

Charles Southall Smith's Publisher
187 Father St

THE SATURDAY ANALYST AND LEADER;

A REVIEW AND RECORD OF POLITICAL, LITERARY, ARTISTIC, AND SOCIAL EVENTS.

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July 7th, 1860.

Price 3d.
Stamped, 4d.

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Crystal Palace.—Arrange-

ments for week ending Saturday, July 14th.
MONDAY, open at 9. National Rifle Association Fete. Distribution of Prizes to the Successful Competitors at 3 o'clock by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Minister of War. Military Sports and Pastimes in the Grounds afterwards. Admission, One Shilling.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, open at 10. The greatest BRASS BAND CONTEST which has ever been held. One Hundred Bands from all parts of England. The contests in various parts of the Grounds from 10 a.m. till dusk. Two Thousand Brass Instrument Performers together on the Great Orchestra at 3 o'clock. Admission, Tuesday, Half-a-Crown; Wednesday, One Shilling. Children, half price.

THURSDAY, open at 10. Grand National Rose Show. Admission, One Shilling; Children under 12, Sixpence.

FRIDAY, open at 10. Last Opera Concert of the Season. For Admission, &c., see Special Advertisements.

SATURDAY, open at 10. Promenade Concert. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children One Shilling.

SUNDAY. Open at 1.30 to Shareholders, gratuitously, by tickets.

The Prizes won at the Com-

PETITION of the NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION will be presented to the Winners on the Great Orchestra, in the Centre Transept of the CRYSTAL PALACE, on MONDAY, 9th July.

Admission, One Shilling; Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown each. Persons desirous of securing any of these Tickets should apply at once to the Ticket Offices at the Crystal Palace, or at Exeter Hall; or to the Council of the National Rifle Association, Wimbledon.

National Rifle Association.

The Prizes won at Wimbledon will be presented to the Winners in the Central Transept of the CRYSTAL PALACE on MONDAY next, July 9th, at Three o'clock precisely, by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Minister of War.

ELCHO,
Chairman of the Council.

Crystal Palace.—Monday,

9th July, 1860.—Distribution of the Prizes of the National Rifle Association by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., &c., &c.

After the Presentation of the Prizes of the National Rifle Association, Athletic Sports and Pastimes will take place in the Park, for which Money Prizes will be offered. Competitors must be members of Volunteer Corps in Uniform, or have competed for prizes at Wimbledon. Earl Grosvenor, M.P., and Lord Elcho, M.P., have kindly consented to act as Umpires.

PRIZES.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Hurdle Race | Five Guineas. |
| High Jump | Five Guineas. |
| Flat Race (100 yards) | Five Guineas. |
| Ditto (300 yards) | Five Guineas. |
| Running Broad Jump | Five Guineas. |
| Hop, Step, and Jump | Five Guineas. |
| Putting the Stone | Five Guineas. |
| Picking up Stones (50 stones 1 yard apart) | Five Guineas. |

Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Open at 9. Distribution of Prizes at 3 o'clock. Sports at 5 o'clock.

Bank of Deposit. Esta-

blished A.D. 1844.—8, Pall Mall East, London.
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Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained with ample security.

Deposits made by Special Agreement may be withdrawn without notice.

The Interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.

Crystal Palace.—The

GREATEST NATIONAL BRASS BAND CONTEST ever held. Tuesday 10th, and Wednesday 11th July.

Arrangements have been made for a Grand Monster Brass Band Contest on the above days, in which One Hundred Bands from all parts of England are engaged to take part, comprising in all Two Thousand Brass Instrument Performers. Valuable prizes in money and cups will be given by the Company, and in addition, the principal musical instrument makers in London have signified their intention to present several first class instruments, as special prizes.

The contest will commence in the Grounds each day at 10 o'clock, and continue till dusk, and on both days the whole of the Bands will meet at 3 o'clock precisely in the Handel Orchestra, and perform Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," Haydn's Chorus, "The Heavens are Telling," Handel's "Hallelujah," "Rule Britannia," and "God save the Queen." A Monster Gong Drum, seven feet in diameter, manufactured expressly for the occasion by Mr. Distin, will accompany the combined Bands.

Admission—Tuesday, Half-a-Crown; Wednesday, One Shilling.

NOTICE.—Excursion Trains will run from all the Principal Towns on the Great Western, Midland, London and North Western, Great Northern, South Western, and other Railways; for full Particulars of which see the Company's Advertisements and Bills.

Crystal Palace.—Brass

BAND CONTEST.—In accordance with Regulation No. 5, the Leaders of the Brass Bands entered for this Great Contest are instructed to attend at EXETER HALL on MONDAY next, July 9, at 7 o'clock in the evening, to draw Lots for the choice of Platforms (which will be eight in number), situate in various parts of the Crystal Palace Grounds during the Two Days' Contest. At this meeting Orchestra Tickets, including Admission to the Palace and Railway Passes, will be issued. On account of the unprecedented number of Performers (nearly 2,000 in number) who will be assembled together, and will be sufficient to entirely fill the Great Handel Orchestra, where each Band and Performer will be numbered. No Bands can be admitted to the Orchestra or Palace unless strictly conforming to the above Regulation.

By Order,

ENDERBY JACKSON, Manager.

The Standard Life Assurance

COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—BONUS YEAR.

SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

All Policies now effected will participate in the Division to be made as at 15th November next.

THE STANDARD was established in 1825. The first Division of Profits took place in 1835; and subsequent Divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855. The Profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have arisen since 1855.

Accumulated Fund £1,084,598 2 10

Annual Revenue 280,231 13 5

Annual average of new Assurances effected during the last Ten years, upwards of Half a Million sterling.

WILL THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

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Street, being completed, the Premises are NOW

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SALE and HIRE.

Messrs. C. & C. trust that the arrangements they

have made will be found to conduce very materially

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of those residing in the Western Districts of the

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carried on at 10, Grosvenor Street, Bond Street.

10, Grosvenor Street, Bond Street.

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TUTION, 48, Gracechurch Street, London,
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Extracts from the Report of the Directors for the year 1859:—

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Number of new policies issued, 952. | |
| Assuring the sum of | £491,026 10 7 |
| Producing an annual income of | 16,781 5 4 |
| Making the total annual income, after deducting £50,112, annual abatement in premium | 283,546 5 3 |
| Total number of policies issued, 22,588. | |
| Amount paid in claims by the decease of members from the commencement of the institution in December, 1835 | 919,103 10 4 |
| Amount of accumulated fund | 1,755,085 6 11 |

The effect of the successful operation of the society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the four investigations made up to this date:—

| | |
|---|--------------|
| For the 7 years ending 1842 the surplus was | £32,074 11 5 |
| " 5 " .. 1847 | 86,122 8 3 |
| " 5 " .. 1852 | 232,061 18 4 |
| " 5 " .. 1857 | 345,034 3 11 |

The Directors accept surrenders of policies at any time after payment of one year's premium, and they believe that their scale for purchase is large and equitable.

The prospectus, with the last report of the Directors, and with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November, 1857, may be had on application, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent. to 99 per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonus are also shown.

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

June, 1860. JOSEPH MARSII, Secretary.

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BONUS OF 1861.

ALL POLICIES effected prior to the 1st January 1860, will participate in the Bonus Scale of Premiums, will participate in the next division of Profits.

ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary and Actuary.

NEWSPAPER

State Fire Insurance COMPANY.

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Managing Director—PETER MORRISON, Esq.
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This Company, not having any Life business, the Directors invite Agents acting only for Life Companies to represent this Company for Fire, Plate Glass, and Accidental Death Insurances, to whom a liberal Commission will be allowed.

The Annual Report and every information furnished on application to

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SOCIETY, 39, King Street, Cheap-side, E.C.—A.D. 1834.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, Cash Account, Balance Sheet, &c., are now ready, and may be had on written or personal application.

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UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE. Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves. Composed by J. L. Hatton.

THEY SAY THAT ALL THINGS CHANGE. Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves. Composed by W. V. Wallace.

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After which Francis Talfourd, Esq.'s Extravaganza of SHYLOCK. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Cooke, H. Wigan, F. Vining, F. Charles, H. Cooper, H. Rivers; Misses Hughes, Herbert, Cottrell, and Mrs. W. S. Emden.

To conclude with DEAREST MAMMA. Characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Vining, W. Gordon, H. Cooper; Misses Herbert, Cottrell, and Mrs. Leigh Murray.

Doors open at 7. Commence at half-past 7.

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These superior delicacies have now become the standing dish of the breakfast-table and household word of the domestic circle, being delicately cured, nicely spiced, and a beautiful colour. Sold in packages, containing six, at 3s. 6d. per package. Cheddar Loaf (cheese, 74d. and 84d. per lb. Spanish and Westphalia Hams in abundance, from 7d. to 9d. per lb. Osborne's Best-smoked Bacon is now in excellent cure, 94d. per lb. by the half-side. Butters in perfection at reasonable rates. A saving of 15 per cent. is effected by the purchaser at this establishment on all first-class provisions. Packages gratis.

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Teas and Coffees in Eng-

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THE FIGHT WITH THE LORDS.

IT is an excellent rule in public discussion to assume the integrity of all parties concerned, and it is with shame and regret that we find ourselves obliged to depart from it in considering the Report presented by the Committee on Tax Bills, and the Resolutions proposed by Lord PALMERSTON to the House of Commons; but it is impossible to read the proceedings of the Committee without being painfully impressed with the erroneous and imperfect notions of public duty and moral responsibility under which the majority of its members appear to have acted. We can understand that, during the heat of a party quarrel, honourable men might struggle for victory by means that they would not deliberately adopt when sitting in a quiet conclave; but we can only feel that there is a lamentable discrepancy between ordinary personal integrity and a conventional code of honour, when we witness members of a Committee appointed to make a faithful and impartial collection of facts, continually voting for the suppression of information bearing upon the case.

The Report, as presented, does not make out any case for the Lords, and contains affirmations concerning practice and fundamental principle which are diametrically opposed to their pretensions; but it is a very incomplete and unworthy document, tinged all through with the malice of party desire, and destitute of that frank honesty upon which confidence can be reposed. By comparing the Report as agreed upon with the draft prepared by Mr. WALPOLE, and with that proposed by Mr. BRIGHT under the advice of an able constitutional lawyer, it will be seen that a compromise was arrived at, in which, unfortunately, the abettors of suppression and misrepresentation obtained the greater power. In the second paragraph of the Report occurs a flagrant mis-statement in the interest of the Lords, in which we are told "the year 1628 is the year in which the present form of granting the supplies may be said to have been practically established." The present form of granting supplies represents them as the gift of the Commons only; but, so far from this having been first practically established in 1628, the Committee themselves could not, upon consideration, venture to suppress the famous "Indemnity" Act of 1407, in which the very principle was asserted not as something new, but as then old and thoroughly established. The fact is, the Committee started with a false pretence when they limited their inquiry to 1628 and subsequent years, and no one can doubt that the object of such a course was to give as modern an aspect as possible to very ancient and time-honoured rights. In the Report, as it was proposed by the Tory chairman, Mr. WALPOLE, the circumstances which led to the Indemnity of 1407 do not appear, and affixing them in a note or appendix would have much diminished the force of the whole story, and withdrawn attention from the important fact that the Commons had then an historical right to call the Lords to order for presuming to recommend what supplies should be granted to the Crown. This feature makes the precedent of 1407 very closely applicable to the present matter in dispute, and the attempt to suppress it in the text of the Report could not have been made without a motive at all, or with one that the country can approve.

The divisions that took place in the Committee will assist in deciding the trustworthiness of the several parties whose votes are recorded. Thus, when Mr. BRIGHT proposed a report in every way superior to Mr. WALPOLE's, and the question was, which should be taken into consideration, the honourable member for Birmingham was only supported by Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE; while the other side consisted of Lord PALMERSTON, Col. W. PATTEN, Sir W. HEATHCOTE, Mr. BOUYERIE, Sir H. CAIRNS, Mr. BENTINCK, Mr. SOTHERON ESTCOURT, Sir J. GRAHAM, Mr. MASSEY, Sir G. GREY, Sir J. PAKINGTON, Mr. HENLEY, Lord HOTHAM, and Mr. DISRAELI. It will be observed that the Report gives scarcely any information as to the nature of the bills which the Lords are described as having amended, postponed, or rejected. To make the narrative of facts sufficiently complete to be of use, Mr. GLADSTONE proposed adding a clause, explaining that in none of the instances cited had any of the rejected bills the object of repealing "any tax constituting a large branch of the revenue, or imposing a burden of considerable amount." This simple and necessary piece of truth had the support of the PREMIER, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. BOUYERIE, Mr. COLLIER, Sir G. GREY, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, but was objected to by the Tory members of the Committee and by Sir J. GRAHAM, who constituted the majority of nine against seven. A similar attempt was made by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to obtain the insertion of a fact, and was defeated by the same parties. Mr. BRIGHT gave the Committee another opportunity, by proposing a clause, that "it did not appear that before 1680 the House of Lords had in any case rejected a bill materially affecting the quantum of ways and means pro-

vided by the Commons." In this instance the Tory portion of the Committee obtained another victory, in which they were helped by Sir JAMES GRAHAM and by Lord PALMERSTON. Mr. GLADSTONE and Lord JOHN RUSSELL were again among the honourable minority. Some other instances occurred, with similar results; and it is remarkable that Sir JAMES GRAHAM was always wrong—Mr. MASSEY, the pseudo-liberal member for Salford, never right, and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL usually absent. Mr. COLLIER seems, when present, always to have voted on the right side.

It will be seen that what we complain of, is not that the majority of the Committee declined to express the opinions we believe to be sound, but that from first to last they evinced a disposition to omit facts that there could be no valid reason for suppressing. If the Committee had been worthy of confidence, it would have exhibited the case of the Commons much more strongly, but it is some satisfaction to know that a body of men selected so as to give the abettors of the Lords a clear majority, have utterly failed in discovering any ground whatever for the sort of interference of which they have been guilty. In 1699, the Commons, in a conference with the Lords, made an explicit declaration which sums up the whole question: "that all aids which are granted in Parliament are the sole and entire gift, grant, and present of the Commons in Parliament, and that it is the undoubted right and privilege of the Commons that such aids are to be raised by such methods and with such provisions as the Commons only think proper." It is absurd to say that the paper duties are now the "gift of the Commons," when they have distinctly declined to give them, and have provided a substitute. It is equally absurd to assert that the Lords have not violated principles which were historical so far back as 1407, and which have never been abandoned, when they insist that a much larger quantum of taxation shall be levied than the Commons have declared needful, and have consented to give; nor can there be any pretext for pretending that the taxation will be raised by "such methods as the Commons think proper," if their method is rejected in favour of one illegally supported by the Peers.

There are no legal arguments in favour of the Peers, but only paltry pettifogging quibbles in opposition to the manifest spirit and intention of constitutional law, as shown in a long series of precedents again and again affirmed by the Commons themselves, and more than once admitted by the Lords. Under these circumstances any compromise will be a gross and scandalous dereliction of duty, and it is not at all creditable to Lord PALMERSTON that he has laid before the House of Commons resolutions of a weak, cowardly, and insufficient character, that do not distinctly raise the question which is in dispute—whether or not the recent conduct of the Peers is an infringement of the privileges of the House of Commons, an issue which would be decided by affirming the motion of Mr. COLLIER. From a perusal of the Resolutions of Lord PALMERSTON, which we subjoin, it will be seen that they do affirm that the House of Commons can so frame a bill to remit taxation as to preserve its privileges; and it is possible that if these propositions were carried the rights of the people might be preserved by a surreptitious method, instead of being boldly and honestly maintained, as they were by the Commons in the time of HENRY IV., and again when the patriotic earnestness of PYM gave a dignity to the House of Commons it does not now possess. Lord PALMERSTON's Resolutions are—

"1. That the right of granting aids and supplies to the Crown is in the Commons alone, as an essential part of their Constitution, and the limitation of all such grants, as to the matter, manner, measure and time, is only in them.

"2. That although the Lords have exercised the power of rejecting bills of several descriptions relating to taxation by negating the whole, yet the exercise of that power by them has not been frequent, and is justly regarded by this House with peculiar jealousy, as affecting the right of the Commons to grant the supplies, and to provide the ways and means for the service of the year.

"3. That to guard for the future against an undue exercise of that power by the Lords, and to secure to the Commons their rightful control over taxation and supply, this House has in its own hands the power so to impose and remit taxes, and to frame Bills of Supply, that the right of the Commons as to the matter, manner, measure, and time, may be maintained inviolate."

Worthy of the man and unworthy of the occasion as these resolutions are, they have not conciliated the Tory opposition. Like all dishonest or half-hearted shuffling, they will lead to greater difficulties than would have awaited a bolder and more manly course. We know what the Cabinet thinks of the present House of Commons; but the contempt they feel for its weakness

and want of principle ought to have pointed out the right method to pursue, which would have been to have given it the option of vindicating its own honour and the rights of the people in a straightforward and dignified way, or to have gone back to its constituents to tell them the disgraceful tale of promises violated, opportunities neglected, and integrity cast aside.

We cannot conclude this subject without adverting to the unfortunate conduct of the Court, which seems completely under the control of the German faction. It is unfortunate and unseemly that Lord DERBY should be invited to the Palace dinners directly he came forward to assail the privileges of the Commons; that Mr. DISRAELI, who followed in the same course, should have met with similar favour; and that Sir JAMES GRAHAM should have received a similar invitation immediately after his mischievous votes in the Tax Bill Committee. It is not wise to mix up the SOVEREIGN with these Tory cabals, and at the same time to force the people to look back with gratitude and admiration to the statesmen of the Commonwealth. The comfort and security of the British Crown depend very much on its honest neutrality in public questions, and its loyal treatment of its constitutional advisers. If the Royal favour shown to the Tory leaders is not connived at by Lord PALMERSTON, he ought to remonstrate with his SOVEREIGN on the subject, for it is not well that there should be the faintest ground for suspecting that Court favour can be won by opposing the fundamental and cherished rights of the people.

REVENUE AND PROSPERITY.

THE revenue returns for the past quarter afford satisfactory indications of the financial position of the country. In customs there is a diminution of £370,000, as compared with the corresponding period of last year; but this is satisfactorily accounted for by recent remissions of taxation. Excise shows an increase of £169,000, and stamps of £107,000, while property tax shows an increase of £306,000; making the net increase on the quarter amount to £326,000, which is a good indication of prosperity. The accounts for the year show analogous results, excise having increased £2,300,000 and income tax £3,636,000. Such facts prove the capacity of the country to yield a very large revenue without serious disturbance of its industrial life. But we are not justified in simply singing the praises of our wealth. All over the land the working classes are suffering depression, arising from the high price of provisions; and the prodigious expenditure of the Government, coupled with the existence of taxes that obstruct industry, is an important reason why wages are not sufficient to purchase a better share of the necessaries and conveniences of life. Moreover, although we have a considerable amount of prosperity to be thankful for, large classes have suffered from the injury done to the Spring trade, by the unusual prolongation of inclement weather, and the community is now startled by immense failures in the leather trade, that will demand serious investigation. It would be unfair to prejudge the case of the houses which have succumbed; but when one house fails for more than a million, it is impossible not to fear that the principles upon which the leather and hide business has been conducted are unsound. We do not mean to assert or insinuate that the collapsed firms have departed from the customary practice of traders, but every new batch of failures supplies fresh illustration of the fact, that an abuse or misuse of credit is alarmingly on the increase, while the conduct of the Union Bank in omitting to trace and expose all the transactions in which PULLINGER was engaged, proves a laxity in commercial circles that cannot be regarded without alarm. That the country annually makes much wealth is assuredly true; but every year it is more and more difficult for traders to get a really honest living, and compete without a violation of principle with speculative houses, who can raise any amount of money upon bills known or suspected to be forgeries or "kites." The unsettled state of foreign affairs has, no doubt, been one cause why joint stock enterprises have not attracted much confidence, but the conviction of widespread dishonesty in their management is a far more important influence.

The elasticity of the revenue should encourage the friends of fiscal reform to make further efforts for the relief of industry; but we also need exertion to place trade upon sounder foundations, and take away the reproach that it is a reckless scramble to get rich any how and at anybody's expense. It is some drawback to our complacency to find £3,800,000 required, as a first instalment on behalf of that unsatisfactory article, a China war,—and our regrets are not diminished by having a House of Commons that will not check either diplomatic or military folly.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO AMERICA.

NEXT week the heir to the Crown sets out on his long-promised visit to its North American possessions. No circumstance of state will be wanting to give pomp and solemnity to this progress, in which he will appear not only in his own proper character, but as the representative of his Royal Mother. The Secretary of State, charged with the administration of the Colonies, and the great officer at the head of the Royal household, will accompany him,—high dignitaries, who properly attend only the Sovereign herself. Each one of the noble band of colonies which remained faithful to the English Throne when their elder and more favoured sisters threw off allegiance to it, will have the honour of receiving him, and their loyal demonstrations will culminate in the solemnity which is the special object of his journey,—the inauguration of that wonderful triumph of engineering skill which, giving uninterrupted railway communication from the Atlantic to the great Lakes, brings the further ends of the Canadas into close connection with the mother country, and supplemented, as it one day will be, by an extension from those Lakes to our magnificent possessions on the Pacific,—the freshest flowers in Britain's colonial wreath—will form the finest highway of the world.

The personal influence of the Sovereign over the course of public affairs is now so slight that this progress of the PRINCE may at first appear an event of small moment. It will matter little, in the determination of Imperial policy upon colonial questions, what may be the views which, as Prince of WALES, or King of ENGLAND, the stripling now about to visit North America may entertain upon them; and it is well that it is so. The opinions formed by a youth of average abilities, during a hurried journey, would be of little value under the most favourable circumstances, and the circumstances under which the PRINCE journeys are the most unfavourable that could well be conceived. He can see but a little of the people, and that little "through a glass, darkly." He will see them in their holiday dresses, and hear them with their voices tuned only for *Te Deums*. He cannot observe the ordinary, every-day life of his future subjects; everything will be put before him under a *couleur de rose* aspect. The men who will surround him in each colony will be its leading professional politicians, and the persons who have paid successful court to the governors and their families. He may see, if those who guide him, direct him right, the great general results of the energy and industry of the colonists; and, if he sees that clearly, and appreciates the indefatigable labours of the hardy pioneers of civilization, he will do all that can be expected of him. HER MAJESTY has acted wisely in thus completing the PRINCE's education. Another useful end will likewise be obtained—he will be kept out of any possible mischief. We don't know that there is any particular danger from which it has been deemed necessary to guard him. We have no faith in the circumstantial reports of those omniscient gossips who, having no business of their own to attend to, settle other people's affairs, and who whisper into the ears of anybody who will listen to them that *les beaux yeux* of a fair patrician have done great mischief to a princely heart; but young gentlemen at the end of their "teens" are very awkward cattle to manage; and royal youths, as history tells us, require particularly careful treatment.

The trip which the PRINCE is about to take has, therefore, so far as he is concerned, its negative as well as positive advantages, although none of them of very great moment.

