross inhumanity, for ferocious indifference to the commonest claims of fair play, it has never had any parallel in this country. Before the week is over the Virginian ladies will breathe freely over Old Brown's grave, and the Virginian militia lay down its arms in peace of mind; but the abolitionists have nevertheless achieved a moral triumph. Brown's attempt at first excited great horror, but the absurd panic into which it threw the Virginians, and the cowardly eagerness for his blood, which was displayed in the manner of conducting the trial, has done much to turn the tide of sympathy in his favour.

FOREIGN INCIDENTS.

REVOLVER PRACTICE, U. S.—At Baltimore on the 30th ult. Mr. M'Phail, acting mayor, proceeded to the office of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of affairs throughout the city, and there met several friends. Mr. Hanna, a reporter, entered the room, and, after inquiring as to the news of the day and evening, conversed with the operators about general matters, as was his custom. One of the operators made some jocose remarks about the shawl which Hanna wore, whereupon the latter drew a Colt's revolver, and attempted to shoot him. "In the excitement of the occasion" the weapon was discharged, whereupon Mr. M'Phail exclaimed that he was shot, and walked towards the door; but before reaching it, he fell. At first it was supposed that he was mortally wounded. Hanna did not attempt to leave the place until a gentleman present urged him to do so, fearing that his life might be in danger. Drs. Whitridge and O'Donovan have fears that the wound may prove a very dangerous one, as they are apprehensive that the femoral artery has been severed, and will require to have the upper end of it taken up, and the limb amputated below. Mr. Hanna had not been arrested at half-past twelve o'clock that night.

"DULCE ET DECORUM EST," &c.—At an audience which the Count de Lucena (O'Donnell) had of his fair Queen and puissant King, just before his departure from Madrid to take command of the expedition against Morocco, his Majesty said, "In the event of the marshal thinking that the services of another general would be useful, he, in his quality of husband of the Queen, as marshal of the national armies, as a Spaniard, and as a gentleman, was ready to place himself at the head of the troops and to share all their perils and fatigues." The Queen "listened to this declaration with tears in her eyes," and O'Donnell thanked his Majesty with "profound emotion," in the name of the country. There is indeed but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous.

THE GAS NUISANCE ABROAD.—A French correspondent writes:—A ludicrous affair happened at the Havre theatre the other night. During the performance the place became suddenly dark, the audience groaned, an actress came forward and said, "Gentlemen, there is no more gas!" A laugh and applause followed this statement, when the manager appeared—"without a black coat, a fact which gave great offence to some of the audience," says the report—and said, "They are all open," which after a time, was supposed to mean the stop cocks. The manager of the theatre wrote to the *Courrier du Havre* on the following day, stating that the want of gas was not the fault of the house, but of the gas company, whose officer admitted that the pressure had been diminished in consequence of its being a moonlight night. In future, when the moon shines (says the editor of the *Courrier*), the performance must take place in the open air.

THE POPE'S POLICE.—A letter from Florence contains the following illustration of the admirable civil administration of the Holy Father's dominions:—"A rather startling case of robbery, which lately occurred at Bologna, has just come to my notice. As M. Padovani, a Jewish banker, was sitting alone in his counting-house, he was attacked, in full daylight, by three men, armed with pistols, who, by threatening his life, compelled him to deliver up to them the contents of his strong-box, with which they walked unmolested away. No clue has yet been found to the perpetrators of this daring outrage. M. Padovani was the most active person in bringing the matter of the Jew boy Mortara to the knowledge of the public."

THE BALLOON HOAX.—"Would you be at all surprised," writes a New York correspondent, "at seeing a pleasure party of eight or ten enterprising Americans come plump down upon your island, some fine morning, with advices from the States but two days old? Mr. Lowe, an aeronaut, whose reputation has hitherto been rather limited, proposes to make the attempt to cross the ocean in a balloon. The air-ship is now in process of inflation, and if three weeks should suffice to fill it with 725,000 cubic feet of gas, and to expand it to its full dimensions, an ascension will perhaps be made; but you need not be on the look out for the adventurers this year. To tell the truth, the project has had too wide a publicity already. When the projectors have made money enough to reimburse them for their outlay, they will let the balloon make an ascension by itself. If it should strike the famous westerly current, and be borne over the European continent without collapsing, you would have an opportunity of seeing it. Otherwise, I need not predict that your curiosity will never be gratified unless the balloon should be taken over the ocean by a steamship. The statement that the leader of a band of negro minstrels is the manager of the enterprise

stamps its character. This fact is not generally known here, or curiosity would be gratified without remunerating the speculators."

HOW TO RECEIVE A DEPUTATION.—The check lately given at Vienna to the Hungarian students, who came to present a petition praying that the lectures should be given them in the Magyar language, has not, it would appear, deterred others from taking a similar step. The *Breslau Gazette* states, that a deputation from Cracow, a few days ago, arrived in Vienna for an analogous object, and on applying for an audience of the Count de Thun, Minister of Public Instruction, an affirmative answer was granted. They accordingly proceeded to the residence of the minister, but when about to enter the ante-chamber were arrested, and carried off to the police-office in carriages previously provided.

"VIVE LE SPORT!"—A Parisian lady was summoned the other day before the police tribunal for shooting without a licence. The lady and her husband were out sporting together—they were both similarly equipped in blouse and trousers, and each carried an excellent fowling piece. A rural policeman demanded to see their certificates. The husband showed his, but the lady was not furnished with a like document; a summons was issued, and madame appeared before the magistrate. In her defence she maintained that a woman who chose to enjoy the pleasures of the field in company with her husband did not require a certificate any more than she wanted a passport when travelling with him, and that, in fact, both law and religion made but one person of the two. The magistrate did not agree with this reasoning, and actually was ungallant enough to fine the modern Diana 30*fr.*, besides confiscating her gun. This gentleman ought to be sent out of the country as endangering the peace by bringing all the fair sex about his ears, and as a grave offender against the laws of chivalry.

A SPIRITED PEDAGOGUE.—A correspondent of the *Telegraph* tells a story of a schoolmaster at Tula, in Russia, who was invited to dine at the Imperial board during the Emperor's visit to that town. On the schoolmaster's arrival he found by some oversight that no place was reserved for him, and on this being pointed out, the officers of the household haughtily desired him to withdraw, which he refused to do, but stopped and dined; and to crown the affair, presented a petition to the Emperor, wherein he set forth the grievance and insult under which he laboured, and begged his Majesty to take steps to reinstate his injured dignity. The Emperor does not seem to have vouchsafed him any distinct answer, although he was graciously pleased to express his regret at what had taken place; but the professor has so far improved his position by his spirited conduct, that his fellow townsmen hold him in all the greater esteem and respect ever since the affair. Even the serfs in the streets will take off their hats to the man who dared to break the charmed spell of military exclusiveness, and to maintain that a colonel might quite as well leave the dining table of his Majesty as a grammar schoolmaster.

Original Correspondence.

GERMANY.

Nov. 16th, 1859.

THE great event of last week, and sole topic of conversation up to the present time—the Schiller celebration—came off last Thursday in a most gratifying manner to both police authorities and people. There was, in general, peace and good humour, and plenty of patriotism and self laudation. The weather turned out delightful, in spite of the gloom of the preceding night. In every town the ceremonies and festivities were counterparts of each other. In the morning the tolling of bells, or music played in church steeples; thereupon processions to statues of Schiller erected in marketplaces—singing, music, orations; then to dinner. In the afternoon Schiller readings, almost everywhere—the "Lay of the Bell" being the favourite piece. In the evening, theatre—a play of Schiller's; then torchlight processions, illuminations, balls—and so to bed. The peasantry took very little, if any part, in the celebration—a circumstance well deserving of consideration by all who expect to bring about a reform or union of Germany by Schiller-like demonstrations or open resistance. Germany has no metropolis where the fate of the country can be decided, as in France. The peasantry form the vast bulk of the

German population, and of that class the standing armies of the German princes are composed. The townsfolk are loudest in their cry for reform and union, but they are the least disposed, and the least capable of exercising physical force. Everybody acquainted with Germany knows that between the townsfolk and the peasantry there is a great gulf—the townsfolk are comparatively well educated and intelligent, though not exactly to the extent imagined or asserted by the admirers of the continental system of education. The peasantry of Germany have nothing in common with the townsfolk, and cannot comprehend the wants and hopes of these latter.

The Schiller celebration has been a demonstration of the towns of Germany—not of the mass of the Germans. It has passed, and will not leave a trace behind. It is, however, unanimously represented by the journals as a grand success—not a scenic getting up and execution merely—but as a national and political advance. The celebration met with some opposition on the part of the clergy and the religious part of the community, and a skirmish of advertisements is being carried on in some journals even now upon the subject, by the Church party and the Rationalists, as they call themselves. One clergyman, giving his name and residence, advertised to the effect that, as his countrymen would, perhaps, be seeking mottoes for their transparencies in the illumination, there was one which he could recommend to them as well suited to the occasion. It was to be found in the Second Book of Moses, chap. xxxii. verse 4, and runs thus:—"These be thy gods, O Israel, which brought thee up out of the land of Egypt." Another clergyman, in Berlin, returned the tickets, which had been sent to him by the authorities, for seats at the ceremony of laying the stone of the Schiller statue, with the remark that he could not make use of them because it did not become him to take part in a ceremony in honour of a man who had prostituted his fine talents to sing the heathen deities of ancient Greece, and who could compose such a song as that "*An die Fremde*."

The Prince Regent has announced his resolution to offer a prize of 1,000 thalers and a gold medal of the value of 100 thalers for the best dramatic work that shall appear within the space of three years. This is to honour the memory of the great poet, Schiller.

The address of the Hessian Chambers, rejected by the Elector, contained nothing more than the prayer that their sovereign would be graciously pleased to respect the last wishes of the late Elector—the grantee of the Constitution of 1831—by restoring to them in full that Constitution, and thereby acquire the gratitude of his people and their posterity.

The London *Punch*, the father, by the way, of a numerous family in this country, is once more permitted to circulate in Prussia; it was prohibited in 1855 because of a caricature of the King, who was represented drunk with an empty bottle of Champagne in his hand. The Prussian authorities have decided that, in future, booksellers can lose their licence on account of Press-offences as they are termed, only when condemned by the legal tribunals. Hitherto the withdrawal of a bookseller's licence, depended solely upon the will of the police authorities. We hear a good deal of the advances made by the Prussians in civil liberty, but almost every day we read of police measures which have little in common with the necessary precautions of the police in England, which Prussia pretends to imitate. A student was lately ordered by the police to leave Berlin because he had, in a confectioner's shop, expressed a condemnatory opinion of the act of the Finance Minister regarding the appointment of Jew judges.—A Pole, named Mapinski, has been condemned, in Berlin, to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, for propagating revolutionary doctrines in Posen.

A commercial treaty has just been concluded between the three Hanse towns, Bremen, Hamburg and Lübeck, and the Sultan of Zanzibar, one of the Cobras Islands, situated on the African coast of Zanguebar. The treaty is drawn up in English, German and Arabic.

A Dantzic journal states that a foreign Champagne firm has sent a quantity of Champagne to one of the officers of the Prussian Japan Expedition, with the condition that he is to drink at least six bottles with the Japanese officials or great men, and to ascertain how they like the beverage, and to bring a couple of bottles back, to enable the firm to judge how the Champagne will bear so long a voyage and different climates.

The German journals contain nothing but accounts from different towns of the celebration, the one vying with the other in the splendour of the description.

INDIA, AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

CRIME IN THE PUNJAB.

In a late number of the *Lahore Chronicle* is an interesting article upon this (in Europe) comparatively unknown topic. The crime of Thuggee, and the extensive organisation by which it was carried on are now matters of history; and, thanks to the energy of British officials, it of course has been removed from the soil of Queen Victoria's Indian dominion. So little is known in England of the condition and habits of life of the greater part of our fellow subjects in India, that we think it unnecessary to apologise for quoting *in extenso* the following particulars, which lift the veil from a source of mischief nearly as potent as the worship of the bloodthirsty goddess of the Thugs.

"A subject of very considerable importance is at present, we believe, engaging the attention of the authorities. It is nothing more nor less than a scheme for the Reclamation of the Criminal Classes in the Punjab. The matter has been mooted by the Deputy-commissioner of Sealkote, Mr. E. A. Prinsep. Our readers are doubtless aware of the existence in this province of criminal races, confederated gangs and guilds. There are first (in the Sealkote district) the "Selaria Rajpoots," near and about Zufferwal, of whom there are no less than seven regular gangs, each having its separate sphere of action, line of business, receiver, and branch agencies, having partnerships in the Bar tract and across the Jummoo frontier, which, from its vicinity, forms a ready refuge and convenient market. Lumberdars and Chowdrees of even healthy looking villages give a helping hand, if they do not actually participate in the spoil. Places of rendezvous are pointed out near the banks of nullahs, in burial grounds, and road-side "Diarahs." There are said to be even two or three villages of which every inhabitant is a known thief, and every woman experienced in the trade.

"Then there are the Sansees, Chooras, and Pukkeewars. The first two of these are found in every district. The Sansees are sheltered in houses assigned to them in villages, where they take one or two acres of land to cultivate, merely as a blind. They fee the Chowkeydars and headmen per month, according to a fixed rate. When hotly pursued they make off four or five miles in any direction, and are sure to find friends ready to take them in and feed them. If let off, and security is wanted, the Lumberdar is only too ready to give it, for the price of security is regulated by a well-known tariff, and thirty rupees are immediately paid down. If hunted down at last, and the Sansee is sent off to jail, the whole brotherhood, or the particular guild, are in honour bound to provide for his wife and children during the entire period he has to remain in confinement.

"The Chooras are a less ugly brotherhood, the majority of them being driven to theft and burglary by their poverty.

"The Pukkeewars, however, do things on a grand scale. They are a regular guild—highway robberies or heinous burglaries, where a large haul is expected, is their peculiar line of business. They steadily avoid living in one village, preferring scattered residences, with a view to secure concealment and escape.

"To bring these lawless bands to order, though highly desirable, is a matter of considerable difficulty. The police have been tried and found wanting. Mr. Prinsep proposes two measures. First, that the landholders should be made responsible for the residence, conduct, and movement of these representatives of a social nuisance. And secondly, that all such vagrants and recorded thieves who belong to a known criminal race, when let loose from jail after the expiration of their term of imprisonment, should not only be systematically registered, but brought and located on fixed unoccupied tracts of land, such as unowned villages and rukhs or nuzzool land. Mr. Prinsep proposes to give them the land free of rent, subject, however, to the following conditions:—

"1st. Each family building a residence for itself.
"2nd. Cultivation of areas of fixed quantity.
"3rd. Liability to work upon the roads, or do coolies' duty when called upon by Government, subject to receiving wages for the day according to village rates.

"4th. Attendance of their male children at a school to be formed in each such village.

"It is quite clear that provision of this kind would be of more real advantage to society at large

to Government, and the culprits themselves, than the system now pursued, by which these men are prosecuted as Budmashes, and thrown again and again into jail. If the causes of theft be removed, it is natural to suppose that the thefts themselves will not occur. As poverty is in reality the spur by which these unhappy men are driven to crime, so by this scheme they have land and labour given them from which they can produce a livelihood—whilst they will be housed, registered, and watched at the same time.

"It is to be hoped, then, that this principle of substituting correctional farms in place of the old system of disposing of vagrants, will be sanctioned. In the measures contemplated we see great hope of effecting a very desirable reform by the removal of a public nuisance. Hitherto our course has been altogether wrong. Instead of removing the inducement and opportunities for committing crime, we have quietly waited until crime has been actually committed; and then, too, if it be a theft or a burglary, deferred investigation until the required party prosecute.

INDIA AS A COLONY.

MANY people at home have singular ideas and forebodings in connexion with the present state of British India, and even the members of the Colonisation Committee have set no very high estimate on India as a field for European skill and enterprise. In one quarter the complaint is that our territory is too wide, that we are unable to provide for the protection of our own districts; in another that the climate is quite unbearable for Europeans; in a third that India is too poor a country to bear for any long period the expenses of its present defence; and that the means of communication between towns and villages are of the most wretched kind. All these complaints, have, perhaps, some foundation more or less solid; but on the other hand there are new and countervailing circumstances, which, by a curious perverseness, are seldom adverted to. The climate is generally believed to be uniform throughout India, whereas every district between the Himalayan Snows and Cape Comorin may be said to have a climate of its own. India would not be intolerable to Europeans if access to the cooler regions were attended with less difficulties than at present. A railway from Calcutta to Simla, and from Bombay to Agra, with daily trains from each end performing the journey, would enable us to exchange a tropical for an English climate within a couple of days. With such means of transport in full vigour, the English residents in India would cease to be an encampment, and might become colonists. The cost of Indian armies and government is also largely attributed to the same evil of want of rapid means of transit. The wealth of a province is always in process of waste at our leading depots, because it is needful at those places to have at all times an accumulation of munitions and stores equal to the consumption of months, and to the supply of a large circum-jacent district.

