

Heidenck Guest Forwards, Publisher, 352 Strand

The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW, MERCANTILE JOURNAL,

AND

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

VOL. IX. No. 445.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1858.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED...SIXPENCE.
Stampd.....Sevenpence.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Tours to the Lakes of Killarney, North Wales, Cork, &c. TICKETS, available for one month, from the principal stations. Fares from Euston station, 150s. first, and 105s. second class.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Tours to the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland. TICKETS to WINDERMERE, available for 28 days, or to Ulverstone, Furness Abbey, or Conistoun. Fares from Euston station, 70s. first, and 50s. second class.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Tours in North Wales. TICKETS, available for 28 days from the principal stations. Fares from the Euston station to Rhyl or Abergele, 65s. first, and 45s. second class; to Conway, 65s. and 45s.; and to Bangor, Carnarvon, or Holyhead, 70s. and 50s.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Sea-side Trips. TICKETS to the ISLE of MAN, available for 28 days, from the principal stations. Fares from Euston station, 70s. first, and 50s. second class.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Sea-side Trips. TICKETS to the LAN-CASHIRE WATERING-PLACES: Lytham, Blackpool, Fleetwood, or Southport, available for 28 days, from the principal stations. Fares from Euston station, 60s. first, and 45s. second class.

LONDON and NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—Sea-side Trips. TICKETS to SCAR-BOROUGH, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, or Harrogate, available for 28 days, from the principal stations. Fares from Euston station to Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, or Bridlington, 51s. first, and 35s. second class; to Harrogate, 43s. first, and 32s. 6d. second class.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN and MIDLAND RAILWAYS.

TRAINS leave the Euston station DAILY for the MIDLAND, and thence to the NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICTS, at 6.15 A.M., 9.15 A.M., 11.45 A.M., 2.45 P.M., 5.15 P.M., and 8.45 P.M. Ordinary first and second class fares by all trains.—For particulars see Time Bills.

By order.

General Manager's office, Euston Station, August 16, 1858.

TO RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS.

Just printed, for Gratuitous Circulation amongst Railway Shareholders.

A PLAN for the GOVERNMENT and WORKING of a RAILWAY.—May be had by personal or written application to THOMAS WRIGLEY, Timberhurst, Bury, Lancashire; or 32, Princess-street, Manchester. Shareholders desirous of associating for this object may communicate as above.

NORWEGIAN TRUNK RAILWAY.—FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Dividend on the Preference Shares of the above Company, being Five per Cent. for the year ending 30th September, 1858, will be paid on and after Monday next, 4th October, at the office of Messrs. Ricardo, 11, Angel-court, Bank. The Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

ST. GEORGE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

118, Pall-Mall, London, S.W.

Capital 100,000*l.*, in Shares of 5*l.* each.

Chairman.—Henry Pownall, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—Henry Haines, Esq.

The Leading Features of this Office are—
Every description of Life Assurance on the most favourable terms.

The Assurance of Defective Titles, thereby restoring the property to its full value.

Endowments for Husbands, Wives, or Nominees.

Endowments for Children on attaining a certain age.

Annuities of every description granted on terms peculiarly favourable.

Notices of Assignments of Policies Registered.

Medical Referees paid by the Company.

Age of the Life Assured admitted on all Policies, on reasonable proof being given.

Stamp Duties on Life Policies paid by the Company.

Loans on Real or Personal Security, repayable by monthly or quarterly instalments, from one to five years.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses, apply to

F. H. GILBERT, Secretary.

CAPE TOWN RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 18 Vict., Session 1855.

AT THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING, held this day at the Company's Office, 261, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London,

HARRISON WATSON, Esq., in the Chair, after the advertisement calling the Meeting and the Report of the Directors had been read,

It was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by the managing Director, and carried unanimously:—

"That the report now read be received, and the recommendations therein contained with respect to the preliminary and management expenses, be adopted."

It was proposed by John Robert Thomson, Esq., seconded by Alexander Macdonald, Esq., and carried unanimously:—

"That the present Directors and Auditors be re-elected."

The Resolution of the Board of Directors, held October 27th, 1853, recommending the appropriation of 200 paid-up shares to Captain Raymond, to be issued in such manner as the Shareholders may determine, having been put by the Chairman, and seconded by H. Borradaile, Esq., the following amendment was proposed by James Thompson, Esq., seconded by M. Shield, Esq., and carried unanimously:—

"That, in the opinion of the Shareholders, the sum of £1000 is an ample remuneration to Captain Walter Raymond, as promoter of the Company, as the Shareholders consider that the success of the Company is entirely owing to the energy of the present Directors, and that this sum be paid to Captain Raymond by the Directors, at such times and in such manner as they think fit, but all legal proceeding must be withdrawn before any payment can be made."

It was proposed by Captain Nutting, seconded by J. Bryant, Esq., and carried unanimously:—

"That this Meeting congratulate the Directors on the success that has attended their exertions, and offers them, and especially the managing Director, its best thanks for the energy and perseverance by which it has been obtained."

HARRISON WATSON, Chairman.

261, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London. Sept. 30th, 1858.

CAPE TOWN RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 18 Vict., Session, 1855.

First Call of 1*l.* 18s. per share.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the Cape Town Railway and Dock Company have, by a Resolution of the Board, made a call of 1*l.* 18s. on each share of 20*l.*, and that the same must be paid to the bankers of the company—the City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London—on or before the 23rd instant.

Shareholders who shall neglect to pay the call now made, on or before the 23rd inst., will be charged interest at the rate of 6*l.* per cent. per annum, and will incur a loss of interest at the same rate for the period intervening between the 23rd instant and the date when such call may be paid.