In the colonies themselves, however, this royal visit will be productive of important consequences. The old sentiment of loyalty has survived all the weapons directed at it by republican or material philosophers. It is one of those ineradicable feelings which the men upon whom it exerts the strongest influences are seldom capable of satisfactorily explaining. The feeling, inextinguishable as it is, requires, however, a little stimulus; it will grow rusty, unless occasionally called forth in some special manner. The Colonies are loyal. They regard the Sovereign with much the same sentiments of respect and devotion which are displayed by the inhabitants of the mother country. But they have had no opportunities of evincing their feelings. No Sovereign has ever visited them, and although Canada was for a time the residence of one member of the Royal Family, he did not go in a character and under circumstances which could excite any very great enthusiasm. Half a century, besides, has elapsed since his visit. The PRINCE will appear in Canada not only as the future King of England, but as the direct representative of the QUEEN, going there purposely to show the interest which the Sovereign takes in the prosperity of the Colonies. As such, he will be rapturously welcomed, and the enthusiasm with which he will be received will have an enduring action on the minds of the Colonists. They will feel that they are really subjects of the Sovereign of GREAT BRITAIN, and will be as proud of that title as are the inhabitants of Britain themselves.

The PRINCE will also be the representative of national unity. He will appear as a material embodiment of that sentiment which binds together the far-scattered lands which form part of the British Empire, and the widely different races who claim the name of English subjects. He goes at a time in which the jealousies, heartburnings, and dissensions, which once subsisted between the Colonists and the Home Government are almost extinguished. Canada and its sister colonies now enjoy nearly perfect self-government. They may and do wrangle amongst themselves upon purely local questions, but they no longer complain of metropolitan misgovernment. Indeed, the relations of the Colonies to the mother country have, of late years, taken so complete a turn, that, so far as direct and palpable results are concerned, the Colonies may be said to take all the benefit, and England all the burden of the connection. Ultimately, of course, England reaps advantages from these possessions, which will repay her outlay upon them, whilst by abandoning to them the management of their own affairs she has removed any inducement on their part to seek independence. The visit of the PRINCE manifests the interest the mother country takes in these offshoots, and becomes itself a means of cementing a cordial union. The inhabitants of Newfoundland will feel that their interests are not forgotten, that England does not intend to abandon them to the pertinacious Napoleonic aggression to which some of our Ministers have been but too ready to succumb. The French population of Lower Canada will have an opportunity given them to display their loyalty towards a race of sovereigns, under whom they have enjoyed, without distinction of race, the fullest civil and religious liberty, and in the preparations making for that display the PRINCE DE JOINVILLE, now on a visit to this once French possession, may find another proof of the truth that there is but one way to retain a throne. In all the festivals and illuminations which will mark the progress of the PRINCE OF WALES, the hearty attachment of the Colonists to the British Empire will be abundantly manifest, and what slight misconceptions and misunderstandings may yet remain will be dissipated in the cordiality of those rejoicings.

So near to the United States, the PRINCE could not well quit the New World without visiting that wonderful nation. Whilst the visit itself can do little permanent good, the neglect to pay it would have been productive of considerable mischief. The people of the United States will crowd to see the PRINCE, and do their best to impress him with a sense of their own extraordinary achievements; but the compliment paid them will not alter the feelings of one individual towards this country. The ridiculous system of provocation put in practice towards England is an exigency of American politics. There is a large and powerful class of voters in the Atlantic cities who, Irish themselves or of Irish descent, hate us most cordially. Then there are the manufacturers of New England, who fear our competition, and the fire-eating pro-Slavery men of the South, who hate our interference with the slave-trade—all powerful interests, which must be conciliated by a pugnacious, irritant attitude towards England. American vanity would have been deeply wounded had the PRINCE declined the PRESIDENT'S invitation; it will be gratified, and the national curiosity have a treat by his journey through the States. For the PRINCE himself we must profess our cordial sympathy. Royalty has a good deal to suffer at home from the curious; but if it ventures into a republic, that curiosity rises to a height which becomes almost unbearable. The PRINCE will find many gentlemen, thoroughly qualified in every respect to associate with him, in the United States. If he visits Mr. BUCHANAN, or becomes the guest of any Southern gentleman, he will meet with all the courtesy and consideration that could anywhere be shown to him; but when he visits, as he must do, New York, and receives the hospitality of that precious collection of riffraff, the New York Corporation, he will suffer a martyrdom which ought to expiate all the faults he has committed as a boy, and absolve him for all the peccadilloes he may be guilty of in the next ten years. Much the same would be his fate in any of the other large Atlantic cities. To a young man who should travel unattended and unknown, a tour through the United States would be very pleasant and instructive. To a Prince, how hard soever he may try to play the private gentleman, it must inevitably be a tremendous bore.

THE MOZAMBIQUE CONSULATE.

THE Americans sometimes denounce us as insincere in our attempts to put down the Slave-trade. The accusation is about as ridiculous as the general run of charges against JOHN BULL, got up by unscrupulous writers and speakers across the Atlantic, to enliven their sensation-loving fellow citizens. The speech of Lord WODEHOUSE against Lord STRATHEDEN'S motion for an address to the Crown for the appointment of a Consul at

Mozambique, was, however, well calculated to excite such an idea. The opposition of the Government to the proposition is in itself suspicious, and the arguments of the Under-Secretary of State are singularly well calculated to augment the distrust. Practically, his contention was that Cuba is the sole cause of the Slave-trade; and he followed up that contention by declaring that so long as Spain connives at the trade there, all our efforts to suppress it must fail, the necessary conclusion being that any such efforts are completely thrown away.

It is, of course, a question open to discussion, whether this country should make any attempt to suppress the Slave-trade generally. It may be contended that, having abolished Slavery in our own territories we have done all that could fairly be asked of us. It is possible to argue that we have no business to interfere with the commercial and social arrangements of other nations, and to maintain that if the king of any African tribe chooses to sell his subjects to Spanish traders, no third party has any right to put obstacles in his way. With much force it may be said that we have no right to waste our money and risk the lives of our sailors in maintaining cruisers on the African coasts, and that we should leave the whole matter to other nations to settle for themselves, and trust to truth and our own good example to make them do what is right. But it so happens that the question has been resolved by the country in another sense. We have undertaken to suppress the Slave-trade, and if we had not been hindered by the bad faith of Spain and Portugal, and the unreasonable and absurd punctilios of the United States, we should have done the work long ago. Until the national decision upon the general question is reversed, we have only to ask whether any particular plan which may be proposed for furthering that suppression is of a practical character, and does not cost too much. If it fulfils these requisites it ought to be adopted, and the House of Lords did well in refusing to take Lord WODEHOUSE'S assurances that the Government would give the subject the best consideration.

Disgraceful as the conduct of Spain undoubtedly is, Cuba is not, after all, the only land which imports slaves. They have been carried into the United States in the last two or three years; a few cargoes are still landed in the Brazils, and under the name of free labourers a large number are even yet shipped off to Réunion. If the supply were stopped altogether, or if by the stringent supervision of European Governments possessing territory in Africa, and by their influence upon the natives it were so diminished that the cost of slave labour should exceed that of free, Spain might connive as much as she pleased at the landing of cargoes in Cuba; no slaves would be imported into the island.

The east coast of Africa is now the great source of slave supply, and it is so because the Portuguese authorities have deliberately used their influence to encourage the revival of the slave-hunts in the interior. The Portuguese territory extends from Delagoa Bay in the south to Cape Delgado in the north. The settlements upon this immense line of coast are few, but the influence which the authorities exercise upon the native tribes in the interior is very great. The officials at the different settlements are either slave-dealers themselves, or receive a regular allowance from the dealers for every slave they export. They carry on this foul trade with the full knowledge and approbation of the home Government, which pretends, indeed, to discourage the trade, but lets its representatives foster it. It pays them miserable salaries, upon which no officer could exist; yet they all return to Europe with immense fortunes, and the appointments are sought with avidity. As a matter of course, these men have used every exertion to discourage legitimate trade. They have done their best to hinder the navigation of the Zambesi, and, if allowed, they will utterly frustrate those labours of Dr. LIVINGSTON upon which Lord WODEHOUSE relies so much. At present, they are without the slightest check. If our Government complains to the Portuguese Government of their proceedings, it can give no proof of the charges it makes. A consul at Mozambique, the seat of Government, would be some check; and if a vice-consul were placed at the other settlements, it would be impossible for the officials to encourage the trade as they now do.

If the Governor-General of the Colony happens himself to be an honest man he is not likely to interfere with the trade, and raise a nest of hornets around himself, unless forced to do so by the remonstrances of a consul. Such remonstrances he would be unable to resist, because neglect would result in complaints to the Court of Lisbon; and that Court, however well disposed to connive at the nefarious practices of its subordinates, could not withstand the representations made by the English Government, upon the testimony of a consular agent.

That such an officer is expected as a general rule, to do something to suppress the traffic is evidenced by the fact, that we have consuls at several points on the West Coast, whose principal if

not only business is to watch the proceedings of slave-dealers; and the propriety of having one at Mozambique has been already admitted by the appointment of Mr. McLEOD, who succeeded, whilst there, in obtaining from the Governor of Mozambique the enforcement of several of the laws, which his subordinates had previously systematically violated. According to Mr. McLEOD's own account, he was driven away from Mozambique by the gross persecutions he was subjected to by the persons he had offended, the Governor giving him little or no protection, and his own Government caring very little about him. However that may be, and Lord WODEHOUSE went out of his way in resisting the motion of Lord STRATHEDEN for the purpose of throwing a slur upon Mr. McLEOD's judgment, the fact remains, that the Government of this country resolved upon having a consul at Mozambique, maintained there for two years one who succeeded in putting a considerable check upon the infamous traffic, besides assisting, in his ordinary capacity as consul, a number of English subjects who at different times visited the port; and further, was able to collect a great quantity of very valuable information about the country and its productions. It is not right that so large a line of coast should be without some consular authority, so long as competent men can be found to brave the dangers and inconveniences of such a climate and such a service. The very energy with which Dr. LIVINGSTON's explorations are being prosecuted, renders the presence of such authorities the more necessary. It will be of no use to encourage the people of the interior to enter into a legitimate trade, and endeavour to wean them from slave-hunting, if the Portuguese officials are allowed to throw every obstacle in the way of that fair trade, and are left, without let or hindrance, to encourage slave-hunts. Nor is it probable that any British subjects will attempt to carry on that traffic with East Africa which alone will encourage the natives to persevere in industrial pursuits, if they find no British consul on the spot to protect them against the vexatious interference of the Portuguese, or that absolute prohibition of trade which they have sometimes dared to enforce.

The estimated cost of maintaining a Consul at Mozambique is about two thousand pounds per annum. If that sum were multiplied twenty times, by the maintenance of similar officials upon other points of that rich coast, the nation would not begrudge the expenditure. The outlay would prove of a highly remunerative character. It would not be so much hard cash expended in the mere attempt to suppress the Slave-trade as a fearful scourge of the unhappy races who are its victims, or in purely philanthropic efforts to elevate their condition. It would develop the commerce of a country capable of producing hundreds of articles for which European markets will always have a demand; and above all, it would stimulate a cultivation of cotton, which, lessening our dependence upon America, would save us from the terrible effects which two or three successive bad harvests—as likely as the three successive heavy crops of the last three years—would infallibly produce. We should benefit ourselves whilst benefiting the negro. Lord PALMERSTON, at least, has a sincere desire to suppress the Slave-trade; he has been a member of all the Governments which specially pursued that object, and has always shown the warmest sympathy with it. We trust, therefore, that HER MAJESTY will be advised to comply with the wish expressed by the House of Lords, and appoint a Consul at Mozambique.

THE BRITISH "TIR."

OLD times are coming back again, and the English nation is once more becoming thoroughly manly. We are resolved not to go to the bad, like the Romans, through luxury and indulgence. We are plucking up in time, just when we have reached that pinnacle of success and prosperity from which the great nations of the past reeled down headlong to decay and extinction. Oysters and vapour baths are said to have had something to do with the fall of ancient Rome. The luxury which has of late years threatened the stability of Great Britain and the vigour of its people are the principles of peace. Had we swallowed that oyster and suffered our senses to be lulled into delicious dreams of the confraternity of the lion and the lamb in that seductive bath, we might at the present moment be owning as our master and ruler, not the mild and benignant QUEEN VICTORIA, but the grim autocratic Czar of All the Russias! It is scarcely a year ago since a leading journal remarked that a soldier was so rare a sight in London that a stranger might fancy our whole army was composed of the sentinels at the British Museum and the two mounted troopers at the Horse Guards. But now look at us—we are all soldiers! By and by the exception will be to see a civilian. What, has so suddenly roused us from our dreams of peace? What spectre has woke us up from the feast, and beckoned us forth from the halls of ease to the field of arms? Who is the *Banquo*?—LOUIS NAPOLEON or TOM SAYERS? Was it in dread of the one or in emulation of the other that we have so suddenly cast off the lamb and assumed the lion? The merit of this great gun-trick certainly belongs to

one or the other; and we, on our part, are disposed to favour the claims of TOM. We were the most peaceable of people in the world, until we heard that a campaign was on foot between the champion and a representative of America. Prize-fighting until that moment was voted low, vulgar, and brutal; and the doings of the ring were never mentioned beyond the circle of sporting papers and "fancy" parlours. The interest increased as the preparations for the campaign proceeded. The movements of the two pugilists were recorded in high class journals side by side with the march of continental armies and the debates of Parliament. Genteel society began to talk about the merits of the respective men; grave senators paused in imperial discussions to chat about the contest; the ropes and the ring became familiar terms at the family tea-table, and at last, when the battle of Farnborough was fought, the *élite* of the world of rank and fashion, literature and art, looked on with approving eyes. It was certainly during this period of excitement that the rifle movement received its greatest impetus. It was at this time that people began to discover that British muscle was going to grass, and that some immediate effort ought to be made to brace it up. In the absence of any incentive to this exertion, it seems only fair to accord to Mr. THOMAS SAYERS the merit of having had at least some influence in inspiring this great national movement. What great events from little causes spring! HELEN was the cause of Troy's destruction—a goose saved Rome—and a bricklayer's labourer has arrested the decline and fall of the British Empire! Tom has put two noses out of joint with one hit—Mr. HEENAN's and that of M. LEDRU ROLLIN.

Had TOM been conscious of the share he had in bringing about the event of the day, with what pride he would have surveyed, from his gig, the review in Hyde Park, and the meeting of the National Rifle Association on Wimbledon Common. There was QUEEN VICTORIA repeating the heroic example of her great ancestress, ELIZABETH, and giving earnest, by the firing of a rifle, of her resolution, though a woman, to lead her army in person should occasion require. That was indeed a sight to make the heart of an Englishman beat high within him. That day showed that the movement was no mere playing at soldiers. Those armed hosts that had sprung at a moment's warning from the head of the British MEDUSA were determined to show that they would not consent to be riflemen in name only. They had shouldered the rifle long enough, and now they were resolved to learn how to use it. The QUEEN herself set the example by firing a WHITWORTH and hitting the bull's eye at four hundred yards, thus proving (by means of a mechanical rest) an exception to the rule, that there is no royal road to learning. We can imagine it to have been, further, a matter of pride and gratification to TOM, who is still surveying the scene from his gig, to witness the kind encouragement given to the movement by the Secretary of War and the officers of the regular army; and more particularly by His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT, with whose ideas of the duty of soldiers in the time of a civil war an army of volunteers might be supposed to clash. The sacrifice of predilection and policy on the part of these persons must have struck our eye-witness as being gratifying and yet remarkable. The liberal presentations in the shape of prizes must also have called up a thrill of pride in that manly breast, and convinced him, if he had ever had any doubts on the subject, that the movement, bred of his distinguished example, was receiving the most sincere and hearty encouragement. It is just possible that, at this point, TOM's mind, unaccustomed to so continuous a reflective effort, may have wandered away to a contemplation of the scene in another aspect. It may have occurred to him that it was very like a Derby-day meeting on Epsom Downs. There was something like a grand stand; and there were the ring of spectators, and the tents, and the booths, and AUNTIE SALLY and BARON NICHOLSON; and what a jolly thing it would be if it were repeated every year, just like the Derby or Ascot races. Let us, however, bring TOM back to a consideration of the movement of which he is the father, and direct his attention to certain features which lie under the surface. We point out to him, that while prizes of from £20 to £50 are offered for competition at various ranges, each competitor must pay one guinea before he can enter the lists. He may win the first prize of twenty guineas; but he must pay another guinea before he can enter to compete for the second prize of thirty, and one guinea extra for each of the remaining two. Our friend TOM has had some experience of a raffle at a public-house for a gun, a goose, and a silver watch, but he had no idea that this was to be a raffle, and he wants to know how much the winner will have to spend with the Minister of War, at the Crown, Westminster. We also point out to TOM, that the best positions for seeing the sight are reserved for the aristocracy, and persons of high connections, and that even the ordinary public are charged half-a-crown for admission to the Common. We cannot venture to repeat the language in which our manly eye-witness characterizes this paltry and invidious proceeding. Suffice it to say, that it is both forcible and strong, if not elegant. We deeply regret that prejudice should forbid the publication of those sentiments in the language in which they were conveyed to us, feeling that if we could commit them to print, any further word from us would be quite unnecessary. In deference, therefore, to prejudice, we must have resort to soft phrases and circumlocution: and first we would ask—Is this a national movement, or is it not? Are our riflemen to learn to keep step and present arms when a royal personage passes them, and nothing more? We have it, on the authority of the PRINCE CONSORT, that the Volunteer force now amounts to 130,000 men, and it is confidently predicted that this force will have more than doubled its number by this time next year. Now if each member

of that vast army can only practise rifle shooting at the expense of one guinea per dozen shots, what hope is there that one-tithe of them will ever be able to fire a shot at all? The effect of the regulations this week at Wimbledon is to exclude from the competition any but the rich, and those whom former practice has made confident of success. How many shopmen or clerks could afford to pay four guineas, or even one guinea, for the privilege to compete for these prizes? How many of those who could spare the money have ever even fired a rifle? Many of them have never seen a cartridge, and would be puzzled how to load their weapon were they provided with the requisites. The institution of the British Tir on Wimbledon Common on Monday was no doubt an imposing spectacle; but we cannot help the conviction that it was altogether premature. Our riflemen want opportunities of practice before they can venture to compete with the marksmen of Hythe and the crack shots of Switzerland. If we are to emulate the skill of the bowmen of old, so proudly alluded to in the address to HER MAJESTY, butts must be erected in every county and district of the kingdom, and our volunteers must have at least weekly opportunities of practising their shooting. And certainly, if this movement is to be a national one, and is meant to be in earnest, the action of the Volunteers must not be hedged round with class distinctions and invidious restrictions.

ARISTOCRACY AND TAXATION.

THE aristocracy are oscillating between the terror and the scandal of the idea of the people being in a position to tax them—a description of *table turning* more surprising than any of the feats of natural magic. They have made concessions more or less graciously, but with the salvo, more or less plausible, that these concessions have been made with their will, and by their will. In the matter of the Corn Laws there was no question of the thumb-screw. Direct-income taxation struck them; it is true; but the blade passed more painfully and dangerously through the sides of that lower class labouring hardly for a small and barely respectable income—ill-left widows of hard-working professional men, *et hoc genus omne*. It was a sacrifice of the middle and lower middle classes, fallaciously represented as the upper classes, but really only so when compared with the absolute poor. For those on whom it falls heaviest it is a real sacrifice—made to save the pocket, and, still more, to satisfy the spirit of the unquestionably poor. Indirectly, the poor man may not be greatly a gainer by the system, as the sum total scattered among his class is diminished; but you have taken the words of discontent out of his mouth; he is more sensible of a drain, than of a failure of supply, though it may produce the same depletion: he cannot say you put your hand into his pocket as deeply as you might do,—you have made an effort in his behalf, and he submits more easily to inexorable laws from nature than from man. For men with incomes, rising from a thousand a year to every imaginable height above it, to have made the slightest attempt at resistance to a tax which was pinching those on the verge of respectable poverty, and to which the latter submitted as a matter of political necessity for the sake of their still poorer brethren, would have been—had it been possible—an outrageous and insolent farce. The class on whom the burthen must then have been entirely thrown would have been too strong even for the landlords of England to cope with, and they knew it full well. Therefore, we give them small thanks for income taxes, reduction of duties, or any other measure in which they have been fain to join with the classes far beneath them in income, for the benefit of those who are working through their years of strength for their pittance of from eight to thirty shillings a week; even if force could not, shame must have compelled. The poor labourer is still taxed heavily enough, indirectly, for the very few luxuries which he enjoys—too heavily; not that we wish to see him a legislator or voter without being a tax-payer; indeed, he would cease to have a right to dictate in any way to a Government towards the support of which he contributes absolutely nothing. As it is, he contributes in a far greater proportion than he fairly ought to do, and we believe that he would rather bear his due but small fraction of direct taxation, than suffer as he does from malt and tobacco duties.

Taken as individuals, the improvement in the character of our aristocracy is immense, especially as regards their conduct and feeling towards the poor. Many of them stand honourably and worthily in the van of the many armies of philanthropists who go forth in every direction to the rescue of humanity; but nothing is better known than the difference of the same individual *per se*, and as the member of an order, and as to positive charity that is not the main question. As to the general disposition of aristocracies towards those whom they have had the power to oppress by their strength and drain for their own benefit, let the question be decided, not by themselves, but by persons of considerably greater importance—men who have earned themselves a name as great writers. Take divines, historians, moralists, poets, and deduce a verdict. Take the charitable, uncensorious Archbishop LINGHAM, when he speaks of the "oppression and hard exactions of such as are superiors of lands, grinding the faces of the poor, and squeezing them till the blood come." We could cram our article with such passages on the conduct of the landed aristocracies, wherever they have had the power. It has been the same everywhere. Louis NAPOLEON, the father of the present Emperor, complains, in his "Documents Historiques," that in Holland "every lord tried to throw the burthens and imposts on the people." Every one knows what France suffered in the same way, and how long it had

suffered. In Sully's time a hundred and fifty million francs were raised from the people; and from this, of which they paid nothing, placemen and aristocrats clipped so much for their private benefit, that thirty millions only came into the king's treasury. In Ireland, says Lord Strafford, "the nobility contrived to lay the taxation almost entirely on the poor tenants." He gives, as an instance, one "Lord Cork, who only paid about six and eightpence a quarter towards the twenty thousand pounds of yearly contribution." This is the aristocratic tendency; and great as may have been their internal improvement, owing partly to external pressure, since they have suffered, as well as exercised, the squeezing power, still a little of the old leaven is left. Why, actually, when money was wanting at the time of the last French war, when, in the way of voluntary contribution, "regiments were called out to be asked whether they would give a week's pay, and ships' companies brought on deck to subscribe their contribution," such is the general love of the rich who have money to keep it, that SHERIDAN was able boldly in a speech, Jan. 4th, 1798, on a motion for an increase of taxes, to state that "From the highest to the lowest of those connected with the Government there had been no example to the people of a spirit of sacrifice." No disposition to contribute voluntarily has yet been displayed from the very highest to the lowest ranks in the administration of Government. There were generous men—Pitt himself was one; but this is a fair illustration of money tenacity on the part of the Tory party at no very distant date; and what makes it all the worse, this was the question of a single act, not a final or continuous concession of power or principle—to most of them evidently another name for hard cash.