How far the effect of residence in India is deleterious to the European constitution we shall not pretend to say; but we believe a great deal more blame is thrown on the climate than it deserves. Dr. Ralph Moore, who was examined by the Colonisation Committee, stated that "a man from the north, with a blue eye, fair hair, of sanguineous temperament, and of temperate habits, will stand the climate of India remarkably well; and, in fact, many delicate men, who cannot get on in this country, luxuriate and live in India." One's diet and manner of living are the real sources of danger to health in this country.

Considering that India is only one-sixth of the distance, reckoned in time, which it was from the contemporaries of Clive and Hastings, and that she is more conveniently situated with respect to England than the Saxon colonies stretching from the Cape of Good Hope to New Zealand in the one direction, and to the free ports of China in the other, she will ever hold a more important commercial position than they. She is now outflanked, as it were, by the English settlements in South Africa and in Australia. Nothing can be more certain than that the English colonies in Australia and the commerce with those colonies have given to England a firmer hold on India than she ever had before. When our railways shall be completed, valetudinarious from Bengal and Madras will seek in the bracing air of the Himalayas the renovated air they have hitherto sought in England, and sometimes at Auckland and Sydney; and Cape Town will cease to become a sanitarium station from Bombay.

Our colonies are of course of great use to us; no small part of the cavalry of the late East India Company was mounted on sturdy long-tailed horses depastured in New South Wales. But more important still—the fleet of seven or eight hundred ships which annually sail from England with emigrants find it profitable to come home through the Indian seas, and

to call at Calcutta for a return cargo. Cost of conveyance has long been a greater bar to the development of Indian commerce than the cost of production. These emigrant vessels, we believe, help in a most powerful manner to remove this difficulty, and the result has lately been that the sugars of Benares and Tirhoot have competed vigorously in the English market with the produce of the West India plantations, notwithstanding that Jamaica is only half as distant as the valley of the Ganges and the cultivated plains of the Deccan.

India may not be quite suited for colonists from the labouring classes, but it has not the less a high value, compared with the other colonies. There is now a pretty general belief that an increase of the European population will be an advantage to the country. Wherever European capitalists have gone, they have benefitted the people and the country.—*Bombay Gazette.*

FACTS AND SCRAPS.

The *Montreal Pilot* says:—"We have it on authority that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Colonial Secretary, and other distinguished personages, will visit Canada at the end of May or the beginning of June next. The formal opening of the Victoria Bridge will then take place."

A letter from Paris says:—"On Friday the Emperor went out shooting with Prince Metternich. His Majesty brought down 150 birds, &c. The Prince, no doubt to maintain the family reputation for diplomacy, modestly contented himself with 130."

A worthy keelman, formerly living at Paradise, near Scotswood, was once under examination at the assizes, when he was asked if he knew Mr. —? "No," he replied, "but aw kend his faithur." "When was that?" "Before the flood." "Now, my man," inquired the learned counsel (who knew nothing of the flood of 1771, and thought to be down upon the witness), "where did you live then?" "In Paradise, tibby sure!" A roar of laughter completed the amazement and discomfort of horsehair.

The seat of Jøgersprus, to which the King of Denmark has just gone from Copenhagen, is the property of the Countess Danner, his mistress. His Majesty intends to pass there the early part of the winter.

Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde went to Compiègne on the 16th, the Feast of St. Eugénie.

The Count de Paris and his suite arrived at Ostend on Saturday, and left by an express train for Brussels.

The marriage of Lady Cecelia Gordon Lennox, sixth daughter of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., P.C., and Lord Bingham, eldest son of the Earl of Lucan, has been solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

Lord Palmerston will entertain the Cabinet Ministers at dinner this day.

The *Staatsanzeiger* says that the health of the King of Prussia has improved lately, and he is now able to make short excursions in a carriage.

The Queen has granted to Count Alexander John Joseph Teleki, a naturalised subject of her Majesty, and to Jane Frances, his wife, only daughter and heir of Henry, Lord Langdale, deceased, that they may respectively take upon themselves, and henceforth use the name of Harley only in lieu of that of Teleki, and also respectively bear the arms of Harley only.

On Saturday morning the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, attended the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, in his robes of office, and took the oath according to usual custom, before the Barons of the Court, on his appointment to that office.

Mr. Seward late Governor of the state of New York, is now at Turin, and has been presented to the King. As he is unacquainted with French or Italian, a dragoman was sought for amongst the Piedmontese conversant with English, etiquette not allowing of a foreigner in that capacity. General Solaroli was entrusted with the duty.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* announces the arrival of Schamyl at Kalouga, the town selected for his residence. He was attended by his son and three murides, and alighted at the principal hotel of the place. The next day he paid a visit to the governor, and afterwards went to see the house intended for him. He was particularly struck by the black marble busts of two Greek philosophers in one of the rooms, and after many questions respecting the persons they represented, he requested to have them removed, as his wives would be frightened at the dark faces. He expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the house and locality in which it was situated.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ROYAL OPERA, DRURY LANE.—The revival of Flowtow's comic opera of "Martha" was so admirable a success that had not grave November filed a peremptory injunction against both singers and audiences on Monday night, we might have anticipated its frequent repetition. The great talent, dramatic as well as vocal, of Madlle. Titiens has been so thoroughly demonstrated by her charming impersonation of Verdi's *Leonora* and Donizetti's *Lucretia Borgia* that there was hardly room for doubt that she would charm in the elegant rôle of "Martha," though there were connoisseurs of no mean discernment who apprehended that one so versed in the delineation of passion, and in the delivery of powerfully sentimental music, would not easily descend to the slight though sparkling and graceful strains allotted to the *Lady Henrietta*. But the versatility of this great lyric artist has enabled her fairly to inscribe this character upon the roll of her triumphs. The "Vergin Rosa" (The Last Rose of Summer), which may not inaptly be termed the backbone of the opera, was received, as it deserved, in the second act, with enthusiasm, and in the fourth, where the situation admitted of her giving it in English, with unqualified rapture. In the spinning quartette, again, a piece requiring closeness of singing and no less refinement of tone, Madlle. Titiens was no less conspicuous, though we must admit that she received every due assistance from the other principals. Among these we must first name Giuglini, the *Lionello*, whose intense feeling in "M'appari tutt' amor," truly carried the audience away, and who displayed through the opera as much histrionic power as natural beauty of voice and mechanical excellence in its management. Signor Vialletti made the best *Plunket* we have had the fortune to see or hear, bringing sufficient comicality to bear in aid of an excellent voice. The beer song, which in some hands is but flat and colourless, he gave with so much unction, yet taste, as to secure a genuine *encore*. The quartet is complete when we have noticed Madame Borchardt, an accomplished and vivacious actress, and a singer of high ability, the addition of whom to the strong combination already named, gave a degree of perfection to the *ensemble* of which neither the composer nor the public have before had the advantage on our stage. We were no less gratified to observe very full houses on both Friday and Saturday, than to find that the season came to a somewhat abrupt close in the early part of the present week.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—None more warmly than ourselves—for they are true cases in the desert of compulsory pleasure-seeking wherein we wander—welcome the resumption of the Monday Popular Concerts. A spring season, of nearly six months' duration, sufficed to prove to the directors that their loyal observance of an admirable programme was appreciated by a large and influential circle of musical amateurs, and we are glad, moreover, to learn was not unremunerative. That this well-merited success may be now followed up, we can have little doubt, seeing that the same cultivated taste has been at work to construct the schemes of the entertainments, and that the first concert on Monday last showed the direction of undiminished zeal towards its realisation. Last Monday's programme shall here be cited as a specimen—and, we are bold to say, its promise will be fulfilled—of the quality of those to come. It ran as follows:—

PART I.

Quartet: B flat major (Op. 18, Beethoven). Messrs. Salton, Ries, Schreurs and Plattl.
Song: (Mendelssohn) "Es weiss and rith," &c. Herr Reichardt.
Pianoforte Sonata, in A major (Beethoven). Mr. Charles Halle.
Aria (violin obligato), "Non tener amato bene" (Mozart). Madame Lemmens-Sherington.
Duo: "Mira la blanca luna" (Rossini). Madame Lemmens-Sherington, Herr Reichardt.

PART II.

Quartet, E minor (Op. 59, Beethoven), for two violins, viola and violoncello. Messrs. Wieniawski, Ries, Schreurs and Plattl.
Song: "Ah, why do we love?" (Macfarren). Madame Lemmens-Sherington.
Serenade: "L'aise s'en va m'enq Lieder" (Schubert). Herr Reichardt.
Duet: "Fidest Malden" (Spohr). Madame Lemmens-Sherington, Herr Reichardt.
Sonata, in G major (Op. 30, Beethoven), for piano and violin. Messrs. Charles Halle and Wieniawski.

Of the instrumentalists above mentioned we have

so often and so highly spoken in these columns that to repeat mere variations of the old song, that the fiery execution of Wieniawski, the artistic intelligence of Piatti, and their *confreres*, would weary the reader's patience. The fame of the Lobkowitz and Rasomowski quartets has, thanks to such players as those engaged by the directors of these concerts, and the appreciation of the press, now been disseminated through England. We can but add that the prevalent reports of the musical delight to be here experienced are by no means exaggerated. It is, of course, not given to many to understand, as pretend the abstruser German critics and their English imitators, the unintelligible, and to fathom the bottomless. The man of sense pities as he smiles at the "interpretations" or programmes of musical pieces composed by fitful dreamers, with little other purpose, and certainly no other end, than to furnish field for the display of instrumental perfection and refined taste. But all who seek these elegant *soirees* with no unreasonable expectations will, ere they leave, acknowledge a deeper sense of the power of sound, the sensual effect of music, and a closer acquaintance with the perfection to which musical culture, superadded to fine taste, will bring the ear and touch of the executant. Herr Reichardt sang in his own best style, and with that deep sentiment they demand, the songs allotted to him. Madame Lemmens was particularly successful in the air from Mr. Macfarren's comic Quixote; and last, not least, the unaffected Hallé enjoyed that marked appreciation and applause which all pianoforte players of merit may count upon, and which is never more spontaneously decreed than to himself. The performance on Monday evening next will comprise the celebrated Kreutzer Sonata of Beethoven, and a miscellaneous selection of vocal music, the same artists being engaged in both departments.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—The only novelty this week is a revival of Mr. Dance's adaptation of "A Wonderful Woman," a very choice little comedy, originally produced (in England) at the Lyceum Theatre. Mr. A. Harris made his *debut* before this audience (at least, having appeared as manager only, heretofore) in the part of the *Marquis of Frontignac*, and played the light-hearted, extravagant, but sensitive and honourable young nobleman with much spirit, vivacity, and feeling. Miss C. Leclercq played the Marchioness, charmingly, and Mr. F. Mathews was a capital *Crepin*, the cobbler.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—A sprightly trifle, entitled—captivatingly enough for the ladies—"The Swan and Edgar"—has found its way on to these boards, from the joint study of Messrs. Sutherland Edwards and C. Kenney, who, we believe, are entitled to the merit of having elaborated it from their own heads instead of, as customary, from the more easily-squeezed one of a French author. It is, altogether, a very pleasing specimen, as would say the world-renowned firm in Regent-street (who, we are pleased to announce, have not filed an injunction against the title), of British manufacture; genuine and sound in warp and woof, not grand and gaudy before, and worthless behind. The Swan of the piece, otherwise the fairy *Cygnette*, is Miss Lydia Thompson; Miss Clara St. Casse is the *Edgar*. A bold and burly *Baron Tchaffenhumb* is unctuously enacted by Mr. Barrett, whose business is to thwart the loves of the lovelorn *Will* and her mortal swain. Of the ladies who take these characters the former does all that may become a ballerina of ambition and promise, and the latter all that the most sanguine well-wisher of such an interesting vocalist could demand. The parodies, got up after the fashion of the day, by the witty authors, and sung by the latter lady, are prettily chosen, neatly executed, and much applauded, while sundry *pas de fascination* by the graceful Lydia are seductive enough to catch the heart of many a young, and perchance, too, old sybaris. It were regrettable, if the season's success—so creditable to the good taste, sound judgment, and hard work of Messrs. Chatterton & Willott, the lessees—were to be jeopardised by the recurrent indisposition of Mr. Leigh Murray, who was unfortunately unable to perform his part in "London Pride" on Wednesday evening; but we are glad, as we were prepared, to hear that arrangements are not impossible for filling the void thus occasioned.

SUSSEX HALL.—On Tuesday a lecture on the writings and genius of Eliza Cook, interspersed with select readings from the works of the poetess, was given by Mrs. H. Thomas. The lecturer gave a fair but eulogistic summary of the qualities of this favourite song writer, and read "The Old Clock," "The Dying Old Man to his Young Wife," and several other pieces with great feeling and effect. She also gave several anecdotes of Miss Cook, which told well with the audience; and altogether we may say that we have seldom heard a lecture of the kind more judiciously arranged, and more pleasantly recited.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.

The Public are respectfully informed that the present popular Operas cannot be repeated after Dec. 24th, consequent on the production of the Christmas Pantomime.

Monday, Nov. 21st, Friday, 25th, **TROVATORE.** Mr. Santley, Misses Parepa and Pilling.

Tuesday, 22nd, Wednesday, 23rd, Thursday, 24th, and Saturday, 26th, **DINORAH.** Messrs. W. Harrison, Santley, H. Corri, St. Albyn, Misses Pilling and Parepa, Miss Louisa Pyne.

Conductor, Alfred Mellon.

Ballet—**LA FIANCEE**—every evening. Mdles. Lequin, Pasquale, Pierron, Clara Morgan, Mons. Vandriss, Messrs. W. H. Payne, H. Payne, S. Payne.

Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

Prices of Admission.—Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, £4 4s.; £3 3s.; £2 12s. 6d.; £1 5s.; £1 1s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s. No charge for Booking. Commence at 8.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY NOVEMBER 20th.

MONDAY—Open at Nine.

TUESDAY TO FRIDAY—Open at Ten.

The SHOW of CANARIES and British and Foreign CAGE BIRDS will be continued on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Admission, One Shilling; Children under 12, Sixpence.

SATURDAY—Open at Ten. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children under 12, One Shilling. Season tickets free.

NOTE—The Chrysanthemums arranged in the Centre Transept and Nave, form a beautiful show of these favourite flowers. The enlarged Tropical Department, enriched by hundreds of singing and other birds, presents a delightful promenade.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

NOTICE.—On WEDNESDAY, November 23rd, there will be NO PERFORMANCE at this theatre, in consequence of the Haymarket company being required at Windsor Castle, by command of her Majesty.

On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, to commence at 7, with the Ballet of **HALLOWE'EN**, by the Leclercqs.

After which, at half-past 7, **THE BACHELOR OF ARTS.** Jasper (his original character), Mr. Charles Mathews.

With the new Comedietta, written by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled, **THE LATE LAMENTED.** Characters by Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Clark, Miss Reynolds, and Mrs. Charles Mathews.

Concluding with **MY WIFE'S DAUGHTER.** Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Howe, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam, Miss L. Leclercq, Miss E. Weekes, &c.

On Saturday will be revived Mr. Centlesse's Comedy of **A BOLD STROKE FOR A WIFE.** Colonel Peignwell, Mr. Charles Mathews.

Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

THEATRE ROYAL, OLYMPIC.

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

On Monday, and during the week, Wednesday excepted, when the Theatre WILL BE CLOSED in consequence of Mr. Robson, Mrs. Stirling, Mr. E. Cooke, Miss Hughes, &c., having the honour of appearing at Windsor Castle, will be performed the favourite Comedietta, **LADIES BEWARE.** Characters by Messrs. W. Gordon, G. Cooke, Miss Wyndham, Mrs. Stephens, and Mrs. W. S. Emden.

After which the new Comedietta, from Le Moulin a Paroles, entitled **THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.** Characters by Messrs. H. Wigan, W. Gordon, H. Rivers, Miss Cottrell, and Mrs. Stirling.

To be followed by the Classic Extravaganza of **MEDEA.** Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, Addison, Messrs. Wyndham, Hughes, Stephens, and Cottrell.

To conclude with **A DOUBTFUL VICTORY.** Messrs. G. Vining, W. Gordon, Franks, Mrs. Stirling, and Miss Hughes.

Doors open at 7, commence at half-past 7.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.

Lessee, Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON.

Nearest Theatre to Chelsea, Piccadilly and Westminster, the Park being open to carriages and foot-passengers all hours of the night.