Interest at the rate of 6*l.* per cent. per annum will accrue upon the above call from the date of payment to the company's bankers.

Payments in full, i.e. 20*l.* per share, will be permitted to be made by shareholders to the extent of one-fourth of their shares, on giving notice to the managing director on or before the 18th instant.

By order of the Board.

261, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, October 1st, 1858.

SCINDIE RAILWAY COMPANY,

INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA, AND PUNJAB RAILWAY.

At the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, held at their offices, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday, the 29th September, 1858, W. P. ANDREW, Esq., in the chair, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

1. That this Meeting receive and adopt the report of the Directors.

2. That the best thanks of this Meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Directors for the zeal and ability with which they have conducted the business of the Company.

3. That the cordial thanks of this Meeting are due to W. P. Andrew, Esq., for his courteous conduct in the chair this day.

W. P. ANDREW, Chairman.

THOS. BURNELL, Secretary.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, September 29, 1858.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.

The Great Picture by James Ward, R.A., considered by the most eminent connoisseurs as the rival of the celebrated Paul Potter Bull, and which excited great interest at the Art Treasures Exhibition, Manchester, is now on view in the New Gallery. Above 280 important ancient and modern pictures have lately been added to the collection now formed in the New Gallery within the building.

The Photographic Exhibition, adjoining the Picture Gallery, is now open, and contains several hundred first-class specimens.

Applications for space for the exhibition of sterling works to be addressed to the Secretary.

THE

LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED A.D. 1720.

FOR LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE

ASSURANCES.

Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill.

GOVERNOR—JOHN ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
SUB-GOVERNOR—JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR—BONAMY DOBREE, Jun., Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	G. R. Griffiths, Esq.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.	David C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	Edward Harnage, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	William King, Esq.
Edward Burmester, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
John Entwistle, Esq.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq.	David Powell, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.	P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
Edwin Gower, Esq.	Alex. Trotter, Esq.
Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

West End Office—No. 7, Pall Mall.

COMMITTEE.

Two Members of the Court in rotation, and
Henry Kingscote, Esq., and John Tidd Pratt, Esq.
Superintendent—Philip Scoones, Esq.
Actuary—Peter Hardy, Esq., F.R.S.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Thirty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds, or 66 per cent. of the entire profits are given to the Assured.

The fees of Medical Referees are paid by the Corporation.

Annuities are granted by the Corporation, payable Half-Yearly.

Every facility will be given for the transfer or exchange of Policies, or any other suitable arrangement will be made for the convenience of the Assured.

Prospectuses and all other information may be obtained by either a written or personal application to the Actuary or to the Superintendent of the West End Office.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Thomas B. Bateman, Esq., Manager.
Common Assurances, One Shilling and Sixpence per cent.
Hazardous and Special Assurances at very moderate rates.
JOHN LAURENCE, Secretary.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Instituted 1808.

Invested Capital exceeding 2,000,000*l.* Sterling.

This Society is one of the very few purely Mutual Insurance Offices, the whole of the profits being divided among the Policy-holders.

The rates are considerably below those usually charged. Thus at the age of 40 the sum of 32*l.* 10s. 2d., which at the ordinary premium will insure 1000*l.*, with the NORWICH UNION WILL INSURE 1005*l.* 4s., giving an immediate bonus in addition to subsequent accumulations.

Annuities and Special Risks undertaken on the most favourable terms.

For Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses apply to the Society's offices, 6, Crescent, New Bridge-street, E.C.4., and Surrey-street, Norwich.

MONEY TO LEND.—THE LONDON CONTINENTAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Limited, money, repayable by instalments, upon personal security. 97, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

NEWSPAPER

THE PEOPLE'S PROVIDENT ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITIES, AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

Chief Office, 2, Waterloo-place, Pall-Mall, London, S.W.; With Agencies in all the Principal Towns throughout the Kingdom.

PRESIDENT.
The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P., Wilton Crescent.

TRUSTEES.
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq., M.P.
Joshua Proctor Brown Westhead, Esq., M.P.
James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S.
Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq., M.P. for Dublin University, Chairman.
John Cheetham, Esq., M.P. for South Lancashire.
James Davidson, Esq., Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.
John Field, Esq., Warford Court, and Dornden, Tunbridge Wells.
Charles Forster, Esq., M.P. for Walsall.
Richard Francis George, Esq., Bath.
Thomas G. Hayward, Esq., Minorities and Highbury.
J. Hedgins, Esq., Thayer-street, Manchester-square.
Chas. Hindley, Esq., M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne.
T. Y. McChristie, Esq., Revising Barrister for the City of London.
James Edward McConnell, Esq., Wolverton.
John Moss, Esq., Reform Club, and Derby.
Charles William Reynolds, Esq., 2, Eaton-place, Pimlico.
Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P. for North Warwickshire.
H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P. for Bradford.
Thomas Winkworth, Esq., Gresham Club, and Canonbury.
The President, Trustees, and Directors are all Shareholders in the Society.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY.—WILLIAM CLELAND.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVIDENT ASSURANCE SOCIETY transacts Guarantee business upon very favourable terms; and, if combined with a proposal for Life Insurance, still greater advantages are given to the assured.

The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk, and range from 10s. per cent. and upwards. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties, the system of accounts, and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed.

The Guarantee Policies of this Society are accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the kingdom.

Immediate Annuities, payable during the whole of life, may be purchased on the following scale:—

Annuities granted at the undermentioned ages for every 100*l.* of Purchase Money.

