

Charles Mitchell Foulmer Publisher
18 Catherine St

THE LEADER

SATURDAY ANALYST;

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

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June 9th, 1860.

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Crystal Palace.—Arrange-

ments for week ending Saturday, June 16th.
MONDAY, open at 9. Last day of Fancy Fair and Grand Bazaar in aid of Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools.

TUESDAY to THURSDAY, open at 10.
Admission, each day, One Shilling; Children under 12, Sixpence.

FRIDAY, open at 10. Third Grand Opera Concert by the Artistes of Her Majesty's Theatre. For particulars see special Advertisements.

SATURDAY, open at 10. Metropolitan Schools Choral Society's Concert on the Great Orchestra.

Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children One Shilling; Season Tickets, free.

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

Crystal Palace — Metro-

POLITAN SCHOOLS CHORAL SOCIETY.—A GRAND CHORAL FESTIVAL will take place in the Great Transept, on Saturday, June 16th, to commence at Three o'clock. The Orchestra will number Five Thousand Voices.

PROGRAMME —PART I. SACRED.

1. Psalm Tune—"Hanover"—Handel.
2. Chorale for four Trebles—"God that madest"—T. B. Southgate.
3. Chorale for three Trebles—"Hosanna."
4. Chorus—"To thee Cherubim and Seraphim"—Handel.
5. Anthem for three Trebles—"Happy is the man"—G. W. Martin.
6. Chorale—"The Evening Hour."
7. Anthem for three Trebles—"I will lift up mine eyes"—G. W. Martin.
8. Part Song for four Trebles—"Sweetly the Sabbath Bell."

PART II. SECULAR.

1. "Rule Britannia"—Dr. Arne.
2. Part Song—"The Little Bird"—G. W. Martin.
3. Part Song—"The Cuckoo."
4. Part Song—"The Last Rose of Summer"—Arranged from Moore's Melody.
5. Part Song—"The Summer's Call."
6. Choral March—"Come, join the Volunteers"—G. W. Martin.
7. Glee—"Here, in cool Grot"—Earl of Mornington.
8. Part Song—"The Violet"—G. W. Martin.
9. Part Song—"The First Grief."
10. National Anthem.

Organist, Mr. Brownsmith. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin.

Admission to the Public.—By Season Tickets, free; also on payment of Half-a-Crown; Children under 12, One Shilling; Reserved Seats, at Half-a-Crown and Five Shillings each, may be secured previously to the day of Performance at the Crystal Palace; and at 2, Exeter Hall.

Admission to Members of the Society and their Friends.—These, as well as Parents and Friends of the Children of Schools taking part in the Festival, by Special Shilling Tickets, or including Railway Fare, One Shilling and Sixpence (one of either of which will admit Two Children under 12 years of age) to be obtained of the Committee, and of Masters and Mistresses of Schools in Union.

Palace open from Ten to sunset, but Friends who accompany the Children will be admitted to the Grounds on their arrival.

Bank of Deposit. Esta-

lished A.D. 1844. 3, Pall Mall East, London.
Capital Stock, £100,000.

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.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Medical, Invalid, and Gene-

RAL LIFE OFFICE, 25, PALL MALL, LONDON.—Empowered by special Act of Parliament.

At the Eighteenth Annual Meeting, held on the 24th Nov., 1859, it was shown that on the 30th June last—
The number of policies in force was . . . 6,110
The amount insured was . . . £2,601,925 10s. 8d.
The Annual Income was . . . £121,263 7s 7d.

The new business transacted during the last five years amounts to £2,482,798 16s. 11d., showing an average yearly amount of new business of nearly

HALF A MILLION STERLING.

The Society has paid for claims, by death, since its establishment in 1841, no less a sum than £503,619.

HEALTHY LIVES.—Assurances are effected at home or abroad at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

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

NAVAL MEN AND MASTER MARINERS are assured at equitable rates for life, or for a voyage.

VOLUNTEERS.—No extra charge for persons serving in any Volunteer or Rifle Corps within the United Kingdom.

RESIDENCE ABROAD.—Greater facilities given for residence in the Colonies, &c., than by most other Companies.

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

STAMP DUTY.—Policies issued free of every charge but the premiums.

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

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

ST. KATHARINE DOCKS.

NOTICE.

The Court of Directors of

the ST. KATHARINE DOCK COMPANY do hereby give NOTICE that a Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of the St. Katharine Docks will be held at the DOCK HOUSE, Tower Hill, in the County of MIDDLESEX, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of JULY next, at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of declaring a

DIVIDEND ON THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Company for the Half-Year ending 30th of June next, and for the Election by

BALLOT OF TWENTY-ONE DIRECTORS for the year ensuing; and further that the Accounts of Receipt and Expenditure of the Company, for the Half-year ending the 30th of June next, will be accessible for inspection by the Proprietors at the Dock House on and after Wednesday, the 11th day of July next.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 18th day of June next, until Saturday, the 28th day of July next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Court,
T. W. COLLETT, Secretary.

St. Katharine Dock House,
20th May, 1860.

The Rent Guarantee SOCIETY,

3, CHARLOTTE ROW, MANSION HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

The Surplice Shirt (ac-

knowledge as the most comfortable and durable Shirt ever yet produced), made to measure, 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. Cards for self-measurement. SAMPSON, Hosier, 123, Oxford-st. W.

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, £1,681,598 2 10
Annual Revenue, 239,231 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.
The Company's Medical Officer attends at the Office, daily, at Half-past One.

LONDON . . . 92, KING WILLIAM STREET.
EDINBURGH 3, GEORGE STREET (Head Office).
DUBLIN . . . 66, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.

Professional Life Assurance

COMPANY, 41, PALL MALL.

Capital, £250,000.

With a numerous and influential Proprietary.

Chairman.—James Andrew Durham, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—William Wellington Cooper, Esq.
Every description of Life Assurance at the most moderate rates consistent with security.

G. WINTER, Manager and Sec.

Professional Life Assurance

COMPANY, Chief Offices, 41, Pall Mall, London.

London, April, 1860.

Notice is hereby Given, that interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, will be payable on the paid-up capital of Company, to the 31st December last, at the Chief Offices, from Monday, the 30th inst., to the 31st July next, inclusive.

Payments will be made between the hours of Eleven and Three—excepting Saturdays, when the hours will be from Eleven to One o'clock.

GEO. WINTER, Manager and Sec.

State Fire Insurance

COMPANY.

Offices—32, Ludgate Hill; and 3, Pall Mall, East, London.

Chairman.—The Right Hon. Lord KEANE.

Managing Director.—PETER MORRISON, Esq.

Capital Half a Million. Premium Income, £30,000 per annum.

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

WILLIAM CANWELL, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Assurance

SOCIETY, 39, King Street, Cheapside, 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.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

Loan, Discount, and Deposit

BANK. Established 1849.

DEPOSITS received, bearing interest at from 5 to 10 per cent., withdrawable as per agreement.

LOANS granted.
Prospectuses, and every information, may be obtained by letter or personal application.

EDWARD LEWIS, Manager.

145, Blackfriars-road, S.

NEW FLORAL HALL, COVENT GARDEN.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

On Wednesday and Thursday next, JUNE 13 and 14, a GRAND EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS will take place at the New Floral Hall, Covent Garden. Admission, 2s. 6d. Open from Ten in the Morning until Seven in the Evening.

PRIVATE VIEW.

The Exhibition will be arranged, and the Floral Hall illuminated, on the evening previously to the two public days above announced, viz., on Tuesday evening next, June 12.

That evening will be set apart for the exclusive admission to the Flower Show of the Subscribers to the Opera present, as well as to the visitors to the Boxes, Pit Stalls, or Pit, all of whom will be presented with a card of *entrée*.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS

The Fifty-Sixth Annual

EXHIBITION is now Open at their Gallery, 5 Pall Mall East, (Close to the National Gallery,) from Nine till Dusk. Admittance One Shilling. Catalogue Sixpence.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

Sterling Silver.—William

S. BURTON has added to his extensive stock of General FURNISHING IRONMONGERY and HOUSE-FURNISHING REQUISITES, a selection of sterling SILVER SERVICES for the table or for presentation. His prices will be found considerably below those usually charged.

	oz.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fiddle Pattern.	30	at	7	11	0	0
12 Table Spoons	30	at	7	11	0	0
12 Table Forks	30	at	7	11	0	0
12 Dessert Spoons	20	at	7	7	6	8
12 Dessert Forks	20	at	7	7	6	8
2 Gravy Spoons	10	at	7	3	13	4
1 Soup Ladle	9	at	7	3	6	0
4 Sauce Ladles	10	at	7	3	18	4
1 Fish Slice	..	..	..	2	10	0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	..	..	..	1	0	0
1 Mustard Spoon, ditto	..	..	..	0	7	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	at	7	3	13	4
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	..	..	..	0	13	6
1 Moist Sugar Spoon	..	..	..	0	8	6
1 Sugar Sifter	..	..	..	0	15	0
1 Butter Knife	..	..	..	0	12	6

£57 15 10

	oz.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
King's Pattern.	40	at	7	15	0	0
12 Table Spoons	40	at	7	15	0	0
12 Table Forks	40	at	7	15	0	0
12 Dessert Spoons	24	at	7	9	0	0
12 Dessert Forks	23	at	7	8	12	6
2 Gravy Spoons	11	at	7	4	2	6
1 Soup Ladle	11	at	7	4	2	6
4 Sauce Ladles	11	at	8	4	8	0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	..	..	..	1	19	0
1 Mustard Spoon, ditto	..	..	..	0	10	0
1 Fish Slice	..	..	..	3	0	0
12 Tea Spoons	14	at	8	5	12	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	..	..	..	1	5	0
1 Moist Sugar Spoon	..	..	..	0	15	0
1 Sugar Sifter	..	..	..	1	3	0
1 Butter Knife	..	..	..	1	1	0

£75 10 6

	oz.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cottage Pattern Tea and Coffee Service.	22	at	10	11	0	0
Teapot	14	at	11	7	14	0
Sugar Basin	7	at	11	3	17	0
Milk Ewer	25	at	10	12	10	0

£35 1 0

	oz.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
King's Pattern, Richly Chased.	23	at	10	12	1	6
Teapot	13	at	11	7	9	6
Sugar Basin	7	at	11	4	0	6
Coffee-pot	26	at	10	13	13	0

£37 3 6

Bedsteads, Baths, and

LAMPS.—WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of LAMPS, BATHS, and METALLIC BEDSTEADS. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d. to £20 each.
Shower Baths, from 8s. 6d. to £60 each.
Lamps (Moderate) from 6s. 6d. to £7 7 each.
(All other kinds at the same rate.)
Pure Colza Oil, 4s. per gallon.

William S. Burton's General

Furnishing Ironmongery Catalogue may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his limited Stock of sterling Silver and Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom, Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.

Bennett's Watches, 65 and

61, Cheap-side. In gold and silver, in great variety, of every construction and price, from 3 to 60 guineas. Every watch skillfully examined, and its correct performance guaranteed. Free and safe per post.

Money Orders to JOHN BENNETT, Watch Manufacturer, 65 and 61, Cheap-side.

THEATRES AND AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

Monday, 11th June, and during the week, Miss Amy Sedgwick in the new Comedy of **THE FAMILY SECRET**. Mr. Buckstone in the greatly successful new farce, **FITZSMYTH, OR FITZSMYTH HALL**. A New Ballet, **THE ODDITIES OF THE OHIO**, by the Leclerqs. Concluding with **A KISS IN THE DARK**.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee, Messrs. F. Robson and W. S. Emden.

On Monday, and during the week, will be performed a new Comedietta, in one act, adapted from "La Belle Mère et le Gendre," to be called **DEAREST MAMMA**. Characters by Messrs. Addison, W. Gordon, and George Vining; Mrs. Leigh Murray, Misses Cottrell and Herbert.

After which, the new serio-comic drama, **UNCLE ZACHARY**. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, W. Gordon, G. Cooke, F. Vining, H. Rivers, and Franks; Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Miss Herbert.

To conclude with "B. B." Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, H. Wigan, G. Cooke; Miss Stephens and Mrs. W. S. Emden.

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

Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED

AND

MR. JOHN PARRY.

The combination of these Artists having proved a great attraction, the Public are respectfully informed that Mr. JOHN PARRY will appear in conjunction with Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, in their **POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT**, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent Street, for a limited number of Performances, every evening (except Saturday) at Eight, Thursday and Saturday afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; stalls, 3s.; stall chairs, 5s.; secured at the Gallery, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s.

WASHINGTON FRIEND'S

Musical and Pictorial Entertainment. Illustrating 5,000 miles of the most interesting Natural Scenery in Canada and the United States, entitled **TWO HOURS IN AMERICA**, with his **SONGS, ANECDOTES, and MELODIES**, at St. James's Hall. Exhibitions daily at 3 and 8 o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Ticket Office open from Ten till Five.

Secretary, W. H. EDWARDS.

Chambers to Let, close to

LINCOLN'S INN and the TEMPLE. Three excellent Rooms, First Floor, *en suite*, suitable either for Offices or Residence. Rent moderate; no Taxes or Inn Dues.

Apply at 17, New Boswell Court, Lincoln's Inn.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

Teas and Coffees in Eng-

land are to be obtained of PHILLIPS & Co., Tea Merchants, 8, King William Street, City. Good strong useful Tea, 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., and 4s.; rich Souchong, 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s. Pure Coffees, 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d. Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage-free to any railway station or market town in England. A price current free. Sugars at market prices. All goods carriage-free within eight miles of the City.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE

WITH THE BEST ARTICLES AT

DEANE'S

IRONMONGERY AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSES.

A Price Furnishing List sent Post Free.

DEANE & CO., LONDON BRIDGE.

Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE'S—CELEBRATED TABLE CUTLERY.

Table Dessert

Knives, Carvers.

Finest Ivory Handles, 33s. 28s. 11s.

Medium " 23s. 18s. 7s. 6d.

Good " 10s. 12s. 5s. 6d.

DEANE'S—Electro Plated Spoons and Forks—

Table Dessert Tea

Spoons—best plating 10s. 30s. 18s.

Forks " 38s. 20s. —

Spoons—2nd quality 33s. 24s. 14s. 6d.

Forks " 31s. 23s. —

DEANE'S—Electro Plate Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur

Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.

DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Britannia Metal Goods.

Prices of the Dish Covers in sets of six and seven, 18s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.

DEANE'S—Paper-Mache Tea-Trays in sets, from

21s., new and elegant patterns constantly introduced.

DEANE'S—Bronze, Copper, and Brass Goods.

DEANE'S—Bronzed Tea Urns, 50s., 63s., 81s.

DEANE'S—Moderator Lamps, from 7s. to £6 6s.

DEANE'S—Drawing-room Stoves, Ranges, &c.

DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire Irons.

DEANE'S—Iron Bedsteads with Bedding. Priced Pamphlet with Drawings, post free.

DEANE'S—Domestic Baths. See Illustrated Priced Pamphlet.

DEANE'S—Tin, Japan, and Iron Goods.

DEANE'S—Corks and Coralco Poles.

DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools.

DEANE'S—Chandellers and Gas Fittings.

Messrs. Collard and Collard

beg leave to announce that their NEW ESTABLISHMENT, No. 16, Grosvenor Street, Bond Street, being completed, the Premises are NOW OPEN for the Transaction of Business, with an ample Stock of PIANOFORTES of all classes, both for SALE and HIRE.

Messrs. C. & C. trust that the arrangements they have made will be found to conduce very materially to the convenience of their customers, more especially of those residing in the Western Districts of the Metropolis. Accounts and Correspondence will be carried on at 16, Grosvenor Street, Bond Street.

16, Grosvenor Street, Bond Street.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, LONDON BRIDGE,

Have the largest stock of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the WORLD, which is transmitted direct from their manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MAPPIN BROTHERS guarantee on all their manufactures in Electro Silver Plate a strong deposit of real silver, according to price charged.

SPOONS AND FORKS.

	Fiddle Pattern	Double Thread	Kings's Pattern	Lilly Pattern
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0

SIDE DISHES.

ELECTRO-PLATED ON HARD NICKEL SILVER suitable for Vegetables, Curries, and Entrées. Per set of 4 Dishes.

No.	£ s. d.
E 3678 Gadroon Oblong Pattern, Light Plating	8 8 0
E 5137 Beaded Edge and Handle, similar to E 4013	10 15 0
E 1786 Ditto ditto stronger ditto	13 0 0
E 4012 Antique Scroll Pattern, Melon-shaped Dish	12 0 0
E 4013 Beaded Pattern Dish	13 4 0
By removing the Handles from the covers, the set of four can be made to form a set of eight Dishes.	
E 1792 Norfolk Pattern, a very elaborate Design, with rich Scroll Border all round	17 10 0
Hot Water Dishes for above extra	15 0 0
E 1797 Threaded Pattern, equally good as the Norfolk Pattern	16 12 0
Hot Water Dishes for above extra	15 10 0

DISH COVERS.

ELECTRO-PLATED ON HARD NICKEL SILVER.

Each set contains one Cover 20 inches; one of 18 inches; and two of 14 inches each.

No.	Complete set of 4 Covers.
E 2750 Plain Pattern, with Scroll Handle	10 10 0
E 2751 Melon Pattern, French Scroll Handle, either Plain or Gadroon edge, very handsome	13 12 0
E 3812 Shrewsbury Pattern, with bold Beaded Edge and Handles	15 12 0
E 4085 Greek Ornament Pattern, matches E 4375 Side Dishes	25 0 0
E 4851 Warwick Pattern, matches E 1853 Side Dishes	23 0 0

A Costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, may be had on application. Estimates furnished for Services of Plate for Hotels, Steam Ships, and Regimental Messes.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

Greenhall, maker of the

SIXTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS, 325, Oxford-street, London, W. (Two doors west of the Circus.) Overcoats, £2 2s., Frock Coats, £2 10s., Dress Coats £2 10s., Morning Coats £2 2s., Waistcoats 12s., Black Dress Trousers £1 1s. 325, Oxford-st., W.

FIRE, THIEVES, FIRE.

Second-hand Fireproof

Safes, the most extensive assortment by Milner and other eminent Makers, at half the price of new. Dimensions, 24 in. high, 18 in. wide, and 16 in. deep, £3 10s. At C. GRIFFITHS', 33, Old Change, St. Paul's, E.C. Wanted, Second-hand Safes by Milner, Chubb, Marr, or Mordan.

NOTICE.—Gentlemen possessed of Tann's Safes need not apply.

Spiced Breakfast Tongues,

7d. each, or 3s. 6d. per half dozen. Cheddar Loaf Cheese, 7d. and 8d. per lb. Osborne's Patent-smoked Breakfast Bacon, 8d. 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. OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE, Osborne House, 30, Ludgate Hill, near St. Paul's, E.C.

NOTICE.—"BEWARE OF IMITATIONS."

Lea and Perrins' "Wor-

CESTERSHIRE SAUCE" is pronounced by Connoisseurs to be a most agreeable addition to every variety of dish.

* See the names of LEA and PERRINS upon every Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Sold by Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL, London; and by Dealers in Sauces generally.

Sole Manufacturers—

LEA and PERRINS, WORCESTER.

DISTRUST AND REFORM.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S Reform Bill cannot be pronounced a prosperous bantling. It creates a commotion in its nursery, the House of Commons, but its cries scarcely attract the sympathies of the country, nor are the sorrows of its political mamma either soothed or relieved by the performances of its rough and clumsy nurse, the honourable member for Birmingham. From its highly conservative cast of countenance it might be taken for a Tory offspring, and it is ludicrous to witness the consternation it has excited among the reactionary ranks. Mr. BRIGHT recommends it on the ground of its moderation, and adduces statistics to show how few of the working-classes it will bring within its pale. In the better days of Birmingham so small a measure would have been treated with contempt, and the men who praised it might have looked somewhere else for a parliamentary seat. Now, the industrious masses who wield the files and hammers of that busy town do not take the trouble to manifest their convictions. It is not their Reform Bill, for it will leave them unenfranchised; nor is it their House of Commons that it pretends to mend, for they have long since lost confidence and interest in the proceedings of a body which is behind the average intellect and morals of the time, and which exhibits the paltry wrangles of sordid interests and selfish factions. At the very moment when Whig and Tory speakers join to point out the imaginary dangers of extensive political union among the working-classes, these very classes exhibit an indifference to political movements which, when rationally considered, is far more alarming than any outburst of enthusiasm or zeal. When the institutions of a country become matters of indifference to large multitudes of the people, it is a convincing proof that they are not in accordance with the wants of the age, and the boundary is a narrow one that divides the stagnation of indifference from the putrefaction of contempt. The philosophical thinker has no respect for a Legislature that is only actuated by motives of temporary and half-witted expediency, and that in no one direction of home or foreign affairs exhibits a statesmanlike prevision and preparation for events that are to come. The thriving middle-class man, imperviously wrapped up in his cloak of painful respectability, consigns politics to the tap-room of the "Pig and Whistle" or the "Blue Boar," and members representing the large constituencies of the metropolis are as attentive to the admonitions of the pot-boy as to the summons of the whipper-in. The Legislature, as at present constituted, has no place in the intellect or in the heart of the country, and it makes no place for England in the assembly of nations at a time when her voice of freedom should be heard reverberating from the shores of the Mediterranean to the banks of the Danube. The advisers of the Crown have no fear and no respect for the House of Commons, and Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT can shamelessly defend an army job in which the PRINCE CONSORT is interested, while the machinery of the War department is still competent to reproduce most of the blunders that distinguished the Crimean war.

The Reform Bill debates offered an occasion for providing a safe and gradual introduction of the popular element, and for laying the foundation of a permanent good understanding between the different ranks of the community; but the opportunity has been used to sow the seeds of dissension, and scatter insults among the working-classes that they will not easily forgive. Those classes are studiously left out from the volunteer arrangements for the defence of their country, and are told day by day that they ought not to be trusted with the franchise, because they would readjust the taxation so as to throw more of its burdens upon the rich. The effects of such teaching may not be immediately obvious, but far more than the exaggerations and denunciations of the demagogue will it lead them to believe that there is something rotten in our system which the aristocracy are over-zealous to defend.

The problem which the philosophical statesman sees has to be solved, appears altogether beyond the conception of the used-up notabilities who form the materials of cabinets, or of the multitudinous and miscellaneous conglomeration of intellectual non-entities who fill the benches of the Lower House. The student of social science perceives that the growth of democracy is a necessary and inevitable fact, and that it depends upon surrounding circumstances, many of which are amenable to human control, whether the evolution is to take the form of constitutional and well-ordered liberty, or to ally itself with a despotic power like that which dominates over Imperial France. In England there is nothing which good and wise men have to fear from a reign of *opinion*;—our dangers are lest a continuance of electoral corruption and an obstinate refusal to recognise the legitimate power of ideas should lower the character of our institutions, and end in violent collisions that might destroy them. The way in which the affairs of the nation have been conducted for many years has tended to lower confidence in public men. Sir

ROBERT PEEL undoubtedly betrayed and cheated the Conservative party, and the fact that the nation were gainers did not improve the morality of the proceeding. That eminent political PECKSNIFF also introduced the demoralizing practice of using arguments merely as weapons of warfare, and without the slightest regard to their accuracy or truth. He and his followers did not scruple to advance contradictory reasons in support of their propositions, if by so doing they saw any chance of securing converts from opposite sides. Lord PALMERSTON lived for years upon a liberal reputation, which he made a screen for illiberal actions and ideas. Mr. GLADSTONE is a pseudo-Liberal, because the Tories accepted the leadership of a renegade radical, whom no one ever suspected of believing the programme of the party he espoused; and Lord JOHN RUSSELL sent his cousin to the City, to intimate a possibility of his supporting the ballot, when electoral difficulties made it possible that advantage might be gained by such a disgraceful trick.