On Monday, and during the week, **LONDON PRIDE.**

After which **THE SWAN AND EDGAR; OR, THE FAIRY LAKE.**

After which, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, **A DEAD SHOT.**

On Thursday and Friday **THE THREE WINTER-BOTTOMS.**

On Saturday will be produced a New Comedietta, entitled the **CHATTERBOX.**

Reduced Prices—Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. commence at 7. Box-office open from 11 to 5 daily.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. A. HARRIS.

Monday and Tuesday the performances will commence with the favorite petite Comedy of **THE WONDERFUL WOMAN.** Messrs. A. Harris, Shore, Frank Matthews, Miss R. Leclercq, and Miss Charlotte Leclercq.

After which, the successful New Farce (by Thomas J. Williams), entitled, **NURSEY CHICKWICK.** Messrs. H. Widdicombe, Meadows, H. Baker, Miss Louise Kueley and Mrs. Weston.

To conclude with the picturesque Drama, **THE MASTER PASSION; OR, THE OUTLAWS OF THE ADRIATIC.** Messrs. Ryder, G. Melville, Graham, Gordon, Miss Charlotte Leclercq, and Mrs. Charles Young.

On Wednesday a new petite Comedy, entitled **GOSSIP.**

THEATRE ROYAL LYCEUM.

Sole Lessee and Directress, Madame Celeste.

The public is respectfully informed, this Theatre will open for the Winter Season, on Monday, 28th November, with a New Drama Fantastique, written by a Popular Author, entitled—

PARIS AND PLEASURE; OR, HOME AND HAPPINESS.

Full Particulars will be duly announced.

Postscript.

"THE LEADER" OFFICE, Friday Evening, Nov. 18th.

FRANCE.

A NOTE appears in the *Moniteur* of this day (Friday) stating that several journals, from improper motives, enumerate daily the pastoral circulars of the bishops, in order to represent the French episcopacy as a body filled with mistrust towards the Government. These papers endeavour to give publicity to all those circulars, notwithstanding they express entire confidence in the intentions of the Emperor towards his Holiness the Pope.

THE REGENCY OF CENTRAL ITALY.

The States of Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, have tendered their thanks to the Prince de Carignan for the naming of a substitute whom his Royal Highness recommended to their several deputations, and they inform the Prince that they accept with gratitude the Regency of the Chevalier Buoncompagni.

The *Palmontese Gazette* publishes a letter addressed by the Prince de Carignan to Chevalier Buoncompagni, which says:—

"I have pointed you out as worthy of being entrusted with the noble charge of proceeding to Central Italy, and governing those provinces which, by their votes, have declared their desire for a strong constitutional and Italian kingdom, and have since voted my regency. The people of Central Italy have given such proofs of wisdom, firmness, and temperance, as to deserve the esteem of the civilised world. Now, I am convinced they will understand the necessity of persevering in the same calm and orderly course, especially at present, on the eve of a Congress, in which the fate of Italy is to be discussed; and his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel, strengthened by the rights conferred upon him, will efficaciously support their wishes. The repeated assurances of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, to the effect that there is to be no intervention in Central Italy, are another motive of great confidence. If reasons of good policy induced his Majesty after the Peace of Villafranca to recall his emissaries and abstain from any action whatever in Central Italy, it does not follow that his Government should refuse to perform acts dictated by a friendly feeling which recent events have strengthened still more. Your mission is very simple and clear, its object being to give greater unity to the political and military direction of those provinces. The concentration of powers will render each of them stronger, both as regards itself and as regards Europe. Their military organisation will be more easily completed under your sole administration, under a single command, and with a single army. This army, strong in number and discipline, ready to display its valour should the country demand it, must, however, be neither aggressive nor provocative.

"I am convinced that the populations will continue to maintain public order inviolably, which will be a very strong argument in the eyes of the Congress, in favour of the recognition of their rights. I am convinced that the government of his Majesty will never permit anarchy to convulse those Italian provinces, which, after having sent their sons to fight in the ranks of the army, have solemnly declared their wish to be annexed to his States, a wish which his Majesty has graciously consented to."

THE JEWS IN AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter says:—It is stated positively that an autograph letter of the Emperor will be published in a few days, which will annul all the restrictions imposed since 1851 on the Jews in Austria, and enable them to again be the possessors of landed property.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The semi-official *Correspondencia*, of Madrid, says:—"The *London Gazette*, in the publication of documents relative to the question of Morocco, has omitted a very important one—that in which the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain declares that though Spain does not intend to occupy permanently any point likely to give her dangerous supremacy in the navigation of the Mediterranean, she considers herself perfectly free to act as she may think fit in the rest of the empire of Morocco."

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, NOVEMBER 19, 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 WAKEFIELD INQUIRY.

THE revelations of the Wakefield Election Commission confirm—if any confirmation were needed—the belief that, if the ordinary principles of jurisprudence were applied to parliamentary bribery, it would not be difficult to obtain convictions of the principal offenders, and they moreover afford additional proof of the necessity for requiring a bribery oath or declaration from every member of Parliament. Mr. Charlesworth, the late candidate at Wakefield, is by no means an exceptional person, and his conduct only differs in degree from the prevailing custom of our so-called representatives of the people. At a dinner-party, just before the election, he cautioned his friends against bribery; and his cousin, who relates the incident, says, "it was about that time he gave me the bond." No process could be more simple—he delivered himself of his morality first and of his money afterwards. Candidate Charlesworth having thus furnished Cousin Charlesworth with the means of corruption, the latter hands it over to Mr. Fernandes, "in a small room in the Stafford Arms. No other person was present when it was paid, and he never received from Mr. Fernandes any statement of the manner in which it was expended." Cousin Charlesworth kept no accounts of his electioneering disbursements, but he remembered most of them; and confessed that he gave Mr. Brear £1,400, and "of course he knew what the money was required for."

Now it is a positive disgrace to our jurisprudence that it should be safe for hundreds of persons to behave at every general election just like the two Charlesworths and their friend, Mr. Fernandes. There is not one case in a hundred in which bribery takes place without the consent of the party who is to profit by it, and it is perfectly absurd to suppose that any candidate hands over a large sum of money to persons who are not to account for it without being perfectly well aware of the purposes to which it will be applied. When some low wretch is indicted for receiving stolen goods, our law courts do not admit frivolous excuses, but are satisfied with evidence which proves that the accused must have known the articles to be stolen if he had exercised ordinary and reasonable care in the transaction. So far from following this course, House of Commons committees will never, if they can help it, convict a member of bribery; and they not only tolerate but encourage a looseness of conduct that is inconsistent with innocence, and only intended as a cloak for guilt. In fact, election bribery is not regarded among the M.P. class as an offence against their conventional code of honour. They consider it a gentlemanly vice, and do not scruple

to speak of it without any symptom of disapprobation. If it were known that a man obtained other kinds of honour by means so base, his social standing would be lowered; but by buying himself into Parliament he forfeits no one's esteem, and if found out is extremely unlikely to suffer any more unpleasant result than a temporary exclusion from the position he has sought. The M.P. class are not particularly to blame for this state of things, for the general opinion of the public is supremely indifferent to it, and it would be difficult to find a single town in which the majority of the electors would take any trouble to obtain an amelioration. It is not a matter in which the people are inclined to reform the Legislature, or in which the Legislature is inclined to reform itself. Something will no doubt be done next session, but no one is so imaginative as to expect an honestly-devised measure. What the present race of M.P.'s want is to repress the scandal, but preserve the fact. It may be said that they would be better off if bribery were abolished, because they would stand on an equal footing, and with less expense; but this is precisely what they do not wish. Were their claims to rest upon appropriate talent or efficient service, a large proportion of our senators would never again sit in the Palace of Westminster; but by making M.P.-ship purchaseable by profligate expenditure they keep it within their own reach to the exclusion of other and honest men.

It may be urged that, after all, the members by purchase are on the whole not more than most other folks; but even if it be so, there is this special disadvantage to the country, that their conventional code of honour approves of jobbery as well as bribery; and when a man has bought himself into Parliament, he thinks it all right that his party should buy themselves into power—the army promotions, or appointments which purchase the interest of an aristocratic family, being equivalent to the £10 that bought the vote of Tom Styles. It is not true to say that bribery is a vice of English democracy; it is the crime of wealth, not of poverty, and is always kept in countenance by the upper classes of the community. The Church never preaches against it, the lawyers abet it, and the aristocracy and the rich middle class practise it. Were picking pockets so petted and stimulated, there would be robberies without end; and although, looked at from one point of view, the amount of electoral corruption is so great as to be a national disgrace, the fact that with such abundant encouragement it is not greater, speaks volumes in praise of the character of the people.

If those bishops and others who are so scandalised at Sunday excursions upon the railways would devote a portion of their religious indignation against the demoralising traffic in human consciences, which election corruption carries on, they might assist in slaming the Legislature from its evil ways; but upon these practical questions of Christian morality the episcopal voice is dumb. Passing, by a natural transition, from the Church to its opponents, we might ask, what are Mr. Bright and his friends doing? Why do not they devise and introduce a good bill for purifying elections? They must be well aware that the ballot, good as it may be, is by no means all that is required to stop bribery, while against the equally mischievous offence of treating it would offer no security at all. There may be fifteen or twenty members of Parliament whom the Manchester school could lead; and in the present state of parties such a body would be quite sufficient to force the Government to take some steps in the right direction. The country wants something practical from its would-be leaders—it would like to see their wisdom in serviceable measures, and not merely hear of it in occasional orations. The benches of the various Inns of Court might also do something to make elections more respectable, by discouraging the practice of barristers hiring themselves out to make speeches in honor of any candidate belonging to the party they espouse, and willing to pay for their venal praise. Mr. Thomas Serle, a barrister, told the Wakefield Commission that "he was engaged ostensibly to advise upon legal matters, but, really, to defend the party through the press, and to make speeches on Mr. Charlesworth's behalf." As the election went on this gentleman "carefully avoided asking questions, as he suspected he might learn something he

did not want to know." It appears from Mr. Fernandes' statement that he paid Mr. Serle £100—a nice little fee. The employment of barristers for these purposes is very common, but it is an objectionable practice, and one which constituencies should not tolerate. If the candidate is permitted to hire a man to speak for him at an election, the next step should be to let him hire somebody to speak for him in the House—a plan so advantageous to wealthy blockheads, that we wonder it has not been added to the numerous shams which the British Constitution contains.

FRENCH ANIMOSITY.—OUR WINE DUTIES.

If the French be so embittered against us that nothing will satisfy them, as the *Times* has forcibly represented, but a war of mutual extermination, the mere existence of such feelings is a subject of unspeakable importance. The best pens and the best heads now in existence could not be more worthily employed than in allaying, if possible, such rancorous feelings. A war between the two nations would engulf all Europe in its terrible vortex, and be a dire calamity to mankind. The evidence, however, which the *Times* has given of such embittered feelings is very slight. It says that it draws its alarming conclusions from many independent sources, but it mentions none, except the *Revue Independente*, the production of French exiles on our own shores; and it warns its readers not to trust its only authority. At the very time, too, that it is making these sweeping and frightful assertions, two of the best political writers of France, Messrs. Chevalier and Peyrat, are publishing splendid eulogiums on us and our institutions, and expressing no sentiment so forcibly as regret that France is not free like England. If the sentiments of the French were universally as hostile as our contemporary represents them, it would be impossible to exonerate the Government of France—which has a commanding influence—from the charge of exciting this hostility. But the charge against the Government, made by our contemporary, vanishes if the hostile feelings be not uniform and universal; and we have quoted a striking proof that they are neither. Though we cannot accuse the *Times* of a plot, because it has striven to excite alarm, we believe that its own fears have led it grossly to exaggerate, on the authority of parties and politicians defeated by the Emperor, the hostile sentiments of the French towards the people of England.

It is deeply to be regretted that the peace of Europe is not firmly consolidated by the intimate union and friendship between them. Whatever may be the projects of their respective Governments, they form portions of the same great social family and have a common interest. In 1857 (we have not got the detailed accounts for 1858) the French supplied us—including corn and flour of the value of £303,000—with useful commodities worth £11,965,407, and we in return supplied them with similar commodities of our own produce, or brought from other countries, worth £11,326,523. Last year we have reason to believe that the trade was still more extensive, for the worth of the imports from France was £13,911,401. The two people who supply each other's wants to the extent, at least, of £22,000,000 per annum, not including their colonial dependencies, have a common interest, and war would make both bleed at many pores. To refer also to other interests, every day, almost, informs us of some literary novelty, some invention, some discovery, which equally made use of by both people gives them a common command over additional enjoyments. To quote only one example: Photography is now for both a source of much instruction and amusement, and it would be difficult to say whether Frenchmen or Englishmen have most contributed to its success. The railway and the telegraph mutually serve both, and it is impossible to inflict a blow on one but the other will feel it.

Having these material and higher interests in common, if any interest can be higher than that of subsistence, having now been at peace for forty-four years, and the Governments having been closely allied for a considerable part of this period, it excites deep regret that there should exist the smallest foundation for the alarming but much exaggerated statement of the *Times*. Perhaps it may not appear surprising that there should be some

rankling animosity in the French mind, when we remember that the peace of 1815 was for them the annihilation of a great though feverish dream. The overthrow of their military empire was necessary to their welfare and that of Europe—it stood in the way of progress and civilisation; but men rarely know what is for their own good, and their vanity and self-love were not the less wounded by their failure. Their defeat was our success, and we have not magnanimously and continually forgotten it, and helped them to forget it. Some amongst us have continually done all that was in their power to make the French poignantly remember Waterloo, and pine for a return of the military glory, which, however ruinous at home, commanded almost universal admiration. It would have been out of the course of nature for the French—ever desirous of playing the first part in Europe—to see with thorough complacency, our continually expanding empire and increasing power. Of this we have never ceased to boast, while in the same period they have made only the acquisition of Algeria, and have been a prey to successive revolutions. Compared to England, France, since 1815, has made a slow progress in population, wealth, and power; and though she has herself to blame for this, her comparative want of success is equally irritating. The envy, that “withers at another’s joy,” and “doth merit, like its shade, pursue,” is only the more hurtful because it is base and unjust; and, so far as envy of our great success may have kept alive the prejudices and animosities of ages, we can believe in the prevalence of such feelings amongst the French. To excite the envy and apprehensions of others is one of the inevitable consequences of successful greatness. This is the penalty we pay for our national ambition. From the conduct of our own press, which seldom allows an opportunity of expressing exultation to escape it, we may imagine that the press in France, both when free and restricted, has run with the stream of opinion, and exacerbated all the unpleasant and angry feelings arising from the contrast between the progress of the two empires. We admit the existence of certain hostile political feelings in the French, for which we have endeavoured to account, but the probable cause of them should inculcate in us a moderation and forbearance we have not always shown.

The two people profess different forms of Christianity, and we are much too zealous for our own form to be surprised at the zeal of the French for the success or the predominance of Roman Catholicism. If there be amongst us greater toleration than amongst them, in neither country have the religious leaders of the people done anything to lessen the dislike they mutually entertain for the creeds of one another. The difference between the two peoples on this subject is well known, and it is to be regretted that heated partisans amongst both have kept alive unpleasant contentions between Protestants and Catholics. If we look to the union of the peoples by the bonds of common interest, rather than to the alliance between the two Governments, to preserve the peace of the world, we shall deplore all religious contentions as equally injurious to both.

One of the celebrated writers who has taken the part of England in the French press, has justly said that the French have equality and the English political liberty, and he patriotically wished that his countrymen had our advantage. Amongst us there are undoubtedly some who, instead of wishing for our people the equality of the French, dread any and every approach to it. They are sensible that democracy has, in latter times, obtained some considerable political successes. Even in submitting to the necessity of doing scant justice to the humble classes of England, they have been galled by their increasing power. If there be a plot, it is what our neighbours call *soud*, the unwavering result of an innate fear of the democracy which induces Conservatives of every hue now to deny it a further extension of liberty. Their ever-renewed arrogance, strengthened apparently by a newly-armed host, from which the democracy is virtually excluded, is displayed towards the multitude here as well as against the French, and they continually attack both equality and liberty. A numerous class amongst us continually strengthens the prejudices of the democratic French against those whom they call the aristocratic English.

There is yet another point on which we are not

free from blame; and it is useful to know our faults, for no nation ever suffers in consequence, exclusively, of the conduct of another. It ever prospers or decays from its own acts—its virtues or its vices—and, as we suffer very much from taxation to pay for defence, on account of the presumed animosity of the French, we ought to know all the parts of our own conduct which may have contributed to their exasperation. For some time we have professed free-trade principles, and have legislated in that direction. Now, it may not have been intended to affront or injure the French, but it is a fact, that their chief products for exports—wine and brandy—are amongst the few articles which have not been included in the general reduction of our Customs Duties. With the exception of timber, which is partly the produce of our own colonies, and the duties on which have been reduced, there is no important article imported which has not benefited by our free-trade doctrines, except the wines and brandies of France. They are still subject to exorbitant, and wine to discriminating, duties—contrary to the principles of free trade. We have, therefore, made an exception to our own vaunted doctrines, which to the French may appear intended to injure them. At least we have not done what we ought, in the direction of free trade, to conciliate the wine growers of France and unite their interest more closely with our own.