Ages.	50	60	70
Annuity.....	£8 5s. 7d.	£10 11s. 7d.	£15 4s. 11d.

List of Shareholders, Prospectuses, and Agency applications may be obtained on application.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of King George the First and confirmed by Special Acts of Parliament.
Chief Office, Royal Exchange, London; Branch, 29, Pall-mall.

FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected with this Corporation on advantageous terms.

Life Assurances are granted with, or without, participation in Profits; in the latter case at reduced rates of Premium.

Any sum not exceeding 15,000*l.* may be assured on the same Life.

The Reversionary Bonus on British Policies has averaged 48 per cent. upon the Premiums paid, or very nearly 2 per cent. per annum upon the sum assured.

The future divisions of Profit will take place every Five Years.

The Expenses of Management, being divided between the different branches, are spread over a larger amount of business than that transacted by any other office. The charge upon each Policy is thereby so much reduced as to account for the magnitude of the Bonus which has been declared, and to afford a probability that a similar rate will be maintained at future divisions.

This Corporation affords to the Assured a liberal participation in Profits, with exemption under Royal Charter from the liabilities of partnership;—a rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the guarantee, not afforded by them, of a large invested Capital-Stock;—the advantages of modern practice, with the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the experience of nearly a Century and a Half.

JOHN A. HIGHAM, Actuary and Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Offices—No. 1, Dale-street, Liverpool, and 20 and 21, Poultry, London.

Subscribed Capital, 2,000,000*l.*

1850.	1857.	1857.
222,000 <i>l.</i> Fire Premiums.....	2280,000 <i>l.</i> Increase...	227,000
72,780 <i>l.</i> Life	110,000 <i>l.</i> Increase...	38,000
17,338 <i>l.</i> Life Annuities.....	27,000 <i>l.</i> Increase...	9,000
820,000 <i>l.</i> Funds accumulated and invested.....	1,088,000 <i>l.</i> Increase...	268,000

The Income of the Company now exceeds 450,000*l.* a year. The sums paid in settlement of losses exceed One Million sterling.

FIRE INSURANCE, at home and abroad, at rates proportioned to the risk.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Prospectuses may be had on application, and attention is specially invited to the system of Guaranteed Bonuses in the Life Department, by which is secured:—1. Exemption from liability in partnership, under any possible circumstances. 2. Bonuses, which are not contingent on profits, but fixed and guaranteed by the whole resources of the Company.

Fire Policies due Michaelmas-day should be renewed on or before 14th October.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

48, Gracechurch-street, London.

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.
Established December, 1835.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
John Bradbury, Esq.
Thomas Castle, Esq.
John Feltham, Esq.
Charles Gilpin, Esq., M.P.
Charles Good, Esq.
Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.
Charles Reed, Esq.
Robert Sheppard, Esq.
Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
Charles Whetham, Esq.

PHYSICIANS.

J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.R.S. | Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.
BANKERS.—Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., and Bank of England.

SOLICITOR.—Septimus Davidson, Esq.
CONSULTING ACTUARY.—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.
On the 20th November last the total number of policies issued was 20,626.

The annual income arising from premiums, after deducting 33,348*l.* 17s. 2d. for abatement on premiums, was £211,405 7 8
From interest on capital 63,926 9 4

Total income £275,331 17 0

Amount of capital £1,500,367 17 11

Amount paid for claims arising from death, and bonuses accrued thereon £700,324 17 11

The Directors, in their report to the annual meeting on the 22nd December last, referred to the progress the Actuary had made in the investigation of the assets and liabilities of the institution up to the 20th November last; they have now the pleasure of stating the amount of profit accrued, as under:—

Computed value of assurances in Class IX..... £1,000,090 16 6

Assets in this class £1,345,123 0 5

Difference, being surplus or profit..... £345,034 3 11
Of which the sum of 305,030*l.* 11s. 7d. is now in course of appropriation among the members, either by a reduction of premium for the next five years, or by apportioning a bonus to the sum assured, as they may have elected; the remaining 40,003*l.* 12s. 4d. being held in reserve to the next division.

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

The new Prospectus, with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November last, may be had on application, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent. to 93 per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

September, 1858.

AGENTS REQUIRED FOR THE

MAGNET LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Established 1854.

CHIEF OFFICES—22, Moorgate-street, City.

Prospectuses, proposal forms, and every information for effecting Policies may be obtained by letter, or personal application at the Chief Office, or to any of the Society's Agents throughout the Kingdom.

Influential persons desirous of taking Agencies where appointments are not already made, can apply for terms, &c., to the Manager,

S. POTT.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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

The BALLOT for a DIRECTOR, instead of the late Sir John Key, Bart., will take place at THIS OFFICE on TUESDAY next, the 5th inst., between the hours of 12 and 4, and will be declared at the same place on the following day, viz. Wednesday, the 6th inst., at One o'clock. The Candidates are—Richard Rowe, William Pritchard, and Alfred William Smith, Esqs.

Oct. 2, 1858. CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
£1000 IN CASE OF DEATH, OR

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK
IN THE EVENT OF INJURY,

May be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 for a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.

It is found that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,988*l.*

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,
Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS.

WELLINGTON LOAN AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION (Limited), 3, Chatham-place Blackfriars, London.

Deposits received at 6 per cent. Interest, payable half-yearly.

Loans granted at moderate rates.
Particulars of CHARLES W. ROE, Secretary.
N.B. Agents required in town and country.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, Established A.D. 1844.
3, Pall-Mall East, London. 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. The Interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.