The notion that a great and reckless rush is going to be made at the property of the aristocracy, is a mere scarecrow; the very class whom we have before represented as offering their sides to the weapon which went through their ribs and grazed the skin of the wealthy, would again throw their bodies as a barrier against any attempt upon property of a really unprincipled character, and so armed with a just quarrel that the weapon would pierce neither. England is no country for *sans culotte* desperation, and the aristocracy know it as well as we can tell them.

This last matter is not of much consequence, except as not a straw but a paper kite sent up to show the direction and strength of the wind; and the paper is still up, thanks to the breath of the Lords. We do not make any great grievance of the matter taken by itself.

After all, the taxation from which the richer classes in England have been made to suffer—we are almost ashamed to use the word—is a mere flea-bite, when we look at their equipages, their luxuries still unlopped; and when we consider the enormously greater debt which they owe towards the maintenance of the Government that secures to them the safe enjoyment of all their superfluities, than a poor man does for those bare necessities—so few, that his country seems scarcely worth staying in, when emigration often offers him happier prospects elsewhere.

"Que sont aux riches les impôts?"

Quelques rats de plus dans leur grange."

"What are taxes to the rich?" says BERANGER; "only a few more rats in their barn." When they see and know the privations and struggles of the poor, this jealousy of taxation on the part of the titled and the wealthy is disgusting and ignoble. We will conclude with a few words from "Hero Worship." "Liberty to tax oneself? No century, I think, but a rather barren one, would have fixed on that as the first right of man. A just man (still more, a wealthy one) will generally have better cause than money, in what shape soever, before deciding to revolt against his Government. Ours is a most confused world, in which a good man will be pleased to see any kind of Government maintain itself in a not insupportable manner; and here, in England, if he is not ready to pay a great many taxes which he can see very small reason in, it will not go well with him, I think;"—words which have much sense in a rich man's, none in a poor man's mouth, though the author puts them into both indiscriminately.

MEMORIA TECHNICA.

ON Tuesday evening, the 3rd inst., Dr. PICK, of Vienna, whose system of Mnemonics has recently attracted a large amount of attention in England, as well as in France and Germany, delivered a lecture explanatory of the basis of his system at Warwick College, Warwick Square, Belgrave Road. In addition to the lady principal, Mrs. BLANCHARD, and other ladies connected with the establishment, the announcement of the lecture attracted a numerous assemblage comprising the *élite* of the neighbourhood, and many persons interested in historical research. We shall take this opportunity of giving an analysis of the system so far as in a single lecture it could be unfolded. The lecturer commenced by observing, that as a foreigner he should stand in need of the indulgence of his auditory—an apology altogether unnecessary, as Dr. PICK speaks the English language extremely well. He said that he should begin by showing what his system would do before he proceeded to explain the theory on which it was based, and he caused a board to be divided by lines of black chalk into twenty-five divisions, each numbered; various members of the company then gave each three figures, naming at the same time the compartment in which they desired them to be placed, so that when all were filled there were seventy-five figures on the board, the order of which had been made purposely as irregular as possible. Dr. PICK, who had during the whole process stood with his back to the board, the figures being written

by another person—now read off the whole, naming each compartment and the figures in it; he then read the whole backwards, and afterwards, on any compartment being named, repeated the figures in it, and on the figures being given, named the compartment. This astonishing exercise of memory excited the warmest applause, and the interest was deepened by the assertion of Dr. Pick, that he did not consider that any person present would fail in performing the same feat after an examination of his plan. He stated that he had chosen figures to exhibit, because they are usually supposed to have less hold on the memory than facts or opinions, and if these could be unerringly recollected, there could be no doubt as to the power of remembering other things. Memory is often blamed when the fault rests elsewhere. We fail to recollect ideas not because of any deficiency in the power of recollecting, but because the ideas themselves have been but faintly impressed on the mind; that which is vividly felt is easily remembered—that which excites little attention at the time is soon effaced. Hence it is that the impressions made in youth, which are more vivid than those of after-years, are strongly remembered, while those of old age can scarcely be recalled even after the lapse of a single day. The theory, therefore, of Dr. Pick is, that to render impressions permanent they must be made *strong*; that the well-known power of association should be called into exercise two ideas should be combined, and by a reduplication of this process any train of thought can be reproduced as often as required. An example was given, which was at once tested by the company, and found perfectly successful. It consisted of the words—memory, history; war, Italy; fine arts, National Gallery; Trafalgar Square, Nelson; navy, England; industry, cotton; America, Atlantic cable, electric telegraph; railway, iron, mines; mountains, Switzerland; snow, sledge; horse, Rarey. These words, with the ideas belonging to them, were to be taken in alternate pairs: thus—memory, history; history, war; war, Italy, &c. The most defective memories were shown to be capable of going through the whole chain by the help of the connecting association. The next experiment was to exhibit this system applied to some practical purpose; and a well-known rule of the Latin grammar, with respect to the gender of nouns of the third declension, was indelibly impressed on the minds of the classical students of the college by the following chain:—

Mullet, fish; river, canal, ditch; worm-dust, footpath; hill, stone; fire (as produced from flint), firebrand; bellows, ashes; flour (from its colour), bread; cucumber, stem; thorn, faggot, stick; lever, axle-tree; ploughshare (emblem of peace); sword (emblem of war, an artificial weapon); nail (of the hand, a natural weapon); blood (produced by either weapon); snake, dormouse; hair, rope; collar, circle, month (as returning in a circle); end, pillar.

After a few practical observations, and remarking that the mode of applying this principle to figures was very simple, but must be deferred to another opportunity, the lecturer concluded, amidst the expressions of the most complete satisfaction on the part of those who had listened with the most intense interest to the whole discourse.

Dr. Pick will, we believe, lecture at the anniversary meeting of the Historical and Genealogical Society of England, which takes place at Bridgwater House, under the presidency of the Earl of Ellesmere, in the course of the present month.

MR. MASSEY'S HISTORY.*

THE third volume of Mr. Massey's History comprehends the period from 1781 to 1793, and he informs us that he has been aided in his task by some papers collected by the late Mr. Locker with a view to writing the Life of George III., and also by the Bolton correspondence, and other private documents. The result, however, of Mr. Massey's investigations does not materially affect the conclusions generally formed of the principal characters and incidents of the reign of the most mischievous monarch of modern English history. Mr. Massey is an essentially common-place writer. He brings to his task no breadth of philosophy, no profundity of speculation, no keen insight into character, and no capacity for either brilliant or powerful description. Nothing lives in his pages; and the American war, the memorable siege of Gibraltar, the impeachment of Warren Hastings, and the French revolution, are narrated with the frigidity of the spelling book or the monotony of an act of parliament. His labours must not, however, be underrated, for it is within the reach of diligent dullness to compile facts and collect the bones of history, although it cannot put them together and animate them with the breath of life.

In the first chapter Mr. Massey devotes attention to the proceedings of the American war, and discusses the execution of Major André with commendable fairness. He shows what English writers are too apt to forget, that André was neither morally nor legally entitled to the protection of a safe-conduct fraudulently obtained; and that although a pardon would have been a graceful and judicious act on the part of Washington, it certainly could not be claimed by a Government which disgraced itself by an alliance with the traitor Arnold.

In his method of government George III. thoroughly deserved the title given to him by Bentham, as head of the firm of Corruptor General and Co., and Mr. Massey details the arts by which the disgraceful process was carried on. The king had his party of friends in the House of Commons, who were rewarded by place, pension,

and patronage for their political dirty work, and were often arrayed by their master's orders against his own responsible advisers. Mr. Massey does not think this conduct quite correct, but he palliates it on the ground of the natural desire of the Sovereign to emancipate himself from the control of the great Whig families. A mere desire to obtain power is a low motive of action, and George III. never sought it for a worthy purpose, nor was the success of his schemes in any way connected with the public interest; on the contrary, we now suffer under many millions of taxation to pay that large portion of the national debt which was incurred to gratify the obstinacy and malignity of the "good old king." The opinion-forming power of the country was at a low ebb, or the Georgian system could not have been maintained so long, and it is scarcely possible to believe that only eighty years ago the Sovereign did not scruple to plot against his own ministers in a manner which could not be kept secret, and instructed Lord Temple to tell such peers as could be influenced that the king would consider everybody an enemy who voted for a measure—the India Bill—which his own cabinet advisers had prepared. Such treacherous and unconstitutional conduct was very properly met by a motion which was carried in the House of Commons, to the effect that declaring or pretending to declare any opinion of the Crown with a view to influence the votes of members was "a breach of the privileges of Parliament, and subversive of the constitution of the country." Mr. Massey, whose conduct on the Committee on Tax Bills shows that he has no true sense of the functions and dignity of the House of Commons—blames both parties equally in this transaction, and affirms that a private explanation with the monarch, and a resignation if they remained dissatisfied, would have been the right course of the ministers. This is a very shallow view of the matter, and affords a good illustration of the difficulty of grasping principles under which the hon. member for Salford seems to labour. The ministers were in possession of the very words used by Lord Temple in his improper attempt to influence the votes, and they would have failed in their duty if they had not called upon the House of Commons to pronounce its judgment upon such conduct. In addition to this, they should have demanded explanations from the Crown, and not have waited for their abrupt dismissal; but no private remonstrances could have done away with the necessity of a formal protest against so mischievous a proceeding.

Having shown so little appreciation of the Parliamentary bearings of this remarkable dispute, we are almost surprised to find Mr. Massey rational on the subject of Mr. Pitt's celebrated Reform Bill, which proposed to recognise the rights of the landowners to rotten boroughs, and to establish a fund for indemnifying them for any disfranchisement that took place. Upon the behaviour of George IV. as Prince Regent Mr. Massey is justly severe; but he praises the conduct of Fox in putting up with the imputation that he had knowingly and wilfully sought to deceive the House of Commons and the country when he made, on the authority of the Prince, the well-known declaration that no marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert had taken place. Mr. Massey, with a curious obliquity of moral and political judgment, tells us that "there were considerations which a statesman and a lover of his country would hold paramount even to a vindication of his honour."

These considerations were that, by the Bill of Rights, marriage with a papist operated to exclude a Prince of the Blood Royal from the succession; and although the Royal Marriage Act cast legal doubt as to whether the ceremony performed with Mrs. Fitzherbert was a marriage within the meaning of the Bill of Rights, there was a strong probability on the other side, and it would very likely have been decided that the offending prince must be set aside. Such an incident would, no doubt, have given rise to great agitation; but no man in the position of Mr. Fox could be justified in making himself a virtual accomplice in the criminality of the heir apparent, nor in deluding the Legislature and the people as to the facts which were necessary to determine the lawful succession of the Crown. No one can commend Fox and the Whigs for the way in which they played off the prince against the king, and the scurvy treatment they subsequently met with at the hands of the former was richly deserved. Fox's reconciliation with the Prince Regent passed the bounds of honourable good nature, and after he had been made a vehicle of flagrant falsehood and was publicly disowned, not only self-respect, but conscience and honesty demanded that he should stand aloof until ample reparation had been made.

In a subsequent volume we shall see more clearly how Mr. Massey treats the conduct of the English Government to the Revolution in France. At present he appears, as usual, unequal to see the bearings of a great question, and to look upon the French war as necessary to stem the tide of revolutionary feeling in this country. At any rate, he has no sympathy with Fox, who wisely pointed out that reform at home, and not war abroad, was the right method of dealing with discontent.

After the account we have given of Mr. Massey's third volume, our readers will not expect to find much information concerning the condition and progress of the English people, or the growth of opinion during a very stormy time, and, indeed, they must look to quite other sources, and to a very different historian for anything of the kind. The riots at Birmingham, and the burning of Priestly's house, are cursorily mentioned, and some random assertions ventured as to the revolutionary tendencies of the learned doctor and his friends, but Mr. Massey can discover no connexion between the views then held by advanced liberals and those which are now generally entertained. Undoubtedly, there was indistinctness, confusion, and exaggeration in the minds of the English friends of the French

* A History of England during the Reign of George III. By WILLIAM MASSEY, M.P. Vol. III. J. W. Parker & Son.

Revolution, but they were far nearer to a philosophical comprehension of that prodigious outbreak against worn-out ideas as well as worn-out forms, than those who take, as Mr. Massey seems inclined to do, the morbid if not insane sentimentality of Mr. Burke for their guide. Mr. Massey helps us somewhat with a collocation of facts illustrating certain portions of the transactions of the reign of George III., but he contributes nothing to political or social philosophy. He can think no thought that will live, and write no sentence that will be remembered; but, in an age singularly benevolent to mediocrities, he will obtain that charitable appreciation which we have endeavoured to bestow upon him.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF INSANITY.*

IT is one of the triumphs of the benevolent principle of modern civilization, that our treatment of insane persons is thoroughly reformed. Kindness has taken the place of terror, and agreeable inducement now performs effectually work that was, in former times, attempted to be accomplished by force. As a consequence of the reformation of our mode of dealing with those suffering from mental weakness or alienation, our curative success has greatly increased, and if we must on the one hand lament the large numbers of those who fall victims to the wearing excitements and bitter disappointments of our imperfect social system, we may, on the other, congratulate ourselves on the valuable efforts which are made to mitigate evils, we are as yet unable to prevent. But while our empirical treatment of the insane has improved, we can scarcely claim a corresponding improvement in the pathology and philosophy of mental disorders, or to speak more strictly, of cerebral and nervous diseases; for we must never forget that if disease of the mind be possible, we possess no means of proving its existence or investigating its effects. The operations of the mind, whether they be healthy or morbid, may be considered apart from organization; but insanity, as a medical subject, is a branch of physical science, and connected at every point with the condition of the apparatus, which, during mortal life, undergoes some definite change whenever thought, consciousness, or sensation occur. For generations anatomists and physiologists have examined brains and nerves, and watched with eagerness the performance of their functions, and the perfection of modern microscopes has facilitated an acquaintance with minute details of structure, but we have not yet settled some of the foundation points of cerebral science. No physiologist of reputation would contend in opposition to Gall, that the multifarious operations of the brain are performed by that organ acting as a mass; and yet few even among the most ardent phrenologists, would affirm that more than an approximation, known and felt to be imperfect, has yet been made towards a distribution of functions to particular parts. We have advanced little in determining the relation of the brain to the spinal marrow, to the various ganglia and the general system of nerves, and we have scarcely a guess as to the causes or nature of the changes which substitute morbid action for healthy performance. In the practical treatment of the insane, it is our humanity, not our medicine that has improved; and we are as far as ever from possessing a sufficiently complete knowledge of symptoms, to decide at what point restraint and compulsory medical measures ought to begin. Dr. Winslow and other gentlemen, more popularly than politely called "mad doctors," are constantly reminding us of the danger of allowing persons in the early stages of insanity to enjoy full liberty, until at last some desperate act obliges the law to interpose; but, although we fully admit with Esquirol and other eminent authorities that nature gives warning of coming danger, we do not believe that the "mad doctor," with all his skill, really does know so much more than the rest of the world, as to constitute him a safe guide. Nor is this impression weakened by the common fact that one set of doctors are arrayed against the other, in a manner utterly inconsistent with the existence and recognition of sound rules of observation and decision. If a man breaks his leg and a dozen surgeons are sent for, they will all give pretty much the same account of the nature and extent of the damage he has sustained; but in cases of reputed insanity there will be no longer agreement, and only extreme manifestations of disorder will elicit anything like uniformity of opinion. Moreover, we are not agreed as to the amount of insanity a man may be said to have a constitutional right to without suffering molestation, and we by no means sympathize with Dr. Winslow when he laments that juries return verdicts of "temporary insanity" in cases of suicide, when they would require stronger evidence to consign a living man to the tutelage or imprisonment of doctors and friends.

The book before us is a proof of the imperfection of medical science as far as it relates to insanity, for, notwithstanding the long experience and eminence of its author, it is little more than a collection of cases arranged with very little attempt at philosophy, and scarcely differing from what a non-medical reader might compile as the curiosities of a reading which had extended among the stories of mental alienation. We do not say this out of any disrespect for Dr. Winslow, for we are conscious that a profounder thinker would not have done much more with the same materials, although he would have avoided explaining abnormal and morbid excitations of the animal faculties by suggesting that they were ebullitions of innate depravity or original sin.

Dr. Winslow has collected an important mass of materials tending to illustrate the mental condition of persons before, during, and after attacks of insanity, and he adduces many facts to show that mental

disorders are more common among children than is usually known. He likewise calls earnest attention to what he designates "masked affections of the mind," and attributes much of the misery so often found in families to concealed or undetected insanity. This sad state of things he represents as "existing to a frightful extent," and "unhappily on the increase." Dr. Winslow is a good authority upon this deplorable subject, and we fear that his opinions rest upon foundations too strong to be overthrown. When persons who have been habitually kind suddenly become brutal, or those who have been habitually religious suddenly become profane, the evidence of insanity is very strong; but Dr. Winslow describes another class of cases, in which the ordinary duties of life are regularly performed, and nothing indicates to ordinary observers the insidious progress of a disease that ultimately makes itself known by violent perversions of propensities or instincts.

In one case, cited by Dr. Winslow, a lady was subject to paroxysms of passion, during which she tore out handfuls of her husband's hair, and occasioned him serious alarm and distress. "She was," says the Doctor, "clearly disordered in her mind; but we could not detect evidence sufficient to justify us in signing a medical certificate authorizing her being placed under control. We lamented that, owing to a defective state of the law, we could not grapple with the case." There will be many who will be very glad of the "defective state of the law," and who would be very sorry to see the "mad doctors" "grappling" with such cases. A divorce upon the ground of incurable incompatibility of temper would surely be a preferable remedy to such a widening of the law of insanity, that anybody might be "grappled" with in confinement, whose temper was more fiery than a couple of medical men thought consistent with the absence of disease. We fully appreciate the services that Dr. Winslow will render by making society aware of the existence of insanity in the insidious forms he describes. Such knowledge will lead the patients, and those in contact with them, to resort to means likely to allay the morbid irritation; but we should be very sorry to see such cases met by an application of force, except when absolutely necessary to prevent violent crime.

What Dr. Winslow calls "paralysis of the moral sense," is a most important subject for consideration, and here we can most readily go with his desire for the early application of restraint. When a boy, as in a case he mentions, systematically behaves with such brutality and cruelty that his remaining at school is impossible, when he is detected planning the murder of two other boys whom he does not like, it would certainly be wiser to treat him as a lunatic at once, than wait until, after inflicting upon others a mass of minor miseries he may at last indulge in some very desperate act.

Dr. Woodward, of the State Asylum, Massachusetts, affirms, that "moral idiots," as he terms them, rarely exhibit much vigour of mind, and our readers will remember cases in which our judges have persisted in treating as responsible criminals, persons who were destitute of moral sense, and of feeble intellectual manifestations. As an instance of the effect of external influences in producing and allaying morbid mental conditions, Dr. Winslow cites the case of a military man who was in the habit of walking backwards and forwards on the ramparts of a town. "When he walked forwards his face fronted the east, when the sky was hung with black, and alas! his poor soul: then he was in deep despair: but when he turned towards the west, when the setting sun left behind a halo of glory and beautiful evening's red, his happiness again returned." Equally curious, although in another way, is the account of a young lady who was subject to hallucinations, and whose morbid visions in many cases preceded the death of relatives or friends;—and of the gentleman who when drunk declared that his family were in that condition, and insisted upon undressing them and putting them to bed.

The perversions and abnormal actions of memory are among the most wonderful phenomena of certain forms of insanity, and in the work before us many cases will be found seeming to prove that all mental impressions are indestructible, and that the faintest impression once made may hereafter be recalled; as when the servant girl repeated sentences of Hebrew and other learned tongues, under the influence of disease, and long after she had heard them spouted by a clergyman with whom she had lived. Equally wonderful are the phenomena of "double consciousness," such as those exhibited by Miss R—, who, after an attack of profound sleep, quite forgot all her acquired knowledge, and had to learn even spelling afresh. A second fit of somnolency came on, and after recovering from it she remembered all that belonged to her original state, but was ignorant of what happened afterwards. For more than four years these attacks and transitions occurred, and friends regulated their intercourse with her according as their acquaintance dated from the old or new state.

We have only been able to notice a few of the topics discussed by Dr. Winslow, and have been compelled to omit many of great interest and importance. What we have said, however, will direct many of our readers to the work itself, which belongs as much to philosophy as to medicine, and will be found capable of entertaining, and instructing all who love to speculate on the wonderful nature and destiny of man.

PRIZE TEMPERANCE TALE.*

IT appears from our statistical and other sources that the vice of intemperance, instead of being on the wane, as we have heard some sanguine people confidently assert, is still steadily increasing. We are told that we should be perfectly horrified could we but

* On Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Disorders of the Mind. By FORBES WINSLOW, M.D. John Churchill.

* Dancesbury House. A Tale. By MRS. HENRY WOOD. Scottish Temperance League, Houlston & Wright, and W. Tweedie.

realize to ourselves how large a proportion of our yearly crimes and offences are perpetrated under the influence of stimulants, and which most likely would never have occurred had the delinquent at the time been in possession of his natural faculties. The incomes squandered, the families ruined, and the noble energies wasted and perverted by the universal prevalence of this ruinous habit, we are led to believe, are incredible. This lamentable state of affairs has given birth to numerous large associations, having for their object the entire repudiation of spirituous liquors. In order to prevent the possibility of a moderate and beneficial use of such things growing into a rank and positive abuse, they prohibit them altogether, not allowing of their consumption under any pretext however specious. These associations have, at different periods, offered liberal rewards for the best tales constructed on the principle of exhibiting to the public, in their most vivid aspects, the evils of intemperance and self-indulgence. And it cannot be denied that when such stories are conceived in the spirit of tolerance, and with an earnest desire not to overstep the boundary of nature, but to keep within the limits of fact and probability, they are productive of considerable good, and tend greatly towards the furtherance of the cause they are designed to advocate. But when, on the contrary, our temperance writers only seek to exaggerate and caricature, under the mistaken notion that they will thereby more effectually deter their readers from falling into the dangers of excess, the effect produced is exactly opposite to that for which they have striven. In such instances they usually—nay, we may say, always—overreach, and, consequently, defeat themselves. The present prize tale, entitled “Danesbury House,” and which is issued under the superintendence of the Directors of the Scottish Temperance League, must be classed under the former of these two divisions of temperance productions. The authoress has taken a liberal and enlightened view of her subject, and treated it in a manner which not only devolves the greatest credit upon herself, but will, doubtless, induce many who have hitherto looked coldly on the great teetotal movement, to take it into immediate and serious consideration. She describes with much emphasis and perspicuity how out of comparatively unimportant beginnings gradually arise such disastrous results; she evidences how, even in childhood, the natural tastes are forced out of their legitimate channel, and constrained and educated into a predilection for artificial and unwholesome enjoyments; she does not hesitate to expatiate upon the perversity or ignorance of parents who rear up their offspring under such a false system of moral and physical culture; and she proves, moreover, how much easier it would be for the former to proceed upon the sounder and entirely opposite principle. The authoress also holds up to universal opprobrium those glaring plague-spots to the public morality—the gin-palaces, in which crime and debauchery are decked out in such glowing and enticing habiliments as render it almost impossible for the young and inexperienced, falling accidentally under the shadow of their influence, to withdraw themselves from the invidious fascination. The authoress touches somewhat lengthily upon this source of mischief, and enumerates the obstacles opposed to the carrying out of any efficient remedy.