Now, the total net produce of the duties on wine and brandy in 1858 was £2,615,000, equal to about one-third of the annual expenditure on civil services, which are in nowise essential to the public safety. Many of them are of very doubtful utility. Even the *Economist*, which, in utter contradiction to its name and the doctrines which obtained it a share of the public confidence, has become an advocate of wasteful expenditure, admits that many of the expenses under this head might be spared. Since 1844 the charges for civil services have increased from £6,190,944 to £9,085,636 in 1858. Surely it would have been a wiser policy in that period to have largely reduced, if not abolished, the duties on wines and brandies, which might have cemented the union of the French with us, and made them believe us sincere in our free-trade professions, though we should have been unable to gratify the numerous schemers whose philanthropic projects have swollen, to an enormous extent, this species of expenditure. The vast folly, however, which has continued the estrangement of our neighbours, and multiplied here a brood of meddlers, cannot be undone. It is not given to man to alter the consequences of his actions, or avoid suffering from the wrong which he does. We have effectually—if the *Times* be even approximately correct—helped to excite a fearful condition of mind in 36,000,000 of our fellow creatures, and we cannot too soon bethink ourselves of the means by which this mental condition may be meliorated. For the want of discretion in public writer, and religious zealots, there is no possible cure but a knowledge of the mighty evils, which they have undoubtedly helped to produce. For the past consequences of the sad deviation from principle, of which a boasting free-trade Government has for several years been guilty, there is no remedy, but we may insist that this wrong shall not be continued. Humanity and political economy now demand the abrogation of the duties on French wines and spirits. We are aware of the frightful images of loss of revenue and increased drunkenness which imagination will conjure up to oppose such a proposition. But if we admit them all, we add that they are as dust in the balance, compared to the real and enormous evils of the continued hostile feelings of the two people, which the abrogation of the duties would contribute much to allay.

THE ITALIAN REGENCY AND FRANCE.

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction in England with the French Government for having opposed the acceptance of the Regency of Central Italy by Prince Carignan, or M. Buoncompagni, but there cannot be any excuse for the tone of alarm and hostility to France which many writers and speakers manifest. At Zurich Louis Napoleon demanded more from Austria than she was led to expect from the Villa Franca preliminaries, and this is felt so strongly at Vienna that discontent is loudly expressed, and there are not wanting advisers who would impel

Francis Joseph to try another passage of arms rather than consent to the Italianisation of Mantua and Peschiera and other elements of the French Imperial programme. It is perfectly clear, therefore that Louis Napoleon has not sacrificed the Italians in order to procure the friendship of the House of Hapsburg, and that he is not taking a course calculated to obtain that result. In the next place, he adheres to the scheme of a Congress—which Austria detests—although he is distinctly informed that England will advocate the full right of the Italians to choose their own Government and settle their own affairs. It will also be observed that in advising Sardinia to have nothing to do with the Regency he is merely acting up to the letter of the Zurich arrangements, and that he abstains from any threat or hostile demonstration when his advice is rejected. We may be assured that if Austria saw any chance of inducing France to compel the Italians not to overstep the conditions provided by the late peace she would not manifest the irritation and discontent that characterise her proceedings, nor would she complain that the cession of Lombardy has failed to purchase the advantages upon which her sovereign reckoned.

Why the Emperor of France moves in a curvilinear way instead of in a straight line, will be an interesting question for some future historian of these times. It may be partly from character, and partly from difficulties, which Englishmen living under such different circumstances can scarcely understand; but a little investigation will show that he is further from an intimate alliance with Austria than when he had a private confabulation with her wrong-headed and incurable master, and it may be doubted whether any peace would have been made if he had been able and willing to explain to Francis Joseph the demands he would make, and the attitude he would assume in November, 1859. We are far from praising the bewilderment that French policy occasions, and believe more straightforwardness would be beneficial to all parties; but we wish to guard against needless suspicions and unfriendly assumptions, which the state of affairs do not oblige us to entertain. The King of Sardinia has virtually accepted the proffered sovereignty of Central Italy, by nominating, through his cousin, a regent to act in his name, and by assurances that if the people trust him he will not desert their cause. If this step elicits from France no more than the conventional expressions of regret, to which we are now well accustomed, we shall be entitled to believe that the disapproval is only skin-deep, and kept up from motives of policy, about which we need not care. If Austria enters a Congress, she will—so far as present appearances go—do so without a single friend among the great Powers, for she has just placed herself in strong antagonism to Prussia upon the question of the Hesse Constitution, and Russia is not aiding her German views. There may be, and probably are, matters on which Russia and Prussia are opposed to France; but there is no reason to imagine they will attempt to treat the Italians as Austria desires, and it is most likely they will energetically oppose her adopting any course likely to bring about a renewal of war.

If we do not quite like the conduct of France, we may calm our complaints by looking to the behaviour of some of our own people, who deserve our indignation far more than our hitherto faithful ally. The Irish Papists continue to treat the subjects of the Pope as if they were his chattels, and protest as vehemently as Francis Joseph against their right to liberty and self-rule, while Lord Brougham—who has certainly lived long enough to have grown more generous sentiments—replies to Lord Ellenborough’s letter by deprecating any disturbance of the peace of Europe for the sake of Italy. If 26,000,000 of people are to be enslaved for the preservation of European peace, why not the entire population? But what sort of a peace is it whose preservation demands these monstrous sacrifices of human right? There was a time when Lord Brougham—we beg pardon, Harry Brougham—was more in favour of justice than of peace, but the weight of years and of a coronet have repressed his liberal ardours, and, like the lady before the blazing fire in the snugly carpeted room, he deprecates a disturbance of his tranquillity by those who are hungry and starving outside. The Italians have, since they met with an honest-looking king, deserved well of Europe,

by their abstinence from useless commotion; but Lord Brougham still condemns Sardinia for offering them a better chance of liberty than Mazzinian revolutions could afford. If England will do her duty there is no reason to believe that the general peace of Europe would be imperilled even by another Italian or a Hungarian campaign. We can, without danger to ourselves, make it safe for France to continue supporting Italy until Italy is strong enough to take care of herself, and if we maintain the rights of nations to self-government, we need not grudge to Napoleon III. the honour of overthrowing the wicked work of 1815.

THE ARCHI-DIACONAL REVIVAL.

ARCHDEACONS are a mystery. How, or why they exist at all—what they do, or are expected to do—where they come from, or where they go to, are all mysteries. Theological Dodos, they can be accounted for by no recognised system; and classified under no generic specification. They wear no distinctive dress, occupy no distinctive residence, and perform no distinctive duties. We all know what majesty, stripped of its externals is, but an archdeacon has no externals to strip him of, neither lawn sleeves nor cassock, not even a shovel hat. If, therefore, an archdeacon be a jest, he is still an abnormal jest, a sort of clerical Joe Miller, the point of which has been lost by age. Like the Mayor of Garrat, or the Three Kings of Brentford, an archdeacon is an abstraction, an idea, not an entity. Junius was only the shadow of a name; but an archdeacon is the echo of a sound that has died away.

Thus our feelings of astonishment are not unmingled with apprehension when we learn that the archdeacons of England are alive and stirring. Rip Van Winkles of theology, they have aroused themselves from their life-long slumbers. The course of the archi-diaconal resurrection is obvious enough. If, by any chance, a cargo of antediluvian Methuselahs, escaped from the flood, were to turn up some of these odd days, the first thing we should expect them to do would be to protest against the existence of the rainbow. Exactly in the same way, the resuscitated archdeacons make use of their brief return to existence in order to protest against the abolition of church rates. The Church is in danger, and three-score-and-odd archdeacons have rallied round her rates. In solemn conclave assembled, they have made their protest. They hope, rather than expect, that this protest may be of use; but, having made it, they have discharged their conscience, and are content. Faithful to the traditions of a forgotten existence, they know of no compromise. Walpole and Miall are alike hateful in their eyes. They are for rates, full rates, and nothing but rates. The master hand of the archdeacon of Taunton, that "last of the archdeacons," can, we fancy, be traced in the composition of the protest. If the reasoning is of ordinary clerical calibre, the language is surely of Denison—Denisonian. The protest is contained in four pithy propositions. The language of the first seems to us too irreverent to quote. If ever there was a controversy which was of the earth it is that of church rates, and the less the name of the Deity is dragged into the controversy the better. The argument, however, when deprived of its spiritual terrors, comes simply to this:—Churches are built for the purposes of religion: church rates are used to repair churches; therefore the rate is necessary to the existence of religion. You might argue with equal justice that omnibuses would never run if nobody tipped the driver, or that letters would never be delivered if nobody gave a Christmas-box to the postman. The second proposition is really a stroke of genius. We learn that church-rates are especially the inheritance of the poor. Many a time have we searched in vain through the columns of the *Times* to see if we were not advertised for, as heir to somebody, and now we learn that we, too, have an inheritance. Like Esau, we might have sold it unawares to some designing Jacob. It is true, we never had a sixpence from the church-rate fund. Somehow we must have been defrauded of our rights. Hope deferred has long made us incredulous. If the arch-deacons will only show us a way to enter into our inheritance, why we will out-Denison Denison in our vehemence for church-rates; but, till then, we must really look upon the promise as the advertisement of a clerical "Joseph Ady." We are too old to be caught by

an announcement that we shall "learn something to our advantage." The third proposition is not argumentative, but enunciative. All persons, it is stated, who buy or rent property do so knowing it is subject to church-rates. Nobody disputes the fact. The admission of the fact, however, does not establish the inference that the holders of property have no right to complain. If our archdeacon ever goes on a railroad, which we do not believe, he takes his ticket subject to the risk of accidents, but we doubt whether this consideration would deter him from claiming compensation in case of collision. The fourth proposition contains the remarkable conclusion that, therefore, the legislature is bound, not to repeal, but, on the contrary, to maintain church-rates in full integrity.

Now, if this is all our friends, the extinct archdeacons, have to say, we really think the sooner they go to sleep again the better. We dispute their first statement; we dispute their second; we don't see the force of their third, and we utterly deny their conclusion. Evidently, logic is not their forte. They should think better of it, and go to bed. When they next wake up they will find that church-rates are forgotten and that religion gets on as well, perhaps better, without them. Who knows if by that time the use of arch-deacons may not have been discovered, and the end of their existence made intelligible to themselves? Who knows, indeed! "*Che sara, sara.*"

EDUCATION IN ITALY.

DURING the time occupied in bringing the Zurich Conferences to a close, and pending the European Congress, which report says is to be held at Paris, the Sardinian and Central Italian Governments have been far from idle. The Legations have made vigorous preparations to oppose their return to the Papal authority, and arrangements have been made there, as well as throughout the rest of Central Italy, to carry out the general armament of the country. The Tuscan Assembly has met at Florence, in the famous Palazzo Vecchio, the beautiful hall constructed by Cronaca in the fifteenth century, and appointed the Prince Savoy Carignan as Regent of Tuscany. The most ardent desire is manifested on every hand for the union of Upper and Central Italy. This passion increases in intensity every day, and was unmistakably proved at the meeting of the Tuscan Assembly by the fact that one sole dissenting vote was given to the Regency. Though Prince Carignano has been withheld, doubtless in obedience to high authority, from actually accepting the Regency, he virtually exercised the power conferred upon him by delegating another to fill the office. The Chevalier Boncompagni, whom he named as his substitute, undertook the administration of the affairs of Tuscany as the Commissioner of the King of Piedmont after the flight of the Grand Duke. Having at once assumed the Regency offered to him, at the instance of Prince Carignano, it is to be hoped that his efforts will materially tend to the consolidation of the union of the Central States with each other, and with Upper Italy. The Piedmontese Ministry have published the changes and reforms to be introduced into the organic laws of the country, in order to adapt them to the increased territory of the Sardinian kingdom, and regulate the union between the old and new States. That these changes are simply temporary and provisional, and that the laws will soon have to be revised again to adapt them to a more extended sphere of action is greatly to be hoped and desired. Though the changes made in existing laws are rather nominal than real, they have kept in view municipal traditions. In the division of Piedmont and Sardinia into ten provinces, and Lombardy into seven, the possibility is recognised and the probability provided for, of the revival of the ancient centres of municipal freedom in a united and independent kingdom of Italy. The distinct existence of Lombardy is recognised, and this renders the change of the law, notwithstanding its transitory character, one of great importance. The concessions which the ministry were obliged to make in deference to the wishes of the newly annexed province may not unlikely become the basis of the reorganisation of Italy. A ministerial crisis was, for some days, thought to be imminent at Turin. Count Casati tendered his resignation on account of a clause in the new

law, about to be promulgated on university teaching. He wished that any individual should be at liberty to open a school for teaching the higher branches of science, provided he is furnished with an academical degree, previously granted by any university of the State. On the other hand, the committee, which drew up the law, declares the faculty of teaching shall only be valid in the city in which the professor took his university degree. Some mutual concessions were made; the city of Milan was added to the other university cities and the minister's scruples were overcome. Count Casati is a Milanese, a highly honourable and honoured citizen, who rendered his country good service in 1848, and the father of the talented author of "*Milan and the Princes of Savoy.*" The provisional governments have occupied themselves energetically with university reforms and appointments. One great improvement to be looked for in the suppression of the tyrannical rule to which Central Italy has been subjected is the spread of education, hitherto kept down to the lowest possible ebb by the mean spirited desire of the Austrian princes to suppress intelligence and thought, and the dread of the clergy lest their influence should be lost if learning became general among the masses. Fears are entertained that the temporal rulers of the Duchies will be found to have gone into the opposite extreme, and appointed so many new professors in the universities, that they will almost outnumber the students for some time to come. But this is a difficulty which will remedy itself before long. Let freedom of action be the rule here as in every other branch of administrative and social economy, and supply and demand will quickly be found to correspond, and strike an even balance. The autocrats of Italy have avowedly and unblushingly acted upon the principle that the mental darkness of their subjects was essential to the stability and permanence of their own rule. They have known and confessed that, as a matter of necessity, brutal ignorance must be maintained among the people, if they would preserve their thrones. The intellectual powers and thinking faculties of their subjects have ever been their terror, and they have exhibited the utmost jealousy of any institution whose tendency, direct or indirect, was to raise men above the level of brutes or idiots. The fears of the despotic princes, and the want of enlightenment and the bigotry of Rome, have reduced systematic education to the lowest grade compatible with the inevitable laws of progress, which can never be wholly suppressed. The north-west portion of the Peninsula has, for years past, offered a notable contrast to the rest of Italy. The attendance at the minor schools is one of the most manifest symptoms of the tendency of Piedmontese people towards advancement and greatness. In 1850, after a period of great political agitation, the numbers of children who attended schools in the Sardinian states amounted to upwards of two hundred and sixty thousand. Five years later the amount had nearly doubled. Nor can this augmentation, which still continues, be ascribed simply to increase of population, since it is nearly in the proportion of five to one greater than the latter. At the present rate of progress, in a very few years, Piedmont will equal Switzerland, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, and it will be the exception to meet with a person who cannot read. These figures would not, however, serve for the island of Sardinia if taken separately. Unfortunately, this portion of Victor Emmanuel's dominions has until lately been held in the grossest ignorance by the priests, who have been more numerous here, in proportion to the population, than in almost any other of the Italian states. But the progress made of late years is most striking. Count Cavour's admirable laws bearing upon education, finance, international treaties, and the reduction of duties, have worked wonders in the island. To introduce progress and enlightenment into this obscure and ignorant corner of Europe was little short of performing a miracle. It was necessary to undo everything and begin afresh, while ignorance, united to prejudice, opposed a new obstacle at every step. Yet such has been the determined march of Victor Emmanuel and his advisers in the path of progress, and improvement in everything connected either with moral or material development, that the changes wrought in this benighted priest-ridden island are most marked. When the settlement of the present

political difficulties shall have been effected we do not doubt that the King will again ardently as ever pursue his onward course, mindful only of the highest and best interests of his subjects, and exposed to fewer impediments than heretofore from his Austrian and Papal neighbours who, we will hope, will have learned from the past struggle and actual anxiety and disquietude that it is not their interest to interfere in the domestic concerns of a State which has so manfully shown its determination to resist their menaces and attacks, whether military or spiritual. The amount of crime varies in different parts of Italy, just in proportion to the predominance of priestly influence, and the consequent ignorance or instruction of the populations. The diminution of criminal offences under comparatively enlightened rule, and their excess where popular ignorance is most gross, abundantly prove that want of education and crime go hand in hand in Italy as they are shown by statistics to do in other countries. Take, for instance, the crime of brigandage. It is most rife in those parts of Italy where the masses are most uneducated, and the southern states of the Church being almost wholly without the means of popular education, it follows that this portion of the Peninsula is most exposed to highway robberies. The attacks made upon travellers by banditti in the Romagna are exceptional and comparatively miniature affairs viewed beside those of the Campagna Romana, and the Frosinonese, because the state of education is higher in the former than in the latter. The provinces of Bologna and Picena which, until a comparatively recent period, had a separate government, have never suffered from brigands. But when you enter upon the patrimony of St. Peter, down to the Neapolitan borders, the want of education is almost total, and there brigandage is at its height; there primary schools and educational institutions for the people are unknown, and it is declared on competent authority that in this portion of the Pope's domains the number of those who can read and write, even imperfectly, is on the average, *one in a thousand*. The want of education involves the want of well-directed and intelligent industry. Though this is one of the richest and most charming districts of Italy, the soil is scarcely cultivated, and agriculture is in a perfectly barbarian state. Trade and manufactures do not exist, because it is against priestly interest to allow them. The population, being engaged neither in agriculture, commerce, nor in any other way, to earn an honest livelihood, must of necessity steal to obtain the means of satisfying the wants of nature. But this is only one of the amenities and privileges appertaining to the good government of Pius IX., so highly vaunted by orators of the Cullen school. We fully agree with the Emperor of France, that it will be a happy day for Europe when the Powers feel with him that the temporal rule of the Pope offers no obstacle to the prosperity and progress of Italy. Only let his theory become a proved and incontestable fact, and we will cordially join him in felicitating Europe in general, and the Italians in particular, on the advantages and benefits resulting from the paternal rule of the Vatican. Meanwhile, we think the people of Romagna are doing well in making renewed efforts to secure their permanent separation from the states of the Church.