FOR MOULMEIN AND RANGOON.—The fine A1, twelve years' clipper brig ASTARTE, 330 tons register, built by Messrs. White and Co., of Cowes, Thomas Crossley commander, has a great part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch.—Apply to G. W. Bremner, 136, Fenchurch-street.

NATIONAL LINEN COMPANY. Established 16 years, for the SALE of HOUSEHOLD and FAMILY LINEN of the best qualities, every article made especially for their different uses, and warranted for durability and purity of bleach.
City Branch, 105, Fleet-street (E.C.); West End Branch, 130, New Bond-street (W.).

NATIONAL LINEN COMPANY'S LISTS of PRICES contains full particulars, prices, and widths. Sent free by post.
City Branch, 105, Fleet-street (E.C.), foot of Ludgate-hill.
West End Branch, 130, New Bond-street (W.), corner of Grosvenor-street.

NATIONAL LINEN COMPANY. LADIES are INVITED to SEND for PATTERNS for comparison, and free by post.
Address either to the City Branch, 105, Fleet-street (E.C.), or 130, New Bond-street (W.).

NATIONAL LINEN COMPANY. OLD PATTERN BRUSSELS CARPETS, original prices 4s. 9d. per yard, are selling at 3s. 6d. A large stock now on hand of Tapestry Brussels, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Velvet Pile and Turkey Carpets, Table Covers, and Curtains, of every description. Price lists free. Patterns forwarded in town or country.

Address, 105, Fleet-street (E.C.).

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and BILLS issued upon Adelaide, Port Adelaide, and Gawler. Approved drafts negotiated and sent for collection. Every description of Banking business is also conducted (direct with Victoria, New South Wales, and the other Australian Colonies, through the Company's Agents. Apply at 54, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.

DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid half-yearly.

The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.
G. H. LAW, Manager.

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

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—The waste of coals arising from the use of badly constructed fireplaces in most families is truly enormous. The desirable objects of effecting a great saving and adding to the comfort of apartments are obtained by the use of the following grates:—1. Improved Smokeless Fire Grates, now made from 20s. each. These grates burn little fuel, give much heat, will burn for hours without attention, and accumulate so little soot that chimney-sweeping is almost superseded. 2. Improved Grates, with Stourbridge fire-brick backs, from 25s. each, complete. Any one who has experienced the superiority of fire brick over iron for retaining heat and radiating it into an apartment would never consent to have grates with iron backs, which conduct the heat away. 3. Improved Grates with Stourbridge fire-brick backs and porcelain sides from 35s. each, complete. The advantages of porcelain for ornament over iron or steel arise from its cleanliness, saving of trouble in cleaning, and from its beauty not being impaired by lapse of time. Illustrated prospectuses forwarded on application. Also Stoves for Entrance Halls, School-rooms, Churches, &c., of the best construction. These Stoves burn little fuel, require very little attention, may be had with or without open fire, and will burn night and day in severe weather, or throughout the season if required, whilst they are entirely free from the objection found to so many stoves, that of a liability to become overheated and to render the atmosphere offensive. Illustrated prospectuses forwarded. Manufacturers of Edwards's Smokeless Kitchen Range, which alone obtained a first-class medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1855.—P. EDWARDS, SON, and Co., General Stove and Kitchen Range Manufacturers, 42, Poland-street, Oxford-street, W.

CAUTION to Householdors, Bankers, Merchants, and Public Offices. The Patent NATIONAL and DEFIANCE LOCKS can be had only of F. PUCK, RIDGE, 52, Strand, near Charing-cross. These Locks are important for their security against burglars and thieves, as evidenced in the fraudulent attempt to pick it at the Crystal Palace, in August, 1854, by John Genter, foreman to Messrs. Chubb, for the REWARD of 200 Guineas. See Pamphlet and Description, to be had gratis. Fire and Thief proof Iron Safes, Plate and Jewel Chests, Dead, Cash, and Despatch Boxes, Embossing Dies, &c. Warranted Street-Door Latches, 17s. 6d. each.

SYDENHAM ALPACA OVERCOATS for Summer Wear. Admirably adapted for the Parks, Day Festivals, Race-Courses, Country Rambles, Daily Town Wear, or the Sea-Side, and equally convenient for travelling in hot dry weather from the protection which they afford against dust, without the encumbrance of weight, or the restraint of transpiration. These goods are made with a degree of care hitherto unprecedented. Sydenham Trousers of fine light cloth, 17s. 6d.; Waistcoat to match, 8s. 6d.; Business or Park Coat, 17s. 6d.; Sydenham Summer Overcoats of Melton Cloth, 21s.; Complete Suits for Boys, 24s.; Gentlemen's complete Evening Dress or Opera Suit, 63s. The Sydenham construction as is now well known is effectually directed to secure the most perfect retentive and easy fit in all positions of the body. Made only by the Inventors, SAMUEL BROTHERS, 20, Ludgate-hill.

THE SUITS at 47s., 50s., 55s., 58s., 60s., and 63s., are made to order from Scotch heather and Cheviot tweeds and angos, all wool, and thoroughly shrunken by B. BENJAMIN, merchant and family tailor, 74, Regent-street, W., and are adapted for either shooting, fishing, promenading, sea-side, or continental touring. N.B. A perfect fit guaranteed.

Review of the Week.