Mrs. Wood is no advocate of forcible and violent measures for the correction of the “national error,” wisely considering that the conversion must originate in men’s own hearts, if any permanent results are to be expected to accrue therefrom. Unless their minds are awakened to the impiety of their present courses, and the necessity of placing themselves under an entire system of restraint, till the spirit shall become purified and released from its subserviency to the unlawful doings of the flesh—unless, in short, they can be thoroughly aroused into a consciousness of their own degradation, and an utter abhorrence and contempt of themselves, in the condition to which they have been reduced by vice and intemperance, so that they shall be induced to enter voluntarily and enthusiastically into the work of their own deliverance, little hope can be entertained of their ultimate redemption. Throughout the whole of “Danesbury House,” this opinion is emphatically asserted. The evil with which we have to contend is not a subject for legislation, but for education, education and gradual development; and, consequently, must be allowed to go through its several progressive stages, before it can arrive at the wished-for goal. Let us hope with the talented authoress of this work, that the goal will be eventually gained, and that a final stop will be put to the career of one of the greatest enemies of mankind. Certain it is, that at the present time great and almost superhuman efforts are being made by large bodies of humane and philanthropic individuals, who spare neither labour nor expense in the attainment of this object, and who deserve all the praises and encomiums which a grateful and benefited nation can bestow upon them.

Whether successful or otherwise, we owe them universal thanks for their laudable endeavours. Without doubt “Danesbury House” deserves the compliment paid it by the directors of the Scottish Temperance League, being decidedly one of the best productions of its class we have met with for some time. The story is interesting, and all the characters are brought artistically on the scene, and gradually and consistently developed. The language possesses much breadth of style and considerable poetic feeling, and is, moreover, well adapted to illustrate the argument of the book. The two brothers, Robert and Lionel Danesbury, are both powerfully drawn specimens of the destructive results of habitual self-indulgence. We can heartily recommend our readers who are not already acquainted with the contents of this volume, to render themselves conversant of the same as speedily as possible.

MEMORIALS OF THOMAS HOOD.*

THE son and daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Hood, both of whom have shown literary and poetic tastes of their own, have rendered good service to biography by collecting their father’s correspondence and memoranda into two goodly volumes, well adorned with sketches from the humorist’s own pencil, and which now lie before us for such notice as they merit. The autograph of Mr. Hood, consisting of a page of the Song of the Shirt, also ornaments the first volume. Perhaps we have but little to learn, even from these authenticated documents, of the life of the poet and punster who delighted to make the world merry while himself suffering from the infirmities of nature and the malice of fortune. In a running way, however, we may pick up some particulars that may interest some of our readers.

We had not to learn that Hood’s life was “a hand-to-hand struggle with straitened means and adverse circumstances;” in his own words, that he was one of the “master minds at journey work; moral magistrates greatly underpaid; immortals without a living; menders of the human heart breaking their own; mighty intellects without their mite.” He was the son of a publisher, Mr. Thomas Hood, of the firm of Vernor and Hood, in the Poultry, so that he grew up among books. Our poet was apprenticed to Sands the engraver, whose sister his father had married. Subsequently he became connected with “The London Magazine,” under the editorship of Mr. John Scott. The amusing notices and answers to correspondents in the “Lion’s Head” were his doing; the idea of which he carried into his own magazine years afterwards under the title of “The Echo.” He was indebted for his literary acquaintances to his connexion with “The London Magazine,” one of whom was Mr. John Hamilton Reynolds, whose sister he married; another, Mr. Dilke, whose friendship he retained to the last. A separate publication, under the title of “Odes and Addresses to Great People,” was mistaken by Coleridge for the production of Charles Lamb, and there was certainly great similarity between the genius of the two men. They soon became intimate.

Mr. Hood’s marriage was a happy one. His wife had a cultivated taste, and he had such confidence in her judgment that he read and re-read and corrected with her all he wrote. Many of his articles were first dictated to her, and her ready memory supplied him with his references and quotations. In his latest years, her time and thoughts were entirely devoted to him, and he became restless, and almost seemed unable to write unless she were near.

With the success of his “Whims and Oddities,” which appeared in 1856 and 1857, our readers are familiar, as also with the “Comic Annual,” which appeared in 1830. Two volumes of “National Tales” (after the manner of Boccaccio) are less known. “The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies” is a beautiful poem, that would not sell; but the “Eugene Aram’s Dream” was more successful.

Hood was much attached to the sea, and incurred some perils in consequence. He was nearly drowned at Hastings from his love of swimming in the open sea. He perfectly understood the management of a boat, and would often take the helm.

In 1831, the Duke of Devonshire became a patron of Thomas Hood. Having occasion to construct a door of sham books for the entrance of a library staircase at Chatsworth, he applied to Hood to give him inscriptions for those unreal folios, quartos, and 12mos. Hood sent him several lists of such names. Some of the titles are both humorous and curious. A few examples will amuse:—“On the Lung Arno in Consumption. By D. Cline.” “The Racing Calendar, with the Eclipses of 1831.” “On Cutting off Heirs with a Shilling. By Barber Beaumont.” “Percy Vere. In 40 vols.” “Tadpoles; or, Tales out of my own Head.” “Macintosh, Macculloch, and Macaulay on Almack’s.” “On the Site of Tully’s Offices.” “On Sore Throats and the Migration of the Swallow. By T. Abernethy.” “Life of Jack Ketch, with Cuts of his own Execution,” &c. &c.

Such are some of the funniments. The duke was much pleased with them, and had reason to be so. He subsequently assisted Hood with a volunteered friendly loan.

Hood was but slightly connected with the stage. He wrote, however, a libretto for a little English opera, produced at the Surrey. “Its name is lost now, although it had a good run at the time. Perhaps it may be recognised by some old play-goer by the fact that its *dramatis personæ* were all bees. My father also assisted my uncle Reynolds in the dramatising of Gil Blas, which, if my impression be right, was produced at Drury Lane. One scene was very cleverly managed, considering that stage machinery (which now-a-days is almost engineering) was then in its infancy. It was a scene divided into two, *horizontally*, displaying at once the robber’s cave, and the country beneath which it was excavated.

“It is much to be regretted that we have been unable to discover any traces of an entertainment which was written, somewhere about this time, by my father for the well-known inimitable Charles Mathews the elder, who was heard by a friend most characteristically to remark, that he liked the entertainment very much, and Mr. Hood too,—but that all the time he was reading it, Mrs. Hood would keep snuffing the candles. This little fidgetty observation very much shocked my mother, and of course delighted my father.”

He also wrote a pantomime for Mr. Frederick Yates, of the old Adelphi Theatre, and on that occasion received the following quaint epistle, the writer being Mr. Yates’s *factotum*, and moreover mechanist of all those wonderful Adelphi pieces that made that tiny

* *Memorials of Thomas Hood, Collected, Arranged, and Edited by his DAUGHTER, with a Preface and Notes, by his SON. Illustrated with Copies from his own Sketches. Two vols. Edward Moxon and Co.*

theatre famous, and delighted the play-going public of those days. Mr. William Godbee was also, I think, the contriver and inventor of Mathews' transformation dresses for his entertainments, and especially famous for manufacturing queer wigs and head-dresses for him. He was a clever man but a great oddity, as the following letter will show:—

“THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI, July 24th, 1832.

“Mr. Godbee's Respectful Compliments to Mr. Hood, and he begs leave to state that he have Received a Letter this morning from Mr. Yates, who is in Glasgow, and he begs of him to go immediately to Mr. Reynolds of Golden Square, to beg of him to Intreat of Mr. Hood to Favour him with a Copy of his Pantomime of Harlequin and Mr. Jenkins, for Mr. Yates by some unfortunate circumstance have lost it, and the Dresses and Scenery are of no use to him unless he had the M.S. of The Pantomime. Therefore if Mr. Hood have it by him, and would send it Enclosed in a Parcel to the Stage Door of the Adelphi Theatre, he would be conferring an Everlasting Favour on him. Honored Sir, if you should not be so fortunate as to have it by you, *Pray Oblige* me with an answer by Post, as I dare not Send his Scenery and Dresses without the M.S. to Glasgow. I trust your Goodness of heart will Pardon me in thus troubling you. Permit me to Remain your Humble Servant,

“WILLIAM GODBEE.

“P.S. Dear Sir, I shal wait with all anxiety as I can't write nor send to Mr. Yates until I hear from you.”

“Whether poor Mr. Godbee's anxiety was set at rest, and the pantomime found, is not now to be ascertained, but it is to be hoped it was.

“Of all my father's attempts at dramatic writing I can find no trace, save one little song intended for a musical piece, which was written to the air “My mother bids me bind my hair:”—

AIR.

“My mother bids me spend my smiles,
On all who come and call me fair,
As crumbs are thrown upon the tiles,
To all the sparrows of the air.
But I've a darling of my own,
For whom I hoard my little stock—
What if I chirp him all alone,
And leave mamma to feed the flock!”

We regret we cannot extract some of the Hood characteristic doings, during his residence at Wanstead. His love for practical joking was extreme. It was there that he wrote “Tylney Hall,” his only novel; and a little poem called “The Epping Hunt,” which was illustrated by Cruikshank.

The failure of a firm compelled Hood, in 1835, to leave England for Coblenz, where he made every effort to retrieve his fortune by literary labour. In his passage over, however, he encountered a storm, the effects of which are supposed to have laid the foundation of his future sufferings.

The correspondence printed in these volumes is of great value. Hood's letters are capital. There is one, describing to Mrs. Dilke the person and manners of her husband, which is indeed life-like. It required some courage, we think, to permit its publication; but the fact shows both generosity and mental superiority. Nobody ever laughed at it, we may be sure, more than Mr. Dilke himself.

It is painful to read of the sufferings of poor Hood in the decline of his days. How, on a bed of sickness, he had to struggle to keep alive his magazine; and how, by every effort, his health was broken, his recovery precluded, and his death hastened. It became necessary to apply for assistance to Sir Robert Peel, who granted his wife a pension of a hundred a year, which was afterwards continued to the children. Little know those who merely read and enjoy the wit of a humorous writer of the circumstances under which it was produced. People, in general, think that literature is spontaneous—but authors frequently find it very hard work. As a rule, it is easy enough until the worker discovers that he has to get his living by it, and then the real difficulties commence. Hood suffered, during a great part of his life, from misappreciation of his powers as a poet; and even yet is not estimated after the rate of his excellence. These memorial volumes, however, will, we repeat, do good service, and are highly creditable to the filial talent and affection of which they are the fruits.

BRITTANY.*

TWO lady travellers have undertaken to give us an account of Brittany, of which, in truth, there was scarcely anything new to be told, and have printed their notes of a six weeks' tour. The value of such notes is not at all dependent on the objects seen, but always on the spectators, who need have well-furnished minds to ensure their seeing properly. Madeline and Rosalind Wallace-Dunlop have scarcely been sufficiently careful in regard to the prior condition of effectual travelling, but sometimes it is refreshing to learn how things in general appear to the pure virgin mind. The ladies have, at any rate, sufficient vivacity to exclaim “how nice” and how pretty!” when things to them admirable but indescribable come within their range of experience. For such degree of perception let us at least do them credit. It is not much, but it will probably please them.

Brittany was not altogether new to them. They had visited it on a previous occasion; their eyes were therefore not altogether uninstructed on this, and we think should have managed to see a little better than they have done. But they have seen, and not

* *How we Spent the Autumn; or, Wanderings in Brittany.* By the Authoresses of “The Timely Retreat.” Richard Bentley.

without intention, if not with intensity. At Dinan they actually spent two or three days to renew their acquaintance with the shops and places they had formerly visited. We have, accordingly, a woodcut of two Dinan girls, and another of the Font at Tinteniach, which we must accept in place of further description; the ladies possibly think that their sketches will serve the purpose better.

We learn from their researches, that so late as the eleventh century, the Breton bishops refused to take the vows of celibacy, and that the inhabitants of Rennes, though intolerant of the Huguenots, refused to take part in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The country around Rennes is rich, but flat;—but everything in the town looks fresh and bright, and the Musée contains three hundred valuable paintings, by Michael Angelo, Titian, Guido, Rubens, Claude Lorraine, and other great masters. From Rennes our tourists proceeded to Vitre, where we have a sketch of Madame de Sévigné's chateau, and which place they were fortunately enabled to inspect. The walls were hung with portraits of the family, and sustained one of the authoress herself, “representing a face with full sleepy eyelids and long-shaped dark eyes.” On another wall was her granddaughter, *en bergère*, a lovely piquant face.

Here at least is actual observation, though perhaps not made the most of. A saying, too, which the ladies record of a guide is not without a certain value. It has reference to the differences in creeds. “For himself, he was not quite sure, but rather inclined to give the preference to Protestantism; and then, in a burst of confidence, he announced, ‘Protestantism is a religion of charity, but Romanism is a religion of money.’” A shrewd thinker, that guide.

There are some good remarks in a general way on the noted town of Nantes, famous for its Protestantism—where, also, there is a theatre and other places of amusement proper to an important city. While waiting for the diligence, our party took a sketch of the ruins of a church at Donges. Let us say, once for all, these sketches, scattered through the book, are pleasant things, and of themselves confer a degree of worth on it. The sketchers came at last to Plœrmel, and put up at the Lion d'Or. It was close to the church relative to which the ladies show more powers of description than in any other part of the book. “It is,” say they, “very rich in detail, and peculiar in form. The gingoyle are very eccentric,—snaky dragons, with ducks' feet, howling monks, and scaly monsters of all kinds. But it is at the north door you stand entranced; for here the architect has concentrated his genius, and the whole gable end is covered with a profusion of detail that is perfectly bewildering. This is one of those rare fronts of varied mosaic, covered with imagery wilder and quainter than ever filled a ‘Midsummer Night's Dream,’ of which Ruskin speaks. Every stone has its separate story, and you can spend hours in tracing out their grotesque and fanciful meanings. Here is a hideous, distorted monkey playing on a bagpipe, which some one has picked out with pink chalk, as being, in his opinion, the stone of the building; then a graceful mermaid dances jauntily over a prostrate centaur, who is lying doubled-back with astonishment, as he well may be; two twin children are two or three times repeated. Inside one window I counted thirty figures. All round the gable edge are carved, in bold relief against the sky, fabulous snakes with their tails in their mouths.”

We cannot pursue the ladies in their tour. What we have quoted will recommend the book, perhaps. The colouring is certainly faint; but the writers go through their pleasant adventures with vivacity, and we can be cheerful in their company. “The sun-burnt, toil-worn, and quaintly-costumed sons and daughters of Bretagne” are not very strongly characterised, nor are their surroundings very picturesquely described; but there is a sense of motion, of prevailing good sense, and amiable companionship which entitle the tourists to respect.

NEW POEMS.*

WE have three volumes of poems on our table, which indicate promise on the part of their authors. The first is of a realistic character, and professes to “photograph” actual events and persons; and, indeed, does this with considerable success. The titles of some of the pieces sufficiently announce their subjects;—such as “Found Dead,” “The Outcast,” “A Christmas Sketch,” “In Memoriam,” “Little Children,” “Hope,” “The Sabbath Peal,” “Fickleness,” “Life's Dreams,” and “Conscience.” There is much of the spirit and piety of Cowper, and the benevolence of Hood in these verses; and frequently some invention displayed, and a power of graphic description above the average. Truly, there are some metrical technicalities which the writer has not yet mastered. He is, as yet, a better poet than a versifier;—but facility will grow on practice. The reader of these pages will long remember the orphan boy, who slept beneath “the arches” one night,—but waked not beneath them, but before “the gates of pearl on golden hinges hung,” that opened on the New Jerusalem;—the betrayed girl, with her dying child crying for food, upon the door-step;—the suicide, that has no refuge but in the water depths;—the soldier's wife perishing in the snow;—the soldier himself dying on the battlefield, and at the same moment meeting his faithful partner and her

* *Photographic Poems.* By C. C. SPILLER. C. C. Spiller.

Shelley: The Death of St. Polycarp, and other Poems. By JOHN ALFRED LANGFORD. Smith, Elder, & Co.

The Buggy: or, Mr. Turnbull's Adventures in the New World. A Series-comic Romance, in Rhyme. By GEORGE HARRY TATAM. Mair & Son.

little ones in heaven. These, and other pictures, will remain in perpetual memory.

Mr. Langford's verses on Shelley are in the true vein. They are fluently and feelingly written. The view he takes of the poet's life and character is the correct one. Much of Shelley's life, and what errors were in it, were merely the natural and inevitable reaction against a corrupt state of society and opinion. By thought and poetic production he had well nigh worked himself free from the chains of early association. But mysterious Death set his seal upon the unfinished work and forbade further progress. The occasional poems of Mr. Langford are fair samples of lyric effort, and all are marked with a melody of utterance which gives pleasure to attention, and cheers the critic's labour. The poet's talent lies in the reflective direction as well as in the descriptive. He can penetrate "the dim-discovered tracts of mind," as well as the open champaign of cultivated nature.

Mr. Tatam is a spirit of a different order. He thinks himself equal to the *ottava rima*, and the telling of a good story in it, eight cantos in length, on the average more than a hundred stanzas each; but he somewhat overrates his ability. There are, however, good stanzas in the "The Buggy," and many happy lines; some felicitous turns of expression too, and here and there a striking image or an appropriate reflection. But to succeed in this kind of composition discipline the most severe is indeed required; whereas Mr. Tatam has thought it to be the lightest and easiest of writing.

ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

THE English are certainly a wonderful people, for, in spite of the ever-increasing commotion in public affairs, they continue to advance with unwearied steps to higher ground in Art and Science. Sir ISAAC NEWTON tells us of a comet (that of 1680) which had imbibed so much heat from the sun, that if it had been metallic it would have required fifty thousand years to cool down; and later writers, having applied this figure to the political world, declare that the fearful ferment into which it is thrown could only be moderated within a lapse of some three hundred years. There is a philosophic precision about the statement which is somewhat startling; and we can only marvel that in view of a conflict so serious Art should exist at all!

Certain, however, it is that Art exists and flourishes; and that a comparatively new branch of it—that which is united with and forms a basis for the illustration of literature—exhibits an almost infinite range of development. The ancients (unhappy men!) knew nothing of an illustrated book; nor could they boast even of an illuminated MS. On this point the Alexandrian collection would present us with only a beggarly amount of empty shelves. Yet what an immense amount of useless comment would have been spared us if illustration had been the order of the day among Greeks and Romans.

Take up the single instance of the sufferings of PHILOCTETES; how happily, if the *burin* had been in existence, should we have escaped the infliction of LESSING's attack on WINKELMANN in his "Laocoon," and HERDER's onslaught upon LESSING in his "Kritische Wälder!" Not until the art of engraving on copper was considerably advanced does it appear that even any isolated attempts at the illustration of books was attempted; and, for the most part, we must, perforce, content ourselves with the rude effigies of a title-page. Our neighbours appear to have been the first in the field—if we may judge from the very beautiful engravings which embellish the "Henriade" and "La Pucelle" of VOLTAIRE—while among ourselves, at a later period, STOTHARD came to the rescue with his charming pictorial commentary on COWPER, and on others of the poetic brotherhood. Some further examples might be adduced, but the interval is by no means rich in specimens of art, and its appeals to the eye as well as the mind. We shall, perhaps, be asked *what interval?* and our reply is, the period intervening before the introduction from Germany of the "Annual." Then, indeed, the flood-gates were opened, and most lavish was the supply of pictured volumes. A collection of all the engravings produced during the four years the mania lasted would form a portfolio of much interest. We should there find a mixture of many elements; much of excellence with much of rubbish, from TURNER and CALCOTT to DICK TINTO. It cannot be denied, however, that the effect generally was good, and that a true art-feeling was disseminated amongst all classes. In furtherance, too, of this step onwards, came the first illustrated newspaper,* a journal which still holds its ground against all competitors. In connection with this organ the talents of some of our best book-designers have been nurtured—GILBERT, BINKERT FOSTER, HARRISON WEBB, and DUNCAN among the rest—while many artists have been brought into notice by transcripts from their exhibited works. At the present moment the art of embellishing books with engravings is in a healthy condition; it is profitable, and employs much talent and many skilful hands; and although it cannot be said that it has arrived at its *aomé*, yet we think that in a further article on the best works recently published, we shall be able to show that there is not now much more to achieve. The wealthier classes, we are glad to perceive, are not insensible to so mighty a means of social advantage, unmoved by the many tasteless growlers who would cry down improvement.

* The Illustrated London News.

SERIALS.

THE *Westminster Review* for July opens with an exceedingly able and comprehensive article on "Strikes: their Tendencies and Remedies." The question is so fully discussed as to leave little more to be said about strikes. We are informed how wages are determined, about the wages of agricultural labourers, the influence of combinations, current errors respecting strikes, co-partnerships induced by strikes, and the results of co-operation. Following this article is a review of "The Mill on the Floss." The article is an excellent one, and interesting as a statement of reasons concerning the sex of the author, why "Adam Bede" was believed to be the work of a lady. "Rawlinson's Bampton Lectures for 1859" come in for a fair share of criticism. There is a lengthy and important article on "The Post-office Monopoly;" its history, Sir Rowland Hill's reform, private letters opened by Government, and the irresponsibility of the Post-office, the *Times* on the wages of postmen, and Marine Mail Contracts—their cost. "The Irish Education Question," "Germany: its Strength and Weakness," and "The French Press," are articles whose value and merits cannot be overstated.

The *British Quarterly* contains powerful articles on the following subjects:—"Henry Lord Brougham;" "Prison Ethics;" "Victor Hugo—French and English Poets;" "The West Indies—Past and Present;" "Marshman's Life of Havelock;" "Mansel and his Critics;" "Church Questions in Australia;" "Owen's Palæontology;" "Cambridge University Reform," and "Our Epilogue on Affairs and Books."

The *London Review* (quarterly) for July has the usual number of well-considered and able articles on a variety of important subjects. "Darwin on the Origin of Species" constitutes the subject with which the present number opens. The author is not so favourably treated in this article as he has been generally. "Slave Politics and Economics;" "London in the Thirteenth Century;" "Limits of Religious Thought;" "Mansel and his Critics," and "The Oxford Essayists," deserve attention.

Fraser's Magazine for July opens with an admirable article on "Froude's History of the Reigns of Edward VI. and Mary." The excellent tale entitled "Wheat and Tares" is continued. There is also a popular and useful paper on "The Volunteer Course at Hythe School of Musketry," by Viscount Bury. "Gryll Grange," by the author of "Headlong Hall," is also continued, and contains an interesting discussion on music, its great masters and interpreters. "On the Importance of Energy in Life" is one of the best articles on an important subject that we have seen; Cæsar, Hannibal, the two Pitts, Brougham, and Bright are cited as great and shining examples of energy, and what can be attained by it. "The Physical Theories of the Phenomena of Life," "An Old Rod for New Poets," "The Literary Suburb of the Eighteenth Century," "A Plea for Truth in Advertisement," "Social and Political Life Five-and-thirty Years Ago," and "Chronicle of Current History," are comprised in the valuable contents of *Fraser* for the current month.