We have recapitulated these facts for the sake of showing the necessity of measures that shall raise the moral standing of the Legislature, and prevent its sinking deeper and deeper into the slough of contempt; and those who desire to maintain the dignity of the House of Commons cannot fail to lament the way in which the Reform debates were reopened on Monday last. The various members who moved "instructions" to the Committee must have known that they were simply wasting time; and Mr. MACKINNON would not have ventured to propose his dodge to shelve the question on the pretence that it could not be satisfactorily dealt with until the new census had been taken, if he had not reckoned upon an absence of honourable feeling even greater than he found. Lord JOHN RUSSELL was wise in urging the fair consideration of his measure, now that no excited passions disturbed the general calm; and it was well for him to remind the House that "language had been used towards the £6 householders which in a time of prosperity might be allowed to pass, but if it came back to them in times of commercial distress might well occasion alarm." Mr. DISRAELI, who, despite the *Quarterly Review*, is still the accepted representative of his party, began by professing a willingness to admit the working classes to the suffrage, and ended with the customary plea of delay. It was not the right time, because Europe was disturbed and wars might arise. Such an argument may look very clever to purblind eyes, but a real statesman, whether Conservative or Liberal, would turn it precisely the other way, and call upon the Parliament to give a Reform Bill now, on account of the obvious and urgent danger of passing through a period of convulsion without an honest representation of the people. No one can tell from hour to hour what part our country may be called upon to perform when the political foundations of Europe are once more shattered by the earthquakes of revolution and war; and if the maintenance of our position or the support of our allies should involve large pecuniary sacrifices, as well as a severe temporary disturbance of trade, what will be the consequence of having saddled the nation with another load of taxation and debt through the instrumentality of a House of Commons which has condemned itself by assenting to the principle of a Reform Bill, and for purposes which the people may disapprove or feel to be incommensurate with the results that are obtained? If the House of Commons represented the intelligence of the country, it might claim to be the virtual representative of the entire people; but it is so obviously merely the exponent of the interests of a section of the community, that it should hesitate before it accepts a responsibility which it is unfit to discharge.

The working-classes would be content to be admitted by steps or instalments, but if they are to be conciliated each step must be satisfactory as far as it goes, which is obviously not the case if any sort of household suffrage is based upon a rate-paying clause. There must also be an absence of all pretensions to finality. Intelligence and wealth are growing powers, and institutions must accommodate themselves to circumstances as they change. A bill like that of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's could only be an experiment, or temporary expedient; and it is to be regretted that the House of Commons is incapable of providing a self-expanding measure, that would gradually take in all who could show any just claim to consideration. Uneducated masses may be lumped together, and impelled towards some unreasonable purpose, but this danger ceases when the habit of forming opinions has been acquired, and it is remarkable that those who profess most fear of the action of numbers, are the bitterest opponents of measures that would enable them to think. The Rev. Mr. MAURICE is right in attributing the weakness of the Reform movement to its want of moral principle. It is not an appeal to conscience on behalf of justice, but an advice to interests to concede a little to-day, lest they should be compelled to pay more to-morrow; and Mr. BRIGHT, the self-constituted popular leader, contributes to the distrust that attaches to public men when

he declares that, in speaking of a "further measure of Reform, he referred exclusively to the distribution of seats." At Birmingham he demonstrated that the Bill before the country would let in very few of the working-classes, and now he affirms that the only further measure he contemplates is a re-distribution of seats. The honourable gentleman is fully entitled to hold Tory views if he pleases, but we would suggest the propriety of his holding them honestly, and not endeavouring to make the working-classes a stalking-horse for his own ambition. He opposed all legislation to rescue them from factory slavery; he condemned the Volunteer movement, which a man generously relying upon the working-classes would have made national, and not exclusive; and he now tells those whom his adopted schemes will exclude from the franchise, that his further anxiety will be confined to a re-distribution of seats—a measure which, taken in connexion with a narrow limitation of the suffrage, would simply transfer so much political power from the land-owning to the mill-owning part of the community. At Liverpool, he frightened the rich by preposterous schemes of taxation; and at Birmingham, and in the House of Commons, he adds to the political distrust of the poor by demonstrating that it is simply the advancement of his own order, and not the general good, that occupies his thoughts.

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD.

THE state of Europe question each day assumes greater importance, and every one is convinced of the impending disturbance of that uneasy condition which the despotic Authorities are pleased to term "peace." The reactionary parties in the English Parliament look with satisfaction at the probability of their being able to stifle the cry for Reform by a still louder appeal to those fears which the occurrence of war can so readily excite. Day by day our funds fluctuate according to the movements of the Paris Bourse, while every statement of the *Moniteur* and every word that falls or is supposed to fall from the military chief who sits enthroned at Paris, is watched with as much anxiety as if he were the sole arbiter of the destinies of the world, instead of being a man of subtle shifts and expedients, watching the turn of events as anxiously as any speculator in the most ticklish market, and regulating his adventures according to the opportunities of the moment rather than by any pre-determined scheme. The great difference between the Emperor NAPOLEON III. and the common-place monarchs and advisers by whom European states are governed, is, that he has a keener insight into the character of his people and the necessities of his time. They endeavour to maintain their thrones by idle efforts to check the motion of public affairs;—he sees that a quiescent Europe or a quiescent France is an impossibility, and seeks with skill and success to prevent the outbreak of revolution, by directing energies that cannot be neutralized into a channel more consistent with his own interests and plans. England, so far as its Court and Government are concerned, still clings to the benighted notion of keeping things quiet by throwing weight alternately in one scale or the other, without the slightest regard to the inherent justice of the occasion, and without any perception of the palpable absurdity of attempting to preserve an equilibrium by the opposition of repulsive powers. During the Russian war, the PRINCE CONSORT declared the British constitution to be on its trial. It was tried and found wanting, for the irrefragable argument of events demonstrated that an unreformed Parliament was no check upon official jobbery and folly; exposure only led to a miserable minimum of improvement, and the irresponsible distributors of honours and patronage rewarded with blue ribbons, titles, and places every conspicuous offender whose political or military delinquencies had caused the death of our soldiers, or brought discredit upon our arms. Again the PRINCE CONSORT might tell us that our constitution is on its trial, and again we should see proof of the absolute necessity of causing it to undergo a thorough repair.

Every hour proves that we want a national policy to lessen the chances of our being involved in war, and to show to other Powers in what direction they may move with the certainty of avoiding collision with ourselves. Our old women of Downing Street are no match for the man of the Tuileries. He will not and cannot be quiet while the world moves on, and the imbecility of our cabinets thrusts upon him the necessity of being prepared with alliances against us in case neither our friendship nor our neutrality can be secured. It is absurd to offer our support for the idle purpose of sustaining principles that are outgrown, or dynastic arrangements that are only compatible with chronic disorder and alarm. It is not easy to unravel the web of European incidents or destinies, but it is easy to trace certain concatenations that irresistibly bind together the fortunes of different peoples and states. A little more success of the noble

efforts of GARIBALDI must lead to outbreaks on the mainland of Neapolitan territory, while a successful insurrection there could not possibly leave the POPE in possession of what now remains of his ill-governed states, defended by hireling cutthroats from foreign lands. A rising right and left of the Austrian positions would leave FRANCIS JOSEPH but two alternatives—either to retire altogether from Italy, or try once more the chances of war, and no one can doubt that a movement in Hungary would follow or accompany a renewal of the Italian campaign.

It is evident from Count CAVOUR's speech, upon which we commented last week, that the Sardinian Court reckons upon further aid from France if any emergency should arise to render it necessary; and however anxious LOUIS NAPOLEON may be for peace, he dare not permit his work in Italy to be overthrown by a restoration of Austrian authority and prestige. To do so would be to make the second empire a failure, and to confess himself beaten by those HAPSBURGS who betrayed his uncle, and have been the traditional enemies of France. Matters are still further entangled by the meddling of Russia with Turkey, contrary to the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, and by the doubt still entertained whether the German Powers would be content to leave Austria to her fate. The South German princes are known to be against the emancipation of either Italy or Hungary, and the Prussian Court is afraid to take its stand upon the principles of popular right. With such complications, what can the French EMPEROR do but prepare for the possibility of having to encounter a coalition, into which England might be dragged while her rulers are unfaithful and her people asleep? The doubt cast by England over the liberal efforts of Europe are closely connected with the compulsory hesitation of CAVOUR; and our private letters affirm that even the expedition of GARIBALDI has been imperilled by the obstacles which the Sardinian Court has unwillingly, and perforce, placed in the way of his receiving the aid best adapted to his plans. If Austria should renew the war, as now seems most probable, it is to be feared that the French EMPEROR could not rely upon the approbation of Lord JOHN RUSSELL—the most liberal of our statesmen—if he should carry out his original intention of assisting the Hungarians to achieve their emancipation, and he would be certain of virulent opposition if Lords MALMESBURY or CLARENDON conducted our affairs. Neither Whigs nor Tories are prepared for any efforts towards the reconstruction of Europe, and whether they have to deal with Constantinople, the Principalities of the Danube, the States of Italy, or the divided fragments of Germany, their ideas are all taken from the past, and they pore over the Treaty of Vienna when they ought to be reading the signs of the times.

The merchant hesitates in his speculations, and the course of our manufacturing prosperity is constantly disturbed, because England has forgotten the fact that she is strong enough to control the events that most chiefly concern her, and able to offer a free vent to the disruptive energies of France, without imperilling one single interest she need care to preserve.

The astute descendant of the First NAPOLEON cannot fail to know that an alliance with Russia could only be a temporary and dangerous expedient. There is a great gulf between the Courts of Paris and St. Petersburg, that might be provisionally bridged over, but which no power can fill up. The French Empire boasts of its seven million votes; the Russian Empire haughtily condemns any Government that rests upon the suffrages of the people. NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER may both be despots, but while the latter repeats old falsehoods about an imaginary divine right, the former moves in the name of his nation, and must gratify some broad popular desires to prevent his power from drifting away. The French Sovereign must play off the army against the jesuit priests, the democracy against the numerous and wealthy adherents of the family of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and it would be a greater triumph for him to secure the support of England in the new settlement of Europe, than to obtain some transient advantages in a collision that could only end in his defeat.

In Italy, in Hungary, in Germany, the wisest of the liberal leaders only claim from England a just expression of opinion, and the certainty that she will not interfere to prevent changes which, although they might be objectionable in some minor particulars, would, on the whole, bring about a greater conformity between national aspirations and territorial arrangements. Every one knows that England would not fight with the avowed purpose of restoring Austrian slavery in Italy, or of compelling the Hungarians to remain under the illegalities and atrocities of HAPSBURG misrule; but the Continent does not know whether the people of this country would permit Lord PALMERSTON to sanction a second Russian intervention, and repeat his former conduct of writing to Vienna letters of congratulation when the aid of barbarian forces had enabled FRANCIS JOSEPH to drown the

rights and liberties of Hungary in a stream of blood; nor does the Continent know whether England is prepared to let the German Princes drink to the dregs that cup of bitterness and destruction that would be thrust upon them if, through their miserable jealousies and their absolutist principles, they should be rash enough to provoke a collision with Imperial France. During the Italian campaign the King of BAVARIA overstepped the limits of neutrality in his zeal for his HAPSBURG friends, and the South German princes will expose the whole confederation to danger if the war should be renewed, and they continue to behave as Austrian lieutenants, and not as patriotic and independent kings. That Austria believes another Hungarian revolt to be an imminent contingency, is evident from her promises of concession — Machiavellian engagements, always offered in the hour of danger, and never kept when the peril has passed away. "Very serious indeed," says the President of the new Council, Archduke RAINER, "is the position of our country;" and no one could doubt it when so courtier-like a patriot as Count APPONY rose, and declared that in accepting a seat in the new assembly he had not abandoned his national principles, but felt bound to preserve the historical rights of his country. Look where we will, we find opposing principles rushing into collision, while the best advice the British Government has to give, is to express a wish that oppressed nations would go to sleep and not disturb the general repose.

TURKEY.

THE explanations of Lord JOHN RUSSELL do not diminish, in the slightest degree, the gravity of the resurrectionised Eastern Question. On the contrary, they prove that Russia has deliberately avowed her determination to violate the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, and that the Powers which are most disposed to sustain that settlement are willing to join in the infringement rather than let Russia do it alone. The English Minister could, perhaps, take no other course, conscious as he was that he should stand alone in any energetic opposition to this encroachment of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF; but the fact that he has yielded is a striking illustration of the value of solemn treaties, made after so much discussion, consecrated by so many protestations, and celebrated by fireworks and bell-rings as guarantees of universal peace. The Treaty of Paris is but four years old, and already the vanquished nation has succeeded in nullifying the main and most disagreeable article to which it was compelled to consent.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, according to Lord JOHN RUSSELL's narrative, first intimated to the Turkish Ambassador, and subsequently to the Ministers of the Great Powers, that the accounts received by him from the different Christian provinces of the SULTAN, more especially Bosnia, Roumelia, and Bulgaria, showed such suffering on the part of the Christians, that if they should lead to insurrection and massacre the EMPEROR of RUSSIA would not remain a tranquil spectator. In plain terms, that he repudiated the article of the Treaty of Paris, which absolutely denies any right of interference between the SULTAN and his subjects to any one or to all of the Great Powers; re-asserted the claims founded on the treaties of Kaimardji and Adrianople, which that treaty nullified; and intended to repeat the interventions and occupations which his father loved so well. It is evident that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF would not have made this most impudent avowal if he had not been well assured of the connivance of France; and it is equally evident, we venture — for the honour of English statesmen — to assert, that Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL would have met it by a distinct and decided denial of the right it claimed, if they had not been convinced of that same connivance, and been afraid that any big words they might fitly enough use, would have to be eaten, unless England was willing to wage single-handed, a desperate war in the utterly desperate attempt to prop up a man sick beyond recovery. Our Government did not protest, and took into consideration the three propositions which the French Ambassador drew up at this meeting of diplomatists: the first proposition being, that the state of the Christian provinces of Turkey had become intolerable; the second, that there should be an inquiry by the Officers of the SULTAN, assisted by the Consuls of the Five Powers; and the third, that it was necessary to have a new organization of those provinces. Of the first of these precious propositions, it may be said that there is no evidence to show that the Christians are worse off than the Mussulmans; of the second, that such an inquiry would be a gross infringement of the SULTAN's sovereignty; and of the third, that its enforcement would be tantamount to handing over the government of Turkey to the Five Powers, or rather to Russia and France.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL seems to have regarded them in this light, but he did not think it prudent to stay aloof and say he would

not concern himself in the matter, and would object to other powers doing so as an infringement of the Treaty of Paris, because, forsooth, Russia is so great an empire, and has so much influence with the Christians of Turkey. If the influence of Russia is so great, and the necessity of deferring to her demands so imperious, it was a mere absurdity to bind her by the Treaty of Paris not to do what everybody knew she would do upon the first opportunity. We have said we cannot blame Lord JOHN RUSSELL for yielding when he was conscious he could find support in no quarter; but we cannot the less designate the concession as humiliating. There is a chance, however, that for the present there will be no technical infringement of the treaty, and no nominal interference with the SULTAN's free will. Wherever there is a difficulty, a French ambassador, like a *Deus ex machina*, is always ready with a suggestion which gives his master the substance of what he wants, whilst it saves his slow-witted colleagues of other lands a world of trouble; and he of Constantinople has got rid of the question of Consuls or no Consuls by sending the new Grand Vizier upon a roving tour through Bosnia, Roumelia, and Bulgaria, to punish the persons who have been guilty of the outrages and establish remedial measures. The Grand Vizier, departing with the fear of the ambassadorial wrath before his eyes, and full of the desire to secure its good words, will doubtless execute summary justice upon sundry persons. He will have some hung, many disgraced, and probably, in his impartiality, will take for that purpose the guilty and the innocent in about equal proportions. There will be quiet for a time, but his Excellency will scarcely be back to Constantinople before the complaints will be as loud as before.

How can it be otherwise? The finances of the empire are in inextricable confusion. Offices are practically sold to the highest bidder, and the purchaser naturally makes the most he can out of them by cheating and oppressing the people over whom he is placed. Neither the civil functionaries nor the army can get their pay, and their only resource is to rob the people. The Hatt-humayoun has effected a complete change in the *status* of the Christians. They refuse any longer to deport themselves as slaves. They clamour for the equal rights accorded them by that rescript, and at the same time are unwilling to abandon the old immunities which were some compensation for their dependence. They are ambitious and revengeful; they want more than equality — mastery; and they look to Russia to give it to them. How is it possible, then, in this conflict of the old power — which the Turkish officials refuse where refusal is possible to abandon — with the new claims of the Christians, that there should be a settled, orderly administration? The government of Turkey wants re-organization. Russia is right there; but for the Great Powers to prescribe that re-organization would be to break their solemn guarantee given but four years ago, and assume the control of the Government for the profit of France and Russia. It is far easier to discover the disease and reject quack nostrums, than prescribe the true remedy. Perhaps the fatalism of the Turks themselves should guide us. Let us say to Russia, "Hands off," and leave Turk and Christian to settle the matter themselves. Whether we should back those words by deeds is a question it were useless to discuss before it is directly put to us.

MAIL CONTRACTS—WHO ARE THE DELINQUENTS?

THE Committee appointed on the 30th of January to "inquire into the manner in which Government contracts, extending over periods of years, have been formed or modified," has made a first report, the information in which deserves public attention. Occasional mismanagement and occasional failure is common to all men. To err is human, and error only strikes us as awful and criminal when we find it predominant amongst those who undertake to guard us against error and its consequences. From Government we expect a perfection not to be found in the poor mortals governed, and when our expectations are disappointed we lose hope, not only in ourselves, but in the institutions that are to save us from disorder and despair. The Committee tells us that there is a want of concert in the Post-office, Admiralty, and Treasury, and of well-defined responsibility. Of the three Boards, the Treasury, which should guide the others, is the worst. "It has authorized important contracts without having before it the elements necessary for a right determination." We could only smile with something like benignancy — recollecting, as we all do, our own exemption from frailty — at such charges, were they made against the quarrelling members of a private family, one of whom was a young lady over impatient for wedlock; but we are shocked and confounded to find the *infallible* masters of the people no better than the weakest and humblest of themselves. This general charge against departments, which insist on our believing that they cannot possibly do wrong, is

however, followed up by charges which involve great peccability.

The Admiralty—the most infallible of Boards, if amongst Boards there can be degrees of infallibility—is actually described by the Committee as trying to bribe the contractors for mail service at Dover, by the offer of large pecuniary advantages to take off its hands some worthless packets—the memorials, probably, of a job, and employ them to carry the mails, though the Admiralty knew that “they were incapable of attaining the speed it stipulated for.” We copy the very words of the accusation, when we add that this infallible Board “bound the Government to pay a yearly subsidy of £15,000 to contractors who had offered, for £12,000 a-year, to undertake the service.” The Board seemed desirous, at any cost, to force on the contractors its worthless vessels; and accordingly it concealed from the Treasury, to which it was bound to report the whole transaction, the offer of the smaller sum.

Moreover it, or somebody connected with the Treasury, seems to have hidden or destroyed the documents; for the Committee, in endeavouring to investigate the grounds on which the Dover contract was renewed in 1858, found that important papers were missing, and that the *minute* stating the grounds of the renewal was not forthcoming. Not only is there, according to the Committee, a want of concert and responsibility amongst the Boards, there is a breach of discipline and an open violation of duty by some individuals far worse than that for which Sir C. TREVELYAN has been so hastily dismissed. If the culpable person pointed at has not been rewarded, he has certainly not been punished.

The Committee itself is, in our judgment, somewhat to blame for not informing the public explicitly which department is in fault—the Admiralty or the Treasury, for the loss or suppression of “important papers.” Than such a scandalous mode of getting rid of responsibility as not producing papers nothing can be more effectual, in utterly annihilating the little remaining confidence in the integrity of public men. The Committee, then, ought to have named the department, and named the individual responsible for the keeping and production of necessary documents.

This is not the only charge made by the Committee. In 1857, it says, the Treasury granted an extension of the West India Contract for two years, without consulting either the Admiralty or the Post-office. In 1858, it refused to sanction a contract entered into by the Government of Newfoundland, in consideration of a report of the Admiralty, and next year gave its sanction to a similar contract with another company, without requiring any report from the Admiralty. This other company, from some circumstance not explained by the Committee, found peculiar and especial favour with the Treasury.

Again, in 1857, a contract was entered into with the European and Australian Company, involving a yearly subsidy of £185,000, of which one-half was to be paid by the Australian colonies. The tender accepted was that of a new company without experience. One of its vessels, though condemned by the Admiralty surveyor, was allowed to go, and broke down on her voyage. Time was not kept. The whole contract was a complete failure. The colonies complained; the company is said to have lost £400,000; postal communication was interrupted: still nobody is named as culpable. It is, however, expressly stated that this remarkable contract “was arranged by the then Financial Secretary, whose acts in these matters do not appear to have received confirmation by any other authority.” For this blunder or job, therefore, the Financial Secretary of 1857 is exclusively responsible; and the FIRST LORD of the TREASURY and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER for the time being, who allowed him to negotiate contracts without obtaining their sanction, cannot be free from blame.

The history of the contracts for carrying the mails to America is equally interesting and instructive, but too long for us to quote *in extenso*. From the beginning, however, in 1840, till the present time, there has been a great desire in companies and individuals to secure these contracts for a prospective number of years. The contractors are aware that the real cost of transport, as the rule, gradually diminishes; and by securing such contracts they are paid through the whole period the high prices that might be not more than a reasonable remuneration for the first year's services. Now companies offer to carry the mails, keeping time and steaming with an ordained velocity, for the cost merely of the ocean postage. There seems reason to believe even that, in conjunction with the immense passenger traffic between America and Europe the mails could be carried, as railways carry them, at the ordinary charge of freight, including the passage money of one or two agents of the Post-office. But the immense subsidy of £173,340 per annum originally given to the Cunard line is continued; in fact, it is now increased to £176,340; and the contract, renewed in 1858

at this charge, while other companies have expressly offered to perform the service for much less, is to endure till 1867. In the face of a continued cheapening of steam navigation and of competition between companies, the Committee obviously regards this contract as most wasteful and extravagant, injurious alike to Canada and England, while it admits that the CUNARD line has carried out its provisions in the most thoroughly efficient and admirable manner. Contrary to what usually happens, the waste of the Treasury has not generated carelessness and neglect.

When such vast sums of money are given to some—the whole of the subsidies to steam-packet companies now amount to nearly £1,000,000 a-year—those are injured who are excluded from a share. Because one subsidy or bounty is given another is claimed, and novel lines are actually started both in America and England for the sake of a subsidy. Mr. LEVER's claim for £78,000 a-year for running a line of steamers from Galway, conceded in a hurry by Lord DERBY in a most irregular manner, without adequate information, and nominally for the sake of some presumed social advantage to Ireland, which the public has severely and justly condemned as a job, is only one of many similar and, we believe, equally reprehensible transactions. The renewed contract asked for by CUNARD was objected to on the 2nd of March, 1858, by the Treasury as premature; but on the 20th of May 1858, the Treasury, without obtaining further information, passed a minute in favour of the concession. It was objected to by the Post-office, but on the 24th of June was carried into effect. After such a proceeding, Mr. LEVER might justly complain, had the public money not also been given to support his patriotic exertions for Galway and Ireland.

In excuse of the Financial Secretary of the Treasury, who entered office on the change of Ministry in March, 1858, it is mentioned by the Committee that he was not aware of the correspondence with the Government of Canada, which had protested against the renewal of the CUNARD contract, because it injured that colony. Nor were any of the officers of the department charged with this branch of the Treasury business aware of this correspondence, or of a minute of the Treasury of Dec. 3rd, 1856, referring to it, and expressing a hope that a more equitable arrangement for the finances of this country would be come to when the CUNARD contract expired. But we hold this to be no excuse whatever; and the financial secretary who entered office in March 1858, is as culpable as the financial secretary who went out. In 1856 the Treasury was convinced that the Cunard contract was unjust to this country and to Canada. In 1858 a renewal of it was denied, but, in a few weeks, all objections were overruled, all experience was forgotten, and the contract, under some mysterious influence, was renewed for nine years. Thus were the acknowledged and just claims, both of the colony and the mother-country, defeated, and the public money misapplied for that whole period by an underhand proceeding of financial secretaries.