MR. DISRAELI, it appears on good evidence in black and white, may take to himself some small praise for penetration in national money matters—at least it has come to pass as he said it would: the revenue of the country exhibits in the quarterly and yearly returns just issued signs of vigour such as make glad the hearts of Chancellors of the Exchequer. It is true that there is a decrease on the side of the Income-tax to the extent of nearly two millions and a half in the quarter; but there is so much increase in all the other great branches of income, with the exception of the excise, that the diminution of the nett revenue is not very great—six millions in the year's account instead of the eight that were calculated for on the supposition that the income would remain stationary. The year's revenue reaches the pretty sum of 65,000,000*l.*, and it is useful to contrast it with the national income of 1832, the year in which the great Reform measure was passed, to estimate the change which in that respect has taken place in the tax-paying capacity of the people, from which their general condition may, to a considerable extent, be inferred: in 1832 the nett revenue was 47,322,744*l.*

On the subject of the coming Reform Bill Ministers are maintaining a studied and remarkable silence. That they are busy with the subject is no secret; there is good reason for believing that, now that they have fully determined to tackle it, they may find the work less difficult than they have been wont to consider it. Heaps of the old impediments have been cleared away, or sufficiently trampled down to be passed over comfortably. The working-classes have earned by a long and searching probation the trust of those above them, who in the past struggle for Reform stood in desperate opposition to the idea of any great extension of the suffrage. At the present time, it is hardly too much to say that all classes are in favour of a greatly extended suffrage; and any agitation of the question would draw forth a strong expression of public opinion to that effect. One thing is very certain, that Ministers will not venture in the present state of the public mind to attempt to evade the responsibility thrust upon them in the first instance, and, at length, accepted voluntarily; and there is room for something like a hope that, having taken to the work at last, they may take a real liking to it, and do their best to make it unobjectionable to the country at large. But whatever their intentions may be, they keep them to themselves with a somewhat ludicrous constancy. So afraid are some of them with long tongues of being led into incontinency under the exhilarating influences of agricultural dinners, that they have fairly shown the white feather and run away from the dangerous seductions: as Aylesbury became dreadful to Mr. Disraeli—calling up weird reminiscences of Slough speeches and the dire effects thereof—and Hertford scared Sir Edward Lytton. At the Fishmongers' banquet, on Wednesday, Lord Stanley had not a word to say on the dangerous topic; but in his case the reticence is not so remarkable, seeing that he was not challenged to be communicative on the subject, and he did moreover speak with his accustomed freedom on the subject of the Indian Board, about which he could talk with direct authority. His speech was very interesting for the frankness of its style, as well as for the light which it throws upon the working and future promise of the new Indian Government. "That Government was not devised as a penal proceeding against the India Company," Lord Stanley says, "but as a change, which was a natural and even necessary result of the lapse of time and the progress of events;" and, while he believes that the change will be beneficial to India, his hopes are those which we have so often expressed, that it will lead to the introduction of those ele-

mentary powers of Indian development—"European energy, enterprise, and thought."

In preparation for the advent of these beneficial influences, the force of our army is gradually weighing down the opposition of the rebels. Of these, the fiercest—as they are the most desperate and hopeless—are the remnant of the "Gwalior Contingent," which we have beaten and dispersed so many times since the outbreak of the rebellion. After being again beaten by General Roberts, on the 14th of August, they fled in the direction of the Bombay Presidency, into which it has all along been their desire to penetrate; but their object was defeated by the interposition of the force from Neemuch, from which they turned first towards the north, and, later, towards the east. On the 28th of August they reached Julra Patun, or Patteen, which place they captured, after a resistance of some days' duration. According to the latest intelligence they appear inclined to make a stand there, for they are described as busy repairing and strengthening the fortifications of the place, and throwing up breast-works on the roads approaching it. A column, under Colonel Lockhart, had been moved towards them, and another column in support, under Colonel Hope, had left Indore on the 3rd of September. Such is the disposition of the British forces, indeed, that if the rebels stand they will assuredly be destroyed, and in any case their numbers will be thinned. In Oude the rebels are being closely followed, and in one engagement they lost two hundred, and in another sixty, men. In Bombay there has been an attempt on the part of two unarmed regiments to repossess themselves of their arms; after a sharp struggle, in which great numbers of them were slain, they were repulsed and dispersed. On the other hand, we have news that two or three of the Sepoy regiments have been re-entrusted with arms.

The Chinese Treaty, of which we have at length been supplied with an official abstract, comes up to the expectations which we had formed of it from the briefer and more general description which we had of it some weeks back. As far as the document goes, every provision which care and ingenuity could frame for the security of British life, property, and commerce, has been made. The interests dealt with and, as it appears, protected from the adverse influences that may be brought to bear upon them by the crafty Chinese officials, are of the largest and most important, and the document in which they are set forth might, it has been suggested, be called "the civilised Europeans' Magna Charta with China." The dignity of G.C.B. which has been bestowed upon Lord Elgin will not be thought a too marked acknowledgment of the services he has rendered to his country and to the world.

The affairs of Canada are before us at present on new and highly important grounds. A deputation of the leading members of the Canadian Legislature has come to England for the purpose of conferring with the Secretary for the Colonies on the subject of establishing a closer connexion between the whole of the British North American colonies. The plan proposed is, to form a continuous line of railway 1300 miles in length, from Halifax to the extreme west of Upper Canada. Some of the immediate advantages of such a line of "inter-colonial" railway are suggested by the *Canadian News*:—"By the new 'Overland' route, Victoria in London could hold personal or postal intercourse with her Victoria of Vancouver in fifteen days, and with her Victoria of Hong-Kong or of Australia in some twenty-seven."