Blackwood's Magazine for July contains, first, an elaborate article on "The Secret History of the Russian Campaign of 1812—Sir Robert Wilson." Then we have Part III. of the highly interesting narrative of Captain Speke's Adventures in Somali Land. In an able article on "Poetry," the poems of Owen Meredith are criticised fully, and with perfect justice to their merits and their faults. "Judicial Puzzles—The Campden Warper," though omitted in the table of contents, is in the magazine; and is moreover an article well worthy of notice and attention. The remaining articles are, "The Royal Academy and other Exhibitions," "Norman Sinclair: an Autobiography, Part VI.," "An Election in France," "Erinnys," and "The Reform Bill and the Tory Party." We need scarcely add that these articles, especially the last, exhibit the high talent and popular sentiments for which *Blackwood* is distinguished.

Dublin University Magazine for July contains an important paper on "The French Treaty of Commerce." The subject is considered in all its bearings on industry and trade. Following this is a second and very able article on "Palæontology." In this part we have a descriptive sketch of the great series of remains of animal life, given without technical language, so that the subject may be understood by every reader. There is likewise a second chapter on "The Work-a-day World of France." "Vonved the Dane, Count of Elsinore," is continued. "Tennant's Ceylon" is an article of much interest and value. Professor De Vericour has written a most excellent and critical article on "Rienzi," the hero of the historian and the novelist. The other articles of note are the "History of Jurisprudence," "The Marshals of Napoleon the Great," and "Foreign and Domestic Politics."

Macmillan's Magazine for July well sustains its intellectual eminence. "Swiss-French Literature—Madame De Gasparin," is the leading paper, and for its historical and critical character will be interesting and instructive to the general reader. "The Fair at Keady," by Alexander Smith, is a spirited, descriptive, and amusing paper. There is also a brief, but well-written and useful article on "The Social and Economical Influence of Gold." "The Volunteer's Catechism" is a paper very much to the purpose, and likely to be of service in promoting and improving the great national movement. "Tom Brown at Oxford" is continued. "All's Well," a poem, "My Friend, Mr. Bedlow; or, Reminiscences of American College Life," "Female School of Art—Mrs. Jamieson," and "Garibaldi and the Sicilian Revolution" are articles of a popular character, and eminently interesting and improving.

The *New Quarterly* is conspicuous for the clearness and force of its articles. It contains a "Retrospect of the Literature of the Quarter;" "Reviews of Froude's History of England;" "Exhibitions: Royal Academy; Water Colour Societies; German Gallery, and the Drama;" "Rifled Artillery," and "Russia and Turkey."

The *Cornhill Magazine* for July contains the following choice and popular papers:—"George I.," "How we Act," "Adulteration and its Remedies," "The House that John Built;" and "Roundabout Papers," "Framley Parsonage," and "William Hogarth;"—the "Rake's Progress, a drama in eight acts," are continued. This number also contains some good poems, entitled "Men of Genius," "Vanitas Vanitatum," and a "Musical Instrument;" contributed by Matthew Arnold, W. M. Thackeray, and E. B. Browning, respectively.

The *Eclectic* for July contains a series of able and excellent articles upon some of the more striking and popular topics of the time. Among these we may mention and recommend, as particularly deserving of attention, "The Oxford School," "Scottish Social Life," "Mr. Gladstone at Edinburgh," "Errors in Female Education," "The Census Bill," and "Napoleon III. and the State of Europe."

The *Journal of Psychological Medicine and Mental Pathology* for July is remarkably interesting and varied in its contents. A more really useful Quarterly than this it is not our pleasure to notice. The special province and power of the *Journal of Psychological Medicine* is to impart information upon subjects about which knowledge is generally most needed and most useful. The following articles, to which we direct attention, not only exhibit the utmost intelligence and skill in the discussion of the subjects under consideration, but also the great importance of being acquainted with the facts, causes, and effects relating to them:—"Psychological Quarterly Retrospect," "The Independence of the Soul," "Dr. Laycock on Mind and Brain," and "Popular Physiology—the Nervous System."

The *Journal of Mental Science* is distinguished for the ability with which it treats the physical and intellectual disorders of men. The reader will find a considerable amount of valuable information, and no small degree of light thrown upon the origin and results of the following cases, ably treated in the present number:—"A Case of Homicidal Mania, without Disorder of Intellect;" "On Physical Affections in connection with Religion;" "On Potentiality and Actuality in Man," and "Aspirations from the Inner—the Spiritual Life."

The *Englishwoman's Journal* contains a second paper on "Education in France," an interesting sketch of "Madame Swetchine," and a very good article on "Medical Education for Ladies," by a physician. We notice that the editors of the *Englishwoman's Journal* are going to put into practice the principles which they have all along advocated. On and after September 1st, this journal, established to promote the industrial pursuits of women, will be printed by female compositors only.

Recreative Science, a monthly record of intellectual observation, contains a series of well-written articles upon the following subjects:—"Nature's Painting on Insects' Wings;" "How we began Shell Collecting;" "Construction and Uses of a Dissecting Microscope;" "Some Observations on Force;" "Astronomical Observations for July," &c. These subjects are very nicely illustrated.

The *Welcome Guest* for the current month is, as usual, thoroughly entertaining and instructive. Among the numerous papers in the present number which justify our good opinion of it are,—"A Russian Bear," "Tom Langley's Visitors," "The Ship Chandler," "Life in the Ocean," "The Masked Ball," "A discerning British Public," and "King Fashion."

In the *Spiritual Magazine* for July, Mr. Howitt supplies a second paper on "Harris as Poet;" the remaining articles are upon the all-absorbing subject of "Spiritualism," in its novel and latest American manifestation, which displays the curious mental pathology of its adherents. In the present number, there is also a fac-simile of the handwriting of a medium, under the dictation of a friendly spirit.

Once a Week is a treasury of entertainment and instruction. The number for July which we have received, contains "Evan Harrington; or, He would be a Gentleman," with a great variety of sketches, poems, &c., appropriately and cleverly illustrated.

The *Art Journal* for July contains three exceedingly beautiful engravings. The first is "Peace," from the picture in the Royal collection, by James Drummond, R.S.A.; the second, "Bacchus and Ariadne," from the picture in the National Gallery, by Turner; and the third, "Reading," the figure of a young girl intent on her book. The literature of this number is highly interesting, comprising "Men of Promise," by Walter Thornbury; "Rome and her Works of Art," "Rudiments of Floriated and Ornamental Drawing among the Hindoos," by Alexander Hunter, M.D.; "The Hudson, from the Wilderness to the Sea," and Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's "Companion-Guide in South Wales."

We have received the eleventh part of "Plain, or Ringlets," by the author of "Handley Cross," published by Bradbury and Evans; and the eighth number of "One of Them," by Charles Lever, published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall; Routledge's beautifully illustrated "Natural History," "The English Cyclopædia of Arts and Sciences," and the "Popular History of England," by Charles Knight.

In the "Magnet Stories," published by Messrs. Groombridge and Sons, "Manna Milly," by Mrs. S. C. Hall, illustrated, is the title of the present tale. It is extremely pleasant and agreeable.

"The Northern Light," a tale of Iceland and Greenland in the

eleventh century, is an historical story of considerable interest, published by Messrs. Parker.

The *Assurance Magazine*, and *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries* for July, received.

Kingston's Magazine for Boys received.

Le Follet also received.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

SPECIAL.

HANOVER, July 3rd, 1860.

THE London correspondents of the German journals are singularly unanimous in praise of the performances and appearance of the English Volunteers at the review. The event has been in this country, as in England, the topic of the week, and as the impression made upon intelligent foreigners may not be without interest, I will give an extract from the correspondence of the *Cologne Gazette*, a paper that has, perhaps, the widest circulation in Germany:—

"It is now just two o'clock, and for the last half-hour I have been looking at the volunteers marching past, from the east end of London towards Hyde-park. There may have been about 4,000 men—members of the different corps which have their rendezvous east of Charing-cross, and parts adjacent. Having seen, in 1848, the National Guards of Berlin, Vienna, Dresden, and other German capital towns, I naturally drew a comparison. It was not to the disadvantage of these English battalions, for, with the exception of the Academical Legion of Vienna, I saw in no German capital a body of men that could stand any comparison with these English, either in appearance or bearing; indeed, the Scotch corps, and Artist corps, were in every respect, except numbers, far more imposing than the Student Legion of Vienna. These two corps wear uniforms of dusty gray, the seams green, otherwise little ornament; even the belts and straps are of plain leather; but the men are altogether magnificent figures—the Scotch, tall and high-boned men, with little or no beard, so that the whole of the face stands forth markedly broad; on the other hand, the Artists are slim elegant fellows, and evince more taste in the cut and wearing of their uniform than most of the other corps; their countenances are expressive of a higher intelligence, that has softened the effects of the roast beef and porter. For the rest, both corps were in every way equally smart; the Scotch with their plaids thrown across their shoulders, as the Artists with their patent leather gaiters, which are particularly practical and becoming. Next deserving of notice, at least among those that I have as yet seen in compact bodies, are the corps of barristers, and the Middlesex Sharpshooters. These two corps were numerous represented, and preceded by excellent bands of music. The first-mentioned, more especially, looked exceedingly well in their light grey uniforms, their plain leather gaiters and belts, which struck me as particularly neat and serviceable. The Middlesex Sharpshooters resemble the old Brunswick Jägers, with their invisible green uniform. This corps, too, made a fine impression, being one of the strongest. A lively contrast to this simplicity was presented by the City Artillery, a really magnificent corps, the guns drawn by valuable horses, the harness of the most expensive materials. The mounted officers sat their horses excellently, but that is a matter of course in this country. . . . I have just returned from Hyde-Park. The weather, the soldierly bearing of the volunteers, the enthusiasm displayed for Queen and country, all combined to render the review a brilliant affair. . . . Thundering applause greeted each body of men, and every man whose breast was decorated with a war medal. If England never before was inclined to soldiering she is now. Every man would if he could be a rifleman, and the twenty thousand men now in London are only the nucleus of a mass that may be increased by any number animated by the spirit to conquer or die for their country's cause. The review itself was beyond all expectation satisfactory. There we had the proof what hearty good will and competent officers are capable of producing in the shortest time. The entire body bore the stamp of well-drilled soldiers."

Most of the other correspondents write in the same strain, though some affect a sort of patronising tone, very amusing indeed to English residents. The correspondent of the *Weser Gazette* writes:—"It was indeed an imposing sight, not only to Londoners of the present generation, but also to citizens—God save the mark—of the Continent, who are from early childhood accustomed to mighty masses of troops." By "Continent," the writer means France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia; and the mighty masses of troops, are the unwilling conscripts who from year to year are taken from the plough and the loom and put into uniform. In the countries named, the number of conscripts constantly undergoing drill in the different garrisons is doubtless very large, but they are rarely concentrated, and, in fact, the "citizen" of the Continent has seldom an opportunity of viewing a parade of 20,000 men. The Londoner who has taken his easy trip to Woolwich, Chatham or Sheerness, has seen more of military activity in a day than an inhabitant of the Continent has seen in his own country since the last war. And here I must notice an article translated by the German journals from the *London Times* upon the review. In this article the *Times* is made to say:—"The English were the last nation of Europe to establish Colonies and hold foreign possessions. Three hundred years ago Spain and Portugal had extensive territories and trade abroad; the English had none." I have not seen the original, and am much inclined to doubt the correctness of the translation; but assuming it to be faithful, I would ask, From what source did the writer of the article obtain his know-

ledge of the past history of England and Europe? What nations of Europe were greater in commerce and agriculture, or held larger foreign possessions than England, from the fall of the Roman Empire till the wars of the roses? What was France during that period? What Spain, Portugal, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Russia? Did any of these nations possess a city that equalled in commerce and wealth the London of that period? What the *Times* is made to say about the state of the arts and scientific knowledge in England, applies to every nation of Europe except Italy. A person ignorant of the history of Europe, would imagine, on reading the *Times*' article, that England was little better than a Continental colony of yesterday's planting, instead of the native country of WINIFRED, ALCUIN, WILHELM, and other civilisers of the north-western countries of Europe. How long did France, Spain, Portugal, and Holland, possess colonies before England? The chance discovery of America and the sea passage to India was made during the reign of ELIZABETH's grandfather, while England was almost prostrate from the effects of a sanguinary devastating civil war of forty years' duration. By this dreadful civil war the energies of England were exhausted in her own destruction. Free play was left to France, Spain, Portugal, and the Hansa. The Parliament at London recalled all the English nobles with their English vassals from France, and the extensive possessions of England fell to that country. But, notwithstanding this, the position which England occupied in Europe during the reigns of HENRY VII. and HENRY VIII. was not by any means contemptible. France and Spain might claim a superiority, but not a proud one. As for Holland, Queen ELIZABETH was virtually the ruler of that country, for three important towns were garrisoned by the QUEEN's troops, and one or two Englishmen sat in the Privy Council of Holland. A reference to the chronicles of the Hanse towns will show whether or not England had an extensive foreign trade three hundred years ago. It will be found that in 1474, nearly four hundred years ago, and while England was still in a disordered condition, a treaty of peace was concluded between EDWARD IV. and the Hanse towns, upon the following terms: EDWARD consented to pay the Esterlings, or Sterling merchants, i.e., the Hansa, the sum of ten thousand pounds sterling from the English Customs, as redress for the losses which the merchants of the Hanse towns had suffered by the reprisals he had made upon their trade in consequence of the capture of four English trading vessels at Iceland by vessels of the Hansa. On the other hand, the English were to trade freely to and in all the Hanse towns as far as the laws of each place allowed. The conditions of this treaty at such a period are quite sufficient, without going back to more ancient and more flourishing times, to refute the assertion that England had no trade three hundred years ago. As for her military prowess in ancient times, the Volunteer movement, patriotic and admirable as it is, can hardly be put in comparison with it, much less brought forward as a proof of the untried powers of our race. With the exception of Rome, England is the only country in Europe that has produced generals who never fought battles without gaining them, and never besieged towns without taking them. It is only since the slavish system of conscription or pressing was adopted by the tyrants and tolerated by the slaves of the Continent, that England ceased to be a military nation in the Continental sense of the term. The Volunteers have by their noble patriotism and courageous defiance of the ridicule which at first was directed against them proved to the world the truth of the saying, that "What is bred in the bone," &c., that they are of the old race that Spain knew at Aljubarota, and France at Poitiers. Finally, I would ask the writer of the article in question whether he can tell me of any nation north of the Alps that can boast of so ancient and indigenous a literature as England? But really I must beg the reader's pardon for troubling him with such questions. Those who have resided on the Continent, and are acquainted with the prejudices, or rather credulous ignorance as regards England and the English, will easily comprehend how such an article as that of the *Times* affects the Englishman abroad. An article in the *Observer*, in which it was said that the music bands in the Volunteer Corps appeared to be composed of Germans, judging by their faces, figure, and style of play, has been widely translated. This has set all the German journals praising the bands of the Volunteers, and proclaiming them as superior to the bands of the regular army. How very much astonished the writer in the *Observer* and the German journalists would be if told that once upon a time the English were the teachers of the Germans in music, or if not positively their teachers, the English, according to ERASMUS of Rotterdam, considered themselves to be the most musical nation in Europe; and I think it would be no difficult task to prove that the north-western nations of Europe have appropriated a good number of old English songs. This sounds rather absurd from an Englishman in the country of HANDEL; 'tis true nevertheless.

Your readers will perceive, from the tone of the foregoing remarks, that the review has had a considerable influence on this side of the sea; and I cannot doubt that it will afford a certain degree of satisfaction to any Volunteers whose eyes this may chance to meet, to hear that Englishmen abroad, who by the force of circumstances are prevented from being comrades, feel very proud of them as countrymen. And if those Englishmen at home who have not yet joined the ranks of the Volunteers could be made to understand how Englishmen abroad are raised in the esteem of the natives by the event of the 23rd, they would permit no trifling inconvenience to stand in the way of a patriotic duty. Those who have long resided in foreign countries best know the importance of the Volunteer Movement, and they, of all Englishmen, can least com-

prehend the reluctance of any free man to join it. I see, by the journals, that the working men or artisans hold aloof, and that this circumstance is a source of regret; but, as a consolation, I can say that in all countries of civilized Europe the working men or artisans are always the most indifferent to the honour and progress of their country. The working men of England, perhaps, being practically, if not literally, better educated, may evince more active patriotism than the continental people, but the daily struggle for subsistence demands all their attention and energy. In this country we have plenty of rifle corps, but very few indeed of the working or artisan class belong to them. During the war of Independence against the first NAPOLEON, it was a general complaint that the common people were regardless of their national existence. The foremost defenders of Germany were the sons of the middle class; ultimately the artisans were forced to fight whether they cared about it or not. If, then, the artisans of England refuse to join the Volunteers it may cause regret, but can excite no astonishment. Had they joined, it would only have proved that they were better off, more intelligent, and more patriotic than the artisans of the Continent; as it is, if they give no reason to think them better, they are at any rate no worse. In the Bremen *Schützen Verein*, which is one of the most numerous and best organised corps on the Continent, I do not think there is a single artisan or peasant. The whole corps is composed of merchants, clerks, and shopkeepers; and I believe it is the same in all the corps of Germany.

I have already exceeded my allotted space, so I must reserve what trifling political news there is till next week.

RECORD OF THE WEEK.

HOME AND COLONIAL.

The model steamer Stanley arrived safely at Kotree on the 7th of May, having encountered in the Delta of the Indus a cyclone and subsequent storms.

In the year ending the 31st of March last the duty collected from railways amounted to £359,212, the duty on stage-carriages to £127,673, and on hackney-carriages to £36,203.

We have to record the demise of Thomas Addison, Esq., M.P., late consulting physician to Guy's Hospital, which occurred at Brighton, on Friday last, at an advanced age. The deceased became an M.D. at Edinburgh in 1815; was senior physician at Guy's Hospital, and lectured on the practice of physic at that institution. He was president of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of London; consulting physician of the South London Dispensary; was formerly house-surgeon to the Lock Hospital, and physician to the Infirmary for Children, and to the public dispensary, Carey Street. He was author of several popular medical works.

In the year ending Michaelmas last 56,161 persons in England and Wales were punished by magistrates for being drunk, or drunk and disorderly; 10,486 of them were women; the number charged was 89,903—24,395 of them women. In 306 cases in the year 1859, on coroners' inquests, a verdict was found of "Died from excessive drinking." We took toll upon the 6,775,911 gallons of foreign wine and the 4,909,847 gallons of foreign spirits that were imported and retained for home consumption in 1859; and, as for home-made beverages, the Inland Revenue Office has just informed us that in the year ending March 31, 1860, the Excise duty collected on spirits amounted to £10,000,191, on malt to £6,852,458, on hops to £162,881.

On Saturday night an accident, resulting in the loss of two lives, occurred to the passenger train which left Bishop Auckland at 8.40 for Durham. The train had got to the Red Hills cut, when, from some unexplained cause, the engine got off the rails, dragging after it the carriages, several of which (fortunately empty ones) were smashed to pieces. The engineman and fireman were killed on the spot, but the passengers escaped without serious injury.

The firework explosion at the Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester, has resulted in the deaths of Baker and Royle; and it is feared that the third man, James Doyle, will not recover.

The inquest on the body of Francis Saville Kent, aged four years, who was so barbarously murdered on Saturday morning, at a village called Road, four miles from Frome, was held on Monday, at the Temperance Hall, Road, before Mr. Sylvester, coroner for Wilts. The hall was crammed to excess. Mr. Rodway, of Trowbridge, solicitor, attended to watch the case on behalf of Mr. Kent. The nursemaid out of whose room deceased was abstracted; the housemaid who examined the drawing-room fastenings the night before the murder and found them undone; and the persons who discovered the dead body of the child in the water-closet were examined, but no fresh facts of any kind were elicited, and the barbarous affair still remains in inexplicable obscurity. Constance and William Kent, a half-brother and half-sister of the deceased, also were examined, but no new information was gained. The superintendents of police from Frome, Trowbridge, and Devizes, and the chief constable of the Wilts force were in attendance. After a five hours' inquiry, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

An inquest was held at the Manchester Royal Infirmary, on Monday evening, on the bodies of Edward Baker and James Royle, the two men killed by the explosion at Belle Vue Gardens, on Saturday. The cause of the accident could not be ascertained from the evidence. A verdict of Accidental death was returned.

The first meeting of the proposed Commercial Exchange at

Leeds was held on Tuesday morning, in the Commercial News-room, West Bar. From sixty to seventy gentlemen were in attendance during the meeting, including representatives of the leading firms in all departments, not only in the town, but in the immediate district. The woollen, flax, iron, leather, drysalting, and other trades were well represented, and there was a good deal of conversation, the chief topic being the heavy failures in the leather trade.

The annual distribution of prizes, at the University College, took place on Tuesday in the theatre of the institution, which was filled with the friends of the students, and others connected with the place.

Despatches have been laid before Parliament in which Sir C. Wood states the decision of the Government not to grant more than 1,00,00,000 rupees for compensation, to be rateably distributed among the sufferers, whether Europeans or natives of India, whose active loyalty can be clearly established. In consequence of the condition of the finances of India, this sum is paid out of the general revenue of the State. The amount was fixed on the principle that in the case of losses on buildings, factories, or crops, it would probably reimburse half the loss up to 2,000 rupees, and one-third of all beyond; but in the case of losses of cash, jewels, and articles of personalty, the compensation is limited to one-third of the loss, never exceeding 5,000 rupees in one case. The Government do not admit claims for loss of profits which but for the mutiny might have been realised, or by insurance offices for loss of premiums through the death of persons whose lives had been insured.

On Saturday Mr. Langdon, of the Bull Inn, Exeter, received a communication from Lord Palmerston, stating that he had directed that a donation of £10 should be paid to Abraham Cann, once the champion wrestler of England, out of the Royal Bounty Fund. He is now in his seventieth year.

Wednesday afternoon a man, named George Edwards, in the employment of Messrs. C. Child, coal merchants, of East Greenwich, was assisting to unload a cargo of coals from a ship to the wharf, when a plank slipped, and the unfortunate man fell into the river, having a sack of coals on his back. The tide being high every effort to save the deceased was unavailing.

According to an estimate issued on Wednesday, the sum required to be voted towards defraying the expenses of naval and military operations in China, beyond the ordinary grants for army and navy services, for the year 1860-61, including a repayment of £413,896 to the Government of India for advances on account of former expeditions to China, is £3,800,000.

On Tuesday morning a shocking and fatal accident happened at the crinoline factory of Messrs. Wright, Hobson, & Co., New George-street, Sheffield. It appeared that Sarah Ann Murphie, aged 17, who worked at the factory, went into a room in which she had no business to go, and for some purpose or other ascended a ladder. While on the ladder her dress was caught by a revolving shaft, and she was whirled round several times. Before any assistance could be obtained she was killed.

Ann Wren, widow of the late Sergeant Wren, of the Grenadier Company of the Gloucester Militia, died at the Gloucester Union on Sunday, having, thirteen days previously, attained to the age of 100 years. Up to within the last few months the deceased enjoyed remarkably good health.