The Committee has not received, nor is the public in possession of, any “satisfactory explanation of the circumstance,” that a resolution recently adopted by a public Board, on good grounds, “should have been so entirely lost sight of.” It is only one of many instances of the Treasury continually overruling, for some unworthy purpose, its own good verbal resolutions. “It ought (says the Committee) to add, that no allusion is made to that correspondence (with the Canada Government), or to the question of which it treats in the minute of the 2nd of March (1858), left by the Secretary who had just vacated office.” Though not named by the Committee, the then Secretary is now the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER for India, and is the same gentleman who negotiated the memorable contract for Australia “without obtaining the confirmation of any other authority.” The independent members of the Committee will not do their duty if they do not, undeterred by the frowns of its official and ex-official members—prone to shield their own class—ask the opinion of the House of Commons as to the conduct of those officials by whose agency these transactions were completed, and the important papers needed to explain them were prepared, and were not forthcoming.

The Committee contents itself with suggesting a heap of new and trivial regulations for the formation of contracts in future,—mere cobwebs, which will restrain no dishonest official. It would be better to remember the good effects on the admirals of the execution of BYNG, and make a striking example of some official who deserves it. Such jobbery and corruption as it has laid the proofs of before the public cannot be continued without endangering the empire, and some independent member of the House of Commons should call its serious attention to the charges made in this report against public departments and public servants. This is the more necessary because the public expenditure is continually and rapidly increasing; and it is in the increasing, or

new expenditure, such as these modern subsidies to steam companies, that the greatest opportunities prevail for jobbery and corruption.

THE VOLUNTEERS LEARNING TO SHOOT.

WE are not disposed to underrate the importance of drill, even for Volunteers, and are far from considering the time which city clerks and warehousemen have been devoting out of their scanty leisure to that purpose thrown away; but after all, the speciality of a rifleman is not the ability to put himself through the postures of a soldier of the line, but to hit the bull's-eye at a distance of several hundred yards. This main part of his business, however, he has had little chance of learning. In some favoured localities, the corps have been at practice for some months, but the great bulk of the one hundred and twenty thousand young men who have responded to the appeals made by the Press and the magnates of the land have never discharged the weapon upon their skill in the use of which their value depends. The want of this skill is not a fault, but a misfortune; and we refer to it not to throw blame upon the managers of the different corps for the past, but to urge them to the utmost exertion for the future. Shooting grounds cannot be improvised. The great range of the rifle makes it rather difficult to procure one anywhere, and in the neighbourhood of large towns that difficulty becomes very great. Highly as the public may value the protection against foreign invasion which the Volunteers are supposed to furnish, they would not be disposed to purchase immunity from a problematical risk at the expense of a daily and certain danger to life and limb. It is absolutely necessary that the riflemen should learn to shoot, but absolutely essential, too, that they should do so in a place where they can hurt nobody but themselves. Such places are very hard to find, and the Government has even been asked to take powers for the compulsory purchase of spots upon which Volunteer corps may set their fancy. We are glad that it has refused, partly because the cost would have been enormous, the price of land, as Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT says, rising wonderfully when a Government surveyor looks at it, and partly because any further resort to Government aid would deprive the movement of its great strength and chief recommendation. With a certain exertion, fitting spots can be found, and all the corps ought by this time to be blazing away. Unless they can shoot, the Volunteers are fit for nothing but special constables. They won't be called upon to manœuvre some hundred thousand strong on Salisbury Plain against as many Frenchmen, but to scatter bullets with their billets clearly marked, from behind trees and hedgerows, or perhaps brick walls and earthworks.

The National Rifle Association is therefore doing a good work in offering every encouragement by its prizes for the attainment of skill in using the rifle, as well as by the appeals it makes to the spirit of the nation. The annual meetings in different parts of the country to test the ability of the riflemen will supply a greater stimulus than the mere desire of men to do their work properly, or the applause of their own locality would afford, to say nothing of the advantages likely to be derived from the meeting of Volunteers from different parts of the country upon such occasions, although those cannot fail to be considerable. But, good as is the idea of the society, and excellent as are the intentions of its managers, we cannot say that they go the best way to work to promote the result they have at heart. They know well enough that the Volunteers have hardly begun to shoot, and that the only men in many corps who can aim at the target with any chance of going near it are an officer or two who have availed themselves of the Government permission to practise at Hythe; yet they have fixed the 2nd July for the commencement of the meeting. Their reason is, that the QUEEN may attend it. Now, we are not in the least disposed to underrate the value of HER MAJESTY'S presence upon any occasion; and if it were a mere fancy fair to raise money for a band, the argument would be overwhelming. But the Rifle movement is a much more serious and important business. The object of the Association is to stimulate the skill of the Volunteers, and that end will not be attained by fixing the time for the competition at a date which precludes the possibility of most of the corps taking part in the contest. The Volunteers don't require to be assured of HER MAJESTY'S patronage; that has been sufficiently manifested, and we don't see how the most ambitious of them can hope to signalise himself in the Royal presence, when that presence can only last for an hour or two out of a contest extending over a week. However, no such objection can be raised another year; and, strong as we deem it this year, we yet recognise the good effect which the action of the Association is likely to have in quickening the efforts of the corps to provide themselves with practising grounds, and in stimulating their attempts to master their weapons.

We are anxious to have the Volunteers in face of the target, not only because we wish them to learn their business, but because their adjournment to that position will probably get rid of some of the tomfoolery which has hung about them while their achievements have been confined to parades and reviews. The officers, who are entitled to the credit of most of the "snobbism" which has attached to the movement, will then have less opportunity of exhibiting their ridiculous airs and strutting about in that little brief authority which influence with a Lord Lieutenant or Lord Mayor has given them, and must signalise themselves, if at all, by their ability as marksmen. The privates will get their uniforms a little tarnished, and care less to show them in the streets. Anything which would remove, or even reduce, the "snob" and haberdashery elements would be a great service to the movement; and if we did not believe that some change of the kind would soon take place, we should expect to see it fall to the ground in a short time. At present, these follies make the Volunteers themselves a target for scoffs and sneers. Such paltry pretentiousness as that which prompted the stuck-up gentility of the lawyer's office, the doctor's shop, and the counting-house in the north-west of London to refuse to admit some sixty linendrapers' assistants into its corps, almost justifies the absurd attacks upon the movement which have been made in some quarters. We can, indeed, only laugh at the ridiculous discoveries of one or two sagacious journals, which have detected in the "Volunteer fever" a dire conspiracy to defeat the Reform Bill, and stifle the liberties of the people; but it is certainly most objectionable that any man or class of men should be rejected on account of a presumed social inferiority. Of the linendrapers of St. Pancras we say nothing more; they are, we have no doubt, quite as respectable on every ground as the snobs who objected to their society; and no class exclusion proper appears in their rejection. But if working men are willing to volunteer, to give up their time to drill, and if they can themselves find the equipment, or any person is disposed to provide it for them, they ought to be cordially received. Nay, the subscriptions which have been raised ought to be specially applied to equip any such men who may offer themselves.

We are glad to say that this liberal feeling has been evinced in at least one corps. The Scottish regiment which Lord ELCHO—who if a little bit too fussy is yet thoroughly enthusiastic in the work—commands, has admitted one or two companies of working men, and, best of all, in their working men's dress. We commend this example—given by a corps which numbers in its ranks (and we who write this have no Scotch blood in our veins to make us vaunt compatriot worth) gentlemen whose birth, talent, and position raise them far above the mock gentility of St. Pancras—to the imitation of the whole kingdom.

EXAMINATIONS AND PUNISHMENTS.

WE know pretty well what would be the effect on the minds of a set of bricklayers, carpenters, and builders in the habit of scamping their work, if they were told that every portion of it would be subjected to the inspection of an honest surveyor, and that the result of his survey would be made public; the effect would be infinite cursing and reclamation on the part of the scampers, and a proportionate triumph amongst the honest workmen. Something of this kind has happened amongst the pedagogues, to many of whom the idea of the middle-class examinations has acted as a bomb-shell, to the damage of their profits, and consequent disturbance of their tranquillity.

"As russet-pated choughs, many in sort,
Rising and cawing at the gun's report,
Sever themselves, and madly sweep the sky;"

so the school-speculators—we should be wrong in calling them school-masters—have been in extreme alarm at the idea of having their work tested, which had so long been taken upon trust, and passed vulgar muster.

It was high time for a change; even lads sent up to the universities were, in many cases, shamefully ill-prepared; of this we have had personally ample opportunities of judging. And if schoolmasters acquitted themselves but indifferently on those points and in those subjects which were likely to be brought to a public test, we may judge what must have been the state of lower schools, with lower tests, or no tests at all. Sad exposures of specimens of spelling, geography, &c. have from time to time been made public, by means of some of our recent examination tests. Besides indolence, ignorance, and want of principle amongst a great many of our professed instructors, there have been many causes for this wretched state of things. Quackery—the quackery of dabbling in a small way with three or four branches at a time, of natural philosophy, a couple of modern languages, added to a couple of ancient ones—the soothing system of persuasion and rewards, the dread of offending parents by refusing indulgences, such as the relaxation of discipline, extra holidays, &c., all these causes have brought us to the point at which these examinations have found us.

These remarks are intimately connected with the case of extreme punishment, recently made public. The question of what punish-

ments are and what are not admissible, is sure to become a prominent one, now that school-work is being brought to the ordeal which will disgrace sham and superficial teaching. It is no longer a question between the schoolmaster and the parent merely, but between the schoolmaster and the public; and the former has a right, in justice to himself, to insist upon certain points as well as the parent. If the parent demands a certain standard of acquirement, the master has a right to demand that the subjects shall be limited in which that standard of attainment is expected; and he has further a right to decline being in any way responsible for the attainments of any pupil who has not been under his care three, or at the very least two years; he has an absolute right, also, to prohibit all demands for indulgence, and all interference with discipline; his character is publicly at stake, and he cannot afford to sacrifice it for the whims of fathers and mothers, so they must be careful of their choice of a master, whom they will be obliged to trust implicitly. The examiners, too, have their duties; they ought to examine on sound and searching, but liberal principles, looking at the substance of knowledge, not at pet grammars, formulæ, and systems. They ought to make public not merely the successes, but the disgraceful failures of those who are brought to them for examination; they ought to reject all candidates under the age of fifteen at the lowest, and to decline proceeding with an examination where they discover an evident want of ordinary natural capacity in the examinee. These conditions would be fair for all parties; we should have many wholesome results. Parents would choose their schools according to certain principles, and with reference to certain wants and a certain destination. They would be more careful in their demands, and schoolmasters more sparing in their professions; boys would not be subject to eternal changes of school and system; the public would be better served, parents less disappointed. There is one thing especially that the latter must give up,—a demand for depth and width too, otherwise the charge of cruelty to their children will rest on themselves, not on the masters, whose sense and safety will lie, indeed, in a downright refusal of a very multifarious education. When these middle-class examinations first came into vogue we remember that there was a complaint in the *Times* of the extra hours of work in consequence. Of course this is the natural result, if parents demand a multitude of acquisitions and considerable perfection in all of them, especially if, in addition, they insist on lax discipline. Rational demands on the part of parents may be satisfied by moderate and reasonable exertion on the part of pupils, and moderate discipline on the part of teachers. A good searching system of examination is equally incompatible with a maudlin tenderness in parents relaxing discipline, and a mawkish vanity requiring for their children a dozen different fields of display. Every parent may reasonably expect from a lad of decent capacity, and sixteen years of age, good spelling, good writing, a fair knowledge of geography, of one ancient and one modern language, of the main outline of English history, and of the more important eras of the histories of France, Rome, and Greece. These should form the groundwork of the secular knowledge of every middle-class boy of sixteen, whatever may be his special destination: add Greek or mechanics, or an Oriental language, as required. What we have here indicated may, we are sure, be acquired with moderate industry on the part of the boy, and fair exertion on the part of the master, if he knows his business, with six or seven hours' work a day. The master should choose his own discipline; and in most cases we feel quite sure that this discipline need not be very severe. We have been led to make these few plain remarks from a certainty that in consequence of the many *prœmia* now dependent on examination, schools are likely to be worked at high pressure. The grand use of these competitive and middle-class examinations is, or ought to be, their universality; not merely designed to offer to schoolmasters the opportunity of displaying their pattern-cards and model boys, but to offer to parents the opportunity of ascertaining that any or all of their sons have attained, at any rate, a respectable proficiency in those points in which their teachers have professed to give them instruction. The schoolmasters' trick of making their play and getting their credit out of a few clever lads, is not confined to England; and we quote a confirmatory passage in which the Frenchman, JULES JANIN, utters his complaints of one of his own instructors. After asserting that the professor was utterly indifferent to all but the quick prize-boys, he adds, "My professor had need of no more than a glance at my capacity to judge that I was not a runner worthy of his attention. He pushed me on to a bench, with about some thirty of my fellow pupils, equally useless with myself for his projects and his lessons." Many a pupil of our plausible large schools, despite their high name and frequent university distinctions, might, in after-years, on reflecting on his school career, utter the same complaint of a system which JULES JANIN here justly calls "*la chose la plus misérable du monde*." If our examinations do not in a measure rectify this, they will indeed have been established in vain; they will neither do justice to parents, nor will they forward, as they ought to do, the earnest effort of the present age to bring forward real merit in spite of aristocratic and, indeed, of all unworthy personal influence.

REBECCA AND THE TURNPIKES.

"WHO was REBECCA?" said a Welsh clergyman not long ago to a hopeful little boy in the Sunday-school. "Please, sir," said the little fellow, proud at once of his English and of his information, "she pulled down the turnpike at Cymwlyddion." And

why did REBECCA pull down the turnpike aforesaid? asks the political philosopher; and the answer will lead us into a disquisition upon turnpikes in general, and the manner in which roads may be best kept in repair. The plan in this country is to levy a toll upon all beasts of burden and all carriages, varying as to the number of horses and number of wheels, and extending to cattle of all descriptions. This toll is collected on the roads themselves, and is payable at certain structures constructed by the wayside, and furnished with a bar or gate extending across the road, so as to prevent passage till the toll be paid. Each district is under the management of trustees, who form a corporation, can sue and be sued, have a common seal, and are enabled to do all acts of which a corporation is capable. They let the tolls at their separate gates by tender, or by auction, appoint a surveyor, and are bound to keep the roads in order in their district. There are a multiplicity of Acts of Parliament in force on the subject, some applicable generally, and some only in particular districts; and the working of the system has been so far good that in no country are the roads better than in our own. Nor has the introduction of railways had the effect, which was so confidently predicted when they were first established, for instead of the highways having been allowed gradually to fall out of repair, they are at the present moment in better order than ever; and not only so, but the very parish roads, which twenty years ago would have been a disgrace to Spain or Italy, are almost as good as the highways. Yet, in spite of this excellence, there is a wide-spread dissatisfaction on the subject, and REBECCA only expressed the feelings of her countrymen in general when she pulled down the turnpike at Cymwlyddion. The theory of the system is that everybody should pay for what he uses; parish roads are for parish purposes, and need be no better than such purposes require. For this the highway rate collected in the parish itself will be sufficient; but as the king's highway, the *camino real*, must be in better condition for the public accommodation, so it is right that the public should be prepared to pay for the accommodation it requires. This desideratum is accomplished by the turnpikes with their graduated system of tolls, taking from the farmer for his cart or his flock of sheep, his herd of pigs, or his drove of oxen; from the gentleman for his hack, his hunter, or his carriage; from the apothecary for his gig, and from the parson for his sober cob, exactly in proportion to the advantage which each derives from the smooth and levelled causeway. At first sight it would appear that the "*incidence*," to use the technical phrase, of the tax is as fair as it could possibly be made; indeed the very description of it seems to imply as much. He who walks, and who therefore is independent of the breadth of the way, and almost as much so of its condition, will obtain all that he requires from the highway rate, which he must pay as a householder,—and so far as he uses any public conveyance, so far the turnpikes, like all other expenses, are included in his fare. If he choose to have a private carriage, or to hire one for any special service, he can hardly complain that he has to pay for his luxuries. But when we inquire as to the rates paid, and find that they vary with every district, that in some they are very high, so as to form a serious item in a farmer's expenditure, and even to affect the question of wages, while in others they are so low as scarcely to be felt at all, we see that the *incidence* of the tax is by no means so fair as its first appearance would lead us to suppose. The turnpike tolls must vary with the amount of traffic, for it is clear that where there is little of this, and the roads must nevertheless be kept in equal repair with the most frequented arteries of the kingdom, they must be higher to make up for the deficiency. They must depend on the character of the surface. Roads in mountainous districts must cost more to make and keep in order than roads on level plains. They must depend on the nature of the soil, both because some are more naturally subject to decay than others, and because material for their construction and restoration is near, and therefore abundant and cheap in some regions, while in others it has to be fetched from considerable distances; and, lastly, they must depend on the facility of obtaining labour, and this of course will vary in various parts of the kingdom. In consequence of this, we shall find some counties where the traveller will drive many miles without finding a turnpike, and when he does find one the toll will be low, while in others the *pike* will recur every three or four miles, and the toll will be so high as to make the drive an expensive luxury.

This, of itself, is bad enough. But it is far from being the whole of the evil. In great towns, and especially in the metropolis, the turnpikes become a nuisance, as well as an expense, on very many occasions. Market days in great market towns give ample occasion for the Christian exercise of patience; no small amount of inconvenience is frequently suffered by those who, to use the country phrase, "keep the markets;" and in wet weather the damage, as well as the inconvenience, is often very considerable. But this is a small thing in comparison with the mischiefs which they occasion in a metropolis like London. Many years ago, the turnpike at the Elephant and Castle had to be removed, because the nuisance had become intolerable; the blockade of carts, stages, waggons, gigs, omnibuses, and private carriages was terrific; in fact, it was as bad as that which is now witnessed every morning from nine or half-past nine o'clock to about half-past eleven, at London Bridge. Who that has ever driven down from London to the Derby can forget the conflict which he has witnessed at Kennington Gate—the fighting, the cursing, the riot, the broken shafts and broken pannells, and broken heads? In fact, so great has become the inconvenience in London, that an attempt has been more than once made—an attempt which will soon, we trust, be successful—to enact REBECCA in Parliament, and, so far as the suburbs of the metropolis are concerned, to pull down all the turnpike gates.

But why not all over the kingdom? Nothing can be more fallacious than the notion that the turnpike system makes every one pay for what he uses; the roads are for the service of the whole nation. Every carrier's cart, every public conveyance is accessible to any person who chooses to use it, and all would suffer were these roads allowed to fall into decay. We all pay for harbours of refuge, whether we ever set foot on board ship or not; and there are many other appropriations of public money subject to the same rule. The quaker pays his income tax, part of which goes to buy gunpowder and rifled cannon. The peaceful and placable citizen, who looks on law as a bottomless pit, and never expects or hopes to be in a court of law, except, it may be, as a jurymen, is obliged, and very rightly, to contribute towards the salary of the Lord Chief Justice; and there is no reason why the keeping up of the national highways should not be done at the national expense.

We hope to see the day when all turnpikes shall be abolished; and among the many advantages to the people which would result from such a step, we will just mention a few.

I. The incidence of the tax would be equal, for as all profit by good roads all ought to pay for them.

II. The parish roads, coming under the same government, would be everywhere as good as what we now call highways.

III. There would be an immense saving, on the whole not less than thirty per cent., by the cessation of any need for turnpike gates, toll-houses, and turnpike-keepers, and there would be a large sum realised by the sale of the existing materials.

IV. There would be an end to the REBECCA riots, and this in Wales would of itself be a not inconsiderable element of public tranquillity.

V. There would be a better and more scientific class of men chosen as surveyors, and thus all improvements in the art of road-making would be more speedily and generally adopted.

The late Mr. R. N. CHRISTMAS, one of the most able of road surveyors, was especially of this opinion, and never failed to insist on the advantages which would result from all the roads being taken into the hands of Government. It would matter very little whether a separate tax were made, or whether the whole were charged on the Consolidated Fund; any way in which the nation could be called upon to pay, would be found less oppressive than that which exists at present.

It may be said that we have good roads, and cannot therefore be much better off in this respect, that we have reforms to attend to far more urgent than this, that we must mend our constitution first, and then mend our ways; and we admit all this; but we wish to call attention to what is a waste of time and a waste of money, and a specimen of unfair taxation, and a great inconvenience, in order that our hints may fructify, and be remembered when a proper occasion serves.

ACTORS AND AUTHORS.

A MOST edifying spectacle was presented the other day on the black, barren heath of Woking—we beg pardon, on the breezy downs of Maybury; for Maybury, be it understood, is an oasis in that desert. A most edifying spectacle, we say, was presented on those breezy downs. It was that of an assemblage of our principal actors and actresses, who had come many miles by rail, at great expense and personal inconvenience to themselves, "to assist" in laying the foundation-stone of a College, or Refuge, for old and infirm members of their profession. Chief among those who engaged in this good work was His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT, who with his own hand laid the foundation-stone, thus testifying in the most marked manner the hearty interest which both he and our gracious QUEEN take in all that relates to the welfare of the dramatic profession. But the most remarkable, because most novel feature of the proceedings, was the part which the members of the profession themselves took in the ceremonial of the day. A bevy of ladies, including some of our most popular and talented actresses, were found both ready and willing to stand behind counters in an extempore bazaar, and play the part of shop-girls in earnest for the good of the charity. There were the elegant Miss SWANBOROUGH, whose pride it is never to allow even the humblest walking lady to go on her bijou stage in anything but the best silk, condescending to the vending of sixpenny pincushions, gilded into guineas' worths with a smile; the ever-fascinating Miss WOOLGAR—for we must still call her by that name—turning the basest Brummagem into gold with a toss of her head; the accomplished Mrs. STIRLING charming guineas into her till with a laugh; the dashing Miss SEDGWICK dispensing the most modest of Havannas at a guinea apiece in defiance of the Excise—for which we are sure the comptroller will never have the heart to prosecute; the lively Miss MARIE WILTON scarcely taking the trouble to give anything for the money but a "thank ye," or a pretty pout; but epithets are wanting. Suffice it to say, that behind those counters there were also ranged Miss OLIVER, Miss SAUNDERS, Mrs. BILLINGTON, Miss KATE KELLY, Mrs. F. MATHEWS, Miss SIMMS, Mrs. CHARLES YOUNG, Miss HERBERT, Mrs. MARSTON, Mrs. LEIGH MURRAY, Miss BULTON, Miss NEVILLE—a perfect galaxy of talent and beauty too dazzling almost for human eyes to look upon. And outside, on the breezy downs, there were "the perennial" Mr. JOHN BALDWIN BUCKSTONE, the ever-delightful and never-fading Mr. PAUL BEDFORD, and the admirable Mr. TOOLE, conducting the noble game of Aunt Sally at the remunerative rate of three sticks a shilling, the highest prize being a brass 'bacco box, recommended as having been contributed by the veteran Mr. T. P. COOKE, and said to have been one of the numerous articles found in St. Domingo Billy.

Apart from the masonic ceremonial conducted by his Royal Highness and Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER, the Master of the College, we say this was a most edifying spectacle. The sacrifice of time and ease which those ladies and gentlemen made to serve the interests of the general body was no light matter. Some of them were managers who had pressing duties in London, which they could ill afford to neglect; almost all had to hasten back to town to dress for the evening's performance. What was sport to the public, who went down for a day's pleasure to see actors and actresses by daylight, was really hard work, involving a good deal of self-denial and condescension, to those ladies and gentlemen who contributed to their pleasure, and at the same time eased them of a little of that superfluous cash which they might have spent upon a less worthy object. A thoughtless observer might have deemed it a very pretty and easy thing for Miss SWANBOROUGH and Miss WYNDHAM to stand there selling those nick-nacks. And so it was; but both ladies had left serious work at home, and were undergoing a vast deal of extra fatigue quite gratuitously. It was pleasant to hear the peculiar tones associated with the Haymarket resounding on a country heath, amid trees which were not flat-sided, and a sky which was not a painted "border;" but it was scarcely to be expected that a veteran like Mr. BUCKSTONE would superintend Aunt Sally for the love of the thing. Mr. TOOLE might have youth and exuberance enough to give zest to an extra morning performance without salary; but certainly Mr. PAUL BEDFORD would be more happy taking his afternoon's nap in his easy-chair, than standing here handing out sticks, and indulging in the characteristic iteration of "Here you are, here you are, here you are."