LETTERS FROM ITALY.

[FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

FLORENCE, Nov. 12th, 1859.

SOME six months had passed since I was last in Tuscany. We were then on the eve of the revolution, and the ill-fated house of Lorraine had only a few weeks more of misrule before them. Their time was short, and they made the worst of it. The fact, which is here universally believed, of the Grand Duke having given orders to bombard the city before his departure, seems to weigh more against him in popular estimation than all his previous years of petty despotism and Austrian satrapy. It was, indeed, the one unpardonable sin. Dante tells in his "Inferno," that the sins of Farinata of the "Ugberti" were forgiven, because he alone of the Ghibellines opposed the demolition of Florence, after the battle of the Arbia. The old Dante feeling still holds good, and far heavier sins of the Grand Duke might be forgiven more readily than the mere imputation of having thought of injuring Florence.

I much question whether a stranger of an unobservant character would be aware, in passing through Tuscany, that a revolution had occurred,

or a great change passed over the country. Certainly he would never fancy that the nation was going through a great crisis of their history—on the eve, perhaps, of a civil war. At Leghorn, the boatmen bullied, the porters cheated, and the beggars whined much the same under a free government, as under a despotic. There was the same wearisome detention as of old, after we entered the harbour under the same imaginary fear, that coming from the west, we might be bringing the plague from the east, and if I do not wrong him, the same government official cheated me in exactly the same way as he did six months ago, by giving me short change. However, if he had not learnt honesty, I had not learnt wisdom, and therefore have no cause to grumble. Leghorn itself presented one little difference. The national tricolour floated over its walls in lieu of the Grand Ducal standard, and the "Via Leopolda" was re-baptised into the "Via Emmanuele." Passing down the said street I noticed one small circumstance which struck me at once as very curious and painfully suggestive. A well-known hotel stands there, the name of which—"The Vittoria"—was engraved in large letter on the wall. Times change, and even the names of inns change with them. The landlord of the "Vittoria" resolved to take advantage of popular feeling, and call his hotel the "Vittorio Emmanuele." A common man would have painted the old name out, but the landlord in question is evidently no common man. He had a large "O" painted on a board, and a little "Emmanuele" on a smaller one, and he nailed the former over the final "A" in "Vittoria," and stuck the latter in a corner beneath. The transformation is complete, and the advantage of the process is obvious. If things should change, five minutes' work will suffice to pull out the nails, restore the old name Vittoria, and obliterate all traces of his political frailty. Every contingency is foreseen and provided for. According to the fortunes of Italian liberty, the board will remain up or come down.

At Florence itself the symptoms of the change are more apparent. On every house almost, out of the fashionable streets, one sees small woodcuts of Victor Emmanuel, with a moustache of preternatural length, and of the "Bombastes Furioso" character, beneath which are inscribed the words, "To Acclamo Vittore Emmanuele," "Nostro Re," or some similar sentiment. The new arms of Tuscany, the White Cross of Savoy, or the tricolour, are stuck up everywhere, and some wag has painted them on the statue of the Lorraine Duke, which stands in the grand square of Florence. The shop windows are filled with patriotic prints, patriotic pamphlets, and patriotic melodies. The cafes are crowded with young officers in uniforms of becoming cut and painful novelty. There is a perfect swarm of cheap papers hawked about the streets, rather bare of news, certainly, and entirely devoid of advertisements; but, considering the excellent moral and appropriate sentiments they contain, they would be cheap at any price.

This, however, as far as I have seen, is all. I have known something of "intelligent foreigners" in our own country, and therefore attribute but little value to the correctness of a stranger's observations. All I can say is, that I have not seen what I hoped to see—that is, any earnest and active preparation for the coming struggle. There may be, and probably is, much going on privately, of which I have no idea. There are not those outward signs of resolution and readiness for the battle which I observed in Piedmont before the outbreak of the war. If good behaviour and generous feelings and logical demonstration are enough to work out the freedom of Central Italy, I have no doubt of the event; but if something more, if hard fighting and stern resolution are required, I confess that then I have my fears.

The great political event of the week has been, as you are by this time aware, the nomination of "Prince Carignan" to the Regency of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena. We are all now waiting anxiously to learn whether the Prince will accept, or, more truly speaking, be allowed to accept, the post. The step is one in the right direction; but I own that I should have preferred seeing the Italians nominate some one who took his authority from themselves alone. They seem to me to rely too much on others. They trust in the moral sense of Europe, in which I have but little faith. They still believe Louis Napoleon will sacrifice all other considerations to an abstract sense of justice, and they rely entirely on the King of Sardinia, forgetful that he is in duty bound to look first to the interests of his own subjects. They look to everybody, in fact, before themselves. There was great exultation in the papers here the other day because a telegram reported that the *Partis*, said the *Morning Post*, said that the French Government would not, probably, oppose the Sardinian cabinet, allowing Prince Carignan to accept the regency. If the Tuscan assembly had decreed that, in default of the Prince's acceptance, the regency should be

offered to Garibaldi, there would have been no need of this waiting upon telegrams. I trust that the resolution to stand or fall by themselves may arise ere it be too late.

LITERATURE.

LITERARY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LAST Saturday Mr. Gladstone was elected by the matriculated students to the important office of Rector of the University of Edinburgh. He had a majority of 116 over his opponent, Lord Neaves, one of the judges of the Court of Session; the numbers for the respective candidates being 643 and 527. The election of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow took place on Tuesday, when Lord Elgin was chosen by a majority of all the nations; the total numbers being, Elgin, 553; Disraeli, 411.

The total number of residents in Cambridge University during the present term is 1,652, 1,097 of whom reside within college walls, 550 in lodgings, and five in Dr. Humphry's Hostel. The number of matriculations this term was 398, the matriculations in 1858 having been 364.

Mr. Thackeray's circular to the contributors to his forthcoming shilling monthly magazine, though, we believe, intended for the present to be as it is marked, a "private" paper, has found its way into the columns of one of our contemporaries. The new periodical is to be called *The Cornhill Magazine*. From the circular we learn that there is "hardly any subject" which will not be treated of in its pages. The magazine will start with the new year. Its staff of contributors already engaged includes Mr. Sala, Mr. Hannay, Mr. Thornbury, Mr. Hollingshead, Mr. Moy Thomas, and other names familiar in the magazines. Its proposed scale of payment to contributors is said to be liberal, in return for a complete renunciation of copyright.

At the beginning of the year M. Maquet, the author, brought an action before the Civil Tribunal against M. Alexandre Dumas to have himself declared the co-author of eighteen of the principal works bearing the name of the latter gentleman, and as such entitled to half the sums which they have realised or may realise. But the Tribunal, after hearing what both parties had to say, came to the conclusion that though Maquet had undoubtedly "collaborated" very largely in the works of Dumas, yet that he had voluntarily entered into an engagement not to require his name to be published as one of the authors, and that he had entered into pecuniary arrangements with Dumas which prevented the latter part of his application from being granted.

The death of Colins, the French socialist writer, has created a vacancy in the ranks of the champions of the weak against the strong. Colins was a retired officer of cavalry, who had left the service at an early age, disgusted with the falsehood of the military career, to devote himself exclusively to the search after truth in the great question of the rights and privileges of the working classes. The energy and industry he displayed have left as their record more than forty volumes of manuscript. These are not to be published for some years to come, the times not being ripe for the disclosures he has made therein. An Englishman has borne the expenses of the previous publications issued by Colins, and is left sole legatee of his unpublished works. It is generally thought that he will cause them to appear in English translations.

Professor Tischendorf, the Leipzig scholar, has, on the philological exploration of Asia Minor, originated by the Russian Government, lighted upon a codex, which by him and other competent judges has been acknowledged to be the oldest of the New Testament in existence. The treasure trove was discovered in one of the Sinaitic monasteries. Those who have been fortunate enough to inspect the precious parchment are quite overwhelmed with its importance for the correction of the most mutilated text of holy writ.

Professor Dove, of Berlin, has published a pamphlet on the use that may be made of the stereoscope in detecting commercial or literary forgeries. If, says the professor, an original document and a copy of it, be placed together in the instrument, the slightest variations will become instantly apparent. The test is applicable to MSS., lithographs, engravings, printed books, bank-notes, and all similar productions. The reflecting stereoscope of Wheatstone is that which Professor Dove recommends for the purpose.

The following announcements appear in the *Critic*:—"At the time of his death, Leigh Hunt was collecting a complete and final edition of his poetical works. The greater portion of them received a finishing touch only a month previously to his death

and it is much to be regretted that he did not live to see the proof-sheets. The literary world, however, will not be disappointed, as his son, Mr. Thornton Hunt, the well-known journalist, has finished the work begun by his father. Mr. Thornton Hunt has also contributed two new chapters to the new edition of his father's autobiography, published this week by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.—Mr. J. C. Robinson, the author of 'Whitefriars,' has just completed a new novel, the subject of which is historical. It will not be published before the spring. Mr. J. Payne Collier, the Shakespearian scholar, has in the press a new and complete edition of the works of Edmund Spenser. The work will be published in the spring, by Messrs. Bell and Daldy, in their 'Aldine Poets.' Mr. Buckle has nearly ready for publication the second volume of his valuable 'History of Civilisation.' In this volume the mode of arrangement is much superior to that adopted in the previous volume."

Mr. Skeet announces two works by authors who propose for the first time to make their appearance in the literary arena. Miss Crichton who came out, we are reminded, on the London stage a few years back, in opera, has since that time been residing in Italy, where a dangerous illness so impaired her vocal powers as to compel her to relinquish her profession. Her work, "Before the Dawn," is intended to illustrate the condition of the people of Italy previously to the recent struggle. Mr. Winwood Reade, a nephew of the celebrated Charles Reade, has written a novel of college life, entitled "Liberty Hall, Oxon."

A VIEW OF THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY. In Three Parts, by William Paley, M.A., Archdeacon of Carlisle. With Annotations, by Richard Whately, D.D.—John W. Parker and Son.

THE Archbishop of Dublin is an acute logician, but unfortunately he is little more. Whether the assumptions which logic necessarily supposes be true or not, he has no faculty for perceiving. With him Christianity is a matter of historical belief, not of spiritual faith. Hume was a more philosophical religionist than he, when he stated that a perpetual miracle is performed in the consciousness of the religious believer, in the act of faith with which the supernatural is received. The archbishop's mind is, in fact, dead to all transcendental influences. No wonder, therefore, that always he speaks with ill-disguised anger, and feigned contempt of German systems. They are still more above and beyond him than they were to Dugald Stewart; and his incapacity to appreciate them is even more decided. Stewart was too indolent to investigate them; but Dr. Whately wants the faculty by which alone they are to be understood.

It is quite natural that such a mind should grow up on the soil of Protestantism. Our reformers appealed to the intellect, and reduced the articles of faith to intelligible formulae. Philosophy also became speculative, and subsisted on the fruits of observation and experience, in place of those antecedent verities which had previously served, not only for the forms, but for the matter of thought. Views lower, and still lower, were taken of science, until some recognised phenomena only, to the ignoring almost of the laws of the universe; and some speculators on morals, like Paley, were fain to substitute expediency for right. Here and there the voice of a solitary Platonist was heard, who sought, but comparatively in vain, to recall the mind of the age to the old truths that still, to the initiated, looked lustrous through the mist of ages. Meanwhile, the mere intellectualist could not exactly stand still. He caught at least some echoes of that voice, and was induced to revise his schemata, and in considerable measure to exercise reflection. Speculative reasoning was still reasoning, though too frequently unmindful of its moral and practical foundations, and was enforced to recognise certain principles and ideas. The way onward was also necessarily the way upward; and thus it came to pass that a Whately, succeeding a Paley and becoming his commentator, saw a little further than his predecessor, and was to a corresponding extent enabled to correct some of his errors. But he was none the less behind the great schools of philosophy which had established themselves on the Continent, and supplied motive for research to the thoughtful and learned whereof he remained contentedly ignorant, and whereto he stood in an attitude of obstinate antagonism.

In the volume before us we have thus Dr. Whately annotating and reforming Paley; himself needing to be annotated and reformed to a greater extent, yet complacently esteeming himself a

master to whose decisions no reasonable man can take exception. A madman, he frequently gives us to understand, possibly may; but the cases must be rare, even in Bedlam, so thoroughly clear and demonstrative are all his statements. Happy delusion, shared no doubt by other episcopal minds—probably shared to a greater extent; for long ago Dr. Whately surrendered all apostolic claims on the part of the clergy, and is not at all tainted with the Puseyite heresy.

Let us be thankful for this, and not ungratefully receive his amendments on the worldly religionism of Paley. Will he as gratefully receive some amendments on his own? We find, for instance, in p. 27, an unphilosophical assertion; namely, "that there was a time when men did not exist." This is a proposition nearly as untenable as that "there was a time when there was nothing;" which Coleridge has so well exposed in the introductory essay of his "Friend." Time had its birth with the human intelligence of which it is the form; and is therefore coeval with man, but not anterior to him. Kant, to every philosophical mind, has demonstrated this beyond the power of contradiction. To assert otherwise is to be misled by appearances of the same class that induce the vulgar observer to assert that the sun rises and sets, and that the earth is sedentary. Science, that corrects the vulgar observer in one case, corrects him also in the other. In the one case motion is abstracted from one body and assigned to the other, and in the latter time likewise is abstracted from the perceived appearance and given to the perceiving mind. It is a law of our thinking, and not necessarily that of the object.

The merely carnal state of Dr. Whately's mind is something awful. What does the reader think of his hypothesis as to the tree of life in Paradise; that it bore medicinal fruit which, when habitually eaten, ensured physical immortality; and when no longer partaken still ensured longevity for many generations, until its original virtue was worn out of the human constitution by gradual decay? Here we find the archbishop at issue with King Solomon, who tells us that "Wisdom is the tree of life." But then it is clear that Solomon did not interpret Genesis literally, and Dr. Whately does—adding this medicinal fancy of his own as a sort of historical or scientific gloss.

In his great proposition, that each individual civilised man is a standing revelation, we agree; and also in the impossibility of the savage civilising himself. Civilisation is, doubtless, the original state, and the first man was, in the highest sense, a revelation. Nay, why should we not say with the late John Wilson that "Man is the one Revelation," and thus, in the manner of Newton, universalise the fact, and announce the Law? Dr. Whately has glimpses of the truth; but, wanting the philosophic faculty, the transcendental sense, necessarily falls short of its full acceptance. He stops short, we see, with the individual phenomenon, and ascribes reality to the appearance. In this manner also he overrates the importance of the historical evidence of miracles to the authenticity of a religion, as if they were necessarily demanded and absolutely required. Not so the Scriptural writers, who state them to be needed only by "a carnal and adulterous generation." The spiritually-minded recognise internal wonders of far higher value.

TIMON, and other Poems; also, THE COMPACT, a Drama, &c. &c. By J. H. Powell.—Piper, Stephenson, and Spence.

MR. POWELL has already made himself known as a labourer-poet, in a volume entitled "Phases of Thought and Feeling," which was earnest and promising. Such men reveal to us what are the poor man's wrongs and suffering;—what underlies the social condition that is the real cause of Strikes and Discontents; and in what respects the balance between Labour and Capital needs readjusting. These are stern truths for poetry to deal with. It is hard to get them into metre, and make them rhyme; but this Mr. Powell attempts, and performs the task with skill and force.