A parliamentary return, just issued, gives the amount of donations and bequests, and dividends on stock, towards reducing the national debt, bequeathed since the passing of the 4th Geo. IV., cap. 19 (1823). The total amount is £676,856 5s. 6d. The largest bequest was in 1855, being the sum of £193,457 17s. 5d., the "bequest of residue of personal estate of John Ashton, of Newton Bank, near Hyde, Cheshire, transferred by Court of Chancery." A few small sums have been given anonymously. In 1859 a "female patriot" sent £6, and in 1855 "a valetudinarian" £2. In 1828 the sum of 38,500 francs (£1,508 6s. 6d.) was sent anonymously from Paris to the Chancellor of the Exchequer "towards the reduction of the national debt." Eleven donations of £1,000 each were made between the years 1833 and 1839 by the Hon. Marmaduke Langley, and a few sums varying from £5 to £130 are credited to the "ladies' contributions." In 1826 John Phillips, Esq., left £900, and in 1831 "A. H. C." £300.

THE ROYAL RIFLE-MATCH AT WIMBLEDON.

WE presume there can now be no doubt that the nation is thoroughly in earnest with regard to its own security and permanent defence. So far as human experience and foresight go, we are doing precisely what is best and most effectual to accomplish this object. First, there was a whisper of alarm heard in the country—where it arose, or what was the exact cause of it, it is not here our place to inquire, but it soon spread over all the country, and at length the poet gave to it words; and to the direct and intelligible call, "Riflemen, form!" there was a simultaneous and universal response. In a short time 100,000 peaceful Englishmen, few of whom, perhaps, had ever fired a gun at either bird or beast, were transformed into Volunteer soldiers. They were quickly organised, officered, drilled, and prepared for a grand review, which, so rapid was the progress, and so great the skill and intelligence the Volunteers had exhibited, came off accordingly on Saturday, the 23rd of June. A week after, on Monday, the 2nd of July, a grand rifle-match took place on Wimbledon-common. Here the Volunteers assembled again in great numbers, and in every hue. It is again pre-eminently their day. Indeed, the year 1860 will, by and by, stand prominently in history; and we should not wonder if henceforth it be called the "Volunteers' year." However it has now become a great fact, that the country, including

men of every class, grade, and profession, is determined that the freedom and independence of these realms shall be as unassailable as the island itself is firm and immovable in its home of waters.

It was felt, that after such a display as was witnessed in Hyde-park, there was neither deficiency of men nor of will in the nation for the purpose of defending and maintaining our own against any invader. Seeing so many who had enrolled themselves for this purpose, in whom the spirit and object of the movement are too much their own and country's interest ever to die, the next thing to consider was the means of improving and perfecting to the utmost in military science this vast body of men. One step, institution, or movement, is but the prelude to another; and the spirit, strong in all our national undertakings, is to go on to perfection. With this view the National Rifle Association has been formed.

The Association has secured the patronage of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the support of the great body of Volunteers, and the sympathy and best wishes of the country. In the meeting on Monday last, the Association have established a great national rifle-day. To witness the proceedings, there were perhaps not less than 100,000 persons on the Common and spots adjacent. The vast concourse of people formed a procession similar to that on a Derby-day. A royal tent is erected on the Common, and is approached by a roadway formed for the carriages. On either side are two large marquees, for the accommodation of the members of the Court and their friends, and for any one who would pay half-a-guinea. There is also a tent occupied by Mr. Miles, of Wardour Street, who has set up a printing press on the ground, for the purpose of printing off the "scores" of the shooting. The butts are twenty in number, arranged in pairs; they are formed of earth, forty-five feet long, twenty-five wide, and twelve high, shaped like pyramids.

The Volunteers selected to attend the meeting assembled on the Common at about twelve o'clock, and were divided into sections by Colonel McMurdo, Inspector of Volunteers. They were then marched down and placed in line along each side of the gangway, along which the Royal party passed to the firing tent. Behind one of these lines was drawn up a band of Swiss, who had come to contest the prize. On the opposite side were the united bands of the Household Brigade. Adjoining the royal tent were many of the most elegant and beautiful daughters of the English aristocracy. After considerable painstaking, Mr. Whitworth arranged the rifle which her Majesty was to fire at the four hundred yards' range; but owing to the yielding nature of the soil, the "rest" upon which one of his own rifles was placed for her Majesty, he did not accomplish this altogether to his satisfaction.

The Royal party arrived on the common at four o'clock. On behalf of the Council of the Rifle Association, Mr. S. Herbert presented an address to her Majesty, and another to the Prince Consort. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort having replied, they proceeded to the firing-point, at four hundred yards from the target. Lord Elcho, Earl Spencer, and others, were in attendance; and Mr. Whitworth explained to her Majesty the manner in which she was to discharge the rifle. A piece of scarlet cord attached to the trigger was handed to her Majesty, who gently pulled it, and the first rifle shot was fired. In an instant the red and white flag was shown by the marker, and "three points" were scored to the Queen of England. Loud cheering followed as her Majesty declared the prize meeting opened, and a salute of twenty-one guns announced the fact to thousands who did not hear the few words spoken by her Majesty. The bull's-eye is eight inches in diameter, and a line drawn vertically and another horizontally intersect exactly at the centre. The Queen's bullet hit at an inch above this point of intersection, but upon the vertical line. Her Majesty expressed herself highly pleased with the mechanical arrangement of the "rest," and examined with much interest the famous three-pounder gun of Mr. Whitworth. The Royal party then retraced their steps to the Pavilion, and proceeded to examine a collection of guns and rifles of modern invention, which were exhibited in an adjoining marquee.

The firing parties then took up their positions, and the shooting at three hundred yards' range commenced. While this was going on, the Queen and the Royal party proceeded in the carriages along the whole line of the firing points. Her Majesty and Royal party left by the entrance at the north end of the common, and returned to Buckingham Palace by the same route as that by which they arrived. We have no space to give a list of the names of the registered competitors arranged in counties, but we subjoin the result of the first day's firing.

Greatest number of points, and the name of the shooter out of five rounds at 300 yards' distance:—

| Corps. | Name. | Number of points. |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 4th Northampton | Sergeant Tomalin | 8 |
| 9th Middlesex | Lieutenant Dear | 8 |
| 5th Kent | Mr. Edward Pant | 8 |

The capabilities and skill of the competitors have exhibited generally a marked improvement on the subsequent days of the contest.

On Tuesday the Swiss Deputation scored well. They used the Enfield rifle in consequence of an accident that befell them when crossing the French frontier, on their way to England. The French custom-house officials seized and detained the rifles of the Swiss Deputation, though they had provided themselves with a certificate from the French Consul-General in Switzerland, stating the reason they were carried, and the object of the journey. Had this not occurred they may have done still better. They give a Swiss rifle to be contended for exclusively by Volunteers.

There have not, however, been many decisive results; behind the few highest follow a long tailing of ties, that must be "shot off" before the winning list can be made up. This is the state of the

competition:—For the Association's prize of twenty rifles, the silver medal, and the right of competing for the Queen's prize of £250, which is allowed to the second best twenty in the contest for the rifles of honour. The places of fifteen are ascertained, but five more have to be added.

The prize decided on Wednesday was that given by Mr. Gye, as a commemoration of the Volunteer Ball in Covent-garden Theatre. It is a money prize—£100 to the best shot, and four sums of £25 to the next highest number of points. The name of the winner of the £100 prize is Whomes—4th Kent.

The number of the prizes has been increased by Miss Countts, who offers one of fifty guineas, open to all comers, with any description of rifle; to be fired from a rest at the range of 1,000 yards. The distribution of the prizes won at Wimbledon by the competitors at the National Rifle Association will take place at the Crystal Palace, on Monday next, at three o'clock.

FOREIGN.

Berne, July 1st. It is asserted that Switzerland will submit to the Conference the following question only:—"Is it in the interest of Europe and the neutrality of Switzerland, to leave the Simplon Pass perfectly accessible to France, without demanding any fresh guarantees?"

From Rome, June 26th. we learn that the Pope, on the occasion of the anniversary of his installation, commuted the punishment of 70 out of a total of 212 political persons. On the previous day, two battalions of Irish Volunteers entered the barracks of Rome.

Paris, July 2nd. The Marquis d'Antonini, the Neapolitan Minister at the Court of the Tuilleries, has sent his resignation to Naples.

We learn from Paris, July 3, that in reference to the annexation of Savoy, Austria leaves to France the task of inducing a majority of the Powers to agree to one of the three combinations proposed by M. Thouvenel, and accedes beforehand to a decision of the majority. The funeral of Prince Jerome was magnificent. The ambassadors assisted at the ceremony, and an immense crowd was present. The *Moniteur* announces that a project of law has been laid before the Corps Legislatif demanding its approval of the convention for the establishment of a submarine telegraph between France and the United States.

Turin, July 3. It is asserted that Baron Talleyrand has been instructed by his Government to insist that Count Cavour should give due consideration to the overtures of the King of Naples, and the more so as these overtures were counselled by France.

Naples, July 2. The fundamental point of the programme of the Commander Spinelli is the formation of an Italian Confederation, as recommended by the Emperor of the French. This confederation to be essentially of a defensive character, and the autonomy of every State to be maintained, although national unity be favoured.

Letters have arrived at Marseilles from Rome, all asserting that a crisis was imminent, and that the attitude of parties towards each other was provocative of a collision.

Advices from Palermo (July 4) state that a new Ministry had been appointed in Sicily by Garibaldi as follows:—Foreign Affairs, Signor Natolie; Interior, Signor Daita; War, Signor Orsini; Public Safety, Signor Laporta; Religion, Don Lanza, Benedictine; Public Instruction, Signor Loggia; Finance, Signor Giovanni.

From Turin, July 2, the official *Piedmontese Gazette* announces that the Neapolitan legation at Turin is authorised to deliver passports for the kingdom of Naples to all Neapolitans who may demand them. Military deserters are, however, excepted. It is asserted that the propositions for an alliance with Naples have not been received, but a rumour is current that an ambassador from Naples will shortly arrive in Turin. The Neapolitan Government is still undecided as to what kind of constitution shall be granted. The latest news from Naples states that the city was quiet.

Advices from Beyrouth, to the 21st ult., state that the Druses, reinforced by hordes of plundering Kurdes and Bedouins, had attacked the town of Zahli, the last refuge of the Christians. The town was entirely burnt down, and 1,000 Christians were murdered.

Daril Kamar, in consequence of the inhabitants having been unarmed, was plundered and deserted. Other acts of incendiarism, pillage, and murder had been perpetrated in the Anti-Lebanon. It was said that the children at the school Malahala had been killed, notwithstanding that they were under the protection of the French flag, and that the French consul had sent to withdraw the children from the Catholic colleges. The Turkish military reinforcements had not arrived at Beyrouth. The Turkish Customs authorities had seized a bundle of proclamations in favour of the re-establishment of the Byzantine Empire. The agent in whose possession they were found had been arrested.

Advices from America state:—The National Convention at Baltimore was the scene of many disgraceful altercations, some of which resulted in personal encounters in the hotels and streets, as well as in the hall occupied by the Convention. Challenges had passed in one or two cases, but no duel had been fought. The proceedings were very irregular, and were mainly confined to squabbles relative to the admission of delegates from various places. A break in the Convention was considered inevitable, and as the telegram *via* Newfoundland reported the nomination of Mr. Douglass, by the Northern Democrats, and Mr. Breckenridge by the southerners, we may assume that a split had occurred.

The Japanese embassy continued to be lionised in New York. They received, with great cordiality, a committee of twenty-four

gentlemen from the New York Chamber of Commerce, and, in response to an appropriate address, they replied that they hoped for more extended commercial intercourse between Japan and the United States, and courteously invited the committee to call again and inform the embassy more fully of the desires and designs of the American merchants.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

"Oberon" was produced at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE on Tuesday night. The performance was a complete success. Madlle. Titjen's version of the glorious scena, "Ocean, thou mighty monster," was splendid. Madame Alboni gained the only encore of the evening in the beautiful song, "A Lovely Arab Maid." Madlle. Lemaire was irreproachable in the character of *Puck*; Signor Mongini sang exceedingly well in the music allotted to *Huon*, and Signori Belart and Everardi were both admirable representatives of *Oliver* and *Sherasmin*. The orchestra and chorus were excellent, and for their careful and efficient performances, Mr. Benedict is deserving of the utmost praise.

At the CRYSTAL PALACE on Saturday last, the Orpheonists gave their farewell performance. It consisted of those pieces which had been the most successful in their previous concerts, viz.—the "Chant du Bivouac," "Les Enfants de Paris," "La Retraite," and "God save the Queen." After the latter had been given with the greatest power and harmony, produced by the united efforts of the "Guides" band, Davidson's organ and 3,000 French voices, and one tremendous hurrah had burst from the audience, in acknowledgment of the band of the Royal Artillery, who were stationed in the gallery directly opposite the orchestra, struck up "Partant pour la Syrie." This was acknowledged by the delighted Orpheonists with the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and other expressions of perfect satisfaction and pleasure.

At the conclusion of the week's grand performances of these incomparable singers, they were entertained at a banquet got up expressly for them by some of the aristocracy and many members of Parliament. About 2,000 of the Orpheonists assembled in one of the principal dining saloons in the Palace, where they were supplied with a *recherché* collation, Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., occupying the chair, supported by many noblemen and gentlemen. After the cloth was removed, the usual toasts were given and responded to with great enthusiasm. M. Delaporte, the chief conductor of the Orpheonists' concert, gave "The union of the two great countries France and England." The toast was drunk with great applause. Mr. Bright, in responding, expressed the great pleasure he felt in taking part in that international festival, and he trusted that a permanent peace would be maintained between France and England. Other toasts followed, and the proceedings of the evening were brought to a close in the most enthusiastic and satisfactory manner.

The PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS were brought to a most brilliant and successful close at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday evening last, when the following selection was performed before a crowded assemblage of amateurs and professors of the musical art:—Part I.—Sinfonia in D, Op. 7 (Mozart); Recit. and Aria, "Tu m'abandonni," Miss Louisa Pyne (Spohr); Concerto, pianoforte, in G minor, Miss Arabella Goddard (Dussek); Overture, "Naiades" (Sterndale Bennett). Part II.—Sinfonia in C minor, No. 5 (Beethoven); Aria, "Quando lasciai la Normandia" (Robert le Diable), Miss Louisa Pyne (Meyerbeer); Overture, "Jubilee" (Weber). Conductor—Professor Sterndale Bennett, Mus. D. Next season there are to be eight Philharmonic Concerts instead of six.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The distribution of the prizes won at Wimbledon by the competitors at the National Rifle Association, will take place at the Crystal Palace, on Monday next, at three o'clock. To afford proper official *éclat* to the occasion, the successful candidates will receive their well-earned distinctions from the hands of the Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, M.P., the Minister of War, who will be supported by the members of the Council of the Association. The Handel orchestra will be appropriately decorated for the occasion with flags and trophies, and the names of the competing corps, and a raised dais erected in front, along which the winners will proceed in turn to receive the prizes won by them. Military bands will occupy the space round the great organ, the front rows of the orchestra being occupied by the members of the Rifle Association and their friends. On either side of the military bands, seats will be reserved for the members of the Rifle Corps, and it is anticipated that the most imposing military display will be presented on the great orchestra which has yet been seen. The ceremony of presentation will commence at three o'clock, and is expected to occupy about two hours. At its conclusion, a series of athletic sports and exercises, in which the Volunteers will take part, will commence in the grounds, and be continued until dusk; thus enabling those who are unable to leave London at an early hour to take some part in the proceedings connected with this great national work. As no alteration will take place in the usual Monday admission, viz., one shilling, a large attendance is anticipated. Reserved seats will be provided. On Tuesday and Wednesday the greatest meeting of brass instrument performers which has ever been assembled, will be held at the Crystal Palace. In the north of England, contests for prizes among the members of brass bands are frequent, but no one has ever been attempted on such an extended scale as that now contemplated. For the prizes announced, *ninety-nine brass bands* have entered the lists. They are from all parts of the country, but mostly from the great manufacturing districts. The members of those bands—nearly two thou-

sand in number—will, with their friends be conveyed to London by cheap special excursion trains on Monday next. All the great railway companies run these trains specially for the occasion. The leaders of the bands assemble at Exeter Hall the same evening, and draw lots for the order in which they will play at the following two days' contest. Eight platforms will be erected in various parts of the Crystal Palace grounds, the judges for each platform stationing themselves in a tent in the immediate vicinity of the platforms. At three o'clock on each day the whole of the bands will assemble on the great Handel Orchestra, which they will entirely fill, and perform unitedly "The Heavens are telling" and the "Hallelujah" choruses, Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," "Rule, Britannia," and "God save the Queen." The torrent of sound which will be emitted from the two thousand brass instruments thus brought together must be of the most extraordinary character, and it may safely be predicted that nothing equal to it has yet been heard. After this united performance the trials will be continued until dusk on each day, the first being devoted to the selected bands. No band brought up for the contest will be allowed to play elsewhere than at the Crystal Palace. The whole of the arrangements will be under the direction of Mr. Enderby Jackson, of Hull, whose long experience in arranging these contests is a guarantee that the entire details will be carried out in a satisfactory manner. The judges will be chosen from the leading military bandmasters in the country. On Thursday the National Rose Show will be held at the Palace, and as all the principal growers—both amateur and professional—of this favourite flower are members of the society, a most extensive and pleasing display is anticipated.

PAINTERS' COMPANY.—EXHIBITION OF SPECIMENS OF DECORATIVE ART.—The successful competitors—viz., Messrs. Kershaw, Simkin, Edmett, and M'Douall—were, at a full court on Wednesday, presented with the freedom of the company and certificates of merit for specimens of decorations in Arabesque, marbling, graining, and writing. 876 persons of all classes have visited this exhibition during the month it has been open.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—The farewell benefit of Mr. W. Raynor, previous to his retiring next month from his profession into private life, is announced to take place at St. James's Hall on Monday next, on which occasion concerts will be given both in the morning and the evening. The performances will be under the patronage of the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, the Duchess of Sutherland, and other distinguished ladies who have kindly awarded Mr. Raynor the honour of their support.

PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Commons on Thursday night, on the order for the second reading of the European Forces (India) Bill, Mr. A. MILLS argued against the abolition of a local European Army in India, upon financial, sanitary, and political grounds; and with reference to the mutiny among the local force, upon which those who had advocated the change based their arguments, he appealed to the testimony borne by distinguished officers to the gallantry and discipline of that force, and to the services it had rendered in the Sepoy rebellion. He moved to defer the second reading of the Bill for three months. This amendment was seconded by Sir E. COLEBURKE. Mr. T. G. BARING defended Sir C. WOOD against the charge of not having consulted the Council of India in this matter. Mr. BAILLIE complained that the House should be called upon to decide this question, when it was admitted by the Government that they had not decided upon the details of the plan of amalgamation they proposed to carry out. Sir H. VERNY argued for the maintenance of a local army. Mr. VANSITTART supported the second reading of the Bill. Sir W. RUSSELL likewise supported the Bill. Mr. S. HERBERT, in reply to Mr. HORSMAN, denied that the Government had withheld information, and that the House was asked to adopt an abstract resolution. The subject before the House was a Bill. He vindicated Sir C. WOOD and the Horse Guards against the dark surmises of Mr. HORSMAN, declaring that there was no intention whatever of altering the relations between the Horse Guards and the Governor-General of India. Mr. RICH moved the adjournment of the debate, which was resisted by Lord PALMERSTON, and negatived upon a division, by 262 to 83. A third motion was made for the adjournment of the House, when Lord PALMERSTON, out of regard for the SPEAKER, who had to take the chair at a morning sitting, gave up the contest, and a motion for the adjournment of the debate till Friday was agreed to. The House adjourned at ten minutes past two o'clock.—In the House of Lords on Friday night, a conversation took place between Lord HARDWICKE and the Duke of SOMERSET, on the relative merits of Trotman's and the Admiralty anchor, Lord HARDWICKE advocating the superiority of the former, which, he observed, was only supplied to one ship in the Royal Navy, viz., Her Majesty's yacht; and the Duke of SOMERSET the latter, as being more sure of gripping the ground, and equal in holding to Trotman's anchor. Lord HARDWICKE said, in his opinion, it was the duty of the Admiralty to supply the Royal Navy with as good anchors as the Royal yacht. The Duke of SOMERSET, in reply to Lord DUNGANNON, said that the Admiralty had nothing whatever to do with the appointment of the officers of the Holyhead and Kingston packets. The Endowed Charities Bill, on the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, was read a second time. Their Lordships adjourned at seven o'clock.—In the House of Commons, in replying to a question put by Col. SYKES, Sir C. WOOD explained the cause of the delay in printing the papers

relating to the local European force in India, which was commented upon the preceding night. They would be placed upon the table without further delay. On the motion for adjournment till Monday, Lord PALMERSTON proposed that the adjourned debate on the second reading of the European Forces (India) Bill, which was the first order of the day, should be postponed till Monday, when the greater part of the papers would be in the hands of members, upon the understanding that the Committee on the Bill should be deferred till all were printed. Mr. HORSMAN assented to this suggestion. He remarked that, although Sir C. WOOD had the preceding night attributed the delay of the papers to the printer, it now appeared that they were at the time in the hands of a subordinate of his own department. He trusted, he added, that the papers when delivered would be the real papers asked for. Mr. A. MILLS hoped that the minutes of the members of the Council would be among the papers. Sir C. WOOD denied that the papers had been kept back by any act of his. Mr. JAMES inquired whether the Attorney-General meant to proceed with the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill. Mr. KEKEWICH called the attention of the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the disturbances which took place on Sunday last in the neighbourhood of the church of St. George's-in-the-East, and asked what measures he had taken to prevent their recurrence. Sir G. LEWIS said he had been assured that the account given in the newspapers was overcharged, and read reports from the police which were materially at variance with it. The occurrences within the church were not of a nature cognisable by the police. Lord C. PAGET, in reply to Mr. MILDMA, said he considered Trotman's anchor not a good one; that it had a great many disadvantages, there being great difficulty in fishing it. They had offered to order a trial of it on board two of her Majesty's ships, but Mr. Trotman had declined this offer; nothing would satisfy him but a committee. They were dearer than the Admiralty anchors. After other subjects were discussed, the motion for adjournment was agreed to, and the House went into a Committee of Supply upon the estimates for the Mail Packet and Revenue Departments, when certain resolutions were agreed to, and ordered to be reported. The Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland), Bill passed the Committee. Other Bills were put forward a stage, and the remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at two o'clock till Monday. In the House of Lords on Monday night, the Duke of MARLBOROUGH had a motion upon the paper denouncing as unchristian the authoritative exclusion of the Word of God from the Government schools and colleges in India, and in favour of an address to Her MAJESTY for the removal of that exclusion. This motion he was requested by Lord HARRIS, Earl GRANVILLE, and the Earl of DERBY to postpone, but he declined to do so, and he proceeded to move it in a long speech. Lord BROUGHAM, however, moved the "previous question," which was at once agreed to, and the House passed to the orders of the day. The Councils of Burghs and Burgesses (Scotland) Bill and the Highland Roads and Bridges Bill were read a third time and passed. The Caledonian and Crinan Canals Bill, the Inland Bonding Bill, and the Criminal Lunatic Asylum Bill were read a second time. The Spirits (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill passed through committee. In the House of Commons Lord PALMERSTON gave notice that he should, on Thursday next, call attention to the report of the Precedent Committee, and move a resolution founded thereupon. Lord J. RUSSELL, in replying to a question from Mr. SHERIDAN, said that in the event of an outbreak at Naples, Her MAJESTY's minister there had been instructed to consult the senior officer of the British force in the bay as to the measures to be taken for the protection of British residents. In reply to Mr. HORSFALL, Lord R. MONTAGUE announced his intention of withdrawing the Sunday Trading Bill. In reply to Sir R. PEELE, Lord J. RUSSELL said Her MAJESTY's Government had accepted the proposal of the French Government for holding a conference on the question of the Annexation of Savoy, and that he believed Russia had done the same. The adjourned debate on the second reading of the European Forces Bill was resumed by Mr. RICH, who supported the amendment that it should be read a second time that day three months. Mr. TORRENS also opposed the Bill, contending that a local force was in all respects the most suitable for Indian service. Sir D. L. EVANS said he believed no proper conclusion could be arrived at without the papers; and, in order to enable the Government to furnish them, he moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. M. MILNES seconded the motion. Sir F. SMITH contended that no case had been made out for the amalgamation on the grounds either of economy or efficiency. Sir C. WOOD asked the House to bring the question to an issue by dividing on the second reading instead of on the motion for the adjournment; again asserted the necessity of amalgamating the two armies, and justified the course he had taken with regard to the introduction of the Bill. After a few words from Mr. A. MILLS and Mr. HORSMAN, the motion for adjourning the debate was negatived, and the House, dividing on the main question, negatived the amendment by 282 to 53—majority 229. The bill was then read a second time. The Poor Law Continuance Bill was read a second time. The Militia Bill was also read a second time.—In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, the Weights and Measures Bill passed through Committee. The Masters and Operatives Bill was read a second time. The New Zealand Bill also was read a second time. The Tithe Commutation Bill was read a second time. The Local Board of Health Bill, Inland Bonding Bill, and Criminal Lunatics Bill, passed through Committee. Spirits Act (Ireland) Amendment Act, was read a third time and passed. The Duke of NEWCASTLE brought in a Bill to regulate the marriage of British

subjects in the Ionian Islands, which was read a third time. In the House of Commons, the House went into Committee on the Mines Regulations and Inspection Bill. Mr. AYRTON proposed a clause to abolish the "truck" and "butty" system in paying miners, which was agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be reported to the House. In the House of Commons on Wednesday, on the order for the second reading of the Church-rates Law Amendment Bill, Mr. HUBBARD moved that the order be discharged, pledging himself, if the Government, or some other member did not take up the subject, he would do so next session. The motion, after some observations by Mr. GRIFFITH, was agreed to, and the Bill was withdrawn. Sir G. LEWIS's Highway Bill was read a second time. Mr. SPOONER consented to withdraw the Dealers in Marine Stores Bill, on the understanding that the subject would be inquired into by the Government. The Metropolitan Building Act (1855) Amendment Bill passed the committee. Other Bills were forwarded a stage without debate, leave was given to bring in certain Bills, and the House adjourned at 5 minutes to 6 o'clock.