The theatrical profession on this occasion—as on all occasions when their exertions are required on behalf of the body to which they belong—exhibited an amount of zeal and brotherly feeling which is not often found among other classes. This College is the fifth institution which has been established through the exertions of the profession for the relief and assistance of aged, decayed, and sick members. There are already the Drury Lane Fund, the Covent Garden Fund, the General Theatrical Fund, and the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Sick Fund Association, all of which grant pensions to aged members, or relief to members in the case of sickness. Now they have the Dramatic College, a sort of Greenwich Hospital—a haven of rest, where superannuated actors who have "fretted their hour" and made their last exit, may retire in their old age to live out their brief span in comfort and peace, and in the company of congenial friends and associates. This college is to consist of twenty houses, each affording accommodation for two inmates. The building is to consist of a central hall, with library, sculpture room, and schoolrooms for the education of the children of the inmates; and the whole of the money required, viz., a sum of £2,500, has already been subscribed. It is true that many persons not intimately connected with the profession have furnished a large proportion of this sum; but it is equally true that the project would never have been carried out but for the earnest exertions of the members of the profession themselves; and most particularly we would mention the name of Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER, whose untiring labours in promoting the scheme, and bringing it to this crowning point of success, eminently entitle him to the position of Master of the College.

Now, in order to extract a moral from this latest effort of the much-maligned theatrical profession on behalf of the aged and suffering members of their body, we would ask how it is that authors do so little for the members of their profession? The actors, as we have recited, have no less than five provident and charitable institutions; authors have only one, and that is purely a charity—the Literary Fund, presided over and managed by *litterati* of the DRYASDUST order. The Literary Fund is remarkably eclectic in the dispensation of its benefits. A man may be a contributor to a leading daily newspaper, a monthly magazine, or a review for a quarter of a century, day after day, week after week, and month after month pouring forth the stores of his knowledge, his philosophy, and his experience for the instruction and the elevation of the minds of his fellow men, and yet, when his day is far spent and his energies have failed, there is no help for him from the Literary Fund. To be a literary man in the eye of Dr. DRYASDUST, you must have written a book—a book however stupid, useless, and unoriginal, something in so many pages, with a preface and title page, bound in calf, registered at Stationers' Hall, and the dryer and the dustier the better. Something about the Brahmin bull, or the cow of the Ganges, or the Incas of Peru, or the Differential Calculus, or the law of tangents, or a new edition of Dr. GOLDSMITH'S "Earth and Animated Nature," with notes confirmatory of dear GOLDSMITH'S profound research in Natural History. The enemy of this munificent fund must write a book, be it only a school Geography, in order that Dr. DRYASDUST may have his revenge upon him by tardily doling out a few pounds for his relief. To be sure, there is Her MAJESTY'S civil list, out of which an author, or the widow of an author, now and then gets an annuity of sixty pounds a year; but here, as at Dr. DRYASDUST'S palace in the Adelphi, you want a back-stair friend—somebody to say that you are well connected, or that you have treated of something that is very profound and very stale, and very flat, and very unprofitable.

How is this? Authors are certainly more subject to reverses of fortune than actors. Their occupation is less healthy; on the whole, they are not as well paid, and as a body they are more liable to die early, leaving wives and families in destitution behind them—therefore the more need for co-operation among them to provide against the evil day. Attempts in this direction have been made over and

over again, but uniformly without success. How long is this reproach to stand? How long are we to continue to hear of authors dying in poverty and want, leaving their families to the mercy of the wide world? Is it professional jealousy which stands in the way of their combination for the purposes of mutual relief; or is it that they shrink from the indignity of sending round the hat? If the latter, we would put it to them, whether it is not better to send round the hat in good time, before the day of prosperity is past, than to wait until the appeal must necessarily be made in the tones of a whining and importunate beggar? And we would ask one other question: When is the foundation-stone of the Literary College to be laid?

HUMBUG.

IT is Mr. HOSEA BIGLOW who, after giving the various headings of the Creed of that ATHANASIUS of the Press, a pious Hedditor, sums up the whole in the following quatrain, not now so often quoted as it will be:—

"In short, I firmly du believe
In HUMBUG generally,
For it's a thing, I du perceive,
To hev a solid valley."

"This," he continues,—"this hath my faithful shepherd been," and he urges also that he has been pretty well fed by that shepherd. But we must remember that the "pious Hedditor" was a humbug himself, and we cannot wonder at his creed. He may well talk about the value of deceit who lives by it; but he who so believes is a rogue; and a rogue, says COLERIDGE, is after all but a "fool in circumbendibus," a roundabout idiot, in good truth, who after all does a great deal more harm to himself than he does to the world. Fools and rogues are very nearly allied, a great deal more nearly than they imagine, and are divided by a very slight partition;—low cunning and a general disbelief in good is common to each. The fool, we are told, "hath said in his heart, There is no GOD;" the rogue whispers in his there is no honesty; from this difference springs their different actions. Of old, people believed more strongly in creeds, or at least we think so; but the rogue never did; he has this against him, that he absolutely must mistrust himself, and only hope to succeed in his practices by that blind faith which he has in a species of Luck or Fortune. "Sometimes," said one in prison for swindling, "it turns up trumps, and sometimes it doesn't. The very best lay (scheme) will fail, and the very worst will bring in the ochre (money), there's no knowing what's what." This is the sort of belief which the rogue has to support him. A good course of reading and examination in the prosperity of rogues would do our commercial men good. A successful rogue is a rather rare bird, and it must be confessed that when one is so, he does more harm to general honesty than any other man in the world. The truly strong and good man will know that it is not worth being a rogue for all the world; but all of us are not true, good, and honest, and it is a sorry sight for most of us to find a swindler exalted into high society, a sharper in the councils of governors, and a rogue seated in the place of honest men.

If most of us, however, eschew downright roguery, there are unfortunately too many who believe in "Humbug." Now "Humbug" is a curious word. We do not exactly know its definition. The learned gentlemen who give all kinds of answers in *Notes and Queries* tell us that it came from a swindler of the name of HOMBURG; others say that in the late wars—the late wars are those of Queen ANNE's time—the Hamburgers, being merchants and men in trade, published false reports, which were said to be from Hamburg; hence the word Humbug, meaning what the French call a *canard*, a goose, because he who believes it is a goose. In the Crimean campaign the young officers called these stories "a shave," for what reason we know not; in war, when hopes and fears rise up every day, and are allayed as quickly, these stories are prevalent enough. They are the rumours of war, which are wicked and accursed because untrue, and the devil is the father of them as of all other lies. But "Humbug" is not quite so black in its parentage, and arises naturally out of the heart of man. The origin of the term is forgotten, but the word is a portion of our tongue now, and recognised even in the highest society, although JOHNSON, old BAILEY, and WALKER do not give it. But we all know what it means. Clergymen, soldiers, tradesmen, politicians, House of Commons men, and prime ministers, all understand it. They find out what it means abroad as well as at home too. In Paris, Rome, Madrid, St. Petersburg, the word may not be a household one, but the spirit which it enwraps is.

In a mild sense there is a considerable deal of humbug in every kind of transaction—there is in every trade, in every newspaper, in every ship. SAM SLICK used to drive his great trade in clock-making through one species of humbug, which is flattery. Of fifteen thousand clocks, he said, sold by himself and partners in one province, twelve thousand were sold by a knowledge of *soft sawder and human natur*. The process he explains thus:—He never asked people to buy his clocks, but pretended that they were for some neighbour, and merely set them going, and left them in their houses for his own accommodation. When he called for them he found that people were not inclined to part with them, and did not know the force of a habit when once indulged in, or the fondness which we contract for a superfluity which once we did not care for. We may deal with a character in fiction perhaps more boldly and safely than with one who is alive and before our eyes. We shall not hurt our neighbour's feelings if we declare that Mr. SLICK told a great lie, and sold his clocks by means of lying, and that it would have

been much better for him to have been a squatter or a backwoodsman all his life, than to have realized a fortune by these ignominious ways. A lie does an immense deal of harm in every way, and no one but a fool can expect to gain by it in the long run; but yet trade is, and has been for a long time, founded upon a system of small lies. Our satirist POPE, in parcelling out the sons of a gentleman in the world, says—

"Ready and rough, the first one struts a squire;
The next a tradesman, meek, and much a liar."

And there is every reason to believe the picture too true. Further back, in ELIZABETH's time, we find all the poets and wits at war with the citizens, talking and writing perpetually against their cheating and cozening, and exposing their shortweights and other rogueries whenever they could; but further back still, in Queen CLEOPATRA's time, and even in the good old days of the PHARAOHS and the shepherd kings, there were cheats. Some of the gold necklaces and earrings in the tombs of the Mummies have been discovered with the filling of copper exuding through the thin covering of gold, and a learned Irish bishop the other day told us that the ancient ring money of the Irish was often found of only a small coating of gold filled up with lead. These ancient lies cannot stand against the tooth of Time. The consequence of this has been, that traders and men of commerce, instead of being regarded as the pioneers of civilization and as honourable men, have been looked upon with universal suspicion. The shopkeeper and shopman are terms of contempt. A tradesman who gives his whole time to the arrangement and distribution of things of general utility, should be regarded as a very valuable member of society, but he is not, and such is too often the sad stigma attaching to his position that no sooner is he in it than he wants to leave it. He is ready to make a fortune as quickly as he can; his children may be sent to fine schools, but the children of persons of society will not associate with them; he is *tabooed* by those above him, and when he makes a fortune the people around his country house look down upon him. He may be a very good and excellent man, but he is the victim of the general dishonesty of his class. Even the very nation to which he belongs feels the stigma; and although we boast of having the most honest trading community in the world, all England felt affronted when NAPOLEON, who was after all a very great rogue himself, called us a nation of shopkeepers.

It was certainly time to be ashamed of the class when we found that wooden nutmegs were sold for real ones, chicory was substituted for coffee, red lead and ground glass for cayenne, and sloe leaves or worse for tea. But instead of remedying the wrong by ceasing to do evil and learning to do right, we had recourse to humbug. Every article was labelled genuine; every publichouse was noted; every bottle of port was fine old crusted port; and testimonials, either forged or obtained from good-natured and silly people, were paraded by thousands. Luckily one kind of humbug kills another, and the generality of the shams are so great that people have ceased to believe in them. The cheapest and best tea, or tobacco, or coffee, or linen drapery in the neighbourhood or the world, as the proprietors according to taste may advertise, are now regarded, generally, as the worst, and a little reflection on the part of the public would soon put an end to the deceit altogether, but luckily for the "humbug" dealers more than half the people do not reflect—and by that portion they live; nay but that the other portion is continually getting stronger and wiser they would flourish much more than they do; yet the old proverbs are true enough, "ill-gotten gain never prospers," "that which is got over the devil's back is sure to be spent under his belly," "a lie stands on one leg, a truth upon four," and so on. Few are inclined to pardon one who has once deceived or cajoled them, and he who has deceived his customer in one thing never knows nor can know all the harm he has done himself. Continued puffing and activity, and loud cryings out, may make a rogue successful and notorious, but after all his success is of a very evanescent kind, and his notoriety only exposes him when he is once known.

What is true of the tradesman is true of the lawyer, or the politician, or of any class in life. It is not in nature to love a rogue; we may laugh at his cleverness once or twice, but we are not at all amused at his cajolery if we are once cajoled by him. We English do not like loud promisers; we do not love politicians who are like teetotums, and have a figure on every side. The turncoat who "humbugs" us once we never forgive, and seldom trust again. We say he is too clever for us; we shun him, and are quite right in doing so. He may rise in life, but his sin will find him out. But beyond and above the political, there is yet another class of humbug still existing, but not quite so powerful as it used to be, which is called a pious fraud. It arises generally from the fact of people believing that they can help God with a lie, and may do just a little evil, of course only a very little, that good may come of it. Thus, if a church was to be built, or a monastery founded, some saint appeared in a dream, and commanded it to be done, or a miracle took place on the spot, or a relic was turned up and cured people. The pious were to be gently coerced into doing good, and the fraud took place; or it may be that the rich man was to be quietly persuaded to give up a small portion of his goods. The history of pious frauds would make perhaps a book as entertaining as any that ever was written; but sooner or later, like all untruths, they have exploded. Good but weak men might first have indulged in them, men whose faith was not strong enough to endure all things, and who looked for some comfort here below; but their followers were neither so good nor so faithful as they, and their grossness spoilt all, and when the humbug was found out the originators suffered just as much as the courser

and greater rogues. FULLER in his Church History tells us how these frauds had multiplied. When people came to pray to relics relics were made;—several dozens of ribs of St. LAURENCE, bushels of the teeth of St. BRIDGET, ten or twenty legs of the BAPTIST, and other relics were found. On the Continent at the present day there are more than six eyes of JOHN the BAPTIST, each of which is supposed to be genuine, and there is certainly enough wood of the true cross, although in small shavings, to build a brig of war with. Pious Romanists hate and detest this species of humbug just as much as we do, and deplore it more bitterly. O'CONNELL once said that the man who did most injury to religion was a pious fool. He was very nearly right; there is yet one who does more, and he is a rogue who pretends to be pious,—a humbug, who deceives others merely for his own good; and, as we have been told in LUTHER's own words and in those of contemporary historians, it was the "humbugs," the religious "humbugs" of the day which produced the Reformation. The sale of indulgences and the exhibition of relics filled the priests' purses at first, but when discovered the people rose against them and threw off their yoke. And we ought to remember that what was true of yesterday is true of to-day, and will be true to-morrow. The truth never varies,—the humbug always does, and is always found out, and exposed and laughed at; but it has a mushroom growth; you may walk over it one day, and the next morning you find another in its place, flourishing away just as large as the other; we never forget, however, that it is a mushroom, or rather a poisonous fungus, and that truth is an oak which will stand a thousand years and will never be shaken; and also that when we once descend to humbug or deceit we lower ourselves, and find it always very hard to get up again. It may be very clever and very humorous, and very sharp to "humbug" a person, but the term is only another and more vulgar word for lying and deceit, and no good man or really clever man would descend to that, knowing full well who has promised to judge those who do so.

THE ELEVATION OF THE LABOURER.

IF we rightly understand the late movements initiated by intelligent thinkers in behalf of the mechanic classes, they were from the first, and are still intended, to raise the character of the labourer as an intellectual and moral man. The institutions founded were designed as the places and means of education, at once occupying the leisure and finding objects for it. In all this it was assumed that the operative had leisure. A little experience served to show that he had however not too much of it, and that what he had was deprived of its value by the state of weariness produced by the many hours of previous work. In progress of time experience was gained, and enlarged ideas were suggested concerning the physical health and comfort of the individual, as needful accessories to any plan of education. Without them little way could be made by lectures or class-teaching. It was expedient that material reforms should precede spiritual culture, to afford the latter the scope and power of which it was capable. For this purpose the appeal was repeatedly made to the master for the abridgment of the period of labour, not however with much success. The last form of this appeal is represented by "the Nine Hours' Movement."

We have recommended the subject to the favourable consideration of the Master, whose interest we have regarded as identical with that of the Man, and whom we have accredited with a sincere desire to aid in the moral elevation of the latter. The labourer asserts his desire for it, and his right to it. The master must have faith in this expressed desire, and recognise this right, else no progress in the question is possible. Has he, then, the requisite faith? We more than fear not. The appeal so eloquently made by Mr. GEORGE PORTER in behalf of the moral aspirations of the workman is met with incredulity. A contemporary sneers at the assumption that his clients are "thirsting after intellectual recreation, and would prefer to spend their ceded hour in the Mechanics' Institute to passing it in the convivial pleasures of the 'Three Bells,' or 'Compasses.'" It is thus that, in order to hang the poor dog, the master still continues to give him a bad name. Now, what is the source of this incredulity?

It is not the fact, though it may have been, that the workman really prefers the public-house to the institute, and will really abuse the leisure when granted. Sufficient evidence has been given in corroboration of his desire to better his *status* in society. The master, on the other hand, shows a manifest disinclination to recognise the desire. Can it be that he dreads the probable result, and regards the intelligent and ambitious labourer as his possible rival and future competitor? He, perhaps, thinks it safer to keep him in an inferior position, than to acknowledge his equality, and recognise his rights as a brother; he looks on him, in fact, as his natural enemy, and for his own protection would maintain their relative positions in society. While such is the feeling in the minds of masters, and it is only too evident that it is so, the labourer's appeal in favour of the "nine hours," or any other "movement," has but a dreary chance of undergoing due and just consideration on the part of his employer.

It is quite impossible, however, to beget this faith in the minds of the masters, until they themselves are enlightened on some prior points which lead to the formation of the belief. So long as the masters limit their aims to the production of the craftsman rather than the man, they will care little for his moral elevation. They may fill the country, as Mr. PORTER remarked, with "first-rate carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, and painters, but at the same time most pitiable and wretched specimens of humanity." It is curious to see the old Socratic controversy revived in this form; and Mr. PORTER

may think himself well off if he escapes the hemlock. So long as the master thinks he has an interest in the degradation of the labourer, and would reduce him to a mere machine for carrying out his purposes, as a mere source of profit to himself; so long, we say, the master is in an unfit state of mind for the proper consideration of the question at issue. On the other hand, the mere fact of the claim being set forth by the men on moral grounds, gives them a preliminary advantage in the argument, of which their adversaries must needs feel the want throughout the discussion. Public opinion, moreover, must needs ultimately side with the men; for Reason, in modern England as well as in ancient Athens, must render in its verdict in favour of the great interests of humanity, and against those class interests which, when pushed to extremes, conduct states to ruin.

Pursuing the argument just stated to its legitimate issues, it might, therefore, be syllogistically demonstrated, that the elevation of the labourer and that of his employer is one and the same question, and that the state of one is the index to the state of the other. The slave-owner is himself necessarily a slave. The tyrant is himself a serf in another form. The law of polarity cannot be evaded. It rules all nature, society, philosophy, and art. The master who refuses to believe in the sincere desire of his men for their moral elevation, after their full expression of it, and the manifested fact that they have conceived aright the idea, stands self-condemned of his ignorance of the latter, and of his unwillingness to advance with the progress of his age. It is proper, therefore, that he should seek for proper instruction; obtain enlightenment in regard to his own real interests; and learn to regard himself as a man rather than as a master. It is as requisite for him to cultivate the humanity in his nature, disposition, and conduct, as it is for the carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, and painters in his employ; and if he do not, he is inferior to them in all that makes a man meritorious in himself or serviceable to society.

It is a legitimate argument in favour of the hour's leisure that is now advocated, that, in consequence of the introduction of machinery, the same amount of labour is not required as formerly, and that the labourer has as much right to the advantage of modern invention as the capitalist. The world is wealthier than it was, and can afford more wages. Nine hours' labour is more profitable than ten hours' used to be. It is more than sufficient to provide food, clothing, necessities, and luxuries for the whole of the community. Wages must adapt themselves to the new state of things, and cannot do it in a manner more favourable to the masters than in the concession of an extra hour's labour. In all probability, the men will do quite as much daily work, inasmuch as gratitude will induce them to labour more diligently. The nature of the instruction received during the extra leisure hour will predispose them to the amiable class of virtues, to which that of thankfulness belongs. The men will acquire an individual elevation which will be pleasing to every master who is not conscious of wanting it himself. It is as much to his advantage as that of his employes that wages, whether in the shape of an hour's leisure or a money payment, should be high. The men are thereby better able to become his customers;—to feed better, clothe better, and lodge in better houses. By depressing wages, the employer is really lessening his own profits. "Where wages are high," says Adam Smith, "workmen are more active, diligent, and expeditious than where they are low." All political economists agree in this. Let the masters, therefore, adopt without fear a liberal policy, and by assisting in the elevation of the labourer, at once assert and secure their own.

GLACIERS IN WINTER.

YESTERDAY week Professor TYNDALL delighted a large audience, at the Royal Institution, by describing a journey he undertook to Chamouni during the intense cold of last winter. At a time when the severity of the cold impelled many to warmer climates and larger fires, our philosopher projected an expedition to Switzerland, in order to see the "Monarch of Mountains" in the height of power, and be enabled to ascertain what the glaciers were doing when their ice was cooled to 24 degrees below the zero of the centigrade scale.

Chamouni was reached with difficulty, for a heavy fall of snow had rendered the roads almost impassable, and locomotion was only possible by wading through drifts almost deep enough to swallow up the horses and bipeds who undertook the task. The snow exhibited in perfection the exquisite crystalline forms which Dr. SCORSBY and others discovered in the Polar regions, and which may be partially seen in our own climate when the weather is unusually intense. So fine were these particles, that the wind drove them through every chink and cranny, and they covered the floors of the rooms, and put an extra but not altogether welcome blanket upon the beds. The windows exhibited the frost-flowers in perfection, and with a beauty of form and combination unknown in our winters. In one case the Professor found a delicate curtain, arranged in artistic folds, hanging outside a window, and composed entirely of gauze-like films of moisture, beautifully crystallized, and sparkling in the light. It was with great difficulty he managed to ascend to the glacier, and while toiling through the snow was startled by a hollow, booming sound, like the fire of a large and distant gun. Upon examination it was found that the cohesion of a great field of snow was disturbed by the movements of his party, and a large fissure showed where the continuity of the mass was broken. Fortunately no further disturbance took place, or the travellers might have had an avalanche about their ears. The noise was so peculiar that it led to much consideration, and the Professor con-

nected it with a similar hollow sound produced by striking a mass of vesicular rock in Naples or Sicily—we forget which he said. He attributed the effect in both cases to a reinforcement of the original sound by echo or reverberation from a multitude of particles, and made two or three experiments to show how echoes were able to make small sounds audible all over the theatre of the institution, although without such aid they were too feeble to be heard. Having arrived at a convenient station, Professor TYNDALL erected a theodolite, and caused a row of stakes to be placed across the glacier in a perfectly straight line. This process involved some danger, and would have been fatal if precautions had not been taken to secure the man who fixed the stakes to three other guides, who might pull him up if he fell through the treacherous crust on which he trod. On one occasion these arrangements proved both necessary and effective; for while the Professor was looking at him, the man suddenly disappeared, and must have been lost if his companions had not drawn him up again from the crevasse into which he had accidentally fallen. The snowstorms came in fitful drifts, and sometimes rendered portions of the scene invisible, while the adjacent parts were brilliantly lit up. After much labour all the stakes were placed, and being arranged exactly at right angles to the direction of the glacier's slope, any motion of the mass would be indicated by their change of place.

The lapse of a few hours demonstrated the fact of which the Professor was in search; all the posts were carried down by the ice stream, and those in the centre more rapidly than those at the sides. Thus the phenomena known to occur in summer, were found to happen in the depth of winter: the plastic power of glacial ice was preserved at a temperature considerably below zero, and the mass moved like the waters of an ordinary river, quickest in the centre and slower at the sides, where more friction took place.

The Professor described the scene as far grander than in summer; and when the sun began to sink, the gorgeous masses of flame colour contrasted with the clear deep blue of the sky, and were brilliantly reflected from the icy peaks. NEWTON's theory of the blue colour of the clear atmosphere and of the hues of clouds was illustrated by some well-contrived experiments, tending to show that the blue was the result of reflection from thin films or particles of moisture, and that the other colours were produced by varying thicknesses of vaporous films. GOETHE's ideas were likewise noticed, and the value of his observations fully admitted, although his theory was a mistake. The great poet-philosopher thought that light and darkness were, so to speak, the opposite poles of light, and that turbidity was a sort of middle term. If darkness was looked at through a turbid medium, blue was the result—if through one more turbid, yellow or red, until at last no light at all appeared. From this hypothesis GOETHE supposed the blue of the sky to be occasioned by looking at the blackness of space through a turbid medium of the atmosphere, and was confirmed in his idea by many observations, one of which was narrated by the lecturer. It appeared that a certain picture at Weimar, representing a grave person in a solemn black dress, had been washed, and as soon as the moisture made the varnish turbid the old gentleman appeared in a suit of blue plush, which disappeared to give place to his original costume as the surface of the picture got dry. Professor TYNDALL gave numerous experimental illustrations of the production of a blue colour by reflection from fine particles, such as those precipitated when a few drops of an alcoholic solution of resin are added to water, and closed his lecture amid general applause.

ORIGINALITY.