Foreign politics are a prominent feature in the news of the week. We have what—if it is not the full text—may be taken as sufficiently near to the letter of the convention regulating the Government of the Danubian Principalities. Henceforth they are to be called the United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, the practical union of the two

states being affected by a central commission, composed of sixteen persons, four nominated by each Hospodar and four by each Assembly. The suffrage is based upon a property qualification, and the amount is fixed high enough to deprive the majority of the populations of any voice in the election of their representatives. The suzerainty of the Porte is guaranteed, but the two states are to be left entirely free to govern themselves; though the hospodars may appeal to the suzerain by petition in case the immunities of the Principalities should be violated. The militias of the two states are to be independent, but may be united for the purposes of exercise, or in defence of the Principalities. After the long working of such ponderous machinery as the Paris Conferences, astonishingly little appears this result: a constitution made up of contradictory details, which, on the slightest commotion, must destroy each other.

The question of the Prussian regency is now a foremost topic; on its solution seems to hang the hopes of the Liberal party in Prussia. Now that the imbecility of the King can no longer be concealed, the party which has so long surrounded his throne and kept him in the path of retrogressive policy see their power threatened, and are making desperate efforts to avert their fall. Their plan has been to endeavour to compel the Prince of Prussia to accept the Queen as co-Regent, the Russian predilections of her Majesty being their security against the constitutional leaning of the Prince. As the game stands at present, it appears to be lost to the "Court party;" the Prince of Prussia standing firm in his determination not to submit to the division of his power.

From the side of Italy there come murmurs against the brutal dominion of Austria. At Venice, the other day, a sentence delivered by Ristori in the tragedy of *Judith* had the effect of raising the whole audience in the theatre to a pitch of fiery political enthusiasm; the electrifying words were, "The war is sacred which is waged by a nation against those who invade a land given to its defenders by their God!" The only answer given by the Austrian authorities was to forbid the repetition of the piece; well for them if they could forbid the germination of the seed sowed broadcast among the crowd at that Venetian theatre! At Florence we have seen a popular demonstration with a somewhat different climax, though the feelings called into play were not wholly unlike. The appearance at one of the theatres of the popular poet Niccolini induced the whole audience to rise in his honour. A few days later, on the production of a new play written by him, the crowd eagerly applied to their own situation every popular sentiment expressed by the poet, and vehemently applauded. The Grand Duke—grown tired of his unpopularity it may be hoped—did nothing to check the people's enthusiasm, and they venture to found upon that circumstance a hope that there is a better time coming for Florentine liberty.

Count Cavour has been moved by the comments of some of the English press on the Villafranca affair to write a circular of instruction to the Piedmontese representatives at foreign courts. He instructs them to say, when questioned, that there has been no cession of the port of Villafranca, but only a gratuitous use permitted of the old disused convict establishment, the which permission may be revoked at a determined moment. The newspapers complained of by Count Cavour have, he says, misrepresented all the facts; there is one fact which he himself appears to have overlooked, it is, that had official information been forthcoming at the outset, there would have been no room for either misunderstanding or misrepresentation. And with all deference to Count Cavour, we do not yet feel quite satisfied with the matter.

Some surprise has been felt that the Bank of England at its last meeting did not lower its rate of discount to two and a half per cent., and there is some reason for the surprise. Private discount can now be had at two and a quarter per cent.; the Bank of England, therefore, for the present, and for reasons which it does not publish, appears to have declined to continue that branch of its business.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT.—Mr. Bright has arranged to visit Birmingham in the last week of October, and address his constituents in the Town-hall. It is probable that the new Reform Bill will be the principal topic of his address.

THE BALLOT SOCIETY.—We have received from the office of the Ballot Society the text of the bill which they wish to lay before the Legislature. It is proposed that, after the model of the plan adopted in the Victoria colony, the voter should strike out from the ballot-paper placed in his hands the names of the candidates for whom he does not vote. The paper thus marked by him is to be folded and dropped into the ballot-box, and on no account is he to take it out of the ballot-room where he votes. Should he be unable to write or read, it is proposed that the duty of erasure should be performed by deputy, under rigid arrangements as to secrecy. A copy of this bill and other ballot documents were transmitted to Sir G. C. Lewis, who had expressed a desire for enlightenment on a given point. The ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledged the receipt of the papers, and curiously observed that he perceived the secret voting was to be made compulsory. The Society informs us that a branch society has been established in North Hants.

MR. ADDERLEY, M.P.—At the meeting of an agricultural society held at Lichfield, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley said that it would be the duty of himself and his friends when they returned to their posts in Parliament to stand as scarecrows to frighten away that flight of birds—the voracious consumers of the national resources—which might be expected after such a splendid harvest. If they might compare the political to the agricultural field, there was one crop which he was told was quite certain to appear in the course of the next session. It was generally said that we might confidently look for it, whatever be the soil, whatever be the weather, whatever be the nature of the atmosphere, whoever be the administrative cultivators. The crop usually went by the name of Reform. As it was a very important crop, he hoped its treatment would fall into safe and good hands, and if it did he cared not whose hands they were. It was introduced into this country some thirty years ago by very distinguished cultivators with every possible stimulant, and its culture carried to such an extent that the whole soil had become impregnated with it, and calm as was the weather, free as the atmosphere was from convulsions of any kind, and although there were no stimulants of any kind they were told that they might confidently expect the recurrence of this crop. One thing he objected to was that any old cultivators of that crop should consider that they had acquired any tenant right in it at all, or that they should be surprised that, in the passage of time, or in the succession of events, other cultivators had to deal with it. He should conceive that no party could on any possible ground establish a claim for a fixity of tenure in that crop.