The leading poem of his volume has a story, and a most interesting one. It relates how the son of a bookish craftsman became a schoolboy, and got ahead of his fellows, became a tutor, and then, for the sake of independence, a labourer in a paper mill. Dismissed from thence, he wanders in London, seeking work in vain, and is glad to return to the master who had discarded him. And now he

contrives to amuse his evening hours with landscape-painting, and finds solace in the exercise of artistic instinct. Gradually he gains perception of the laws of commerce, learns to hope, and thinks on marriage. But misfortune dogs him. Thrown out of employment at length his steps wander to Manchester, where he meets with all the difficulties that beset the more enlightened sons of toil from the brutal companionship of their fellows. The "iron enters into his soul." But still he endures the scorn and the wrong, and maintains a poet's soul in the midst of labour, which is still so much of a curse that it affords no hope of bettering, of itself, his condition. Rude and crude and unpolished as are the stanzas in which the tale is told, they bear the lesson of a life. Is it a true one? We fear it is. Nay, we have the author's witness for it, in his own experience. Does it not follow that there "is something rotten in the state of Denmark?"

We present a few stanzas as specimens of the author's power:—

Come forth, ye city denizens, who sadden
Amid perpetual strife! come forth, and view
Kind nature's glowing scenes, which smile to gladden
Give time to woo her pleasant charms, in lieu
Of vulgar pastimes, which degrade the crew
Who feel a pleasure 'mid the tap-room's revel.
Come forth! forsake the wiles of drink, review
The Maker's works, aspire to wisdom's level,
And thus escape the vices that en throne the devil.

Alas! that thousands, bred in want and sin,
Should harden, suffer, sicken to despair,
Striving with lagging energies to win
Enough of fortune to suspend from care
Their shattered forms, which ne'er can know repair.
Alas! that children, emblems sweet of truth,
Should victims prove to gold, condemned to bear
The pains of toil from infancy to youth,
Then die diseased, unsolaced, e'en by loving ruth.

Lo! Justice slumbers while Oppression reigns!
Eternal Power, may weakness woo thy aid
Ere crime in madness wantonly sustains
The infant forms that 'mid pollution wade,
Like trodden flowers to prematurely fade.
Heavens! what rankling miseries plague-like crowd
Where ill-requited slaves by Mammon made,
Get lean in want with aching heads down-bow'd,
While Justice slumbers deep in Wrong's accursed shroud.

Impervious fate! shall pining weakness ever
Within the grasp of avarice groan, and pray
That death in haste may come, to kindly sever
The soul immortal from its house of clay—
Dear God! dost thou thy tender mercies stay?
While commerce swells on infant toils and woes,
As home affections one by one decay,
And parents and their children meet as foes
In Mammon's petting mart, where life swoons out in throes

These are no dainty verses: they bear the impress of the rough hand of toil: but it is a thinking head that directs the hand, and the appeal gains strength even from its defects. Better, however, are some of his lyrics; though, devoted to real life, they paint the street-walker's misery and the drunkard's fate. As we proceed, we find the versification mend. The following, for instance, shows an improved ear; in fact, it is very musical:—

WHISPERS OF WISDOM.

I sat in the glory of Summer,
Shadow'd by trees,
And voices of wisdom, in whispers,
Came on the breeze.

They came as the heralds of heaven,
Whispering low;
And even the birds that were singing
Seemed to know.

And my spirit on wings of beauty
Sifted away,
Beckon'd by dreamers and sages
Of olden days.

And earth, with its heaving sorrow,
Was left behind,
As the heaven of wisdom, orb-like,
Shone on my mind.

Other poems, such as those on Nana Sahib and the Indian Revolt, evidence an increasing power of expression. The numerous subscribers to this little volume have done well in enabling the humble poet to undertake its publication. We shall probably hear more of him. In energy, directness, and the reality of his topics, he is not unlikely to take his place, among peasant poets, as a kind of English Burns.

TRAGIC DRAMAS FROM SCOTTISH HISTORY. Edinburgh: Thomas Constable and Co.

THREE dramas are contained in this volume—namely, "Heselrig," "Wallace," and "James the First of Scotland." The two former, it would appear, have been previously published. We know not what reception they may have met with, but they certainly deserve, if they have not yet commanded, success. The author is capable of portraying dramatic character, and dealing with

dramatic action, in a spirited and forcible manner. Scene after scene rises in interest, and our sympathies are strongly excited for the heroes engaged in their country's conflicts. Bruce and Wallace stand before us in stalwart proportions, like Titans of the past; and the blank verse they speak is like the utterance of demi-gods. Let not the reader, however, suppose that we mean to imply that, like Nat Lee's angry gods, our dramatist's heroes "talk big." They do nothing of the sort, and seldom have we read blank verse with a more natural flow and an easier diction. In the structure of the drama "Wallace," the romantic model is adopted, not the classic; and the unities are altogether disregarded. It is the drama of a life—of an historical life, too, and has about it all the pomp and circumstance of truth, as well as of glorious war. It well deserves a patient and studious perusal. The last act especially is very fine.

The story of "James the First of Scotland" is less stirring than that of Wallace; and the author was evidently in a more meditative mood when he composed his tragedy. It opens leisurely and conversationally, dealing with the rhymes of Thomas of Erceldoune, and his prophecies respecting the house of Athole. The king, too, enters into debate with Sir Robert Graeme, upon the questions of taxation and the art of government, justifying his attempt to introduce into Scotland the milder manners, customs, and humanities of more polished states. As we proceed, we find that the author depends more on his dialogue than on situation; and we are bound to confess that poetic beauties of no common order abound. He riots in description, and revels in weird sentiment, or moral declamation. This, as it so strongly contrasts with his preceding work, shows great versatility of talent, or, perhaps, comprehensiveness of mind. These works are anonymous, but the author cannot long remain unknown.

NEW NOVELS.

MISREPRESENTATION. A novel. By Anna H. Drury. author of "Friends and Fortune." 2 vols.—John W. Parker.

THOUGH our list of new novels is hardly so long as usual, those we have are of a much better kind than any that have come under our notice for a long time past.

"Misrepresentation" furnishes Miss Drury with a fertile theme on the evils that arise from misrepresenting people's actions. It is astonishing what misery one person may bring about by misrepresentation. The story turns on Lady Adelaide Delauney having married a person whom her mother thinks beneath her position in the world. The husband dies soon, however, and Lady Adelaide goes home to her mother, who refuses to receive her back; so she is compelled to go find a home at her husband's father's. Here she finds life anything but pleasant; her haughty demeanour is misrepresented as pride, and Miss Penelope Lyndon, who has rather an acid tongue, does not forget to let her know that she is dependent on them. While in her quiet retreat at the Manor House, Maurice Randolph pays a visit to the adjoining village to see a Dr. Home, the pastor of the parish. Dr. Home was Maurice Gray's schoolmaster before he succeeded to an estate and changed his name from Gray to Randolph. It would appear that Maurice knew the Delauneys when he was poor, and before Adelaide married young Mr. Lyndon; but in consequence, it would seem, of the interference and misrepresentation of Miss Conway—a great personage with Lady Delauney—he becomes estranged from the family. They meet—Maurice and Adelaide—at the Manor House, and become fast friends; and many are the hardships that befall Adelaide before her mother becomes reconciled to her. But Maurice stands her friend, and, in the end, when the denunciation does come, Miss Conway's misery is made complete. We hope our readers will get the work, and read for themselves the remainder of the story—which we have given very imperfectly. The characters are admirably drawn—the story, towards the end, is very interesting; and the whole subject of "Misrepresentation" is treated, with great skill, by the talented writer.

UNDERCURRENTS: a Novel of Our Day. By Vane Iretan St. John. 3 vols.—William Tinsley.

"UNDERCURRENTS" is a novel of the *real* school.

The life depicted in its pages is such as is led by a majority of the young men who have been born with a silver spoon in their mouths, and, for want of healthy employment, lead a life of plotting and scheming for their own ends. The fashionable novel teems with the doings of mothers when they are about to "bring out" their daughters for the season, and though these writers are people who "move in good society" themselves, and their works generally written with the intention of favouring such a life, the thoughtful reader may detect in them the best satire that could be written on such a life. Yet the people that are delineated in these novels as talking such radical nonsense as should open their eyes to the hollowness of their lives, are the very people who read them. It has always struck us as very extraordinary that they should support a class of fiction wherein they have been shown very clearly that their lives and actions—according to their own showing—are made up of scheming for marriages for their children, because of the connexion it will bring their families—small talk on literature and politics, and scandalising their neighbours, with an utter disregard for everything that is pure and good in human nature. There is another class of people whose actions are not the purest because they are born with riches, and any work, short of one of the "three professions," is considered degrading. Therefore they scheme and plot for pleasure, which is no worse morally than mammas who practise all manner of stratagems to get their daughters "off their hands." Mr. St. John's work depicts London life, in which these "boys of fashion" play a considerable part. It would seem that he has given much attention to the subject, and though his work has many shortcomings, it may be described as a clever photograph of real life.

The story may be said to have two heroes and one heroine. Howard Seymour is, in the commencement of the tale, the husband elect of Lucy Vernon, but, in consequence of a slight quarrel, he fancies himself neglected and misunderstood, forms a hasty and unreal attachment to Miss Montague, a wealthy heiress, who resides, under the guardianship of her uncle, in the neighbourhood. He does not endeavour in the slightest degree to conceal his altered feelings, and allows both Lucy and her father to draw their own conclusions as to his conduct without any explanation. Miss Montague, however, surprises them in a half-reconciliation; and the result of two months' probation is that she rejects him, and the antiquary refuses to allow his daughter to speak or communicate with him any longer. Finding it impossible to win over the determined old man, Howard departs to Paris. When he returns to England, he finds the antiquary is dead, and Lucy, who is thus left penniless, come to London to gain her livelihood, which, by the way, she obtains by writing.

Meanwhile the "villain" of the piece, Henry Temple, has been at work. He has intercepted letters between the lovers which, if received, would have explained everything; and has endeavoured, but without success, to supplant Howard in the affections of Lucy. While Seymour is living at St. John's Wood with a refugee family—Perseus le Grande, his daughter and her aunt—Temple, whose father is in fraudulent possession of property belonging to Seymour,—although the latter is unaware of it,—endeavours by fair means and foul to get possession of Miss Vernon. Henry silently acquiesces in the murder of his father in order to become the owner of Temple Park; but has scarcely accomplished this act of villainy, when he is forced into a lawsuit with the rightful heir who has discovered the truth. The suit resulting unfavourably to him, an accomplice in the murder gives evidence against him, and just as he is about leaving England he is arrested and brought up to his native town for trial. The trial—which is very well described—ends by Temple being found guilty; but the homicide eventually escapes in conjunction with a most amusing and humorous thief whose sobriquet is "Tom the Philosopher." An attempt, by Temple's directions, is made on the life of Howard Seymour, on the night before his marriage with Lucy, whom he has now discovered; but Tom, who is the *employé*, declines at the last moment to risk his neck for cash. Henry Temple meets his tempter on the Pier at Brighton; the senses of the former have given way and he hurls his antagonist into

the water, at the same time overbalancing himself and falling into the sea with his victim. The hero and heroine are married and the other characters are properly disposed of.

Mr. St. John gives us many pictures of London life and sketches of character which we must all recognise as drawn from life. The character of Hermance le Grande is perhaps the most effectively drawn in the book; the kind of dreamy melancholy cast over the description of her life is well managed.

In the outline we have given of the book, we have only touched on the main points in the story; we have not mentioned the Irish Captain—the abduction scene—the murder—and various other episodes which give colouring to the whole; but we have said enough to show that the work is of merit, worthy of the attention of all, but more especially of those to whom it is addressed.

Mr. St. John's aim and purpose are clear from the commencement. The action of the story is quick; the dialogue very far above the generality of novels, and the whole subject treated in a sensible manner by the talented young author.

NOW OR NEVER. A novel, by Miss Betham-Edwards, author of "The White House by the Sea."—Edinburgh: Edminston and Douglas.

"NOW OR NEVER" is a good novel, and deserves to become popular, though we are afraid that the three different threads of the story that encumber the first part of the volume will bore the reader a little. But as a whole, it is a clever fiction, and a little better arrangement of the story would have made it the best novel of the present season. The scene of the story is first laid in Poland, where the reader is introduced to the Count Max Korvinski, a rich wayward creature of impulse, and a despot of womankind; and Tom Winter, an honest, stout-hearted Englishman, his secretary, who are talking of visiting England. The Count makes up his mind, to-day, he will go to-morrow, but when the morrow comes it is put off again, until Tom, who has a pretty cousin in England called Bertha Greene, whom he hopes to win, gives the Count notice that he is going, whether he is or not. So they start; and the next scene is laid at Paris. Here we find the Count and Tom at the house of a Mrs. Hardinge, where they meet Agatha Sherlock, "not regularly pretty," but with charms enough to draw far more homage than beauty, however perfect. The scene then changes to Wixley Hall, Norfolk, the home of Tom's relations; here they live in comfort for some time, while the writer changes the scene to London, to the house of a Mr. Honeychurch, an eccentric old antiquarian, with whom resides the *third* heroine, Annette Hawthorne—by far the best female character in the work. By these frequent changes of scene, and the trying to crowd more portraits into her canvas than it will hold, Miss Edwards has marred the interest of the earlier part of her story. But towards the end, when each character falls into his or her proper situation, the narrative is deeply interesting, and will more than repay the reader for the slowness of the action at the beginning. Yet we regret, for the writer's sake, these branches from the main story, each of which contains plenty of good materials for a novel as long as the one before us; but the three heroines, marked as is the difference in their characters, rather puzzle the reader, and will make him feel inclined to exclaim with Captain Macheath:—

"While you three tease me together,
To neither a word will I say."

But let us return to the principal story. The Count and Tom have not been long at Wixley Hall when the Count suddenly alters his opinion of women, and resolves to ask Bertha to become his wife. In the meantime she has given a little encouragement to Tom, who has refrained from asking for her hand because of waiting an opportunity. It so happens, however, that they both speak to her about the same time, but with very different feelings—Tom, because he loves his cousin, and has done so from a child; the Count, out of a pique with Tom, who has excelled him in some sport they have had together. Of course, the Count is aware of Tom's love for Bertha—indeed, he walks into the room just in time to hear Tom telling her of her loves. Bertha rushes from the scene, but soon after the Count finds an opportunity to declare his love. His riches and presents, and the prospect of becoming a real Countess, gain the day, and Bertha be-

comes his wife. Poor Tom, broken-hearted, leaves the Hall, with the intention of going abroad, much to the discomfiture of his uncle, a gentleman country farmer, who would much rather "our Betie" have married him. As the Countess Korvinski, need we say, Bertha was not a happy woman. Her husband soon gets tired of his plaything, and plunges into the excitement of fashionable life in London, where at Mrs. Hardinge's he again meets Agatha Sherlock, whom he first met in Paris on coming to England. Agatha was a school-fellow of Bertha's at Blackheath. The Countess is fascinated with the showy person and winning manners of Agatha, and they are on the point of an elopement when Tom Winter appears on the scene, and prevents them, by informing Agatha's aunt of their intention, which he has heard of through the Count's servant, known to him in former times. The elopement is frustrated, and the Count, never very strong in intellect, dies from the effect of brain fever thus brought on. We leave our readers to finish the story for themselves. The characters are admirably conceived, but we have not space to speak of them individually. The fault of the work, however, if fault it can be considered in a novel, is in having so much matter compressed into so small a space. We have only sketched a rough outline of the story, but it will give an idea how much there is in the whole. Miss Edwards, speaking of the title of her work, in connexion with the subject, says:—"There is never time enough in this world—the present moment only is ours. Life is no question of 'to-morrows,' or 'by-and-byes,' but a question of Now, or Never."***"It is Now or Never in this world, and if the experiences of my life have taught me anything thoroughly, it is this; for to-day is ours, but to-morrow is in the hands of the Lord, and may be Never. And though we may never reap the harvest, we must plant, and water, and weed, and crop, as if we were sure of it, and leave the rest to God. So I say to you, that if you hope to see your child become a wise, useful, and happy man, you must first teach him to be a manly boy." There is plenty of things to reflect on in Miss Edwards' novel. We consider it a great improvement on the "White House," and have some pleasure in recommending it to the notice of our readers.

CÆCILIA METELLA; OR ROME ENSLAVED. By Æmelia Julia.—Chapman and Hall.