AS might be expected, a reaction is taking place to the great impulse education has been receiving from the upper classes in England during the last few years. We hear that there is too much reading, that originality is being destroyed, and that mediocrity prevails. These sentiments at present find vent chiefly among the ultra-refined classes; we do not regard them as one of those affectations which occasionally possess that body, but rather as the form of expression a vague idea has assumed—that we are cramming the youth of England rather than educating them. In order to examine the subject fairly, let us inquire, Can there be too much reading? Is the advance of learning calculated to suppress originality?

We shall treat reading, knowledge, and education, as synonymous terms, for our remarks are not intended to apply to such persons as are incapable of deriving information from the contents of books.

Originality we take to be the possession of a creative quality of the mind that is absolutely independent of all ideas that have preceded it; and we take leave to remark that there is something very indefinite about the ordinary application of the term. Is it originality of design, of thought, of observation, or of language, that is meant? They are all distinct qualities, though strongly allied, and very frequently, but not always, co-existent in the same person. Thus originality of design, which we understand as the invention of some new form or combination that has occurred to no one else, may or may not be combined with originality of language. An original thinker is one whose thoughts, when brought to bear upon a certain subject, take a direction which is entirely independent of the thoughts of others that have gone before; he begets a new development of the subject. Originality of observation takes the form of an uncommon sense of the appearances and relations of familiar objects; while originality of language is the power of expressing, in a fresh and forcible manner, the ideas that have arisen in the mind in relation to the foregoing subjects.

Is education, then, opposed to originality of design? Great designs have undoubtedly sprung from illiterate persons. Mr. SMILES

may point with pride to the prodigious undertakings of men in humble life; their inventions, perhaps, would never have been given to the world had they been born in another sphere—but that is not the question. Would those undertakings have been less complete or less important if the inventors had known more? Were not the designs actually impeded by the want of knowledge of the designers, not only of the forces and materials they were using, but of the means of making known to their fellow-creatures the results of their labours?

Does reading suppress novelty of thought? In this case there appears more reason for doubt. It may be said with truth that those who are accustomed to make continual use of the thoughts of others, are very apt, unconsciously, or to save themselves trouble, to adopt such thoughts in lieu of their own. Undeniably, many very great thinkers have been men of apparently little education. SHAKESPEARE will at once occur as the popular instance; but was SHAKESPEARE uneducated? We cannot allow that the man who reflected every form of human thought and action in his own person, who was philosopher, scholar, sailor, ecclesiastic, lawyer, horse dealer, "all mankind's epitome," was an uneducated man; he must have been one of the greatest readers of any age, as he was one of the most original thinkers.

In many minds there is an impression that there may be an education formed upon the study of nature and of mankind, distinct and apart from that of books. And this is, in a great measure, true; but it will be found that unassisted application to nature will produce but small results. To arrive at any degree of perfection or importance, those studies must be founded on the collective wisdom of observers that have gone before. The individual observation of no single man, not even of SHAKESPEARE, would enable him to plumb the depths of human sympathies and human character, and to penetrate to the inmost recesses of nature, as SHAKESPEARE has done. He gleaned the thoughts of others before he spoke himself, and although he has added an enormous mass of his own to what he received from other sources, his contributions would have been infinitely inferior if he had been unable to avail himself of external help. If it be true that reading impedes novelty of thought, we should find less and less of creative genius as education extended; but is that so? Taking writers only, what equal period of English history, even of its classical days in the last century, can boast of such a phalanx of originality as the last thirty years has produced? No other thirty years has given to England such a race as TENNYSON, MACAULAY, CARLYLE, DICKENS, THACKERAY, MILL, the BRONTES, KINGSLEY, BUCKLE, DARWIN, and many others, yet in no age has the average education of Englishmen been so far advanced, or the individual knowledge of the writers greater. It will be said that these are men who belong to a past system, that the system which is now being tried has yet to give forth its men. But if education, which has been steadily advancing, has up to this time, so far from reducing originality, eminently increased its luxuriance, it is fair to reason that it will continue to produce the same results. Take the instance of poetry—can any poetry in the English language rival Mr. TENNYSON's in originality both of thought and diction? Yet every stanza shows profound study. Of all that have gone before him, (with the exception, of course, of SHAKESPEARE, SPENSER and MILTON,) DRYDEN was probably less indebted to the minds of others than any one. How dull and pedantic POPE, ADDISON, and the rest, with their poetry "formed on the best classic models," seem to us now. It may appear, at first sight, that this illustration militates against the position we are taking, but the truth is that POPE and ADDISON applied themselves to the classic models and to little else, while TENNYSON has a mind that, while escaping from the trammels of imitation, is well stored with every kind of knowledge that man's intellect can command. Nothing is above or beneath its grasp, and we may look in vain among the classic modelists for those thrills of delight we derive from his ever-recurring touches of nature.

The most remarkable instance of originality of observation in our time is Mr. CHARLES DICKENS—we doubt if any writer that ever lived has created such a new world of fancies from the familiar objects of every day life; nothing escapes him. The most minute and trivial circumstances, that would pass to one of us without notice, is taken hold of by him, revolved in the machinery of that fertile mind, and reproduced to us in a form we have never before suspected it of, and we contemplate its novel shape with wonder and delight.

Of originality of language Mr. CARLYLE is the great prose example; it is probable that he has scarcely given to the world an absolutely new idea, but he has succeeded in clothing his thoughts in a language to which we were quite unaccustomed—racy and vigorous at first, it threatened to produce a revolution in the English tongue; but in some of his later works it has degenerated into such a peculiar phraseology that it becomes troublesome to translate it into English.

Of originality of thought the modern instances must be MILL, BUCKLE, and DARWIN.

The lives of the youngest amongst us have seen such wonders of design that it would be invidious, nay, impossible, to select a representative example; we will go, therefore, to GEORGE STEPHENSON as an instance, and an uneducated instance, of a creative man; but by no means the least interesting part of that great man's life is the history of his endeavours to cultivate his mind. He felt hampered by his ignorance when those mighty projects entered his head, and it was not, and never would have been, till he became an educated man, that he became a great man. As it was with STEPHENSON, so it has been and must be with every

man—he is almost powerless until he has possessed himself of the contents of books.

It is true that the wear and tear of daily life, the contact of man with man, that takes place in the worldly career of the ordinary human worker, tends to wear off what is frequently taken for originality. A clever boy, educated at home, allowed to dive into every book the library contains, and accustomed to listen to his elders' conversation, often shows apparent signs of strong original fancies. He goes to a public school, and lo! in a half-year he is transformed into the ordinary schoolboy type, with nothing of the infant phenomenon about him. A youth at college is the delight and wonder of his set; there never was such a genius! Find him ten years later, at the bar, or in the civil service, and nine times out of ten there is nothing remarkable about him. The truth is, that in both these cases the originality was spurious; it was, probably, the exact reverse of what it was mistaken for—viz., imitation. The pebble which shows a strange form and rough edges while it lies quiet in the sand, soon becomes rounded like its fellows when well jostled by the sea of life. If the quality be not spurious, but true, it will appear again—true originality survives through everything, nothing destroys it; but the plant may be developed, and its fruit brought to a rarer perfection, by that educational culture which is only to be derived from the study of books.

"Man the worker, ever working something new," will continue to invent, to create, to coin, and to seek new delight from the contemplation of novelty, as long as this world lasts; and since the creative faculty must be admitted, we think, at least not to have diminished up to the present time, we must conclude not only that it will not retrograde, but that its strides will become the more gigantic in proportion as the human mind is enlarged.

If it be the fact, that knowledge impedes the coinage of the brain, it would follow that such societies as have had the least opportunities of mental culture would produce the greatest instances of creative genius. The absurdity of this reasoning, if pushed to its legitimate conclusions, is so obvious that we must be excused from following it.

If what is said against too much reading, is directed only against the cramming of young men for examinations, we have nothing to complain of; but we think we recognise a remnant of that old doctrine that "England has done well enough; what do you want more—were WELLINGTON and NELSON double-first, hot-pressed examination men? When will your educational tests produce men like those?" And so on. But neither WELLINGTON, or NELSON would have been one whit less of a genius if he had known more. We do not deny that originality may exist without education, but we do most emphatically resist the conclusion that the one impedes the other; that knowledge is antagonistic to inspiration, and genius extinguisable by mental culture.

WAKEFIELD ELECTION COMMISSION.

To the Editor of THE LEADER AND SATURDAY ANALYST.

SIR,—To proceed at once to the subject of this letter, may I ask if you have attentively read the evidence given before the Commission of Inquiry at Wakefield? It is an easy thing to write "leaders" against individuals, but it is impossible for a stranger to understand the true position of affairs at Wakefield, and without knowing the characters of the witnesses he cannot come to a fair conclusion respecting the facts.

You say, "The certificate is not a formal document, to be granted of right." I maintain that every witness who willingly gave information of all he knew, had a full right to the certificate, and the promise of the Commissioners entitled him to demand it. There may be exceptions, such as in the case of men who at first denied all knowledge of bribery, and only acknowledged the truth after they had been convicted of perjury.

You state likewise that Mr. Leatham gave contradictory evidence before the House of Commons Committee, and before the Election Commission. If you will read the evidence in both places, you will find that before the House of Commons Committee he stated all that he had supplied—and that was the question—but added that he did not know what his friends had done. He afterwards found what had been spent, and went to the Inquiry Commissioners, and plainly stated it. You say he spent £1,000; but you ignore the evidence of his agent, who said that a sum of money had to be returned to Mr. Leatham, that would reduce his expenditure to £2,700.

You say the two candidates were equally bad. To test this, contrast their conduct before the Commissioners. The one denied all knowledge of any expenditure beyond what had been reported to the auditor, until he was compelled (through the evidence of a Leeds banker) to acknowledge that he deposited a security for £5,000, to defray election expenses, and deposited it in another town, and at a bank where he did no (or next to no) business. This candidate was examined three times—so unsatisfactory did his evidence appear to the Commissioners. The other candidate at once stated what he knew, and was never recalled.

The flight of the chief witnesses and actors on the one side proved there *was* something to keep back, and the systematic "don't know" on the part of all the witnesses on that side proved extensive collusion; and, add to this, heavy pecuniary offers to more than one of the most active agents and witnesses on both sides, either to withhold evidence or "run away"—together seem to prove satisfactorily which side was the worse. The Liberals gave their evidence fully and explicitly, determining, as they had been dragged into the disgrace, that they would do all in their power to redeem

the error. Strangers even can judge of the relative merits of the two candidates to receive certificates, by simply comparing their evidence before the Commissioners. All the abuse heaped on Serjeant Pigott cannot disprove facts; and the statement he has since made only proves him a more discriminating and juster judge, and not one who would say, "We can't give Mr. A. his certificate, and therefore, to balance them, we will refuse Mr. B. his."

Amidst all our virtuous indignation, let us do justice; and I hope the LEADER (above all papers) will not condescend to assist the Tories in blackening their opponents to enable themselves to appear a little whiter. As a subscriber and well-wisher from the first day it appeared, I feel a great interest in the LEADER, and, with many other subscribers, hope it will never condescend to aid retrogression, by assisting the Tories to disseminate their false statements and false principles.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

Wakefield, June 2, 1860.

W.

[We insert this letter, though contrary to rule, as the writer considers he has a case; and we can but desire the truth, and the whole truth, of such matters, should be made known. Of the article in the paper alluded to we know nothing whatever, nor had we any "local" communication on the subject.—ED.]

THE CHURCH BEFORE THE REFORMATION.*

THANKS to the enterprise of Messrs. Clark and their staff of translators, the clergymen and ecclesiastical students of England have had presented to them, in their own vernacular, every really valuable contribution, from the orthodox point of view to the external and dogmatic history of the Church which the land of biblical scholarship has furnished in recent years. We must infer, from the continued issue of their "Foreign Theological Library," and from the further engagements to their subscribers to which the publishers are committed, that their venture is successful. And this success is more significant than at first sight would appear, for it is in marked contrast to the incompleteness and cessation of the publication of other theological collections. The Calvin Society, indeed, completed its work. To it there was a natural limit when all the writings of Calvin had been produced. But, not to speak of the Wycliffe Society, which we believe only furnished a couple of volumes, the Spottiswoode, Parker, and Woodrow Societies' publications lapsed long ere the full contemplated programme had been reached.

The secret of the success of the Foreign Theological Library we believe to be simply this,—it has included nothing which is not intrinsically worthy. In the other quarters, there was gradual falling off and ultimate failure, because this very important point was forgotten.

The volume before us is by the author of the "History of the Old Covenant," which some weeks since was the subject of our comment. This book is not itself one of the issue of the Foreign Theological Library, but an "extra volume,"—really, though not formally, a member of the series. It must necessarily be judged by a rather high test. We have had several translations in recent years of German works on Church History considered as a whole, besides not a few reproductions of books on separate eras or leading religious teachers. Not to instance the latter, which are not strictly relevant to our present theme, we have had Gieseler's work, stretching to five volumes, although entitled a "Compendium of Ecclesiastical History," the manuals of Guericke and Hase, and the great work of Neander, extending to nine volumes. More than that, a large portion of the English reproduction of Herzog's "Real Encyclopædia," now in progress, is devoted to the history of the Church and its literature. The question might well be asked, therefore, "With such recent importations from the land of ecclesiastical and dogmatic students, was there more wanted?" We believe we must answer, yes; for there are specialities about this book which none of the others possess, and which are sufficiently important to enable us to accord to Professor Kurtz a merit all his own. The works of Neander and Gieseler, being on a so much larger scale, must be judged by a different standard, and do not compete with the manual of our author. Hase, again, confined himself almost exclusively to the outward history of the Church. Guericke chose almost as definitely the history and development of dogmas. Kurtz differs from each, by combining pretty equally those features to which each devotes his almost sole attention. Theirs, again, must be regarded as concise yet flowing narratives. This is rather a handbook for reference than a book for reading. Its logical, but perhaps somewhat intricate, subdivision into a number of sections, takes away all possibility of interest to the continuous reader. This makes it all the more valuable and handy to him who wants to refer to a fact, and requires an arrangement suitable for the easy teaching of what he wants. What we say is tantamount to the assertion that we must test this manual rather by the bibliographical than the literary standard. Bibliography is the literature of literature. Just in this sense, as a handbook to Church literature, is the manual before us valuable to the student of Church History. The student in this department, who has all works of this class in his library, from Mosheim downwards, is probably the man of all others who will derive most benefit, and save most time, by adding Kurtz to his stock.

Criticism of the normal description is precluded by the character

* *History of the Christian Church to the Reformation.* From the German of Professor KURTZ. With Emendations and Additions by the Reverend ALFRED EDERSHEIM, Ph.D. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark. 1860.

of the work to which we have adverted. We shall, we believe, best discharge our duty to our readers by giving a concise sketch of the plan and leading features of the book, pointing out, where occasion seems to us to demand, special merit or special shortcoming.

Early in the introductory matter, Dr. Kurtz marks the leading lines of historical inquiry which he is to follow. Primarily, he will narrate the history of the Extension and Limitation of Christianity; then the history of Ecclesiastical Constitution—this as obviously suggests the Development of Ecclesiastical Doctrine and Science; from that, again, springs the History of Worship; and lastly, the inmost kernel of all these concentric shields, the History of Christian Life. Under these, there are subdivisions—the History of Worship, for example—branching into the various æsthetical accompaniments to Church Service, akin to and connected with it, yet not its integral parts. And when the dawn of the Reformation comes to be traced, there are chapters on “Humanism,” the secular awakening help of Bessarion, Valla, Erasmus, and Buchanan, to the religious work of Savonarola, Luther, and Knox.

So much for the plan and method of the book. These concurrent, generally parallel, yet not always distinct lines, have each certain common stages of changed development. The manual is thus *historically* divided. The first and shortest epoch is the “Foundation of the Church by Christ; its Constitution in the Apostolic Age.” To some little extent—for the theory is not overstrained—this is regarded as the Oriental phase of Christian development. What Oriental character is marked as distinguishing early Christian teaching, is traced rather to the Judaism of the first Christian teachers, than to subsequent influences of the soil affecting the first-founded Churches of the East.

The second section of the book, both chronologically and in respect of the space given to it, is the “Development of the Church in its Antique and Classical form.” The last and longest section of the book has to do with the “History of the Church in its Mediæval and Germanic form of Development.” Here we have an important divergence from the ordinary plan of Church histories. Professor Kurtz sees what ultimately became the Protestantism of Wittenberg and Worms existing in germ in the first days, when Goth and Burgundian were baptized, either into Catholicity or Arianism. In entering, then, upon his third and—as is natural to an orthodox Protestant and a German—his chief and most elaborate section, he goes back to the first Christianization of the Teuton family. He travels over all the centuries he had just left, when he had done with the Church “Antique and Classical”—in other words, Roman. He gets back into the main and full line of narrative only when, long after Charlemagne, modern composite nations were quite formed and fused, and the ascendancy of the Teuton life over the dead classic, imperial form, which has given to the world its new forms of civilization, was becoming assured. This seems to us at once a most orderly and historically correct and, at the same time, a pleasing arrangement. There is perhaps (but this is pardonable) a little too much mere *Germanism* in the working out of this section. It certainly tries our faith in the theory when we see Hildebrand's name appearing in one of the chapters of this section. The attempt, too, to credit the Slavonic race and church with a large share in the development of the common features of Christianity is altogether untenable and inexcusable. This literary form of Russo-mania is, however, accountable; for is not Dorpat, the scene of the professor's prelections, which, in a condensed form, we are now considering, a German colony far off in the heart of Muscovy?

It is just to our author to state explicitly that his views of the development of Christian history, which our space has made us so meagrely summarise, have regard only to the accidents and externals of the faith. The concurrence of Platonism with Christianity, for instance, he traces as producing the thence accruing heresies of the times. But he does not believe that there is left any residuum in the recognised orthodox doctrine of our own days, from the matrimony effected at Alexandria between the dreamy and emasculate Christianity of Oriental proselytes and the lofty and soaring imaginings of him who wrote the Phædo. Dr. Kurtz will not have it that ought of the dogmatics which he teaches to his Dorpat disciples can be traced to what Proclus or Plotinus wrote.

One great defect there is in the book, very damnable indeed of its worth as translated into English for English readers. Our national services in the development and in the destruction of ecclesiasticism and superstition are almost ignored. Only what could not, except by the veriest ignorance, have been omitted, is given. There are six pages devoted to Christianity in early Britain—only six pages. Into these are, perforce, compressed all notice of the long vitality of the Saxon national Church after the Papacy had subjugated the continent; and of the longer vitality of primitive faith in Ireland, and in the isles of Iona and Lindisfarne, where the Culdee preachers were trained to teach primitive truth, after Iconoclastic and Monophysite controversies had enlisted their wordy and belligerent combatants. We have about double as many pages on Wycliffe, the most of these being interpolated by the editor and translator. This is all the room given to the English pre-Reformation Church by an author who dwells with some prolixity upon Chazars and Bulgarians as prominent agents in the development of Christian doctrine and worship! Had these men less of Slavonic leanings, less of mere Germanism, more of Catholic Teutonism, more room might have been found for the religious history of a people who refused to pay Peter's pence when all Europe was ceding the tribute; who, not to speak of other names, sent one Boniface to earn his canonization in Rhineland, and who warmly seconded that

other and less mythical Boniface, the handsome Savoyard prelate, who bearded his king as valiantly as did De Montfort, who feared the Pope as little as did Wycliffe.

HAYES'S ARCTIC BOAT JOURNEY.*

ARCTIC literature, since Sir John Franklin's expedition, has grown into a library of considerable dimensions, numbering, in fact, about 100 publications. The one now added to the list is supplementary to the Narrative of Dr. Kane, and gives a fuller account of the party of eight persons who left the brig *Advance*, then in Rensselaer Harbour, in order to reach Upernavik, in North Greenland, and after four months returned. A verbal report was made to Dr. Kane at the time of the journey; but that being found too meagre for use, the present one has been written, containing fuller and minute details, and is now published as preliminary to another expedition towards the North Pole, proposed to be undertaken by the author. It is preceded by an introduction written by Dr. Norton Shaw, from which it appears that Dr. Kane, regardless of the instructions given to Sir John Franklin, adopted the Russian theory of a “Polynia,” or Open Polar Water, to which he fancied that the lost Franklin expedition must have penetrated, *via* Wellington Channel, and pursued his line of search under the most appalling difficulties. In his opinion, Greenland terminated at Cape Agassiz, in the great glacier named by him after Humboldt. This opinion, however, has been contested. Dr. Henry Rink, the Danish inspector for North Greenland, for instance, believes that the Humboldt glacier of Kane is not to be considered as the outlet of the great fluvial ice system of Greenland, but as one simply analogous to the other glaciers of that country, and looks upon these glaciers as pieces, which have been separated or “calved” from the masses, gradually advancing from the interior of the country towards the sea. Mr. Hayes's intended expedition is to be directed up Smith Sound, in which it is hoped that he will be more successful than Dr. Kane; at any rate his proposed adventure is in accordance with the spirit of the age.

There is, at the beginning of the present narrative, the record of a pedestrian excursion on the ice, which presents some exquisite points of description. It was not all rugged scenery; for the party came on a more lively spot, where the outline of the hills became more even, and the valleys were picturesque, sloping down to river banks which were verdant and broad. “Patches of andromeda,—arctic type of Scotia's heather,—its purple blossoms not yet nipped by the winter frosts, gave here and there a carpet to the feet, and furnished us fuel for the cooking of a meal. Beds of green moss and turf, whose roots supplied pabulum to some festucine grasses on which were browsing little herds of reindeer, gave to the scene an air of enchantment, and brought to recollection the verdure of my native Chester. These meadows often tempted us from our course, sometimes to steal a shot at the deer. In the former purpose we were always amply successful, but in the latter we were frustrated by the timidity of the animals, who could not, with all our arts, be surprised, nor approached within rifle shot. The old buck who stood guard over the herd, gave the alarm by a significant snort; and, angry at being disturbed, led away his charge, the whole troop bounding off to the mountains. Thence, looking down over the cliffs, they were seen watching us until they were lost among the rocks, from which, in the distance, they could not be distinguished.”

But we cannot linger with pictures such as these, beautiful as they are. There is sterner labour to go through. It having been resolved, as above suggested, to make a southward journey in boats to Upernavik rather than to hazard a second winter in the ice, a leader of the enterprise had to be chosen, and the election fell on Mr. Petersen, who had experience of twenty years in all the phases of arctic life and travel. Provisions, calculated to last four or five weeks, were taken; and they set forth to transport their cargo to the open water, but they approached the outer extremity of the cape without seeing anything but ice. The brig was ten miles behind them, and Upernavik more than a thousand miles before. What a wilderness intervened! At length the floes giving way, the sea is left open to the south-west. Still they have to await the floodtide before the boat can be launched, and even then its way is impeded by pieces of heavy ice. Again they have to try the “floes,” and encounter many serious accidents, which caused their courage to wane. Open water was seen in the distance, but could not be reached. They had to make a passage by breaking through the ice; and after going a little way, to pitch their tent again on an old floe. Ultimately, they succeeded in getting under sail, but soon found their lead closed. But again the movements of the ice-fields afforded an opening. More than once this happened; until, lo, they found “no barrier at all; and in an open sea, dotted only here and there by a floe,” they “were spinning down the coast at the rate of four knots an hour.”

Four hours' sail, and again the cry is “Ice ahead!” They had run down into a bight, with a lee shore to the east, and ice to the south and west. They must scud away from the danger, and ultimately find harbour upon a floe. But only temporarily; for, in a moment, the whole face of things was changed. The ice had been in rapid motion; there remained only a tongue, a few feet wide, to protect them from the surf. The boat, however, was hauled up in time to save her. For the description of the whole scene and the

* *An Arctic Boat Journey in the Autumn of 1854.* By ISAAC J. HAYES, Surgeon of the Second Grinnell Expedition. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by Dr. NORTON SHAW. Richard Bentley.

following gloomy night, we must refer the reader to the work itself.