THE CHARTIST ORATOR.—Mr. Ernest Jones has delivered a lecture in Manchester upon the subject of Reform. The burden of his address to the non-electors was, that they themselves must strike the blow that is to bring them the franchise. Mr. Jones expressed the utmost distrust in all politicians and political parties on this question, and said nothing short of manhood suffrage should be accepted.

THE LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL AND MR. FULLER, M.P.—At an agricultural dinner at Hertford, on Wednesday, the Marquis of Salisbury presided. In the course of the evening, Mr. Fuller, member for the county, said—Parliamentary Reform might be thought a subject which it was impossible to touch upon without exciting party feeling, and so it would have been two or three years ago, but they had changed all that, and now, without exciting any opposition, her Majesty's Government appeared to be really occupied in preparing to carry out that promise which they made when they took office, and had in course of preparation a measure upon Reform. He was quite aware that the noble Lord in the chair was too discreet to let them know the details of the forthcoming measure, but one of his Lordship's colleagues had just lifted the corner of the curtain. He alluded to that very able statesman, Mr. Henley, by whom they were led to understand that the Government were occupied in framing a measure of Parliamentary Reform which would please all parties. The hon. gentleman then referred to the transfer of the powers of the East India Company to the Crown. The Marquis of Salisbury said—"It appears to me my hon. friend rather misunderstood Mr. Henley in promising a Reform Bill which should be pleasing to all parties. I say, however, with perfect confidence, that I do not doubt that great advantages will spring from the measure which was passed last session for the government of India, and also from the conclusion of peace with China."

THE GLASGOW MEMBERS.—On Monday night Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Dalglish, members for Glasgow, addressed their constituents in the City-hall. Mr. Buchanan reviewed his votes in Parliament during the preceding session, referring to the bill transferring the government of India to the Crown as on the whole a salutary measure, though he did not share the hopes of

those who thought India would be more secure for the future. While disapproving of the Conspiracy Bill, he regretted that Lord Palmerston's Government had been overthrown by Mr. Milner Gibson's amendment, which he regarded as a trap. He thought it highly desirable that there should be an Education Bill. Instead of giving money to this denomination and that denomination, he thought it would be much better to educate the people neither as Free Churchmen nor Established Churchmen, but as citizens, free from all sectarian bias, and taking larger and more liberal views. Mr. Dalglish said he could not agree with his colleague in regretting the result of Mr. Gibson's amendment. He believed that the Government of Lord Palmerston had become so confident of support that they thought they could do as they pleased. He was glad of the change of ministry, and believed that the Liberals had got more of their own way under the present Government than under that of Lord Palmerston. With regard to Reform, Mr. Dalglish said—"I do not know what the views of the Conservative cabinet may be, but I think that if they propose anything in the least likely to meet the views of the Liberal party in the House, their own supporters will turn round upon them. I think, therefore, that we need not expect any good measure of Reform from the present Government. It is likely, indeed, that they will give up the seats of some of their boroughs, but it is not likely that they will throw the voters into the counties, but rather class them into groups. I think that if the men of Glasgow want Reform they must bestir themselves. They must tell the Government what they want, and what they must have."

MR. COBBETT, M.P., AT OLDHAM.—On Wednesday evening the member for Oldham addressed his constituents. He said—"The Tories have promised that they will actually introduce a bill for the reform of Parliament. Although the Tories had been the opponents of Reform, they had the virtue of being more sincere, and keeping their word better than any other party. He had often been reproached for being a Tory, and asked whether he was a Liberal. He always replied, 'No.' He never knew the Liberals do anything good; they were always shamming. It was better that the Government should bring in its own bill. If it were satisfactory to the country, the House of Commons would pass it; if unsatisfactory, there were parties anxious, almost pining for office, who would turn out the Tories to bring in a better measure." He was asked his opinion respecting the introduction of the confessional into the English Church. He replied that he had enough to think of without going deeply into that subject; he must leave it to divines, and would only say that he would rather not be confessed himself.

REFORM MEETING AT BANBURY.—On Tuesday a meeting was held at the White Horse Hotel for the formation of a Liberal Electoral Association. The society adopted the Guildhall programme as its basis of action. It is understood, definitely, that Mr. Tancred, who has represented the borough in Parliament for the last thirty years, will not again offer himself to the constituency, and already three or four candidates are spoken of.

THE "INVASION" TOPIC.

LORD SANDON AND LORD SHREWSBURY.—At an agricultural meeting at the Guildhall, Lichfield, Viscount Sandon said he thought the country was now fully awake to the necessity of keeping our shores inviolate from the foot of the stranger foe. Being a member of the House of Commons, he could not help thinking of money matters. He was afraid that now the spirit of the nation was roused, it might push them forward into too great and too general an expenditure for purposes of defence. They should keep a gallant, a great, and an overwhelming Channel fleet, which would effectually prevent any possible invasion of our coasts. They should keep up what might be called the skeleton of an army, which could be increased at any moment. Let them not keep up an enormous army, but keep up an overwhelming Channel fleet, which was really the only safety of the country. At the same meeting the Earl of Shrewsbury said he was glad to see that at last there was a spirit abroad that the main defences of the country—the wooden walls of Old England—should not be neglected. At the same time, he felt that they should not disregard the salutary warning of his noble friend. Some members of Parliament appeared ready to scatter the public money with the greatest profusion. There was no necessity for that. He was happy to say that they had now an efficient Channel fleet—a small one, it was true—but he did not think they need have a very large one. They wanted a standing navy, which they might amplify at any time when occasion arose, so that, if need were, every ship's company could be turned into two or three by mixing volunteers, who would, he trusted, if any danger appeared, flock into their ships. If by any chance, in a short and sudden interval, a foe should land, he doubted not that the yeomen of England would give them such a reception that, with a Channel fleet in their rear, very few of them would ever get back again.