"CÆCILIA METALLA" did not at first sight predispose us in its favour, as the ancient manner of spelling the heroine's name, and the *c* in the writer's *nom-de-plume* of Æmelia Julia, smacks of pedantry. It will not always do, however, to judge of a work from outside appearances any more than that of a man. A good coat often hides many defects, but it is as often the reverse. Though many objections may be raised against the work in parts, there will hardly be but one opinion of its general merit. We expected to find, from the writer's subject and name, a dry, historical novel, solving, in some degree, the character and position of the mysterious Roman lady whose name the work bears. This is not the case, however; the story is highly romantic, and very little attention has been paid to historical data. Though the work may be open to some doubts on this head—no more, though, perhaps, than most historical novels—it seems to us, the wider the writer has departed from history the more the work has gained in interest, viewed simply as a fiction. This strikes us to be the case with most historical novels. The story opens just previous to the time of the death of Julius Cæsar, for whom Metella has, in consequence of some little kindness shown her by him, become one of his most ardent worshippers. Metella is represented by the writer to be the wife of Marcus Licinius Crassus, the son of Marcus Licinius Crassus, the member of the first triumvirate, who was killed in the Parinthan war. Crassus is twenty years the senior of Metella, consequently she does not love him as a woman does a husband of her own age. She honours and loves him, however, for the goodness and general nobleness of his character, which leads her to look upon him with the docility of a child, and which is strengthening into woman's love, when Crassus falls ill of an attack of fever. He is on the point of death, and the doctor leaves strict instructions that he is not to be disturbed if he should sleep. He does so, but

while in the midst of his profound and refreshing slumber, a debtor pursued by a relentless creditor comes to his house for protection. Metella only thinks of the injunction of the doctor, and refuses to have her lord awakened. As the person refuses to leave the premises he is expelled with force. Crassus wakes in time and recovers, but does not hear of his client calling till some time after, when his favourite Gallic slave informs him of the circumstance. Instead of being grateful to Metella for saving his life, his first thought is the dishonour of his house, and reproaches her as the cause of it, and is on the point of chastising her according to the Roman custom, when he relents because she faints under the indignity. From this time, however, Metella feels she is degraded, and a coolness is the result, which she never outgrows. The assassination of Cæsar is a tale well-known. After the death of Cæsar, Metella felt a void in her existence. She mourned him long and refused to leave his body until reminded of her conduct by her husband. She finds some comfort, soon, by becoming attached to the cause of Octavianus, the nephew of her hero. She transfers all the feelings of admiration that she has before felt for Cæsar to his nephew and his cause, partly, it would seem, to avenge his death, and partly for love to any one of his kind. Octavianus proves utterly unworthy of her heroic conduct. He plays a wicked and lying part to allure her from her husband. Though she plots for Octavianus—and goes through many hardships and dangers to serve him—she is true to her husband. But neither the fear of being thus exposed, nor the indiscretion of her situation with the wily Octavianus make her swerve from his cause until compelled by force of circumstances to do so. The end of the story is, that Metella remains faithful through all her trials to her husband, and lives to see how faithless Octavianus has been to her by witnessing his marriage with Levia Drusilla. Thus having sacrificed her peace of mind for a worthless man, she bows down her head, and finally dies of grief. Such is the end of the Metella of this romance; the Metella of history is another story, but we are not disposed to complain of this, inasmuch as the writer has written a fiction of no ordinary stamp, and one that bears great promise for her future productions.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

THE WHITE ELEPHANT; OR, THE HUNTERS OF AVA, AND THE KING OF THE GOLDEN FOOT. By William Dalton, author of "The Wolf Boy in China," &c.—Griffith and Farran.

FRANK AND ANDREA; OR, FOREST LIFE IN THE ISLAND OF SARDINIA. By Alfred Elwes, &c., author of "Paul Blake."—Griffith and Farran.

KINGSTON'S ANNUAL FOR BOYS, 1860.—Bosworth and Harrison.

CHARLIE AND ERNEST; OR PLAY AND WORK; a Story of Hazlehurst School. By Miss Betham-Edwards, Author of the "White House by the Sea."

Of late years, boy's books have become a feature in our literature. To make a manly man, you must give the boy manly and healthy exercises—at the same time teach him how to be brave and generous, and to love all sports that are invigorating to the mind and body. If he will not read dry history, you must dilute it with romance and adventure. Acting on this principle, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Elwes, Mr. Kingston, and Miss Edwards have produced four admirable boys' books, and great praise is due to them for the manner in which they have for some years past been writing good books for youth. We have said that of late years boys' books have become quite a feature in our literature, and suspect that this is owing to many persons reading these books besides boys. Why should they not? They are always full of adventure, written in the narrative form, and contain much information that is worth knowing. China is a fertile theme with Mr. Dalton. He has already written two or three works on the people of the Sun. His little book before us professes to be the autobiography of Harry Oliver, who gets into many troubles through not knowing the laws and manners, and customs of the Chinese. Many are the adventures that he falls into, but being brave, honest, and manly, he gets through them safely. In this manner Mr. Dalton conveys much information about the Chinese.

What Mr. Dalton has done for China, Mr. Elwes is doing for Sardinia, though with a more serious intent; for in his preface he says—"It may be some satisfaction to the reader to learn that this is not mere fiction which is thus presented to him." Little is known among the young, or, indeed, the grown-up people of England, about Sardinia, notwithstanding the king's name is so familiar to them. A vast deal of very valuable information is to be found in Mr. Elwes' little book.

Mr. Kingston has bound up the monthly parts of his magazine. Bound together they make a handsome volume, highly valuable and instructive to the class of readers for whom it is intended.

"Charlie and Ernest," by Miss Edwards, is a little work in two parts: the first part is called "Charlie's search after Pleasure, and what became of it." We know that those who search for pleasure never find it. The second part is entitled, "Ernest's search after Work;" the moral of which is, that he succeeded because he has been industrious enough to learn different languages. As we have said elsewhere, Miss Edwards is a sensible writer, which is enough to recommend "Charlie and Ernest" to the notice of our juvenile readers.

The four works are first-rate, and we recommend boys to spend their Christmas money on them in preference to anything else. Parents, see that your boys do this.

MY FIRST TRAVELS. By Selina Bunbury. In 2 vols.—T. C. Newby.

The greater part of the contents of these volumes by Miss Bunbury were published when they were written years ago. They contain some good writing, and writing only, for their is nothing new of the people or scenery of which the book treats—and the whole is strung together in a narrative form, purporting to be the writer's "pursuit of friends in a foreign land." In this manner, Miss Bunbury has "made" a readable book of recollections of her "first travels"—starting with a bird's-eye view, as it were, of Oxford by moonlight from Magdalen Bridge, "the grandest view in the world, or in all England." From Oxford she goes to Paris, in company with a Miss Strick, an English governess, who comes yearly to her native land to bear back to her adopted one a bevy of young ladies—there are no girls in these present times—to whom she imparts all the benefits of Parisian education.

Arriving in Paris, that "emporium of pleasure, the seat of the World's seductions, the speck on the World's map where human life can be most enjoyed, and is in the World's reasoning the most enjoyable—the place where all tastes can be most readily gratified, where all senses can be satisfied to repletion"—except liberty, Miss Bunbury!—she finds her friends had left Paris for Orleans, and follows them. When she arrives at Orleans, of course they have just gone somewhere else, and so she goes from place to place, like Japhet in search of a father, taking advantage to visit all places of interest by the way. On leaving Paris, the writer visited Blois, Chermoneux, Tours, Nantes and the Pyrenees. Miss Bunbury's first view of the Pyrenees rather disappointed her. She first saw them from the castle terrace of Pau:—"It was my first view of the Pyrenees—the dream of my youth developing itself in a vision. They were distant still, but in the softening light of the evening were brought nearer even while less clearly discerned; their heads rested against a redolent sky; cones, peaks, and ridges curiously, even fantastically, indented; a varied outline—a gigantic barrier, inspiring the wish for the wings, not of the dove, but of the eagle, to fly away and explore the strange region beyond it. Yet at my first view that inspiration was not given." She stayed near them long enough to alter her opinion; probably the change came over her when she found her friends, a few days later. "My First Travels" may be found a readable book of travels—to those who have not read of the same scenes by later travellers than Miss Bunbury. The best that can be said for the work is that it is well written, and the worst, that it contains nothing new, and the work should never have been republished; as a book of travels, written twenty or thirty years ago, gives the young reader very little idea of the manners and customs of these days of railways, when the traveller thinks no more of a trip to Paris or to the Pyrenees than he did formerly of going to Green-wich or to Devonshire.

BOTANY BAY. By John Lang, Esq., author of "Too Clever by Half" and "Wanderings in India."—William Tegg.

THE greater part of Mr. Lang's book is reprinted from *Household Words* and *The Welcome Guest*. The work consists of thirteen stories and sketches illustrative of life in Botany Bay. Mr. Lang says in his preface:—

"It behoves me to inform the English reader, that, although the entire contents of this volume are founded upon truth, the names, dates, and localities have been so altered that, to all intents and purposes, they form merely a work of fiction. My object in making such alterations was to spare the feelings of the surviving relations of the various persons alluded to in my narratives respectively."

Mr. Lang was born in Australia, which is some guarantee for the truthfulness of the subject-matter of his very amusing little volume. Here is an anecdote of Barrington, the pickpocket:—

"Having heard so much of this man, and of his exploits (although, of course, I had never seen him), I could not help regarding him with curiosity; so much so, that I could scarcely be angry with him any longer."

"Madam," he continued, "I have told you that I longed to satisfy myself, whether that skill which rendered me so illustrious in Europe still remained to me in this country, after five years of desuetude. I can conscientiously say that I am just as perfect in the art; that the touch is just as soft, and the nerve as steady as when I sat in the dress-circle at Drury Lane or Covent Garden."

And your thimble, and pencil-case, and smelling salts, they are here." (He drew them from his pocket.)

Barrington took from this lady's ears, while they were talking together, a pair of very small earrings without her knowledge. What can we say more favourably of a work than that it is reprinted from *Household Words*.

REYNARD THE FOX, after the German Version of Goethe. By Thomas James Arnold.—Trübner and Co.

AMONG the numerous Christmas books that have already appeared, and are about being published, "Reynard the Fox" will not be the least attractive. There is, perhaps, scarcely a man, woman or child that has not heard some version of the old legend of the most crafty of animals, though comparatively few have read Goethe's charming poem. We say poem, advisedly, for, although the legend is as old as the twelfth century, and many are the versions that have appeared from that time, Goethe's is by far the best, of course. Goethe's story of the Fox appeared in 1793, when Europe was convulsed with the French revolution, and on which the poet meant it, perhaps, to be a satire—at least, the subject was admirably applicable! Children read the legend, and are astonished at the wonderful cunning of Master Reynard; but the elders read it because it furnishes materials for sober reflection. Thus the work is, we think, admirably adapted for a Christmas present. If anything, however, were wanting to make it more suitable for that purpose it would be illustration, as no small part of the attractions to the poem could be conveyed to the reader in characteristic drawings of the animal. Foreseeing this, Messrs. Trübner have illustrated the volume with the famous designs of Wilhelm Von Kaulbach, which are alone worth the price of the whole work. The printing by Clay, the paper of the best tint, and the binding in the Roxburgh style, make the work, as we have said, one of the most appropriate Christmas presents.

THE KELLYS AND THE O'KELLYS. By Anthony Trollope, author of the "Barchinas," "Dr. Thorne," &c.—Chapman and Hall.

"THE KELLYS AND THE O'KELLYS," was one of Mr. Trollope's first novels. It was written some ten or twelve years ago, and treats of Irish life and manners, at the time when Daniel O'Connell was in the height of his popularity. Most readers will, on perusing the work, be surprised at the writer's extensive knowledge of Irish character, and wonder that, having such acquaintance with their manners, he should not have written more about them. Mr. Trollope's delineations of Irish life are not superficial—they are reflections of a thoughtful mind and a philosophical writer who has studied Irish character for years past. His position in the Irish Post-office has given him opportunities that few novelists have had, though this novel was evidently written before Mr. Trollope had well

digested the peculiarities of the Irish people; so that we feel somewhat anxious to know his opinions after a longer residence among them, and a more matured consideration of their ways.

MISCELLANIES.

Cottoniron: A Poem. By L. B. E.—Robert Hardwicke.

THE writer is a bold man to venture his halting rhythm and eccentric rhymes, in a dedication to the Public of Great Britain, by way of recommendation to the main poem of the volume. This, in a word, is Hudibrastic, and therefore doggerel was to be expected. The author has so far succeeded; for his doggerel is unmistakable. The Lord of Cottoniron is his burlesque hero, whom he describes as to the shape of his head, and the cut of his clothes; and then sets him forth on his adventures. We think the times are not favourable for this species of satire, and Butler himself were heavy reading. L. B. E., we must say, has not contrived to better his exemplar, by lightening his style. Let us not, however, be mistaken. There is much thought, learning, and critical power manifested in this composition. If, like a crab, the world could go backwards, L. B. E. might have a chance, but as progress is the rule of that order of which the universe is the revelation, he is we fear certain to be distanced in the race.

Indignant Rhymes; addressed to the Electoral Body at Large. By an Ill-used Candidate. Robert K. Burt.

THE title-page plainly declares the subject plainly enough. The writer, having fooled, to the top of their bent, a "high-sold constituency," and being disappointed in the result, applies to verse as some solace for his reverse, and has really indited some lines which are readable. But we cannot sympathise with him overmuch.

Electoral Abuses Considered, and a Novel Remedy Suggested. By a Defeated Candidate.

A similar effusion in tolerable prose, intended to be practical, but proposing a plan altogether impracticable.

Reply to the Duke of Coburg's Pamphlet on Russia and France—"Despots as Revolutionists." By Ismaël. (Hardwicke.)

THE Coburg-Germanic policy is the theme of this pamphlet, and it is opposed with all the energy that the author possesses. Russia and Lord Palmerston are relieved from the Ducal charges, and even Louis Napoleon is not permitted to be regarded as a brother-conspirator. But pamphlets of this kind are only for the day, and the subject of this is already forgotten.

Ladies' Illustrated Almanac for 1860.

ELEGANTLY illustrated, replete with useful matter, and nicely got up. The following, from Thomas Hood, deserves reprinting here:—

No sun—no moon!—
No moon—no moon—
No dawn—no dusk—no proper time of day—
No sky—no earthly view—
No distance looking blue—
No roads—no streets—no "other side the way—
No end to any row—
No indication where the crescents go—
No tops to any steeples—
No recognition of familiar people—
No courtesies for showing 'em—
No knowing 'em—
No travellers at all—no locomotion—
No inking of the way—no motion—
No "go" by land or ocean—
No mail—no post—
No news from any foreign coast—
No park—no ring—no afternoon gentility—
No company—no nobility—
No warmth—no cheerfulness—no healthful ease—
No comfortable feel in any member—
No shade—no shine—no butterflies—no bees—
No fruits—no birds—no flowers—no leaves—
No-venber!

Longfellow's Prose Works.

PART III. continues the interesting story of "Hyperion."

Nice and its Climate. By Edwin Lee, M.D.

THIS is a reissue of an instructive book, written in the interval of health. It contains notices of the Coast from Marseilles to Genoa, and observations on the Remedial Influence of Climate. The character of the writer is a guarantee for the authority of the work.

The South of France. By Edwin Lee, M.D.

A work, in all points, of a similar character; and one that will be found a faithful Guide to Hyères, Cannes, Pau, and the Pyrenean Baths.

Spain and its Climate; with a special account of Malaga. By Edwin Lee, M.D.

THE same remarks also apply to this work, which may be depended on, as the result of personal investigation of the localities.

COMMERCIAL.

SUPPLY AND PRICE OF WHEAT.

WE mentioned last week that the corn market was hardening. The returns from different parts of the country in the Monday's papers showed that this movement was general. The report of Wednesday as to Mark-lane was—"To day's market was very scantily supplied with English wheat, coastwise and by land carriage. The attendance of millers was far from numerous, nevertheless a clearance of the stands was easily effected at fully Monday's advance in the quotations of 2s. per quarter. Fine foreign wheat was in request, and in some instances prices were a shade higher. Other qualities sold to a fair extent at fully previous rates. Floating cargoes were active, and the currencies had an upward tendency. There was a good consumptive inquiry for barley at extreme rates." We have similar reports from most of the markets of the United Kingdom, throughout the week. Thus the corn markets have begun to rise, and from the nature of the last harvest, both here and abroad, we may anticipate a considerable and continued advance in price. This is by no means good news, but it cannot be too early brought under the notice of a foreseeing people.