We have no space to pursue the narrative in its connexions. Our readers must imagine that our adventurers have left Cape Alexander whole leagues behind them, and that now there are "no troublesome ice-fields in sight; water—a great wide waste of swelling water—was all around" them. Shortlived, however, was their felicity. Fortitude and indomitable will were yet required. Snow-storms and snow-drifts combined to try the patience and courage of officers and men. Bravely they stood the test. They had great difficulty in shooting the fox—the animal was so shy; and the same was the case with the seal and the walrus, so that they could not be captured. The materials for fire, also, were with difficulty obtained. And how without fire should they obtain water, for they had to depend on melting the snow or ice? Twenty miles above Cape Parry, we find them visiting a colony of Esquimaux, and rejoicing in their hospitality. The settlement consisted of two stone huts, twenty yards apart! It seemed more fitted for the dwelling-place of wild animals than for the home of human beings. Around it was a wilderness of rocks, and snow, and ice. The description of the place and its inhabitants is most interesting.

We now come to the 27th September, when a fresh anxiety awaited them. The summer gone, winter coming, the hills covered with snow, the valleys filled with drift, the streams all dried up, the sea shrouded in its gloomy mantle;—night, the long arctic night—was setting in. "Already the sun was beneath the horizon during the far greater part of each twenty-four hours, and in a short time he would sink to rise no more until February." And they were without any preparation for the long winter darkness, with scarcely two weeks' provisions remaining! They proceeded to build a hut, which they constructed in the crevice of a rock. But the shelter was incomplete; for the storm raged for days together. But on the 6th October, the weather mended; and their spirits became more cheerful as the sun brightened. Nevertheless, their distresses intensified;—but their hut was providentially discovered by Esquimaux. Their presence, however, led to a peril in regard to our author, from which he scarcely escaped. He was attacked by their pack of thirteen hungry dogs, and owed his deliverance to an incident which partakes of the marvellous. These dogs are reclaimed wolves—and their nature is altogether wolfish. Two weeks' famine followed this adventure, together with the necessity of breaking up their boat for fuel. The Esquimaux had them at their mercy, and were inclined to behave treacherously. These people believe in the migration of souls, of which fact a curious instance is given; and also in witchcraft.

We must hasten to a conclusion. The Esquimaux were propitiated by the gifts which the party could make. Needles, in particular, were welcome to the women, who found them a wonderful improvement over the coarse bone instrument which they had previously used; but their cupidity was excited, and our party of explorers must have fallen a sacrifice to it, but that the cunning and courage of the savage is unequal to the contest with the *prestige* that defends the civilized man. Mr. Hayes and his companions were, however, reduced to the direst of extremities, when the repentant Esquimaux again came to their relief. Provisions once more became abundant; and we have even the description of a feast, which is exciting, and somewhat instructive; for during it the author possessed himself of some Esquimaux traditions, which assumed the shape of astronomical fables, some of which are not without their grace. But this relief was only temporary—all the old annoyances returned, and preparations were made for leaving their refuge in Booth Bay. Here new difficulties and dangers supervened, trials too severe for human nature, and resulting in unconsciousness. Among the phenomena described are the following, of a psychological and subjective character:—

"I looked on every side with a yearning for something outward to lighten the heavy weight which oppressed my spirits; for darker times, and times of greater responsibility, I knew were near at hand; but desolation and the silence of death were every where around me; and better than ever before, better probably than ever again, I felt what it was to depend upon oneself and God.

Then came a reaction which will be readily understood by the intelligent reader. I arose from the rock upon which I had been seated, and again fixed my eyes upon the sea. The stern silence which had been almost maddening, became now a source of inspiration. In the reflux of thought which followed, I forgot the cold moon, the leaden stars, the frowning cliffs, the desolate waste, the chilly glacier; forgot my loneliness; and I was back again in the world of life and power and action. The frozen sea grew into a fertile plain; the hummocked ridges were resolved into walls and hedges; and a southern panorama of sunny fields spread itself before me. A crack which meandered to the south-west, which had recently opened with the tide, and from which were curling up wreaths of "frost-smoke," favoured the illusion. Clusters of little hummocks suggested herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. Larger masses were converted into trees; and a long bank of snow, whose vertical wall threw a dark shadow on the plain, was the margin of a dense forest. Further away, a pinnacled berg became a church with spire and belfry; another wore the appearance of a ruined castle; while still further to the south-west, where the stream seemed to discharge itself into the ocean, stood a giant fort, under whose bristling guns lay a fleet of stately ships.

"Around all that I saw were clustered home associations, and objects which, years before, had suggested to my boyish mind the serious purposes of life; and I turned away with renewed strength to fight the battle through, and with renewed determination to

behold again those scenes which my imagination had grouped together on the desolate sea."

This may serve as an example of our author's style, as well as a most significant instance of philosophical observation. It is, indeed, a fact of the utmost value, and Mr. HAYES has done well to draw attention to it. But we must hasten to the end. Having effected their escape from the Esquimaux, which was only done by narcotising their visitors, and seizing their dogs and sledges; the measure resulted in the subjection of the Esquimaux, who afterwards aided in their flight. The whole of the narrative abounds in interest. In safety at last they reached the brig, and were received, in an almost senseless state, by Dr. KANE at the gangway. This book will well reward perusal; the reader will find it more stimulating than a romance. Mr. HAYES, however, cautions us against these adventures being taken as normal characteristics of Arctic travel. "The case of the boat-journey of 1854 is," he says, "exceptional;" and he is willing to go forth again, being convinced that "the way has been gradually prepared for an ultimate success, which is certain."

LADY MORGAN.*

AMONG the changes that time brings, none are more startling than the difference in the estimates of public characters at different dates. The statesman whom one age applauds to the skies, is voted a sorry rogue by advanced enlightenment. The remark holds good also in the case of literary men. No one in his day and generation was oftener on the lips of his contemporaries than the late Mr. Croker. *Tadpole* and *Taper* were always quoting him. "Have you read *Rigby's* last article?" was considered a very passable remark in days gone by. Alas! for the transitory nature of all human institutions. Since our Right Honourable was wont to hold up a "mis-spelling to the indignation of an outraged public," what changes have taken place! A generation has arisen ignorant of Joseph Croker's feuds with Keats, Madame D'Arblay, and Macaulay on matters of history. In like manner, his elaborate and systematic *chaff* of poor Lady Morgan would have been forgotten, had not Mr. Fitzpatrick arisen, and shown him up in the book before us.

We cannot compliment Mr. Fitzpatrick on his labour of love. He must bear with us while we speak our mind. It demands some pluck to criticise an Irishman, but the LEADER knows no fear; so we proceed. Mr. Fitzpatrick has clearly proved that there exists another "fighting family" in the Emerald Isle. We have all of us heard of the "fighting Fitzgeralds;" this book introduces us to the fighting Fitzpatricks. It consists of an attack on Tories in general, and Mr. Croker in particular. Lady Morgan is all "my fancy painted her," and who dares meddle with me?

Sydney Owenson was born in 1775. Her father was one of the most eccentric of men. Educated at a hedge-school,—first a Catholic, then a Protestant, he began life as steward to one Sir John Browne; but he took but small account of his stewardship, and we shortly find him giving way to his passion of acting, and going on the stage. Some interesting notices of the Irish stage as it existed at the close of the last century follow. An animated discussion as to whether Lady Morgan was ever on the stage follows. We learn that when a mere child, she sang admirably, and evinced considerable talents in the various accomplishments which go to the making of a popular young lady.

Many allowances must be made for Lady Morgan. Her education was imperfect. Her early associates were mostly the actors and actresses performing in the different Irish theatres. Her father was as unlucky as the father of the immortal Becky Sharp. Indeed, he was not unlike him. Substitute actor for painter, and Mr. Thackeray's cunning portraiture would do for them equally well. It appears that when Owenson was in funds he was a reckless, jovial fellow,—always ready to stand treat to any of his friends; a lending, borrowing being—not safe, but wonderfully good-natured and agreeable. He tried all sorts of ways and means,—land-steward, actor, wine and spirit merchant: unsuccessful at all, is the result of the summing up of Mr. Fitzpatrick.

With such bringing up, what could be expected of a "wild Irish girl?" Superficial and second-rate, she essays novel-writing, and fails. She is not, however, discouraged by her first defeat;—she writes, and writes again. The critics let her alone. Such small game as "St. Clair" was beneath their notice. She was more fortunate in some of her songs. Undoubtedly she possessed the knack of song-writing. Her stanzas—patriotic and sentimental—were no sooner printed than they became popular—the test of the merits of a song.

Besides writing novels, plays, and poems, our authoress found time to "answer" Mr. Croker, who, by his "*Familiar Epistles*," had caused no small stir among the acting profession in Ireland. Her reply was bitter, but weak; and her opponent was far too "cunning at fence" to be baffled by peevish couplets. He continued to strike, and his blows told terribly on her irritable and nervous temperament.

Throughout her career, Lady Morgan suffered from the "infection of Mr. Rigby's eloquence." The *Quarterly Review*, and the *Literary Gazette* pooch-pooched her in England; and in Scotland *Blackwood* took up the cudgels in defence of propriety, and did its best to write the daring offender down. The *Athenaeum* was more

* *Lady Morgan; her Career, Literary and Personal; with a Glimpse of her Friends, and a Word to her Calumniators.* By WILLIAM JOHN FITZPATRICK, J.P. London: O. J. Skeet. 1860.

favourable; but, according to Mr. Fitzpatrick, that able journal owed its existence to her ladyship.

It is morally impossible to give our readers any detailed account of this disappointing book. Its topics are innumerable, and are so jumbled together, that we feel confused while wading through it. Lady Morgan was very well, but she hardly deserved such a defence as the one on our table. Some of her works are able; and she appears to have been good-natured and sympathizing. Moreover, she was somewhat hardly dealt with; but long before her death, which happened in 1859, she appears to have outlived all the troubles and heart-burnings of her youth, and to have been surrounded with all that should accompany old age. We thus take leave of her, and invite the reader who is desirous of learning more of her history to study Mr. Fitzpatrick's indefatigable volume. If it be but a poor biography, they will find abundance of amusing details relative to the Irish stage of seventy years ago, and much gossip, literary and theatrical. Should it reach a second edition, we recommend another revise.

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND OTHER NOVELS.*

IT is with much satisfaction that we hail the advent of Mr. Westland Marston, the popular dramatist, in the character of a novelist. "A Lady in her Own Right" is, we believe, his first production of the kind; his efforts having been hitherto chiefly confined to poetical and dramatic compositions. Naturally, the author's reputation in the two above-mentioned branches of literature has excited considerable interest and curiosity respecting his present undertaking, an interest which we confess to have shared in no ordinary degree. The work is precisely the style of novel we should have anticipated from Mr. Marston's peculiar turn of mind. The story is a perfect masterpiece of chaste and delicate conception, couched in spirited and eloquent language, abounding in poetical fancies, high-toned aphorisms, and elegantly-turned figures of speech. Seldom have we met with anything more beautiful, perfect, or fascinating than the heroine of this work, Caroline of Rainford. The reader at once perceives that the author has here not only presented him with a new phase of character, but that he has imposed upon himself a difficult and, at first sight, an almost impracticable task, ultimately to succeed in which requires on the part of the writer the most delicate and artistic finish in the portrayal of human feelings and emotions, the keenest and most unerring insight into the deep, mysterious springs which regulate the actions of the heart and brain, and an intimate acquaintance with the morbid sensibilities and mindless conventionalities of society in general. Mr. Marston has proved himself fully equal to the occasion; indeed, his genius never appears more brilliant than when lightly stripping off the outside covering which shrouds the deeper workings of our inner nature, and exposing the whole complicated machinery in its nakedness and truth.

In his heroine, Caroline, lady of Rainford, Mr. Marston has had ample opportunity for the display of his extraordinary powers of diving into the heart and root of character. Intellectually and personally endowed with all the fairest gifts of nature, and possessing, moreover, many stirring qualities of heart, this "lady in her own right" mars her own happiness, and lays herself and conduct open to gross misapprehensions and misconstructions, by an over-refined fastidiousness of taste. She has formed an ideal standard of moral excellence; in her mind this latter must be accompanied by a fair and noble exterior; the outside proportions must artistically correspond with the internal graces, or she fails either to recognise or appreciate their existence; she does not know the intrinsic value of a "rough diamond." She has conjured up a world of imaginary heroes, where the manners are as faultless as the heart is great and noble; and she has not yet learnt to draw the distinction between the life of romance and the life of reality. In her opinion a breach of etiquette is the greatest of social crimes, and no man who neglects the petty formalities of conventional life, however praiseworthy may be his conduct in more important concerns, will be dignified as a hero in the eyes of the lady of Rainford. And yet is Caroline not only pure and noble in herself but an enthusiastic admirer of deeds of heroism, courage, and self-sacrifice in others. This character is beautifully delineated by the author, who of course leads his heroine through the ordeal of bitter experience, till at last she perceives her error, and makes a final recantation of her falsely conceived doctrines. Our readers, however, must not run away with the notion that Caroline of Rainford is the only important personage in the novel; her mother, the Dowager Countess of Rainford, Beauchamp Faulkner and Ralph Arundel, not only occupying prominent positions, but being all subtly conceived and elaborately worked out by the author. The Dowager, a weak, ambitious woman, morbidly sensitive to the world's opinion, to which feeling she would have sacrificed the happiness of her daughter, had not circumstances and some gleamings of a better nature at length restrained her. Beauchamp Faulkner, the polished, subtle, refined man of the world, whose universal distrust of the whole human species and irreverent disbelief in the nobler and diviner attributes of man, becomes the source of his own bitterest disappointment, and ultimate destruction.

* *A Lady in her Own Right*. A Novel. By WESTLAND MARSTON. Macmillan & Co.

Mainstone's Housekeeper. By ELIZA METEYARD ("Silverpen"). Three vols. Hurst & Blackett.

Artist and Craftsman. Reprinted from the Dublin University Magazine. Macmillan & Co.

mate destruction. And lastly, Ralph Arundel, whose downright honesty of purpose, scorning to couch itself in honied phrases, shoots straight ahead in the required direction, neither turning to the right nor to the left, regardless of the startled nerves of more refined but less genuine spirits, which prove unequal to the shock of his vehement but virtuous protestations. The story of the sufferings and death of little May Dawson, a sometime sojourner in the valley of humiliation, and whose infinite yearnings after the true spirit of Christianity is simply and naturally told, forms a touching and interesting episode to the book.

"Mainstone's Housekeeper," by Eliza Meteyard, would have been a most interesting and fascinating novel, had the authoress only compressed it into about one-half the space which it at present occupies. A few omissions in the overcrowded *dramatis personæ* would also have relieved the stage of much unnecessary confusion, and greatly assisted the reader in distinguishing and individualizing the more important characters. At present, there is such a needless array of personages whose actions have nothing to do with the progress of the story, and the story itself is so lost and entangled amidst the tortuous windings of desultory and extraneous matter, that the general effect is considerably lessened. That Miss Meteyard should have allowed herself to fall into these errors is the more to be regretted, since her present production possesses much that is in the highest degree praiseworthy and meritorious. The character of her heroine, Charlotte Waldo, with her large Christian heart, abounding in love for her fellow-creatures; her simple, unaffected energy of purpose, not to be quelled by any untoward accident of time or circumstance; her watchfulness over the welfare of all around her, and chiefly her love and reverence for her old master, and the personal sacrifice she makes in order to secure his happiness, is all truthfully and touchingly delineated. The old master himself, with his strange idiosyncrasy, his conscientious integrity, his nervous imbecility, and blind idolatry of his "little Tullia," is also an admirably drawn specimen of eccentric human nature. The language (with the exception here and there of a little tautology, which the authoress will do well to guard against in future) is not only graceful and fluent, but occasionally full of deep pathos and poetic feeling. Notwithstanding the faults above mentioned, we can heartily recommend this novel to the perusal of the public.

The author of "Artist and Craftsman" has evidently undertaken the present work with a view to the promulgation of his individual opinions and prejudices against the "dramatic art" in all its branches. He has taken a somewhat one-sided view of the subject upon which he expatiates, and tramples underfoot with amazing celerity all the hard-won laurels placed upon the brow of the successful artist. He utterly ignores the divine inspiration which dwells in the soul of every true disciple of art, and urges him or her irresistibly onwards in the career to which they were born; he thoroughly repudiates the theory that all "special gifts" are more or less emanations from the divine spirit, and designed to serve some "special purpose." He resolutely refuses to acknowledge that genius in virtue of which an individual man or woman can exalt themselves above the trivialities which surround their everyday life, and enter as though in a mesmeric trance into the spirit of the grandest passions and emotions. The author comprises this, in conjunction with many other noble attributes, in his category of the "frivolities" of art. In order to bring forward his theory of the utter worthlessness of theatrical exhibitions, he makes his heroine a singer (a young lady, by the bye, full of noble and generous impulses, notwithstanding her profession), whom he describes as having "raised all manner of dust-clouds before her moral eyesight," by such arguments as "the loftiness of æsthetic culture, and the mere ideality of the creations of genius," and he knows not "what other transcendental trash besides." Verily our novelist is somewhat uncharitable towards his brethren of the "Thespian art." The idea of the utility of the stage as a moral and educational vehicle does not seem to have entered into his limited range of vision; he simply cannot recognise anything real and substantial beneath what he considers so flimsy and transparent a covering. It is not our intention, however, to quarrel with the author for his opinions, based, as we feel them to be, upon false premises, and are quite willing to extend to him the meed of praise to which his present work entitles him. His story is interesting, though somewhat tedious and exaggerated; his language exhibits great breadth of style, and much occasional pathos; and his characters are generally well conceived and consistently developed. It is, in fact, despite the author's dissertations on a subject with which he is little acquainted, a work of considerable merit, and will doubtless claim a fair share of public attention.

NEW POEMS.*

WE commence our notices of new poems with some remarks on an old poet, whose works have been lately reprinted. We refer to William Dunbar, the Scottish poet, whose name is better known than his productions. Scarcely a vestige of them, we are

* *The Life and Poems of William Dunbar*. By JAMES PATTERSON. W. P. Nimmo.

Poems containing the City of the Dead. By JOHN COLLETT. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. Longmans.

Effect of all Moods; a Collection of Poems, original and translated. By SHORT ENFIELD. Ward and Lock.

Some of my Contributions in Rhyme to Periodicals in Bygone Days. By a Septuagenarian. W. Blackwood and Sons.

Old Fashioned Wit and Humour in Verse. By WILLIAM JACKSON. James Blackwood.

told, is to be found throughout broad Scotland, unless in the libraries of the wealthy. Burns appears even to have been ignorant of them. In order to render them more intelligible, the publishers have in part modernised the spelling, but not substituted words. The idiom of the original, therefore, has been preserved, while obsolete words have been explained. The readers of Dunbar's poems have also to be forewarned that pronunciation in his time was not fixed, and that, for the sake of rhythm or measure, it was frequently capricious.

Dunbar was poet laureate of the court of James the Fourth. We are indebted for the collection of all the poems known to have been written by him to Mr. David Laing, of the Signet Library, who in 1834 accomplished the task.

Our present publishers have, however, not reprinted the whole of the collection, having omitted the indelicate pieces. Not that Dunbar was an immoral poet, but the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were not so particular as the nineteenth. Of his biography next to nothing is known. It is supposed he was born in Lothian, about or before 1460. He was probably of doubtful parentage and dwarfish stature. He studied at St. Andrew's, and took the degree of Master of Arts in 1479. He is supposed at one period to have adopted a friar's garb, and was afterwards employed by the king, though the time is not known. He is supposed to have been in the embassy to France, which sailed, under the Earl of Bothwell, from Berwick in 1491. In fact, he was abroad many times on the "kingis errandis," and visited many countries; among them "France, England, Ireland, Almanie, Italie, and Spaine." Once he seems to have been cast away on the northern coasts.

His poems divide themselves into two different periods,—that before, and that after his retention at Court. He was not recognised as a familiar attendant in the royal household until 1500. He had studied Chaucer with evident devotion, and describes him as "rose of rhetoris all." "In playfulness," says his biographer, "and flexibility of genius, the scholar is admitted, by good judges, to have surpassed his master. In pathos he alone is deficient. Reason and humour were the chief supports on which he leaned." His death appears to have occurred about the year 1520, when he had attained at least sixty years of age.

The selection of poems in the edition before us is accompanied with a running commentary, which blends the life and works of the poet together. All we know of the former is, in fact, gathered from the latter.

Dunbar was a beautiful allegorist, and one of his earliest works was "The Golden Targe," composed confessedly in imitation of Chaucer, Gower, and Lydgate. It was evidently written when fresh from the reading of those authors, and is tinged with the morality and imagery of the "Romaunt of the Rose," and the "Floure and Leafe." Dunbar, nevertheless, has numerous phrases entirely Scottish. A very fine poem exists, also, called "The Disputation between the Merle and Nightingale," in which these exquisite singing birds discourse of the love of God. Take the last verse as an example:

"Then flew thir birdis oure the bour's sheen,
Singing of Love among the leavis small;
Whose ythand* plead yet made my thochtis green,
Both sleeping, wauking, in rest, and in travail:
Me to recomfort most it doth avail
Again for love, when love I can find none,
To think how sang this merle and nightingale,
All love is lost but upon God alone."

Dunbar's poems have frequently a philosophical cast;—but, indeed, his moods are various—and the present volume may be commended to poetic readers of all tastes; each will find something in it to suit him.

Mr. John Collett's poems, we see, have arrived at the second edition. They will repay a meditative perusal.

A young poet, who names himself "Short Enfield," presents his various "moods" in their "effects" to the lenient reader. There is some promise in his verses; but he has yet much to learn.

The "Septuagenarian" has reproduced, in one pleasing volume, many of the free and easy verses which long ago delighted a wide circle of readers in "Fraser," "Blackwood," Ackermann's "Forget-me-not," and "Bentley's Miscellany." There is many an old book-worm who will be glad to meet with these again in a collected form, and we wish success to the republication.

Mr. William Jackson prefaces a small volume of light and easy satirical verses "with a prefatory letter of approbation and eulogy from the late eminent poet, the Rev. George Crabbe." His testimonial is well merited; but the subjects of these lampoons are for the most part out of date, and the mere republication of the latter cannot revive the interest of the former. A few of them, however, have a certain value as political curiosities.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.†

The Thames Angler is an instructive little work, illustrated, which contains every item of information concerning the subject on which it very pleasantly treats. About the river, and its piscatorial inhabitants, and the rods, lines, hooks, &c., by which they may be angled for and caught, we assure those who are fond of the sport that they will, in the present work, find all that is necessary for the

* Diligent.

† *The Thames Angler*. By ARTHUR SMITH. London: Chapman and Hall.

Rational Medicine; its Position and Prospects. By S. H. WARD, M.D. London: John Churchill.

purposes of successful angling in the Thames, and the directions for this purpose may also be obtained at a trifling cost.

The position and prospects of a Rational System of Medicine are very ably set forth in the oration before us by Dr. Ward, and we wish it an extensive circulation.

We have received a copy of the second edition of a pamphlet entitled "Direct and Indirect Taxation contrasted; or, the immeasurably preferable Policy of an Income Tax to Customs and Excise Duties eliminated. By Laurence Heyworth." It is published by J. R. Williams and Co., Liverpool.

"Tales from Blackwood." The republication of this series of interesting tales will, we are sure, be welcome to the generality of readers. Each tale is complete, amusing, and instructive, and just long enough to form pleasant reading for an hour. The present volume contains "Rosaura, a tale of Madrid;" "Adventures in the North-west Territory;" "Harry Bolton's Caracy;" "The Florida Pirate;" "The Pandour and his Princess;" and "The Beauty Draught."

"Lottie's Half-Sovereign" a very pretty and entertaining story, by Mrs. Russell Gray, is published by Groombridge and Sons in their series of "Magnet Stories for Summer Days and Winter Nights."

SERIALS.

We have received the "Journal of the Statistical Society of London" for the present month. We need not dwell upon the great value for public purposes of this Journal. To all men the undoubted importance of its statistics is self-evident, and, we trust that its quarterly reports will continue to be widely diffused, as the facts to which they relate form the basis upon which depends the right and accurate knowledge of governing and directing all public plans and pursuits. We observe, with some gratification, that to the value of its pages ourselves have somewhat contributed, by our own efforts to place correct information before the public. In the present number of this Journal, its second paper, on the "Condition of the Poorer Classes at Rome, 1860," is extracted from the foreign correspondence of the *Leader and Saturday Analyst*, of 14th April—a "newspaper," it is said, "every way entitled to be placed in the first rank of our periodical literature." The Journal contains a "Review of the Statistics of Spain, to 1857." "Vital Statistics of Prussia, 1816 to 1849," "Progress of Traffic, &c., on German Railways," "Local Taxation of England and Wales," "Registrar General's Report, March, 1860," "Imports, Exports, Shipping, Bullion," &c.