STATE DOCUMENTS.

IN compliance with our former announcement, and our original design in the new form of this Paper, of giving nationally important State Documents, in order that they may be conveniently preserved and referred to, we give the following, as certainly coming within the class of documents to be so preserved:—

REPORT ON THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following Report was presented to the House of Commons on Friday, the 29th of June, 1860:—

The Select Committee appointed to search the journals of both Houses of Parliament, in order to ascertain and report on the practice of each House with regard to the several descriptions of Bills imposing or repealing taxes, have searched the said journals accordingly, and have agreed to the following Report:—

I. Your committee have searched for precedents in the journals, from the year 1628 to the present time, in order that they might ascertain and report on the practice pursued by either House with regard to the several descriptions of Bills imposing and repealing taxes. The practice and the mode of procedure is somewhat different, according to the character and object of those Bills. Your committee have, therefore, for the sake of clearness, classified the same, chiefly under one or the other of the following heads:—

1. Bills of Supply and Tax Bills;
2. Bills for appropriating Supplies;
3. Public Bills, which are not strictly Bills of Supply or Tax Bills, but which operate as a tax or charge on the people; and
4. Bills for altering or repealing Acts which relate to Supply, Taxes, or Charges.

Your committee have thought it necessary to call the attention of the House to those cases only in which the Lords have interfered.

II. Your committee commenced their search with the year 1628 for two reasons—first, because the previous cases are most ably commented on in the great precedent of 1671; and, secondly, because the year 1628 is the year in which the present form of granting the supplies may be said to have been practically established.

BILLS OF SUPPLY AND TAX BILLS.

The Commons grant: the Lords assent.

III. The most ancient manner of giving aids to the Crown was by the Lords and Commons, separately from each other, each for themselves only, and without mutual communication. But from a very early period the Lords and Commons joined together, and, since they did so, the fundamental rule has always been—the Commons grant, the Lords assent. In the great conferences held with the Lords in 1640, and 1671, and 1691, reference is made to the "indemnity of the Lords and Commons," 9th Henry IV., 1407. This precedent is so important that your committee think it right to give it in full:—

"On Wednesday, the 2d day of December (1407), which was the last day of Parliament, the Commons came before the King and the Lords in Parliament, and there, by command of the King, a schedule of indemnity, on a certain altercation that had happened between the Lords and Commons, was read; and on this, it was commanded by the King that the said schedule should be entered in record on the roll of Parliament; the tenour of which schedule follows:—

"Be it remembered that, on Monday, the 21st day of November, the King our Sovereign Lord being in the Council Chamber within the Abbey of Gloucester, there being in his presence the Lords spiritual and temporal in this present Parliament assembled, it was discoursed among them concerning the state of the kingdom, and how to defend it against the malice of enemies, who on every side are threatening the said kingdom and the faithful subjects thereof; and that this malice cannot be resisted unless, for the safeguard and defence of his said kingdom, our Sovereign Lord the King have in this present Parliament some considerable aid and subsidy granted to him. And on this, the aforementioned Lords asked, by way of question,—What aid would suffice and be needful in this case? To which demand and question it was by the said Lords severally answered,—That, considering the necessity of the King on the one hand, and the poverty of his people on the other, less aid would not

suffice than a tenth and a half from the cities and boroughs, and a fifteenth and a half from the other lay people; and, besides, to grant a prolongation of the subsidy of wools, hides, and woolfells, and of 3s. of tonnage and 12d. of poundage, from the next approaching feast of St. Michael till the feast of St. Michael two years next ensuing. On which, by command of the King, a message was sent to the Commons of this present Parliament that they should cause to come before the King and the said Lords a certain number of persons of their body to hear and report to their companions what they should have in command from our Lord the King aforesaid. And on this, the said Commons sent to the presence of the King and the said Lords twelve of their companions, to whom, by command of the King, the aforesaid question was declared, together with the answer of the said Lords severally given to the same. Which reply it was the will of the King that they should report to the remainder of their companions; so that they should take steps to conform to the answer of the Lords. Which report being made to the said Commons, they were greatly disturbed, saying and affirming that it was in great prejudice and derogation of their liberties. And since our Lord the King had become aware of this, not wishing that anything should be done now, or in time to come, which might be anywise turned against the liberty of that estate for which they have come to Parliament, nor against the liberties of the Lords aforesaid, he wills, grants, and declares, by the advice and assent of the said Lords, in manner as follows,—that is to say:—That it is lawful for the Lords to consider among themselves, in this present Parliament, and in every other in time to come, in the absence of the King, of the state of the Realm, and of the remedies needful for this. And in like manner it is lawful for the Commons on their part to consider among themselves on the same state and remedies. Provided always, that neither the Lords on their part, nor the Commons on theirs, should make any report to our said Lord the King, of any grant, granted by the Commons and assented to by the Lords, nor of the discussions on the said grant, before that the said Lords and Commons are of one assent and of one accord in that matter; and then in manner and form as is accustomed—that is to say, by the mouth of the Speaker of the said Commons for the time being; so that the said Lords and Commons shall be agreed with our Lord the King. Besides this, the King wills, with the assent of the Lords aforesaid, that the discussion in this present Parliament, had as above, should not be drawn into an example in time to come, nor be turned to the prejudice or derogation of the liberties of the estate for which the said Commons are now come, either in this present Parliament nor in any other in time hereafter. But he wills that they and all the other estates should be as free as they were before."—(Rolls of Parliament, 9th Henry IV., No. 21.)

IV. It was in 1628 that the preamble of Supply Bills was finally fixed, as we now find it:—"Most gracious Sovereign, we your Majesty's most faithful Commons have given and granted to your Majesty." On the 7th of June in that year, a committee, consisting of Sir E. Coke, Mr. Glamville, Mr. Selden, and many others, was appointed to draw the preamble of the subsidy. In the preamble as so drawn, the Commons only were named, and the Lords omitted. To that omission the Lords took exception. Conferences were held, but the Commons adhered to their own form, for "this course was not liked in this House, as being a dangerous example in point of consequence." Ultimately, the Lords passed the Bill without altering the preamble, but, contrary to usage, they retained the Bill in their House, "to which much exception was taken." Nevertheless, when the King came "to prorogue Parliament, the Speaker presented it, praying His Majesty's Royal assent unto the Bill passed both Houses."

V. In the short Parliament of 1640, the King having come to the House of Lords and demanded a present supply, the Lords requested a conference, which was held on the 25th of April. A question arose whether the Lords could in any way interfere with the Commons relative to the precedency which supply should have over other matters. On the 27th of April the Lords expressed to the Commons their opinion that, in regard of the urgency and even the necessity of the King's affairs, the Commons should begin with giving the King a supply, and a conference was desired on that subject. The conference was held, after which Mr. Herbert, the Solicitor-General, reported, among other things, that the Lords at the conference had stated that, "though my Lords would not meddle with matters of subsidy, which belonged naturally and properly to you, no, not to give you advice therein, but have utterly declined it, yet, being members of one body, and subjects of the same King, and all concerned in the common safety, and in their duty to His Majesty, and in their zeal and natural love to their country, themselves, and their posterity, they have declared by vote, 'That they held it most necessary and fit that the matter of supply should have precedency before any other matter or consideration whatsoever,' and therefore desired a conference with you to let you know their reasons." Upon this the Commons resolved "that, by the matter propounded in the late conference with the Lords, the privileges of this House are violated." And further, "that their Lordships voting, propounding, and declaring, touching matters of supply, in such sort as is contained in this Report, before it moved from this House, is a breach of privilege of this House."

On the 27th of April a committee was appointed to prepare an address unto the Lords for "righting their privileges." The address was presented by Mr. Pym, at a conference held on the 28th of April. In this address Mr. Pym said, "Your Lordships, in the last conference, have been pleased to affirm that the matter of subsidy and supply naturally belonging to the House of Commons, your

Lordships would not meddle with it—no, not so much as to give advice; yet after you were pleased to declare that, you have voted in your Lordships' House that it was most necessary and fit that matter of supply should have precedence of all other business; and this being done, your Lordships would freely join with them in all things concerning matter of religion, propriety of goods, and liberty of Parliament." On the same day the Lords resolved by the major part of the votes thus:—"That, by their Lordships first voting (we are of opinion that the matter of His Majesty's supply should have precedence, and be resolved of, before any other matter whatsoever), was no breach of the privileges of the House of Commons." The address of Mr. Pym is preserved in the journals, and will be found in the Appendix; and the same committee that had been directed to prepare the address, was, on the 2d of May, ordered "to take into consideration the privileges mentioned in the last conference with the Lords, and to view such records as might in any way concern the same, and to present the same to the judgment of the House, to consider what course to take for the preservation of the same privileges."

It does not appear from the journals of either House that anything further was done in the matter, Parliament having been dissolved on the 5th of May.

VI. The practice which had been settled with reference to the preamble in the year 1628 was confirmed at the Restoration. On that occasion the Commons took the earliest opportunity of asserting their privilege; for on the 21st of July, 1660, when Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards Lord Chancellor Nottingham, reported a Bill for continuance of the customs of tonnage and poundage, it was resolved that the first clause in this Bill be thus amended—namely, "The Commons assembled do give and grant to your Majesty the subsidies hereafter following, most humbly praying your Majesty that it may be enacted," etc. This Bill, having been read a third time, was carried to the Lords, and Mr. Annesley was directed "to desire the Lords that, it being a Bill concerning money, it be sent back to the House when the Lords have passed it." As soon as it had passed the Lords' House, it appears, from their journals, that a message was sent to the Commons "to deliver the Bill to them which their Lordships had passed;" and it further appears from the same journals that the Commons, by their Speaker, presented it to the King. From that time to this the practice with regard to Bills of Supply has been in conformity with this precedent. The Commons alone are stated in the preamble to make the grant. When the Bill has passed their House, the Commons desire the concurrence of the Lords; when it has passed the Lords a message is sent to the Commons, stating that the Lords have agreed to it. The Bill is afterwards returned to the Commons, and when the Commons are summoned to attend the Queen or the Lords Commissioners, the Speaker presents it for the Royal assent.

It is not unworthy of remark that the practice with regard to Bills of Supply as thus established is identical with the provisions of the Indemnity Ordinance in 1407, as explained by the Attorney-General in the precedent of 1671. "And as for the case of 9 Henry IV.," he therein says, "called the indemnity of the Lords and Commons, these things are evidently proved by it:—

"First, that it was a grievance to the Commons and a breach of their liberties to demand a committee to confer with about aids.

"Secondly, that the Lords ought to consider by themselves, and the Commons by themselves apart.

"Thirdly, that no report shall be made to the King of what the Commons have granted and the Lords assented to till the matter be perfected; so that a plain declaration is made, that the Commons grant, and the Lords assent.

"And, fourthly, that the gift ought to be presented by the Speaker of the Commons."

BILLS OF SUPPLY, AND TAX BILLS.

Practice of the Commons where the Lords Amend.

VII. In the 17th century there are a few instances where the Lords have amended Bills of Supply and the Commons have agreed to such amendments. It is impossible in all cases to ascertain at this distance of time the exact nature of such amendments. In some, the amendments were made for the purpose of preserving to the Peers the ancient custom of assessing themselves by commissioners of their own; in others, the amendments were made for the correction of clerical errors, or in furtherance of the intent and object of the Bill; and in one or two cases the Commons agreed on special grounds, such as "the present necessity cast upon them by the shortness of the session." With these exceptions, it appears from the journals that this House has reserved to itself the exclusive power over such Bills by not allowing any alterations of a substantial character to be made in them. Thus, in the great precedent of the 13th of April, 1671, where the reasons drawn up by the Attorney-General, and adopted by the House, are stated so clearly that we have inserted them at length in the Appendix—amendments and clauses were sent from the Lords in a Bill for an imposition on foreign commodities. On that Bill being sent back to the Commons, this House resolved, *nemine contradicente*, "That in all aids given to the King by the Commons, the rate or tax ought not to be altered by the Lords;" and on the third conference with the Lords, held and reported to the House, it was resolved—

"That the Lords' reasons, and the answer of this House, be entered in the Journal of this House, which are as followeth, viz.:—

"Thursday, April 20.

"This conference was desired by their Lordships, upon the subject-matter of the last conference, concerning the Bill for Impositions on Merchandise, etc., wherein the Commons communicated to the Lords, as their resolution, that there is a fundamental right in

that House alone, in Bills of Rates and Impositions on Merchandise, as to the matter, the measure, and the time.

"And, though their Lordships had neither reason nor precedent offered by the Commons to back that resolution; but were told that this was a right so fundamentally settled in the Commons, that they could not give reasons for it, for that would be a weakening of the Commons' Right and Privilege;

"Yet the Lords, in Parliament, upon full consideration thereof, and of that whole conference, are come to this resolution, *nemine contradicente*:

"That the power exercised by the House of Peers, in making the Amendments and Abatements in the Bill intituled 'An Act for an additional Imposition on several Foreign Commodities and for Encouragement of several Commodities and Manufactures of this Kingdom,' both as to the Matter, Measure, and Time, concerning the Rates and Impositions on Merchandise, is a fundamental, inherent, and undoubted right of the House of Peers, from which they cannot depart."

Then follow the Lords' reasons, with the Commons' answer, which deserve special consideration.

On the 22d of April it was unanimously resolved—

"That the thanks of the House be returned to Mr. Attorney-General for his great pains and care in preparing and drawing up the reasons delivered to the Lords, in answer to their reasons, which was by him performed to the great satisfaction of this House, in vindication of their privilege and just and undoubted right of the Commons of England.

"And Mr. Speaker did accordingly deliver the thanks of the House to Mr. Attorney-General."

Parliament was prorogued the same day till the 16th of April, 1672.

VIII. Even where the amendment is for the abatement of a duty, or merely a change in the mode of collecting it, the Commons have still insisted on their privilege.

Thus, on the 24th of July, 1689, the Lords sent down amendments to a Bill for collecting the duty upon coffee, tea, and chocolate. In those amendments certain drawbacks appear to have been allowed upon the exportation of those commodities. This House disagreed to them, *nemine contradicente*; and they gave as part of their reasons that "they had always taken it for their undoubted privilege (of which they have ever been jealous and tender), that in all aids given to the King by the Commons, the rate or tax ought not to be in any way altered by the Lords." And they add, "As to the proviso which your Lordships have sent to the Commons, the Commons do disagree to it, and for that do refer to their first reason; the proviso being an alteration and lessening of the grant made by the Commons." To this the Lords reply that they "are much surprised at the assertion of the Commons, that, in all aids given to the King by the Commons, that rate or tax ought not to be in any way altered by the Lords, since they conceive it hath always been their undoubted right, in case of any aids given to the King, to lessen the rate or tax granted by the Commons." In the result, the Commons adhered to their former opinion, and negatived the amendments *nemine contradicente*. The same rule has been also applied not only where the charge is in any way altered, but also where the Lords have endeavoured to change the mode of collecting it. Thus, on the 17th of July, 1692, when the Lords amended a Land-tax Bill, by providing that the rates or taxes to which the Peers were liable should be received by collectors to be nominated by themselves, the Commons disagreed to such an amendment, stating as their reasons that the right "of granting supplies to the Crown is in the Commons alone as an essential part of their constitution; and the limitation of all such grants, as to the matter, manner, measure, and time, is only in them, which is so well known to be fundamentally settled in them that to give reasons for it has been esteemed by our ancestors to be a weakening of that right. And the clause sent down by your Lordships is a manifest invasion thereof." To this the Lords reply, "They conceive that the making of amendments and abatement of rates in Bills of Supply sent up from the House of Commons is a fundamental, inherent, and undoubted right of the House of Peers, from which their Lordships can never depart. They have, therefore, thought themselves obliged to assert it upon this occasion. But, considering that a difference between the two Houses upon this Bill may create such delays in the passing of it as would be of the most fatal consequence in the present conjuncture, the Lords have not thought convenient at this time to insist upon their provisos."

It would be needless to quote all the precedents where the Lords have interfered by amending Supply or Tax Bills. The year 1678 furnishes, as shown by the Journals of the House of Commons, a memorable resolution of the House on the "Rights of the Commons, in granting of money." It is a report of a committee appointed from the members who had managed the Conference on a "Supply Bill for Disbanding the Forces," which had been returned with some amendments. They were ordered to "prepare and draw up a 'State of the Rights of the Commons in granting of money.'" This resolution, thus prepared, was agreed to by the House, and is as follows:—"That all aids and supplies to His Majesty are the sole gift of the Commons; and all Bills for the granting of any such aids and supplies ought to begin with the Commons; and that it is the undoubted and sole right of the Commons to direct, limit, and appoint in such Bills the ends, purposes, considerations, conditions, limitations, and qualifications of such grants, which ought not to be changed or altered by the House of Lords." (For other precedents enforcing this rule, see App. No. 34, 41, 44, 45.)

IX. The Commons have so steadily adhered to this rule that even

in those cases where they have allowed amendments for the mere correction of clerical errors, or in furtherance of the object and intent of the Bill, they have usually directed special entries to be made in the journals recording the character and purpose of such amendments. Thus, on the 25th of January, 1693, the Lords amended a Bill for granting an aid of 4s. in the pound by altering the word "receipt" into "precept," and by inserting the word "to" which had been unintentionally omitted, and by leaving out the word "any," which was a mere redundancy, through mistake of the clerk. The Commons agreed to the amendments, but they ordered that "the said amendments be particularly entered in the journals, to the end that the nature of the said amendments may appear." So, where the words "Great Britain" were inserted by mistake for the word "England," the Lords' amendments were agreed to, "it appearing that the word 'England' was originally in the Bill when presented to this House, and that the same had not been altered in any of the subsequent proceedings of the House in respect to the Bill." So, to, likewise, where the title had been altered the Lords' amendment was agreed to, "it appearing that the said amendments were only for the purpose of making the title agree with the context of the Bill."

X. Where the Lords have altered a Bill of Supply, the former practice of the Commons was either to disagree to the amendments, and so give the Lords the opportunity of waiving such amendments, or else to lay the Bill aside. Thus, on the 8th of April, 1700, when Amendments were made in the Land-tax and Irish Forfeitures Bill, although those amendments, as stated by the Lords, did not relate to "aids and supplies granted to His Majesty in Parliament," the Commons state the following reasons for insisting on their right and their mode of enforcing it:—

"For that all aids and supplies granted to His Majesty in Parliament are the sole and entire gift of the Commons, and as all Bills for the granting such aids and supplies begin with the Commons, so it is the undoubted and sole right of the Commons to direct, limit, and appoint in such Bills the ends and purposes, considerations, limitations, and qualifications of such grants, which ought not to be changed or altered by your Lordships."

"This is well known to be such a fundamental right of the Commons that to give reasons for it has been esteemed by our ancestors to be a weakening of that right."

"The Commons, therefore, leave the Bill and the amendments with your Lordships, together with the ill consequences that attend the not passing this Bill."

The last proceeding in this matter was a free conference on the 11th of April, and a prorogation of Parliament took place on the same day.

In some cases where a similar controversy arose the difference terminated either in the prorogation of Parliament or in no further proceedings being taken on the Bills. On other occasions the Lords have frequently given way, and so the difficulties which might have arisen have been avoided. Thus on the 10th of April, 1677, the Lords made amendments to a Supply Bill, which the Commons disagreed to; a free conference was held, and after such conference it was ordered that such members as did manage it "do search the journals for precedents touching adhering to Bills." In the afternoon of the same day, the question being put, to agree to the amendments sent from the Lords, it passed in the negative. But two days afterwards a message came from the Lords, stating that they agreed to leave out their amendments; and so the Bill was carried.

XI. In later times, instead of disagreeing with the Lords' amendments, the usual course has been to postpone the consideration of them; or to reject the Bill at once, or to lay it aside. The last of these courses was sometimes taken in the earlier periods of our history. On the 24th March, 1670-1, when amendments came from the Lords to a Bill for laying a duty on brandy, it is recorded in the journals that these amendments "being for laying an imposition on the people is a breach of the privilege of this House, where all impositions on the people ought to begin; therefore the House did think fit to lay the said Bill and amendments aside." And on the 3rd of June, 1772, when a message came from the Lords returning a Bill, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Importation and Exportation of Corn," with an amendment made in the Lords, that no bounty should be paid on exported corn, it was "resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that the said Bill, with the amendments, be rejected." (For other cases in which a similar course has been pursued, see Appendix, No. 47, 50, 62, 92, 95, 99, 111, 112, 164.)