It must be remembered that the bulk of our own population have latterly been much better off, and have consumed more provisions per head than formerly. More, therefore, is now required, and of an improved quality. A similar fact is true of the bulk of the population of Europe. In Germany the consumption of wheaten bread has latterly very much increased. In France, too, this has taken place, though it would seem almost impossible for the French to become greater bread consumers than formerly. For the last few years, however, the town population of France has had increased employment, and an increasing consumption of wheaten bread ensued. An ever-increasing population, therefore, requires a larger supply, and this increasing population have latterly been accustomed to an enlarged consumption of superior food. On the agriculture of the world, consequently, a largely increased demand is made; and though to such a demand it is sure ultimately to respond, a short harvest intervening before its produce has increased beyond the usual supply, is likely to cause considerable distress. This actually occurred in 1854, when the price of wheat ran up from 44s. 2d. in May, 1853, to 80s. 10d. in February, 1854, and continued high through that year and the two next years. Then, at Exeter and other places there were some foolish riots against the bakers, indicating both the sudden distress of the people, and their continued ignorance of the common principles of supply and demand.

The harvest of 1853 was a partial failure, and though the war, which began in 1854, helped to continue the high price, it reached the highest level two months before the war began. Now we have unpleasant rumours of a possible war, with France and with the United States, the Government is making large demands on the national resources for the national defence, and we may again have an interruption of trade in conjunction with increased taxation and a defective harvest. It is of great importance that the price should rise, in order that the whole population may be once practically informed that the supply of food is not so great this year as last, and begin to economise. By common consent it is now admitted that our own harvest was extremely variable, both in quality and quantity, and as the progress of thrashing goes on the opinion is confirmed, that our wheat crop was on the whole short in quantity and of light weight. We may be sure that the crop was not very great in France, for ever since the harvest the markets there have been rising. In the early part of the year we derived large supplies of wheat and flour from France; now, said Messrs. Sturge, in a late circular, the markets there are too high to allow of any considerable importations. "The unfavourable reports," they say, "of the harvest in Southern Italy are fully confirmed, and the Neapolitan Government has resorted, with a view to keeping down prices, to making large purchases of grain in the Black Sea ports." In the Baltic ports the prices have lately risen, which indicates an unfavourable harvest in the North of Europe. It has been said that the wheat crop in the United States and Canada is

large and of fine quality; but, by the very latest intelligence from the United States, it appears that only 1,745,100 bushels of wheat have been brought by canal from the Western States to New York, in 1859, against 6,358,000 bushels brought in 1858. All other grain forwarded in this year shows a similar deficiency. This may be partly due to the low prices on the sea board, but it is also partly due to the crops and the stocks, both in Canada and the United States, being less extensive than report has represented them. Thus none of the countries from which we derive our chief supplies are now bountifully provided, but our corn trade is so extensive, embracing India, Peru, and Egypt, in its wide and diversified arms, that we shall be sure to obtain a supply, because we, of all people, are able to pay for it, and to it, at all times, we freely open our markets. At present, prices are low. The average of wheat for the last six weeks was 42s. 6d., against 42s. 11d. last year at this time, but a continual rise for some time may be expected.

On former occasions, prior to the repeal of the corn laws, a deficient harvest here and a probable short supply abroad, occasioned at once a rush to get corn. Our merchants despatched their orders to buy to every corn market of the Continent, and immediately a demand on the Bank of England for gold began. The exchanges were sure to turn against us, the circulation was sure to be curtailed, the rate of discount was sure to rise, and a general alarm ensued amongst the mercantile classes. Now we hear nothing of the kind. All business goes on so quietly and steadily that it is almost difficult to find an alteration in it to record. Money is, indeed, becoming somewhat more in demand; loanable capital is dearer; there is a good demand at the Bank for discount, and no business is done below its minimum rate. We may undoubtedly expect, from the present state of our corn markets, additional purchases of corn abroad, and an additional demand for bullion to pay for it. With dear corn, dear money is, at least, at first generally conjoined; and, while we have now nothing of the wild excitement and alarm which formerly affected the mercantile world when the harvest was short, we may look for money to become dearer.

MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday Evening.
DEALERS in money say there is no alteration. The demand continues good, but the supply is ample. The market is quiet and steady. We have had the same tale to tell for several weeks past. At present the remarkable feature of business in the City is that there is little or nothing now to record. Money is at the Bank rates. The exchanges are generally good, and business is dull. The Ocean Maritime Insurance Company, which we announced last week, has already found imitators, but they want the vitality of the original project, the shares of which are at a premium. There is room for many other new undertakings, but little disposition to commence them.

The Stock market has been very little disturbed through the week. To-day it was flat, and Consols which opened at 96½, closed at 96½. From Paris the Three per Cent. Rentes came the same as yesterday, 69f. 90c. The various political rumours afloat of Congresses, Garibaldi's retirement, and further disputes between Austria and France, did not affect people, though some seemed pleased at the denial given by the French papers to the *Times*, which has attributed hostile feelings to the whole French people.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

We have the same story to repeat of our trade this week as for many weeks. The people continue generally well employed, and the demand for our chief manufactures continues good. Some doubts are expressed of the Indian markets, and those who have relied of late very much on them, are told that like their American opponents, whom they censured, they have placed too many eggs in one basket. India cannot monopolise our export trade to our advantage. Happily other countries continue their demands, and our manufacturers are well employed.

The corn market was steady to-day in Mark-lane at Monday's higher prices, though the supplies were large. Sugar in the week has been active, and the prices have advanced 6d. per cwt. Other articles meet a steady sale, but prices are unaltered. In short our trade is very much of a routine character, and is the same one week as another.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 9th day of November, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£30,711,170	Government Debt £11,015,100	Other Securities.....	3,459,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion 16,236,179	Silver Bullion.....	
	£30,711,170			£39,711,170

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....	£10,925,157
Reserve.....	3,180,856	Other Securities.....	18,870,783
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	6,425,000	Notes.....	9,243,900
Other Deposits.....	14,612,617	Gold and Silver Coin.....	624,500
Seven Day and other Bills.....	862,053		
	£39,663,592		£39,663,592

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated November 10, 1859.

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

	Last Week	This Week
STOCKS.		
3 per cent. Consols—Money.....	96½	96½
Ditto Reduced.....	95	94½
Ditto New.....	95	94½
Bank Stock.....	227	227½
India.....	224	220
Exchequer Bills.....	114	114
Canada Government 6 per cent.....	114	114
New Brunswick Government 6 per cent.....	113½	113½
New South Wales Government 5 per cent.....	113	113
South Australia Government 6 per cent.....	113	113
Victoria Government 6 per cent.....	113	113
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent.....	101½	101½
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent.....	69½	69½
French Rentes, 3 per cent.....	224	224
Mexican Bonds, 3 per cent.....	224	224
Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent.....	14½	14½
Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent.....	78½	78½
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent.....	78½	78½
RAILWAYS.		
Bristol and Exeter.....	101	101
Caledonian.....	90½	90½
Eastern Counties.....	55	55
East Lancashire.....	101½	101½
Great Northern.....	64½	64½
Western.....	64½	64½
Lancashire and Yorkshire.....	90½	90½
London and Blackwall.....	65½	65½
London, Brighton, and South Coast.....	114	114
London and North-Western.....	95½	95½
London and South-Western.....	95	95
Midland.....	103½	103½
North British.....	144	144
North Staffordshire.....	134	134
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton.....	35	35
South-Eastern.....	77½	77½
South Wales.....	71	71
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.....	90	90
Calcutta and South Eastern.....	par	par
Eastern Bengal.....	39d	39d
East Indian.....	100½	100½
Great Indian Peninsula.....	98	98
Madras.....	80	80
Sind.....	100	100
Buffalo and Lake Huron.....	54	54
Grand Trunk of Canada.....	38	38
Great Western of Canada.....	134	134
Antwerp and Rotterdam.....	44	44
Dutch Rhineish.....	44d	44d
Eastern of France.....	25½	25½
Great Luxembourg.....	6½	6½
Lombardo-Venetian.....	114	114
Northern of France.....	37½	37½
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean.....	35½	35½
Paris and Orleans.....	65	65
Southern of France.....	20	20
Western and North-Western of France.....	21½	21½

RUSSIAN COMMERCE.—The pressure in commercial circles in St. Petersburg is so severe that the Minister of Finance has issued a notice permitting persons who have to pay duties at the Custom-house to lodge railway shares as security, in lieu of cash. Meanwhile, stock and share property is described as almost unsaleable. The rate of discount has risen to 8½ per cent. The collapse now witnessed is attributed to the share mania which has prevailed in Russia during the last two years, combined with the widely-rumoured paper system amongst manufacturers and others.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

SIR SAMUEL PETO and MR. BRASSEY, who have just arrived in Paris, have got the contract (125,000,000f.) for the railway from Nice to Genoa. The works are to be begun immediately.

Seventeen miles of the MADRAS RAILWAY, in the Malabar district, were opened on the 5th September. In a few weeks, it will be opened to the Palghat station. The natives crowded to see the trial trip of the "smoke bandy," which travelled at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The women signified their reverence by salaaming to it, and many of the men strove hard to keep up with it. New signal-men had been drilled to their work, and placed at every mile of the line, but several of them, on the approach of the engine, threw their signal-flags on the ground and took to their heels.

At a meeting of the LONDONDERRY and COLERAINE RAILWAY COMPANY, a bill was considered for enabling the directors to pay off the Irish Loan Commissioners, also the debenture holders and other creditors, by new debentures at a lower rate of interest, and by which they hoped after five years to realise some dividend for the shareholders. Some discussion took place, but the bill was adopted.

A general meeting of shareholders in the LUCCA AND PISTOJA RAILWAY COMPANY is called for the 29th inst., at Lucca, when amongst other business a proposal will be submitted for making over the railway.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, was held on Tuesday, in the Merchants' hall, Glasgow, for the purpose of considering an agreement entered into between the directors of the Caledonian, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and Scottish Central Railway Companies, with reference to a proposed amalgamation of the said companies. A resolution confirming the agreement was adopted.

The EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY having offered a commission of ¼ per cent. to members of the Stock Exchange subscribing for the balance of the loan of £1,600,000 unappropriated on Saturday, those who subscribed on that day have claimed to be placed on the same footing, both as a matter of justice and from its being the general custom of all railway companies to make such allowance to the subscribers to their debentures. A letter to that effect has consequently been addressed to the Board by a number of leading brokers.

The London and North Western Railway traffic return shows this week an increase of £7,679; the South Eastern an increase of £1,613; the Great Western an increase of £2,154; the Great Northern an increase of £1,905; and the London and South Western an increase of £2,724.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

MASTERS' ROYAL CRYSTAL PALACE HOTEL COMPANY (Limited) have just held their half-yearly meeting, and declared a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent.

The shares of the new OCEAN MARINE COMPANY, have touched 2 premium at one period this week. The number to be distributed is 40,000 of £25 each, and it is said that 300,000 have been applied for. The cause of the relapse this morning consisted in reports that other projects are to be started in imitation. That this is an inevitable consequence in all such cases was curiously exemplified when, after a period of more than sixteen years, during which no persons of position could be induced to promote the formation of a new joint-stock bank in London, the City Bank was started, and went to a good premium.

The PORTUGUESE CREDIT MOBILIER SOCIETY have made a call of £4 per share.

PRODUCTS OF MOROCCO.—Every town in Morocco has its peculiar manufacture. At Tetuan they make guns and certain woollen fabrics, especially belts called *fajas*, for which there is a good demand in the South of Spain. At Rabat, a kind of carpets scarcely inferior to those of Persia are manufactured; there, too, are made the woollen haiks with which the Moors envelope their persons, and a kind of waterproof fabric called *djellabia*, much esteemed even by Europeans. Fez is noted for its pottery, of which considerable quantities are exported to Algeria. This town also manufactures the red felt caps which bear its name, with many other woollen and silk articles, leather and velvet slippers, gold and silver embroideries, &c. But the chief manufacture of Morocco is the leather which bears its name, and which European industry cannot surpass and indeed scarcely rivals. The red and yellow dyes used by the Moors are superior to those of Europe. Fez, Tafflet, and Morocco are the places where this leather manufacture is carried on, but there are good tanneries at many other places, especially at Rabat and Tangiers.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, November 15.

BANKRUPTS.

Charles William Fitzmaurice Liddle, Bull-inn-court, Strand, licensed victualler.
 Francis Whitnall, Herne Bay, miller.
 John Simmons Morris and James Brooks, Earl-street, Blackfriars, stove-grate manufacturers.
 Isaac Davis, Bristol, cigar manufacturer.
 John Hooke, Bersham Mills, near Wrexham, paper manufacturer.
 William Balshaw, Bolton, cotton manufacturer.
 William Smedley, York, grocer.

Friday, November 18.

BANKRUPTS.

Eugene Duval, New Bond-street, milliner.
 William Holmes Wakelin, Ealing, builder.
 James Louison Anderson, Cannon-street west, City, linen factor.
 William Henry Elliott, Cheapside, City, clothier.
 Thomas Foreman and Thomas Johnson, Faversham, Kent, carpenters.
 Thomas Pratt, Dean-street, Soho, farrier.
 Andrew Wigdahl, Lower Thames-street, City, ship broker.
 James Price, Maidenhead, Berks, builder.
 David Allen and John Smith, Manchester, warehousemen.
 Samuel Johns Back, Kingston-upon-Hull, tailor.

We (*Manchester Examiner*) understand that Mr. Cobden, whose interview with the Emperor of the French was reported a few days ago, received for himself and Mrs. Cobden an invitation to visit the Emperor at Compiègne, but that their private arrangements did not allow them the pleasure of accepting it.

The *Journal du Havre* states that the appointment of General Trochu as commander of the French expedition to China will shortly appear in the *Moniteur*. He will receive in combination very extensive military and diplomatic powers.

The house of Mr. Moore, of Toxteth Park, Liverpool, was entered on Wednesday afternoon, and property to the amount of £2,000 stolen.

The *Birmingham Post* states on good medical authority that the health of Mr. Stephens, the Chief Superintendent of Police is failing fast, symptoms of dropsy having set in.

There is at present serving in the 11th Hussars a chestnut-coloured troop horse, named Bob, of the remarkable age of 30 years. By the horse register of the regiment it is seen that this horse joined the 14th Dragoons as a 4-yr-old on October the 2nd, 1833, and was transferred in 1842 to the 11th Hussars. He embarked for the Crimea in 1854, and was in all the actions, including Balaklava, in which that regiment was engaged, being one of very few horses who survived the exposure of that winter, and is still fit for duty in 1859. It is to be hoped that such a horse may never leave his regiment, whatever infirmities may overtake him.

It is not improbable that when all the fittings of the Great Eastern are completed she will make a short trip across the Bay of Biscay and into the Mediterranean early next spring, before starting on her great run across the Atlantic.

A piece of broken gold-box has been obtained from the wreck of the Royal Charter, spotted with gold. This is attributed to the forcing of gold-dust into the wood by the enormous strength of the sea in breaking up the vessel.

"Mlle. Boschetti, the first danseuse of the San Carlo Theatre," says a Naples letter, "has lately been the object of a feminine vendetta, originating in the jealousy of a rival. She was attacked in the street, when walking to the theatre, by several women in masks, who maltreated her. She was able to get to the theatre, however, and shortly after appeared on the stage, amid thunders of applause, a rumour of the attack having become known in the house."

The *Nation* says it is looked on as fixed that Cardinal Wiseman is to go to Rome on a long visit in a very short time—about three weeks hence.

A reverend gentleman, Mr. Cheyne, has been solemnly deposed from the Episcopal body in Scotland on account of errors which, we believe, are termed Puseyite in character.

Notice has been issued that all the tickets of admission for the next few days to view the Franklin relics having been given away, persons requiring them must send directed stamped envelopes to Stanford's, Marshall's, or Byfield's, Charing-cross; Graves', Pall-mall; Parkers', West Strand; and Potter's, Poultry, when they will be forwarded in the order of application.

Galignani says that M. Costa, the well-known maestro and conductor of the orchestra of Covent Garden Theatre, is engaged in the composition of a new oratorio, in which Madame Alboni is to take the principal part.

One of the poisoner Palmer's racers, Golfinder, which won the Chester Cup in 1853, is at the present moment plying in an omnibus between Islington and Kennington-gate. The Godolphin Arabian was rescued from a cart in the streets of Paris.

A correspondent draws our attention to the large number of francs at present in circulation throughout the metropolis. The resemblance of a franc to the English shilling is calculated to lead to frequent mistakes, without a close examination of the counts presented in payment. To obviate such errors, it may be remarked that the rim of a franc is smooth and plain, while that of a shilling is the reverse.

LAWRENCE HYAM, in his Bespoke Department, employs the most skillful Cutters, under his immediate superintendence, and carefully examines every garment previous to its being sent home. The TROUSERS, at 17s. made to measure, are cut upon such principles as to ensure true and elegant fit,—whether the wearer be walking, riding or sitting. Gentlemen may select from a stock of cloths of all descriptions,—amounting to £16,000,—and the extraordinary variety cannot fail to meet the taste of the most fastidious.

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RUPTURES.

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