We have received *Kingston's Magazine for Boys*, to the great suitability of which for the readers to whom it is addressed we bear our willing testimony.

Messrs. Longman and Co. have issued the Sixth Part of the celebrated *Memoirs, Journal, and Correspondence of Thomas Moore*, edited by Lord John Russell. It embraces three of the most interesting years in the life of Moore up to 1828, when the poet was, one may say, at the mature and philosophic age of forty-nine. The present part contains a portrait of James Corry.

The present part of *Routledge's Illustrated Natural History* is exceedingly interesting, and continues to give, with increasing clearness and vigour, that prominence and value to the subject of Natural History which it deserves. The illustrations are truly excellent.

We have received Part V. of *Cassell's Popular Illustrated History of England*, and Part XV. of the same publisher's *Popular Natural History*.

Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper and Family Bible have also been received, and deserve the warmest commendation and public support, the latter especially, as a work remarkable alike in point of cheapness and excellence of printing and designing.

The Ladies' Treasury for June is remarkably rich and attractive in illustrations, and moreover contains much interesting reading. This number has also an extra sheet of Fashions.

The "Art Journal" for June contains, as usual, three admirable engravings. The first is Van Dyck's "Lady Digby," from the picture in the Royal Collection; Turner's "Dido Building Carthage," from the picture in the National Gallery; and "The Penny Wedding," by Wilkie, from the Royal Collection. Mr. and Mrs. Hall's "Companion's Guide" in South Wales is continued.

The present part of Blackie and Sons' "Comprehensive History of England" ranges from 1794 to 1802. The value of this History is further enhanced by numerous interesting portraits and sketches.

Recreative Science contains a well-written paper on "The Heavenly Symbol of Human Knowledge," "Sponge-hunting in Holy Island and Burwah Bays;" "Notes on a few River Fishes;" and "The Life of a Cloud;" all nicely illustrated.

Part 17 of "The English Cyclopædia of Arts and Sciences" in the close and clear print of its valuable pages, extends from the letter J to L—supplying under the latter considerable information about literature and libraries.

Blackie and Sons' "Comprehensive History of India, with Maps and Illustrations," includes in the present number the important period from 1772 to 1781.

The *Eclectic* for June, contains, among other able and important articles, the following: "Thoughts on the Revision of the Authorised Version;" "Life and Health Assurance;" "By the River Side;" and several good Sonnets, "A Chaplet for the Hero."

The Welcome Guest, always entertaining, has, for the present month, the following: "Time Bargains," on the Stock Exchange; "An Artist's Story," illustrated; "Madame Prudence;" "Seeing

after Ghosts;" "The Belt and the Prize Ring;" and "Oddities of Great Men."

We notice that *Once a Week* still continues its good stories and exceedingly clever sketches.

The Family Economist, an illustrated weekly penny magazine, is full of good things for this month, and deserves to be popular.

Le Follet keeps up its reputation as the leader in the fashionable world.

The Ironmongers and Metal Trades' Advertiser: a Monthly Trade Circular, is a useful and unique journal, which is not only a good medium for advertising among the large and important trades of which it appears to be, to a certain extent, the organ and representative, but aims also, in its enlarged form, at providing those into whose hands it may fall with literature and politics. As a journal for reference as to things invented and patented, it seems to have a special province. In the leading article, the subject of "Trade Marks and Useless Legislation" is wisely and forcibly discussed.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

SPECIAL.

Como, 3rd June, 1860.

PAPAL TRIALS AFTER THE AMNESTY.

SOME weeks ago, in giving an account of the mode of procedure in criminal trials at Rome, I concluded my statement by remarking that, though I had no reason to suspect that in the particular case I commented on the sentence was not substantially just, yet that the manner in which the law was administered was such as to leave room for the grossest injustice, when political bias or theological "animus" came into play.

Since writing the above words, I have come across the official records of certain political trials, which occurred shortly after the Papal power was restored by French bayonets. One of these trials possesses a peculiar momentary interest, from the fact that GARIBALDI is one of the persons implicated in the charge, and that the gallant general, if captured on Roman territory, would be liable to the judgment passed on him in default. It is, however, rather with a view to show how the Papal system of justice works in political matters, that I propose to narrate the story as I have learnt it. The words between commas are verbal translations from the sentence.

On the 4th of April, 1851, the first court of the supreme tribunal of the "Sacra Consulta" assembled at the Monte Citorio Palace in Rome to try certain persons accused of the murder of a priest during the days of the Roman republic. The court, as usual, was composed of six ecclesiastics of high clerical rank, and the only important difference I observe in the mode of procedure from that of the other trials for murder I have already described, is that the preliminary trial, before lay judges, seems to have been omitted, probably because the alleged crime had been perpetrated on the person of a priest. As in the former cases, the only official report of the trial is given in the sentence of the court, published after the execution of the chief prisoner. From that sentence I have endeavoured first of all to extract the modicum of facts which seem to have been admitted without dispute.

During the death-struggle of the Roman republic, when the Neapolitan troops had entered the Papal territory on their fruitless crusade, and when Rome, surrounded by enemies, was fighting against hopeless odds, the country round Velletri was occupied by GARIBALDI's soldiery. Near Velletri there is a little town called Giulianello, and a certain DON DOMENICO SANTUNI was the head priest of the place. Whether justly or unjustly, this priest and two inhabitants of the town, whose names were LATINI and DE ANGELIS, were suspected of plotting against the republic; were arrested by order of one of GARIBALDI's officers, and tried by martial law; the priest was sentenced to death, and shot at once; the other two were released. Subsequently, orders were issued for their re-capture. One of them, LATINI, had made his escape meanwhile; the other, less fortunate, was arrested again, and executed. How far these persons were really guilty of the crime for which they suffered, I have no means of knowing. A Government, driven to bay, fighting for dear life against foes abroad and traitors within, is obliged to deal out very rough and summary justice, and can hardly be expected to waste much time in deliberation. When the Papal authorities were reinstalled, the Pope, on the requisition of the French, declared a general amnesty for all political offences. The promise, however, of an amnesty, like many other Papal promises, was made with a mental reservation. The execution of SANTUNI and DE ANGELIS was declared not to have been a political offence, but a matter of private vengeance, and the "indignation of the public was so strong," that justice was called for imperatively. Within a few weeks of the Papal restoration, seven inhabitants of Giulianello were arrested on a charge of being implicated in the murders of SANTUNI and DE ANGELIS. The names of the prisoners were:—ROMOLO SALVATORI, VINCENZO FENILI, LUIGI GRASSI, FRANCESCO FANELLA, DOMENICO FEDERICI, ANGELO GABRIELLI, TERESA FENILI. Besides these, GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI, self-styled general, DE PASQUALIS, self-styled colonel, DAVID, self-styled military auditor, and several soldiers, names unknown, were summoned to appear and answer to the charge, or else allow judgment to go by default. The trial, as usual, did not take place till nearly two years after the incarceration of the prisoners.

It is curious, to say the least, that all the prisoners appear to have been leading members of the liberal party at Giulianello.

SALVATORI was elected Mayor of the town during the republic,—the next four all held the office of "Anziani," an office which corresponds somewhat to that of alderman in old civic days. The chief witnesses for the prosecution, on the other hand, were all connected with the priests. Bearing these facts in mind, let us see the story that the prosecution brought forward, and the evidence on which that story rested.

ROMULO SALVATORI, we are told then, had long borne ill-will to the priest SANTUNI, on account of an old quarrel about some woods belonging to the Church, of which SALVATORI had possessed himself wrongfully, and for which he had been forced to pay, in consequence of SANTUNI's representations. He had a grudge, too, against DE ANGELIS about a fine of 10s., which he conceived ought to have been inflicted on DE ANGELIS, but which the latter had, somehow or other, escaped paying. He also entertained a personal animosity against a certain PIETRO LATINI, as a partisan of the priests in general, and DON SANTUNI in particular. For these very adequate reasons, he resolved to abuse his powers as Mayor, to bring about the deliberate murder of these three persons. In May, 1849, we learn that "the Republican hordes commanded by the adventurer GARIBALDI, after the battle with the Royal Neapolitan troops in Velletri, had occupied a precarious position in the neighbouring towns, and a good number of these troops were stationed in Valmontone, under the command of the so-called Colonel DE PASQUALIS. The time was now come for SALVATORI's vengeance. He drew up an accusation against SANTUNI, DE ANGELIS and LATINI, saying that they were intriguing against the republic, stirring up the peasantry of Giulianello, and offering rewards for the head of any soldier of GARIBALDI. To give a colour of probability to this report, he induced the above-named Anziani to sign it, and then sent it to Colonel DE PASQUALIS on the 27th of May. "Such accusations," I am told, "sent to the commanders of these freebooters, were sufficient to ruin every honest citizen." But in order "to accomplish his impious design," SALVATORI sent VINCENZO FENILI with a private letter to DE PASQUALIS, couched in these words, on which much stress was laid: "The bearer of this is the guide I agreed to send; the delay arose from the badness of the weather. I shall have another guide waiting to inform me of the arrival of your soldiers, that I may meet them first, and give them the necessary instructions—don't spare a few men extra, and we may hope that all will be well."

The following night a detachment of sixteen soldiers arrived at Giulianello. They were met by SALVATORI, who learnt the spot where the priest was to be found, by a casual inquiry from a certain ANGELO GABRIELLI, one of the prisoners before the court. The three accused persons were then arrested, and brought to SALVATORI's house. With the aid of GRASSI and VINCENZO FENILI, and, as some persons alleged, with that of TERESA FENILI, his sister, a search was made through SANTUNI's papers, but the search "produced no discovery favourable to the base design."

For a few hours the prisoners were detained at SALVATORI's house, during which period he was alleged by LATINI to have used insolent language towards them. They were then conveyed to Valmontone, and brought before DE PASQUALIS, who informed them they would be executed the next morning. This "extraordinary" decree was not, "for some unknown reason," carried into effect, and the prisoners were next day removed to the little town of Anagni. After two days more, an officer of GARIBALDI, called DAVID, and "pretending to be" a military auditor, came and interrogated them, and concluded with the intelligence that they would be shot in a few minutes. SANTUNI, the priest, fell on his knees, and begged for mercy, but was told in reply that "priests might pardon, but GARIBALDI never." Shortly afterwards the prisoners were taken out to the cemetery of the town, and there the priest was shot, in the presence of LATINI and DE ANGELIS, who were then informed that GARIBALDI had pardoned their offence, and that they were at liberty.

When SALVATORI learnt that his vengeance had only been partially accomplished, he is alleged to have gone at once to DE PASQUALIS, and induced him to issue fresh instructions for the re-capture of the two pardoned offenders. DE ANGELIS was arrested again the following day, and executed at once—LATINI, happily for himself, had escaped into the mountains, and it was on his evidence that the prosecution principally relied. When the wife of DE ANGELIS learnt that her husband was again arrested, she hastened to SALVATORI, and at last obtained from him a letter to DE PASQUALIS, interceding on behalf of DE ANGELIS. SALVATORI, however, delayed purposely, so we are told, granting this letter, till he knew it was too late, and in consequence, when the wife arrived at Valmontone, the execution had already taken place.

This, in short language, is the Papal version of the story. It is of course impossible to dispute the individual statements. All that can be done is to point out certain inherent improbabilities in the statement. The execution of SANTUNI and DE ANGELIS was very likely an unjust, probably an illegal act, but the real and only question before the court was not as to the abstract merits of the case, but as to whether the execution was a political matter or a private crime.

Now, in the first place, the evidence of SALVATORI having had any personal ill-will to his victims is vague in the extreme. DE ANGELIS is asserted once to have threatened to shoot SALVATORI, but this is hardly sufficient proof that therefore SALVATORI was resolved to murder DE ANGELIS. Against LATINI no ill-will is even stated to have existed on SALVATORI's part. Secondly,

throughout the trial it is assumed as a self-obvious fact, that SANTUNI, DE ANGELIS, and LATINI were not only not guilty of any intrigues against the republic, but were not even open to any reasonable suspicion of such an offence. If this was so, I am struck with an obvious dilemma: either the Anziani, who signed the Mayor's report, believed the charge or not. If they did believe it, there was obviously some *prima facie* evidence of its truth, and then the case comes at once under the category of political offences; if they did not, what conceivable motive induced four respectable men to sign a charge against three of their fellow-citizens, against whom they are not even asserted to have borne any private grudge? Thirdly, the facts seem to show, that, however hasty the process necessarily was, the prisoners were tried by military law, and executed accordingly. This is denied all along in the judicial statement, but yet, with a glaring inconsistency, we are informed, that though the whole matter was a private intrigue of SALVATORI's, yet one witness, name not given, represents that somebody told him that GARIBALDI only consented to SANTUNI's execution in consequence of SALVATORI's urgent representations; and from the whole context, it appears that the case was looked into, and the final orders given by GARIBALDI and DE PASQUALIS, who could have had no private interest one way or the other.

Lastly, we are told that on the 30th of May, a printed notice was published, stating that SANTUNI had been shot, in virtue of a judgment by a military commission, as guilty of agitating for the overthrow of the republic, but that DE ANGELIS and LATINI had been pardoned, because they had been deceived and seduced, and were the only supports of large families." This statement, however, is dismissed at once, as unworthy of notice, and as contradicted by the evidence of LATINI.

It is indeed possible that all these seeming inconsistencies and improbabilities may have been accounted for by the evidence on the trial. They are not accounted for by the official sentence, which is the only information afforded to the public. The court then sums up, with the conclusion that "Not the slightest doubt can be entertained, that the wilful calumnies and instigations of the prisoner SALVATORI were the sole and the too efficacious causes of the result he had deliberately proposed to himself (namely, the murder of SANTUNI and DE ANGELIS); and, therefore, unanimously sentences SALVATORI to public execution at the city of Anagni. VINCENZO FENILI and LUIGI GRASSI are condemned to twenty years' labour at the galleys. There not being sufficient evidence to convict FANELLA, FEDERICI, and TERESA FENILI, they are to be (not acquitted but) kept in prison for six months more, and GABRIELLI, whose only offence was that he told SALVATORI where the priest SANTUNI was to be found, is to be released provisionally; while GARIBALDI and DE PASQUALIS are to be proceeded against in default.

SALVATORI was executed on the 10th of September, 1851. FENILI and GRASSI are probably still labouring at the galleys of Civita Vecchia, and will have leisure to appreciate a papal amnesty.

HANOVER, June 5th, 1860.

THE inspiring success of the Italian constitutional party cannot fail to exercise an influence upon the liberals of Germany, whose fears of a French invasion were rendering them oblivious to the oppressive yoke of their domestic tyrants. The National Association, which has had to struggle against the indifference of the people to their individual liberty, and against the open persecution and secret machinations of the princes, is again in the field, though not very vigorous at this moment. It is a settled belief among the politicians of this country, that war with France is inevitable, and that all questions of domestic policy ought to be deferred. The organs of the Government turn the fear of invasion to good account, preaching passive obedience, and patient endurance of excessive taxation for the maintenance of the ever-enormous standing armies. Although this language may be justified by the attitude of France, it is difficult to understand how the union of Germany is to be effected by strengthening the hands of the princes. The present aims of the National Association and liberals generally are not quite clear to me when I find their acknowledged leader, M. VON BENNIGSEN, expressing himself thus in the Hanoverian Chamber. On the motion for an extraordinary credit to maintain the *Kriegsbereitschaft* (partial war-footing) of the army, which was ultimately agreed to, M. VON BENNIGSEN said: It was, indeed, to be regretted that the country should be scourged with such heavy demands for mere military purposes, nevertheless it was not to be avoided; and considering the political situation of Europe, every power of Germany ought to be better prepared for war than it is. Heavier demands, continued VON BENNIGSEN, will have to be made shortly that cannot be met by loans—the taxes must in every country be greatly increased to cover the disbursements for these excessive armaments; and these armaments, oppressive taxation, and never-ending alarms must at length exhaust the patience of the nations, and drive them into war, to seek relief from their burthens and fears. We must now go on with our armaments at any cost, till the tribes of Germany, crushed by taxes and the utter ruin of trade shall unite for war. In the middle and lesser States, internal dissensions have at last led to a complete disgust of home politics; the personal animosity to which those dissensions have given rise has driven many honourable and influential men into retirement. Besides this, a most fatal and effeminate love of peace or dread of war has seized upon the middle and trading classes, which has enabled the French Emperor to dupe even the leaders of the liberal party in England. This must have an end, and the nations must unite

against the machinations and encroachments of France and Russia. It is to be hoped that the middle and lesser States will give up the system which prevents the union of all the forces of Germany in one compact mass, while at the same time it is destroying the resources of the countries in detail. The enormous demands which must unavoidably be made soon upon the financial resources of Germany, will oblige the princes to break with that system of absurdities which has prevailed during the unfortunate period of reaction, and to come to terms with their subjects; the political parties, on the other hand, will perceive that their internal dissensions must be postponed, to enable Germany to meet with united strength the dangers with which she is menaced. The coalition of Prussia, Austria, the rest of Germany, and England, is the only means of withstanding the threatened aggression." M. VON BENNIGSEN may be regarded as the mouthpiece of the great liberal party of this country. It would seem as if they had given up all hopes of obtaining the union by peaceful agitation, and now look forward to a military dictatorship.

On the 27th May the King of Hanover's birthday was celebrated with great ceremony by the court party. A great many promotions took place, and a number of decorations were conferred, the enumeration of which fills six columns of the *Gazette*.

The new Prussian *Gazette* lately announced that the PRINCE REGENT of Prussia had informed, or caused to be informed, the President of the Chamber of Deputies in the presence of the President of the Council and the President of the Upper Chamber, that in the deliberations of the Second Chamber the position of the Sovereign of Prussia as Supreme Chief of the Army had not seemed to be duly appreciated. His Royal Highness felt it necessary to invite the President of the Chamber to discountenance, in future debates, all remarks tending to disseminate false ideas in the country upon a question of such vast importance. This statement, which at first was doubted, has since been confirmed by a semi-official article in the *Gazette*, wherein the Chambers are taught the distinction they have to observe between the rights granted to them by the Constitution and the prerogatives which the same Constitution has reserved to the Sovereign as Commander-in-Chief of the army. The Chambers are reminded that the Constitution only permits them the privilege of voting the supplies. — It is the first time they have had occasion to deliberate upon a law concerning the organization of the army, and it is to be regretted that the debates were not confined within the limits of their privileges as settled by the Constitution. By this it appears clearer than ever that the PRINCE REGENT, in spite of his fine words and liberal ministry, is resolved to have only a nominally constitutional Government. The representatives are now denied the right of examining the projects for the re-organization of the army—projects which, if executed, will extract money from their pockets and carry off their sons. The *Kreutz-Zeitung*, or Tory party, is of course highly gratified at this dignified step of the Regent's, and begin to look upon him as their own. About a year and a half ago, I wrote that it was the cue of the heir to the Crown to play the liberal while the Sovereign himself played the despot. The King of PRUSSIA lives longer than was expected when the Prince took the helm of Government, and the mask is becoming too wearisome. I am only surprised it has not been thrown aside before. It is somewhat singular that the ex-minister, MANTEUFFEL, should think the present moment opportune to break his long silence with a justificatory address to his constituents. MANTEUFFEL has never since his retirement from the Ministry opened his lips, in or out of Parliament, to the numerous and bitter attacks which from time to time have been made upon him. The wind seems now inclined to change, and behold M. MANTEUFFEL ready to lay himself at the feet of the Regent! The conclusion of his address will serve as a clue to the whole of it:—"It has delighted me," says the ex-minister, "to observe how widely the conviction is extending that it is the duty of Prussian patriots and true Conservatives to rally round not the standard of a party, but round the banner of 'Royalty by the Grace of God,' i.e., despotism, and to break once and for all with the deceitful hope of employing 'Parliamentism' for the purpose of pursuing selfish party interests. In the dissemination of these sentiments, may God still lend his blessing. May we all more and more learn to humble ourselves in his Almighty hand, that He may elevate our country in his own good time. May we not forget that He resists the haughty, but has pity on the lowly; and may we further be ever united in our prayers and in our love for our KING and master, for the PRINCE REGENT, the whole Royal family, and our dear country."

"MANTEUFFEL."

I have read this gentleman's address very carefully. I know something of his government since 1848, and come to the conclusion, which I dare say your readers will come to on reading the above extract, that he is a most wretched plagiarist upon the worst of the *Tartuffes*. The address is too long, and not sufficiently interesting for a translation. Even the *Kreuz Zeitung* condemns it.

The REGENT has been to the Rhenish provinces to attend the opening of the two lines of railway from Bingen to Sarrebruck, and from Sarrebruck to Treves. He was every where received with enthusiasm, according to the journals. At Sarrebruck, in proposing a toast, His Highness expressed himself to the effect that Prussia would never consent to surrender a foot of German territory to any foreign power. The Prefect of the Moselle department, Baron JEANNIN, and General MONGE, Commandant of Metz, were at Sarrebruck, to salute the PRINCE REGENT in the name of the EMPEROR of the FRENCH.

The Prussian *Staats Anzeiger* has declared the statement pub

lished by the *Dusseldorfer Journal* to be a falsehood. No letter or despatch of any kind has been purloined or misdirected, nor have any explanations been demanded by the French Government respecting any letter. This is a very explicit contradiction; but still it is only the word of the *Staats Anzeiger*, or the Cabinet of Berlin, against the *Dusseldorfer Journal*. It is a question of credit, and right or wrong, I, and a great many more, choose to put faith in the *Dusseldorfer*. This may or may not be very painful to the feelings of Prussia's Regent and Ministers, but we cannot think the *Dusseldorfer Journal* would, in the teeth of the press laws, venture to publish such a statement unless upon very safe authority. Up to the present we hear of no steps having been taken by the police against the journal in question, and this circumstance tends to confirm our belief in the truth of the statement.

The Provisional Session of the Austrian Council of the Empire was opened on the 31st ult. by the Archduke REGNIER. On the following day the EMPEROR gave a reception to the Council, when he read a discourse promising the "Autonomy" of each country belonging to the Crown, without renouncing the system of centralisation.

The *Hessian Gazette* has published the long-expected Constitution for the Electorate. It is dated 30th May.

We have, up to the present, accounts of no less than one hundred and fifty shipwrecks which occurred in the North Sea and Baltic during the late heavy gales.

RECORD OF THE WEEK.

HOME AND COLONIAL.

ON Monday afternoon last, a boy fell into the river, between the Westminster pier and the bridge, and was drowning, when a young man stripped off his coat, pushed into the water and rescued him, bringing him to shore amid the applause of the spectators. The gallant fellow's name was not ascertained.

The train which leaves the Euston Square Station at half-past six o'clock, called the newspaper train, met with an accident, on Monday morning, near the Harrow Station, the engine having run off the metals, dragging the carriages across the line and effectually blocking the traffic. Happily the passengers sustained no injury; but considerable inconvenience was incurred by the delay, the trains which were due in London at half-past eight, nine, and ten o'clock, not being able to proceed until eleven o'clock, when the line was cleared for the transit.

On Monday last the annual election of the master, deputy master, and wardens, took place at the Court-room of the Trinity House Corporation, Tower-hill. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort was re-elected master for the eighth time, and Rear-Admiral Gordon was chosen deputy-master.

One morning last week the officials of Cardigan Gaol had a frightful encounter with two desperate burglars, named John Stuart and Henry Williams, attempting to escape. Under the name of Jack Grant, Williams fought Tom Sayers, who in the 64th round vanquished him.

The friends and admirers of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon met at New Park-street Chapel on Monday evening last, to take leave of him for a short time, as he is going to have a tour through Switzerland, and will be absent from his congregation about two months. It is the intention of the building committee to get the new Tabernacle so far advanced towards completion as to hold a monster meeting in it on Mr. Spurgeon's return.