XII. Although such Bills, when amended by the Lords, are usually laid aside by the Commons, it does not follow that the object of them has been lost. Where the Commons have desired to concur in the substance of the amendments made by the Lords, they have asserted their privilege by laying aside the amended Bill, and have sent to the Lords a new Bill, containing the amendment made by the Lords. (See paragraphs XVII. and XX.)

BILLS OF SUPPLY AND TAX BILLS.

Practice of the Commons where the Lords do not pass the Bill.

XIII. By a resolution of the House of Commons, passed in the reign of Elizabeth, it was laid down that, "according to the ancient liberties and privileges of this House, a conference is to be required by the Court, which, at the time of the conference demanded, shall be possessed of the Bill." When the Lords, therefore, do not return the Bill, the Commons have lost all power over it, and have no direct means, by conference or otherwise, of coming to any agreement upon it. According to the search that has been made in the journals, there is no instance of any Supply Bill having been actually rejected or postponed by the Lords prior to the reign

of Queen Anne. Before that time amendments were made and conferences held, which usually terminated as above pointed out. The first instance in which a Supply or Tax Bill was rejected by the Lords occurred in the year 1708. The Bill in that case was entitled "An Act for Laying a further Duty on Woollen and Worsted Yarn imported into this Kingdom." It was a Bill founded on the resolution of a Committee of Ways and Means on the 25th of February, 1707 (O. S.), and it was passed by the Commons towards raising the supply granted to His Majesty. This Bill was sent to the Lords, and it was ordered by them that "the said Bill shall be, and hereby is rejected."

On the 21st of January, 1752, Mr. Charlton reported from a Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of Ways and Means for raising the supply granted to His Majesty, "That from and after the 29th of September, 1752, the sum of 40s. shall be paid to His Majesty for a license to be taken out yearly for every person exercising the trade of a broker, dealing in second-hand goods, within the Bills of Mortality." The Bill was sent to the House of Lords, read there a second time, and committed for the 24th of March; but on the 21st, after debate, it was resolved, "That the House be put into Committee on the said Bill on that day fortnight." The Bill was consequently lost, as Parliament was prorogued on the 26th.

On the 20th of April, 1790, a Bill, entitled "An Act for granting to His Majesty a Certain Sum of Money, to be raised by a Lottery," was brought into the Commons, on the resolution of a Committee of Supply. On the 20th of May it was sent to the Lords. The Lords amended it, and on the 3rd of June it was ordered by them that the report of the amendments be taken into consideration on that day three months. A new Bill was afterwards brought up from the Commons, and passed.

On the 12th of June, 1827, a Bill, entitled "An Act for granting Duties of Customs on Corn," which had passed the House of Commons, was ordered by the Lords to be read a third time on the 15th of June. The Bill was abandoned by the Government in the House of Lords, in consequence of an amendment which had been made in committee, and affirmed on report. This amendment was to the effect that no foreign grain in bond should be taken out of bond until the average price of wheat should have reached 66s. a quarter. On the 19th of June, a second Bill was brought in by the Commons, upon a resolution, "that all corn and grain, &c., now in warehouse, or which may be reputed to be warehoused, on or before the 1st of July, may at any time before the 1st of May, 1828, be imported upon payment of the duties following, &c." The duties were the same as those in the former Bill, as passed by the Commons. The new Bill did not embody the Lords' amendments, but effected a temporary arrangement. The new Bill went to the Lords, and was passed into a law.

On the 28th of July, 1854, a Bill to alter the mode of providing for certain "expenses now charged upon certain branches of the public and hereditary revenues, and upon the Consolidated Fund," was amended in committee by the Lords, and the report of the amendments was ordered by them to be received on that day three months. The amendments consisted of the transfer of certain salaries and payments which, under Schedule (B), were to be provided for by annual vote, to Schedule (A), under which those salaries and payments were to remain charged on the Consolidated Fund. On the 31st of July a committee was appointed by the Commons to inspect the Lords' journals with relation to any proceedings upon that Bill, and to make report thereof to the House. The report was made on the same day, and a new Bill was brought in by the Commons, embodying the Lords' amendments, and that Bill became law on the 10th of August, 1854.

BILLS OF SUPPLY AND TAX BILLS.

Practice of the Lords when the Commons Annex or Tack.

XIV. When the Commons have annexed to a Bill of Aid or Supply any clause or clauses of which the matter is foreign to the Bill, the Lords have claimed the right either of amending it in that behalf, or of rejecting it.

Thus in a Bill already referred to, "The Land-tax and Irish Forfeitures Bill," of the year 1700, it appears that the Commons had inserted clauses which created an incapacity in the Commissioners or Managers of the Excise for sitting in that Parliament. The Lords amended, the Commons disagreed, and claimed their privilege. Conferences were held, and among the reasons assigned by the Lords for their amendments is the following:—"Because the qualification of members to serve in Parliament is a thing, if proper to be meddled with at all, that hath been thought fit by the Commons to be in a Bill by itself; and the joining together in a money Bill things so totally contrary to the methods of raising money, and to the quantity or qualifications of the sums to be raised, is wholly destructive of the freedom of debate, dangerous to the privileges of the Lords and to the prerogative of the Crown. For by this means things of the last ill consequence to the nation may be brought into money Bills, and yet neither the Lords nor the Crown be able to give their negative to them without hazarding the public peace and security." Notwithstanding these reasons the Commons resolved, *nemine contradicente*, to insist upon their disagreement with the Lords in the said amendments. A free conference was afterwards desired and held, but the Commons adhered to their former reasons, and declined to enter into any debates of the Lords' reasons. This took place on the 11th of April, and Parliament was prorogued on the same day.

This question was formally taken up by the Lords on the 9th of December, 1702, when they made the following declaration, which was ordered to be added to the roll of standing orders:—"That the

annexing any clause or clauses to a Bill of Aid or Supply, the matter of which is foreign to, and different from, the said Bill of Aid or Supply, is unparliamentary, and tends to the destruction of the constitution of the Government."

In some cases they have not insisted on their Standing Orders; in others they have insisted. (See App. 68, 192.)

BILLS FOR THE APPROPRIATION OF SUPPLIES.

XV. The appropriation* of Supplies to specified heads of expenditure was introduced in the reign of Charles II.; and generally, though not in every instance, it was adopted by Parliament. The practice with regard to it assumed, substantially, its present form in the reign of William III.; and as the Bill by which the appropriation is made enacts that the aids and supplies enumerated therein shall not be issued or applied to any use, intent, or purpose, other than those which are mentioned in it, the constitutional usages with respect to these Bills are the same as those above adverted to with respect to Supply Bills; it is prepared in the same way as the Act of the Commons only; it is sent up to the Lords for their assent; it is returned by that House into the charge of the Commons; and when the Commons are summoned to attend Her Majesty or the Lords Commissioners in the House of Peers, it is carried, with the Supply Bills, to the bar of their House by the Speaker, and there presented by him for the Royal assent. Although the Lords have in some instances rejected Bills for specific appropriation of supplies, they appear to have uniformly passed the General Appropriation Bill at the end of the session without any amendment.

PUBLIC BILLS WHICH OPERATE AS A CHARGE ON THE PEOPLE.

XVI. While the controversy was going on respecting Supply and Tax Bills, in the early part of the reign of Charles the Second, a question arose whether other Bills which were not strictly Bills of Supply, or Tax Bills, but which would operate as a charge on the people, could or could not originate in the Lords. Thus, in the year 1661, a Bill came down from the Lords to the Commons, entitled a Bill for paving, repairing, or amending the streets and highways of Westminster. But the House "observing that the said Bill was to alter the course of law in part, and to lay a charge upon the people, and conceiving that it is a privilege inherent in this House that Bills of that nature ought first to be considered here, it was ordered that the said Bill be laid aside, and that the Lords be acquainted therewith, and with the reasons inducing the House thereunto."

So, on the 17th of May, 1662, the Lords returned, with amendments, a Highways Bill, by inserting two provisoes concerning the erecting and repairing two bridges. These provisoes were disagreed to by the Commons; and it was ordered, "That it be insisted on for a reason of the dissent of this House to these provisoes, because the provisoes are to lay a charge on the people, which ought not to begin with the Lords, but in this House; and although it be but a part of the kingdom, yet, by the same reason, it may be extended to the whole." Upon a conference the Lords gave way.

So, on the 15th of February, 1664, an engrossed Bill, sent from the Lords, "for regulating and ordering of buildings and for amending of highways in towns," was ordered to be laid aside, "it appearing that the said Bill was to impose and continue a tax upon the people which ought to have begun in this House."

It was insisted on the part of the Commons that all Bills which would operate as a charge on the people must as much begin in their House as Bills of Supply and Tax Bills. The same principle was applied to pecuniary penalties or forfeitures, for the Commons have insisted that the Lords cannot originate or alter such penalties or forfeitures, or alter the application or distribution of them, or the quantum of any toll or rate, or the disposition or duration of it, or the persons, commissioners, or collectors appointed to manage it.

The 5th of January, 1690, the Lords amended a Bill for suspending during the war with France the Navigation and Corn Acts, by imposing a penalty of 10*l.* on any person who should conceal, hide, or rescue a British seaman. The Commons disagreed on the ground of privilege; several conferences took place, but they were interrupted by an adjournment, and afterwards by a prorogation, without any settlement of the matter in difference.

Again, on the 20th February, 1691, the Commons, after a conference, disagreed to amendments made by the Lords in a Bill for punishing mutineers and deserters, the reason assigned being "that it is the undoubted right of the Commons only to appoint pecuniary mulcts and the distribution of them." The proceedings in this case, like the last, were interrupted by a prorogation.

Several other cases of a similar kind occurred towards the latter end of the 17th century. The Lords insisted on their right to make such amendments, and the Commons denied it; but, as the Commons would not agree to such amendments, the Bills were either lost, or the Lords ultimately gave way. (See Appendix 75, 78, 79, 80, and the cases referred to under the next head.)

So with regard to the mode in which duties were to be collected. On the 28th of November, 1696, the Lords amended a Bill "for regulating the Ill state of the Coin in the Kingdom," by giving a longer time to receivers and collectors to pay into the Exchequer hammered money. The Commons disagreed, upon the ground that "the Lords could not make any amendment which is to be a charge upon the people." The Lords did not insist on their amendment, and the Bill passed.—(See also App. No. 145.)

The same rule was also applied to fees as well as to penalties; and that equally, whether Bills were of a public or a private nature. Latterly, indeed, that rule has been relaxed when the penalty relates to the punishment or prevention of offences; for, by the Standing

Order of the Commons made on the 22nd of June, 1831, it was ordered, "That if in any Bill which, having passed the House of Lords, shall be sent down to this House for their concurrence, or in any Bill which, having passed this House, shall be returned by the Lords with amendments, it shall appear that any pecuniary penalty or forfeiture is thereby imposed, varied, or taken away, the Speaker shall, before the second reading of such Bill or amendments, report to the House his opinion whether the object thereof is to impose, vary, or take away any pecuniary charge or burthen on the subject; or whether the same relates only to the punishment or prevention of offences; and the House shall thereupon determine whether it may be expedient, in such particular case, to insist upon the exercise of their privilege to originate all such provisions respecting pecuniary penalties or forfeitures."

By a more recent Standing Order, made on the 24th of July, 1849, a further amendment has been made in the rule upon which the House at present acts, for by that Standing Order it was ordered, "That with respect to any Bill brought to this House from the House of Lords, or returned by the House of Lords to this House, with amendments, whereby any pecuniary penalty, forfeiture, or fee shall be authorised, imposed, appropriated, regulated, varied, or extinguished, this House will not insist on its ancient and undoubted privileges in the following cases:—

"1. When the object of such pecuniary penalty or forfeiture is to secure the execution of the Act, or the punishment or prevention of offences.

"2. Where such fees are imposed in respect of benefit taken or service rendered, under the Act, and in order to the execution of the Act, and are not made payable into the Treasury or Exchequer, or in aid of the public revenue, and do not form the ground of public accounting by the parties receiving the same, either in respect of deficit or surplus.

"3. When such Bill shall be a private Bill for a local or personal Act."

PUBLIC CHARGE BILLS.

Practice of the Commons when the Lords Amend, Postpone, or Reject.

XVII. With regard to those Bills which operate as a charge on the people the practice of the Commons is substantially the same as that which is observed in Bills of Supply and Tax Bills. The form of the Bill and the mode of procedure is different from that in Bills of Supply; and the Lords may, without objection from the Commons, make amendments in those provisions which do not concern the charge, or the mode of levying it, or its duration or distribution, or the management or collection of it. In other respects the practice is identical in both classes of cases.

As a general rule, when the Lords otherwise amend, the practice of the Commons has been either to postpone the consideration of such amendments, or to disagree, and by disagreeing to invite reconsideration on the part of the Lords, or to lay aside the Bill, without taking any further proceedings upon it; and, in some instances, when the Bill has been laid aside, the practice has been to bring in a new Bill, embodying or not embodying, as the case may be, the Lords' amendments.

The earlier practice was to disagree to the amendments, and to invite a reconsideration of them on the part of the Lords. Thus, on the 9th of December, 1692, the Lords made amendments in the occasional Conformity Bill, by altering the penalties which the Commons had imposed. To these amendments the Commons disagreed; a conference was desired, and one of the reasons to be assigned by the Commons was, "Because (though many other reasons might be offered from which the Commons can never depart); yet, at this time, they think it sufficient to say that the penalties left out by your Lordships in this amendment are reasonable, and no more than what are necessary to make this Bill effectual." The managers report "That they had given the Lords the reasons for disagreeing to the said amendments, and had left the Bill and amendments with the Lords." The conference was held; the Commons insisted on their disagreement; and in this, as in many other cases of a similar kind, no further proceedings were taken on the Bill, the differences having been sometimes terminated by the prorogation of Parliament (see App. 77, 78, 79, 88, 83, 85, 89, 90, 91, 101, 104, 105, 121), and in others, again, the Lords gave way. (App. 81, 116, 120, 122.)

Latterly the Commons have occasionally disagreed to an amendment, on the sole ground of privilege, without offering other reasons; but the more usual practice has been to lay the Bill aside at once, of which the Poor-rate Bill in 1836, and the County Bridges Bill in 1841, may be cited as examples. (See App. Nos. 112 and 119.) Not unfrequently when that has been done new Bills have been brought in for carrying into effect the same object (App. Nos. 95, 99, 100, 106, 111, 112, 117, 118, 119), some of which embodied the Lords' amendments in whole or in part. (See App. Nos. 92, 112.)

PRIVATE BILLS INVOLVING A CHARGE.

Practice of the Commons.

XVIII. In part V. of the Appendix hereto, will be found a list of private Bills, which involved or related to some charge on the people, and when the Lords have attempted to amend them, it will be seen that the practice of the Commons is strongly confirmatory of that right which they have always insisted upon of originating, imposing, or in any way altering any of such charges.

But by a standing order, dated 27th of July, 1858, it is ordered that "this House will not insist on its privileges with regard to any clauses in private Bills sent down from the House of Lords which refer to tolls and charges for services performed, and are not in the nature of a tax."

* For the authorities and rules on this subject, see "Hatsell," vol. 3, p. 203, &c., and Hallam's Constitutional History, chap. 15.

BILLS FOR REPEALING OR ALTERING ANY LAWS RELATING TO SUPPLY TAXES OR CHARGES UPON THE PEOPLE.

XIX. Having now disposed of the first branch of the Inquiry—namely, that which relates to the imposition of taxes, your committee will proceed to the other branch of the inquiry, or that which relates to the repeal of taxes.

The rules with reference to this class of Bills are almost identical with those which are applicable to the other classes. Two of these rules are—first, that Bills for repealing taxes or charges of the people, like Bills for imposing such taxes or charges, ought always to originate in the House of Commons; and, secondly, that the Commons will not allow them to be amended in the Lords, except where the amendments are for the correction of clerical errors, or in furtherance of the intents and objects of the Bill.

XX. When the Lords have amended, the Commons have disagreed to such amendments, and the Bill has been lost or the Lords have given way. Thus, in the year 1699, the Lords amended a Bill, intituled, "An Act for Making more Effectual an Act to restore the Market of Blackwell-hall to the Clothiers, and for Regulating the Factors there." The Amendment was an addition at the end of the Bill as follows:—"And that all such goods as shall be brought to the city of London be brought unto Blackwell-hall, there to remain until the duties for the relief of the poor children in Christ's Hospital be paid for the same." The Commons disagreed, and a conference was desired. On the 19th of April the Commons assigned as part of their reasons that "the amendment would create a charge upon the people, which the Commons can by no means allow to arise but in their House." On the 20th of April the conference was held, and on the 2nd of May a message was sent to the Lords "to put them in mind of the Bill." No further proceedings, however, were taken upon it, and Parliament was prorogued on the 4th of May.

Again, in the year 1708, the Lords amended a Bill intituled "An Act to Repeal a Clause in an Act of the Seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, for Amending and Repairing the Highways." The Commons disagreed. A conference was held. The reason assigned for disagreement by the Commons was "that one of the amendments would impose a new tax on the subject." The Lords waived their amendment. Similar cases with similar results occurred in 1700, 1709, 1715, and even as late as 1834. Sometimes, when the Lords have amended, the difference has been terminated by the prorogation of Parliament, or by no further proceedings being taken upon the Bill. (See App. No. 129, 131, 150.) Sometimes the Bill has been simply laid aside by the Commons. (See App. No. 135 and 150.) And in other cases the Bill has been laid aside, but new Bills have been brought in, embodying occasionally the Lords' amendments. (See App. No. 136, 137, 145, 148, 149, 151, 152, 153, 164, 173.)

When the Commons have agreed to the Lords' amendments such amendments have been usually made for the correction of clerical errors, or in furtherance of the intent and objects of the Bill. (See App. No. 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 146, 147, 155, 157, 158, 161, 162, 163, 166, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 174, 176, 177.)

BILLS FOR REPEALING OR ALTERING ANY LAWS RELATING TO SUPPLY TAXES OR CHARGES UPON THE PEOPLE.

Practice of the Commons when the Lords postpone or reject.

XXI. With regard to those cases where the Lords have rejected or postponed Bills for repealing or altering taxes or charges upon the people the practice has been as follows:—

The earliest case under this head occurred in the year 1714. There the Bill was a Bill for the relief of wine merchants in payment of their bonds. It was founded on a petition of several merchants, which on the 10th of April had been referred to the Committee of Supply. On the 12th of April it was reported by the chairman from the Committee of Supply, "That they had considered the matter of the petition to them referred, and had directed him to move the House that leave may be given to bring in a Bill," according to the prayer of the petition. The Bill passed the House of Commons, but it was negatived by the Lords on the question, "That the Bill do pass," and nothing further was done upon it.

In the following year a similar Bill, intituled "An Act for Relief of Merchants, Importers of Tobacco and Wine, concerned in Bonds given for part of the duties on the same," was rejected by the Lords.

On the 5th of May, 1758, the second reading of a Bill brought from the Commons, intituled, "An Act to Discontinue for a limited time the Duties payable upon Tallow imported from Ireland," was ordered by the Lords to be put off till that day two months. Parliament was prorogued on the 20th of June.

On the 15th of June, 1767, a "Bill, intituled, "An Act to allow for a limited time the Free Importation of Salted Meat and Butter into this kingdom from any place, except Ireland," was brought from the Commons, and on the 26th of June it was ordered by the Lords that the House be put into committee on the said Bill that day two months. Parliament was prorogued on the 2nd of July.

On the 30th of May, 1781, "a Bill for extending the provisions of an Act made in the eighth year of the reign of His present Majesty, which relate to the reducing the duties on foul salt used for manure, to foul salt to be used in making marine acid and fixed fossil or mineral alkali," was ordered by the Lords to be read a second time on that day three months. The Act here referred to was the 8th of George III., cap. 25, and though without the supply preamble it was founded on the resolution of a Committee of Ways and Means for raising a supply, to be granted to His Majesty.

On the 13th of June, 1808, the Act of the 43rd of George III., cap. 68, having been ordered to be read, it was resolved, in a Committee of the whole House, to consider the duties on coals carried coastwise. The Act was a Supply Act. Founded on this resolution, a Bill was brought in to repeal these duties, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof. The Bill passed the Commons on the 22nd of June; on the 29th of June it was put off by the Lords for three months. Parliament was prorogued on the 6th of July.

On the 12th of March, 1811, a Bill was brought in on report of Committee of the whole House, for suspending the duties on corn wash for the distillation of spirits from sugar in Scotland, and to enable distillers to make spirits from corn or from sugar-wash as the relative prices of the materials shall render it expedient. The Bill was sent to the Lords on the 11th of April, and on the 6th of May it was ordered to be read a second time on that day six months.

On the 27th of June, 1816, the Lords postponed, for three months, the second reading of a Bill for repealing the duties of Excise on stone bottles, and for imposing other duties in lieu thereof. These duties, amounting to 2s. 6d. in every hundred weight of stone bottles made in Great Britain, were founded on a resolution of a committee of Ways and Means, and they were granted to his Majesty towards raising the Supply for the year 1812, by the 52nd of George III., cap. 139. It is doubtful whether this case ought not to be placed in the class of Bills for imposing taxes.

And on the 2nd of July, 1858, the Church-rates Abolition Bill, having been sent from the Commons, was rejected by the Lords.

There are other Bills of a similar character which have also been dealt with in a similar manner by the House of Lords (see App. 187, 188, 190, 191, 192, 195, 197, 206, 208), and sometimes the House of Commons, on the rejection of such Bills, have passed other Bills on the same subject, and sent them to the Lords. (See App. 196, 199, 200.)

22. In concluding this report on the practice of either House of Parliament with regard to the several descriptions of Bills imposing and repealing taxes, your committee have refrained from offering any opinion and from making any comments upon that practice, except to illustrate and explain, and they have abstained from any statement of the practice of each House, except in so far as such practice appears from the entries in the Journals.

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| 2 Gravy Spoons ... | 9 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 0 |
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| 4 Sauce Ladles ... | 10 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 1 Fish Slice ... | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls | | | | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 1 Mustard Spoon, ditto | | | | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| 12 Tea Spoons ... | 10 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 4 |
| 1 Pair Sugar Tongs ... | | | | 0 | 8 | 6 |
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| 1 Sugar Sifter ... | | | | 0 | 12 | 6 |
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| 12 Dessert Spoons ... | 24 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 Dessert Forks ... | 11 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 2 Gravy Spoons ... | 11 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 1 Soup Ladle ... | 11 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| 4 Sauce Ladles ... | | | | 1 | 19 | 0 |
| 4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls | | | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 1 Mustard Spoon, ditto | | | | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 Fish Slice ... | 14 | at 8 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| 12 Tea Spoons ... | | | | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| 1 Pair Sugar Tongs ... | | | | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 1 Moist Sugar Spoon ... | | | | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 1 Sugar Sifter ... | | | | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 1 Butter Knife ... | | | | 1 | 3 | 0 |

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| Sugar Basin ... | 7 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 0 |
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| Coffee-pot ... | | | | | | |

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| Sugar Basin ... | 7 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
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