A Glasgow correspondent of the *Express* writes:—"The committee forwarded, on Wednesday, the handsome sum of £300, being the second remittance from Glasgow. This sum comprises remittances from Lanark, Ayr, Dundee, and other towns, also the first instalment of the 'Volunteer Shilling Subscription for Garibaldi,' per Ensign Mactear, of the Southern Corps; and £85 from the Working Men's Committee, per their treasurer, Mr. James Smith, sen., which includes £20 from Dunfermline, collected by Mr. Thomas N. Brown, and also the proceeds of the concert on Saturday evening. The committee intend remitting every Wednesday, and as several handsome subscriptions have been sent in to the treasurer, including £25 from Sir Andrew Orr, it is seen that Glasgow in this, as in the Patriotic Fund, the volunteer movement, and other good causes, has come nobly forward, and occupies a proud pre-eminence over even London itself."

The following are the results of the running at Ascot, June 7th:—Gold Cup—Rupree, Butterfly, Promised Land; seven ran. The New Stakes—Brown Duchess, Wing, Lisbon; fourteen ran. Sweepstakes, 50 sovs.—Stockade, Barrabus, Desmond. £50 Plate—Confusion, Leontes, Angus. £100 Plate—Amsterdam, Precursor, Tyrant.

The *New York Herald* says: "Some of the European Governments, as well as our own, are about to send out expeditions of observation to report upon the solar eclipse, which will occur on the 18th of July. Our Government is sending officers to Washington territory, Labrador, and the Hudson Bay territory, and another company of observers to Chile, so that we shall obtain observations of the phenomenon under the most favourable circumstances. We have a decided advantage over European countries, owing to our being in a more southern belt, and we should not wonder if the United States expeditions produce the most intelligible and instructive results."

In the parish of Coleford, an obscure place in the north of Devon, there resides the champion wrestler of England, an old man of nearly 70 years of age, named Abraham Cann. When wrestling was at its height Cann was as popular in the sporting world as Sayers and Heenan are at the present time. Many thousands of pounds were won by bets upon him; and although it is a well-

known fact that he was offered large sums of money to sell his back he never would consent to do so, and was never thrown in his life. Lately it has been discovered that the veteran champion was reduced to great poverty, and was on the verge of the Union Workhouse. Mr. Langdon, of the Bull Inn, Exeter, commenced a subscription on his behalf, and in answer to his appeal a large number of noblemen and gentlemen have liberally subscribed; among them being Lord Poltimore, Sir T. D. Acland, Sir M. Lopes, M.P., Mr. Kekewich, M.P., Mr. Divett, M.P., Mr. Gard, M.P., and Mr. Sillifant. When sufficient money has been raised it is proposed to purchase an annuity for the old man, so as to place him in comfortable circumstances for the remainder of his days.

On Friday, June 1st, the foundation-stone of the Royal Dramatic College, at Maybury, near Woking, was laid by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort. The occasion was most interesting and joyous to the distinguished party assembled to celebrate it.

Mr. D. Thomas, B.A., of Jesus College, Oxford, and Mr. Albert Venn Dicey, B.A., of Balliol College, were on June 4th elected Fellows of Trinity College. Mr. Platt, from Tunbridge School, was at the same time elected Scholar of the College. The subject appointed for the English Sacred Poem in 1861, is "St. John at Patmos."

The Emperor of the French has appointed Dr. Kruetzer Rassaerts permanent special French Consul at Manchester, being the first appointment of the kind in that city. It has been made in consequence of the Emperor's desire to carry out the new treaty in concert with the merchants there. The Consul is the author of several works on commercial subjects in France.

In consequence of the late tempestuous weather having much retarded the completion of the upper-deck fittings and rigging of the Great Eastern, her departure for New York has been postponed. The start now is not likely to take place before the 20th inst., though it will certainly not be delayed beyond the 23rd, as longer detention would again lose the high tides over the bar at New York. The delay is, perhaps, on the whole not so unfortunate as it appears, inasmuch as we believe that advantage will be taken of it prior to starting to give a brief, though most thorough, trial of the engines by a run down Channel and back to Southampton.

June 7th. The Deputation of Coal Miners has returned to town this week after paying a visit to each of the mining districts, to ascertain the feelings of employers and men respecting the eight hours' movement. The men think eight hours quite enough, the employers say it is not enough. There are in most mining districts only one set of boys to two sets of men; the one set of boys remaining below in the mines from six in the morning to seven and eight at night, attending on two sets of men, so that the labour is double to boys that it is to men.

FOREIGN.

From Turin, June 3, we learn that the enthusiasm for Garibaldi was gaining the army. In Sicily the clergy publicly preach a crusade against the Neapolitan Government.

The Government has particularly demanded the support of France, and has ordered the Council of State to prepare a constitution in conformity with French institutions. It is stated that Garibaldi shows great kindness to the Neapolitan officers whom he has taken prisoners, among whom he hopes some defections will take place.

Garibaldi was forced to grant an armistice on account of a want of ammunition. It is rumoured that the insurgents found a large sum of money in the Royal Palace.

The Neapolitan Ambassador has been summoned to Naples by telegraph. It is stated that he will be intrusted with the formation of a new ministry. Since the last victories of Garibaldi, the Papal Government has feared disturbances in Rome. Strong French patrols traverse the streets.

According to advices received at Genoa June 4th, from Naples to the 3rd inst., the King is said to have refused the conditions of the capitulation, and hostilities were to recommence at noon on Monday. The City of Palermo is barricaded, and part of the royal troops are surrounded by the insurgents.

A Neapolitan general is said to have gone over to the insurgents. The news from Messina to the 3rd inst. is, that the city was deserted. All merchandise had been embarked. The Supreme Committee of Palermo had announced, in the name of the Dictator, that a vote will be taken on the question of annexation to Sardinia.

The whole of Palermo was barricaded and fortified. Garibaldi had a great number of grenades at his disposal. Other royal troops stationed in the neighbourhood of the Custom-house had gone over to Garibaldi with arms and ammunition. Influence was also exercised by Garibaldi's agents in the other portions of the Neapolitan army. It was said that there were 2,000 sick and wounded among the royal troops.

1,000 volunteers from Cagliari had disembarked at Marsala. Orders had been given to the various bands of insurgents to concentrate for the final combat.

From Paris, June 6th, we learn that the last despatches from Sicily announce that the armistice had been indefinitely prolonged. This resolution had given rise to the supposition that the Sicilian revolution has become a matter of diplomatic negotiations.

Berlin, June 6th.—It is said that an understanding between Prussia and the middle States of Germany will be brought about by an interview, at Baden-Baden, between the Prince Regent of Prussia and several German Sovereigns.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mayerbeer's magnificent "Huguenots" was given at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE for the first time on Saturday night last, in

presence of a densely crowded audience. The cast was one of the best that could have been produced. From the first scene to the last Mdle. Titiens was transcendently fine. The execution of the music of *Queen Marguerite* by Mdle. Louisa Michal was remarkable for vigour and brilliancy. Madame Borghi Mamo was equally fine and charming. The part of *Nevers* was ably sustained by Signor Everardi; and Signor Giuglini in concert with Mdle. Titiens, sang and acted perhaps better than he ever did before. The performance was the grandest and most powerful of the season, and produced the utmost enthusiasm and applause.

At the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, the "*Huguenots*" was given on Monday night, in presence of one of the most densely crowded audiences of the season. Madame Grisi was *Valentine*, Signor Mario Raoul, Madame Miolan Carvalho the *Queen*, M. Faure *St. Bris*, Madame Nantier Didiée *Urban*, Signor Tagliafico *Nevers*, and M. Zelgar *Marcel*. The performance was admirable, and excited the greatest enthusiasm.

At the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, during the last week, the French plays have been varied and lightened by the production of a vaudeville, or farce, entitled "*La Femme aux Œufs d'Or*." The title does not altogether represent the incident of the piece, which is the extrication of a Parisian "fast man" from the evil consequences of his prodigality by the wit and ingenuity of a sparkling *grisette*. The affair is exceedingly amusing, and well worth a visit.

The popular artists, Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, took their benefit on Monday evening at the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION. On this occasion the celebrated Mr. Parry re-appeared in public life. There was a crowded audience present. The usual performance went off with the usual hilarity and pleasure. Mr. John Parry was received with the warmest expression of delight, and, after a scene touching on his popularity, he was induced to sit down to the piano and sing his famous ballad of "*Fayre Rosamonde*." His style of playing is remarkably fine and expressive, and he seems to be more humorous and dramatic than ever. The entertainment concluded with a comic rendering of "*Il Barbiere de Seviglia*," in which Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and Mr. Parry showed themselves to the highest perfection in mock singing. We have no doubt that this entertainment, if continued, would at once become one of the most popular in the metropolis.

Mr. WASHINGTON FRIEND, whose visits had been for some time expected, appeared on Monday evening, in the lower room at St. James's Hall. His great and varied entertainment was witnessed with every satisfaction by the audience, and if there were any disappointed, it must have arisen from the almost impossibility for one man to discharge, adequately, so much work as Mr. FRIEND has set himself to accomplish. However, on Monday night he proved himself not unequal to his task, as the huge and well-executed panorama, with its grand and beautiful variety of American scenery, moved before the audience. Mr. FRIEND keeps up a running fire of illustrations, sings a great number of songs pleasingly, and accompanies himself with skill on several instruments. His entertainment bids fair to be very attractive, both by the information—which is valuable—and the amusement which it affords to all.

THE FRENCH ORPHEONISTS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The members of the Orpheon Society of France, as an amateur choral association of immense numerical force and general ramification throughout France, will doubtless vindicate the attendance of the public on the 25th, 26th, and 28th of June, when under the bâton of their conductor and founder, M. EUGENE DELAPORTE, they will assemble in the great orchestra of the Crystal Palace, to the number of 3,000 voices. The Association from whom we are to receive this numerous deputation is on a much larger scale than any similar institution in this country. Its members number more than 30,000, and there is hardly a commercial or manufacturing town in France that has not some "*Société Musicale*" or "*Cercle Choral*" in union with it. These are mainly composed of the commercial classes, shopkeepers, superintendents, clerks, intelligent artisans, &c. It will be an interesting point to reflect upon, that of these visitors not one in a hundred will before the approaching visit have set foot in England. We need scarcely say, that it is the aim of the Crystal Palace Company to make the performance as successful as possible. The novelty of the idea, the reputation which the "*Orpheonists*" achieved at their great performance at the Palace of Industry, in March, 1859, and the selection of music chosen for the present occasion, will go far to ensure this. In these times of distrust of princes and potentates, it is gratifying to those who look to the peoples rather than their rulers, that Englishmen should be made aware of the visit of a body of more than 3,000 of our Gallic neighbours, and that the reception given to them, during their brief glimpse of this country, should be such as to send them back to their continental homes full of the pleasure and respect for England which should result from a visit to our island. Many points in which this may be effected will occur to the thoughtful and well-informed. Our public buildings and institutions are certainly not so accessible as those of Paris or France generally. Perhaps some means may be found for throwing these open to the Orpheonists. Perhaps it may not be unwise if the metropolitan rifle corps were to adopt some means of fraternising with them. Of the kindred musical societies we are glad to learn that the Sacred Harmonic Society and Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir intend inviting them to a public performance. Perhaps some other associations may follow the good example. These are but a few suggestions out of many. Every Englishman will be anxious that a body of intelligent Frenchmen, who, by the very circumstances of the case

will exercise considerable influence in their own spheres after their return, should receive such a cordial welcome as shall give them a favourable impression of England and its people.

At ST. JAMES' HALL, on Tuesday evening, Miss Leffler gave a concert, of a most attractive description. Mr. Distin's Ventif Horn Union performed a selection from the "*Nabuco*," with great power and precision. Madame Weiss gave most expressively Balfe's scena, "*The Ring is on my Hand*." "*The Bell-ringer*" was finely given by Mr. Santley; he was loudly applauded and encored. Miss Arabella Goddard's "*Cracovienne*" was admirably executed. Miss Leffler was enthusiastically received, and she sang with remarkable finish the "*Se m' abbandoni*" of Mercadante. Mr. Weiss gave with his usual power and feeling the "*Village Blacksmith*." Maddie. Sophie Hünler performed a fantasia on the violin, and astonished every one. Miss Rose Horsee is a very neat vocalist. Sims Reeves was in fine voice, and sang the "*Adelaida*" with all his accustomed sweetness and force. The room was crowded, and the concert one of the best musical entertainments of the week.

PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Commons on Thursday, on the order of the day for going into a Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, Major EDWARDS inquired whether any correspondence had passed between the War Office and the Treasury respecting the omission from the Army Estimates of the usual vote for the annual training of the Yeomanry Cavalry. Mr. John LOCKE called attention to the claims of the artificers of the Land Transport Corps, enlisted during the Crimean war, detailing the particulars of their case, and of their bargain with the Government, the conditions of which, they alleged, had not been fulfilled. The claims were supported by Alderman SALOMONS and Colonel NORTH. Mr. DEEDES pressed the Government to state their intentions respecting the Yeomanry force. Colonel LINDSAY called attention to the Army Promotion Warrant of 1858 in respect to the positions of certain general officers who accepted promotion on half-pay in accordance with a general order of 1826, and who were now receiving only the half-pay of their former regimental commissions; and to the medical warrant of 1859, in respect to its retrospective action upon certain efficient medical officers. Mr. CHILDERS called attention to the manner in which the Army Estimates were drawn up with respect to the colonial military expenditure, mentioning instances of what he regarded as inaccuracies and inconsistencies. Colonel JERVIS drew attention to the condition of the general and commanding officers of the Ordnance corps. Mr. CONOLLY brought before the House the subject of claims to certain rights of fishery in Ireland put forward by the officers of engineers, upon grounds which, he contended, were a violation of private rights. Sir DE LACY EVANS drew attention to the recent appointment of General the Hon. C. GREY to the colonelcy of a regiment, whose claims, tried by the tests specified by high military authorities, did not entitle him to this distinction and reward in preference to other officers who had rendered distinguished services. Mr. ADDERLEY called attention to the report of the committee on the military defences of the Colonies, inquiring whether the Government intended to act upon that report. The Committee had laid down that the Colonies of England contributed to their defence about one-tenth of the cost. Mr. A. MILLS suggested that this very difficult question was a fit one for inquiry by a select committee of that House. General UPTON asked whether it was the intention of the Government to recommend a revision of the warrant of 1858, so as to increase the rates of pension of non-commissioned officers and soldiers discharged the service in a helpless condition. Mr. W. WILLIAMS complained of the enormous amount of this year's Army Estimates, and of this country being taxed for the defence of its colonies. Mr. S. HERBERT replied upon the subjects which had been under discussion for the preceding six hours. The pressure of the military expenditure had compelled the omission of the vote for the Yeomanry. The Government, he said, had honestly adhered to their bargain with the Land Transport Corps. He explained the case of the general officers referred to by Colonel LINDSAY, and was of opinion that the Treasury had come to a wise and just decision upon it. He stated that the question raised by Mr. ADDERLEY required the most careful and deliberate consideration, and that the Government would not be justified in announcing their adoption of any particular plan. He justified the appointment of Colonel GREY, stating that his services abroad as well as at home entitled him to it. Mr. DISRAELI observed that the question put by Sir DE LACY EVANS involved a question of importance, independent of the merits of the individual, although he thought the answer of Mr. S. HERBERT had justified the appointment of General GREY. The House at length went into Committee of Supply, when Mr. S. HERBERT moved certain votes which were agreed to, the Chairman being ordered to report progress. Sir JOHN BARNARD'S Act, &c., Repeal Bill was read a third time and passed. In the House of Commons on Friday night, Lord FERMOY asked whether it was intended in consequence of the rejection of the Paper Duties Repeal Bill by the Lords, to remit some other tax equivalent to it in amount. Mr. STEUART inquired whether the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER would invite the House to repeal the war tea and sugar duties. He likewise inquired whether the loss of revenue consequent on the reduction of the duty on wine would not exceed £515,000. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that this subject was now mixed up with the question as to the rights of the two Houses of Parliament. Pending this question, he could not give any promise to remit or not remit any tax whatever.

With respect to the wine duties it was impossible to form any trustworthy judgment as to the effect of the reduction until the Wine Licenses Bill was in operation. Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied to questions put by different members. As it had been thought expedient that the Persian mission should be under the Foreign-office Sir H. Rawlinson had resigned; the relations between the SHAH and her MAJESTY were of the most friendly nature. With respect to the inquiry of Mr. FORTESCUE, he observed, there were reports in the Foreign-office from our Consuls of cruelties, and even tortures perpetrated by the police in Sicily. In reply to Mr. FITZGERALD, he stated that the condition of the Christians in Turkey were such that the EMPEROR of Russia could not remain a silent spectator; and, after consultation with the other Powers, they were of opinion that it might be proper to make inquiry as to the real state of the Christians in Turkey. The Grand Vizier, REDSCHID PASHA, had been authorised to proceed for that purpose to Roumelia, and the other Turkish provinces. Mr. WHITESIDE obtained leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the powers of leasing and improving land in Ireland. The Universities and Colleges Estates Bill was read a second time. The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to. The House then went into Committee upon the remaining Army Estimates. The various votes underwent much discussion, and were ordered to be reported. In the House of Lords (reassembling on Monday night after the Whitsuntide recess) the Bank of Ireland Bill was read a second time, and the Public Improvements Bill was read a third time and passed. The Trustees, Mortgagees, &c., Bill passed through Committee. The Report of Amendments to the Ecclesiastical Courts Jurisdiction Bill was brought up and received. The Wine Licenses Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a third time. In the House of Commons, Mr. COWPER, in reply to Mr. BOWYER and Lord HOTHAM, intimated that inquiries were in progress which, although not completed, left some hope that it will not be necessary to recast the great bell in the clock tower. On the order of the day for going into committee on the Reform Bill, Mr. HUNT rose, according to notice, to move an instruction to the Committee "that they have power to provide increased facilities for polling at elections in the United Kingdom." Objection was taken upon the point of order, first by the SPEAKER, and afterwards by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and, after a brief conversation, it was ruled that the instruction could not be put, on the ground that the Committee already possessed the power of dealing with the question to which it referred. Mr. GRIFFITH had also given notice of moving an "instruction," with regard to boroughs having a population below 7000; and Mr. BENTINCK of moving an "instruction" not to proceed further with the Bill till provision had been made for giving to the counties in England that share in the representation to which they may be shown to be entitled by population and by property; both of which were ruled by the SPEAKER to be out of order on the same ground, and the first of the two was accordingly abandoned. Mr. BENTINCK, however, insisted that his instruction was within the spirit of the rules of the House, and intimated his intention of dividing upon it. He eventually moved another "instruction," which was admitted to be in order, as follows:—"That it be an instruction to the Committee that they have power to make provision for the better prevention of bribery and corruption at elections." Lord J. RUSSELL said, if the hon. member had any specific proposition to submit to effect the object which he professed to have in view, it would be better to go into Committee, and then to propose them. Mr. WHITESIDE, in support of the motion, argued that legislation was more necessary on the subject of bribery than on any other point connected with parliamentary reform, and more especially so at the present time, inasmuch as the tendency of the Bill before the House must be to add to the existing corruption. Sir G. C. LEWIS repeated a former declaration on the part of the Government, that they intended to deal with the subject of bribery by a specific measure. Mr. WYLD proposed to add to the instruction that votes should be taken by ballot. The SPEAKER ruled that this addition would be out of order. Mr. BOUVERIE said the instruction was only intended for delay; and, even if adopted, would only make confusion worse confounded. Mr. H. BERKELEY charged the Opposition with exhibiting a hypocritical devotion to purity of election, while they were banded together as a great party to throw out the Bill by indirect means. After a few words from Mr. COLLINS, Lord J. MANNERS, who, on behalf of his party, repudiated the charge of obstructive delay, Mr. SLANEY, Mr. STEUART, Mr. GRIFFITH, and Sir M. FARQUHAR, the instruction was agreed to. Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the Speaker should leave the chair, and in doing so alluded to the rumour which existed out of doors that the Government intended to withdraw the Bill. Mr. DISRAELI said such a proposition as that of revising the constitution of England without at the same time revising the constitution of Ireland and Scotland, had never been made by a minister before, and now it was made without any urgent necessity for dealing with the subject at all, and without any conviction on the part of Lord J. RUSSELL that, even if his measure were carried, his object would be achieved. Mr. MACKINNON submitted the following amendment, viz., "That, in order to obtain a safe and effective reform, it would be inexpedient and unjust to proceed further with the proposed legislative measure for the representation of the people until the House has before it the results of the census authorised by the bill now under its consideration." Sir H. STACEY seconded the amendment. On the motion of Mr. HUNT the debate was adjourned till Thursday. A proposition on the part of the Government to fix a series of Scotch bills for a morning sitting on Tuesday

next was opposed by Mr. DISRAELI and other members, but, on a division, was carried by 102 to 89—majority 13. In the House of Lords, on Tuesday night, the Selling and Hawking on Sunday Bill was read a third time and passed. The Refreshment Houses and Wine Licenses Bill was read a second time. In the House of Commons Mr. LINDSAY moved for a select committee to inquire into the organization and management of those branches of the Admiralty, War Office, India Office, and Emigration Board, by which the business of transporting, by means of shipping, troops, convicts, emigrants, materials of war, stores, and any other similar services were now performed with a view of adopting some uniform system under one consolidated and responsible department. After a brief discussion, the motion (omitting the concluding words) was agreed to. Mr. DENMAN moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the amendment of the proceedings on trials for felony and misdemeanour, by assimilating the practice in civil and criminal cases, by allowing counsel for the prisoner to comment upon the evidence after it was given. The motion was seconded by Mr. EWART. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL did not object to the motion, which was agreed to. Captain JERVIS rose to move a resolution for abandoning the prosecutions of certain persons at Wakefield for offences against the Act 17 & 18 VICTORIA, cap. 102, when the House was counted out, at twenty minutes before eight o'clock.—In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Sir JAMES FERGUSON gave notice of his intention to move, on the order of the day for resuming the adjournment of the debate on the Reform Bill, that the Committee be postponed until the Irish and Scotch Reform Bills had been read a second time. On the order of the day for the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Commission &c., Bill, Mr. SELWYN objected to the Bill, and said his objections to the measure could be summed up in three words—centralization, compensation, and confiscation. The hon. and learned gentleman went on to show that the annual income of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was £173,560, the expenditure of the establishment was £43,580, while the sum appropriated by them for church purposes was £89,000—hardly more than twice the amount of the expenditure of the establishment. He moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. Mr. Alderman COPELAND seconded the amendment, and complained of the expense of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Mr. DEEDS, as one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, explained the difficulties which that body had to deal with, and expressed a hope that the House would remove those difficulties by legislation. Mr. HENLEY moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to. The Tramway (Scotland) Bill and the Police Towns Improvement (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill were read a second time. On the motion of Sir WILLIAM JOLLIFFE a new writ was ordered to issue for the return of a member to represent the town of Belfast in Parliament, in the room of Mr. RICHARD DAVISON, who has accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. The business on the paper having been disposed of, the House adjourned at five minutes to six o'clock.

Mr. J. EWING RITCHIE, the author of "The Nightside of London," "The London Pulpit," and many other popular works descriptive of London life, has, we hear, in the press a new work, in which, if report speaks truly, he discourses pleasantly and genially on some of the most peculiar traits and popular topics of London life and character. The work is to be called "Town Talk," and will be published during the present month by Mr. William Tinsley, of the Strand.

COLLEGE OF DENTISTS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen were admitted Members of the College of Dentists by examination, on the evenings of April 26th and May 31st:—William Robert Wood, Brighton; Henry Tattershall Knowles Kempton, Princes-street, Hanover-square; Thomas Hankins, Mornington-crescent, Hampstead-road; Chas. Jevons Fowler, Gloucester; George Joseph Williams, Ladbroke-road, Notting-hill; Thomas Collins Vidler, Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, W.; Wm. Perkins, Prospect-place, Maida-hill; Samuel Lee Rymer, North End, Croydon; Felix Weiss, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; William Pratt Porter, Finsbury-place South, Finsbury-square; Anthony Hockley, Princes-street, Hanover-square; and George Weaver, Upper Baker-street, Regent's park.

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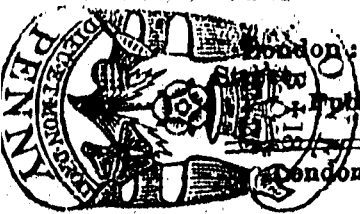
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