MR. HUNT, M.P.—At a municipal dinner at Gateshead, on Thursday, the member for the borough, Mr.

Hunt, said—"Her Majesty's visit to Cherbourg has called a great deal of attention in this country to the formidable steam-navy which has been created in France, at a time of profound peace, and at a crisis when the state of its finances seemed little to favour such an expenditure. Such preparations and pretensions have filled some persons amongst us with dismay. They see in these things a design, not merely on our security, but on our existence as a nation; and they accordingly call for immense and immoderate measures of defence. But there is another party which seems seriously to regard any attempt among Frenchmen to create a navy as something ridiculous. And these gentlemen are backed by the peace party, who look upon all war as impossible, and all invasion of our shores as an absurdity. There is, depend upon it, much blindness and folly in all of these exaggerations. Between two powerful nations, daily brought in contact on various points of rival interests, there must always be the possibility of war, and it would be the height of folly in us to act as if we had any patent of superiority in war over other nations, except in those prudent preparations and in that science and discipline on which all warlike superiority must ultimately depend. At the same time, I do not believe in the ambitious projects attributed to the Emperor of the French. I am convinced that when he said 'L'empire c'est la paix,' he announced the settled policy of his firm and sagacious mind."

GENERAL CARTWRIGHT AND MR. KNIGHTLEY, M.P.—At the celebration of the Northamptonshire Agricultural Association, in Towcester, General Cartwright took occasion to pass a high eulogium on our brave soldiers in India, and to express a hope that the wooden walls of Old England should ever be kept in a state of efficiency. Mr. Knightley said the gallant general expressed a hope that the Government of the day would carefully provide for the defences of the country. In that sentiment he cordially concurred. The Earl of Shrewsbury had recently said the House of Commons buttoned up their pockets when the subject was brought forward. This he thought was not a fair charge. Since he had been in the House, no vote proposed by any Government for promoting the national defences had been treated in a niggard spirit.

LORD STANLEY ON INDIA.

A GRAND entertainment was given at Fishmongers' Hall, on Wednesday, to Lord Stanley and the members of the Indian Council. In the course of the evening, his Lordship said—"I do not wish to revive, or even to allude to past controversies; but this I may be permitted to say—that throughout those Parliamentary discussions which ended in the transfer of the Indian government from the East India Company to the executive of this country, that change was uniformly represented by me, and by those colleagues with whom I acted, as not being in the nature of a penal proceeding,—as not involving any sentence of condemnation against the administration of that great company whose century of empire has come to an end. We regarded it—and I think rightly—as a change which was a natural, and even a necessary result of the lapse of time and the progress of events. I believe that that change will be productive of benefit to India. I hope it may lead to the larger introduction into that country of European energy, enterprise, and thought. I believe—and rejoice to believe—that as the insurrection of the last fifteen months is gradually dying out, so also the exasperation of feeling which prevailed in this country against the natives of India—and which, under all the circumstances, one can hardly regard with astonishment, though it may be a matter of regret—is in course of gradual extinction with the cause to which it owed its origin, and will at no distant period—if it has not already done so—give place to a better and habitual frame of mind. I think, however, we should remember that it is not only from ill will or ill feelings on our part, but also from uninformed and misdirected efforts for doing good, that our influence and government in India have been exposed to danger. We must look upon the natives of India also as men, with whom, and not against whom, we have to work—as men with feelings of their own—as men who, although politically subject to us, have a sense of their own rights and a respect for their own independence, and as men who will be apt to be all the more tenacious of their intellectual independence and national customs because of the political subjection in which they are held. I do not hesitate to say that, unless we keep within proper bounds our feeling of national superiority—unless we remember carefully, and even jealously, to respect the feelings, and even the prejudices of those with whom we have to deal—above all, if we attempt to introduce the force and influence of Government into that which ought to be matter of private conviction between man and his own conscience, or if we are even suspected, upon plausible grounds, of attempting or intending it, our endeavours at improvement will be thrown back in our faces as insults, and we shall end by doing more harm than good. In selecting those who are to assist us in the administration of Indian affairs we looked not to the Parliamentary connexions, not to agreement in English politics, not to personal friendships, but solely to administrative efficiency and to acquaintance with the various

branches of the Indian service. To any one who considers what the position of India is it must be obvious that upon us there devolves a labour which is not light. We have an army to reorganise and an empire to pacify. I confess that when I think of the amount of responsibility which at this time and in this position devolves upon us—although, perhaps fortunately for myself, I have not much leisure to reflect upon it—I am inclined to feel appalled at the weight of the task we have undertaken. This consolation, at least, we have,—I believe we are surrounded by those who are competent to give advice as good and as honest as was ever afforded to an English Minister."

THE REVENUE.

THE accounts of the revenue more than justify Mr. Disraeli's sanguine anticipations, although, owing to the large reduction of income-tax, they will show an apparent decrease. As far as the quarter's revenue is concerned, and its comparison with the quarter of last year, we find that the income-tax revenue is something like two millions and a half less, and even this last falling off is less than might naturally be expected, the collection being in arrear. There is also a reduction in the excise; but in all other respects the revenue has improved. So that keeping the income-tax reduction out of the account, the figures would show an increase upon the quarter's income. This increase is between 800,000*l.* and 900,000*l.*

Looking at the yearly accounts, the increase of revenue is all the more remarkable, but here, again, we first observe how much the reduction of income-tax assessment affects the finances of the nation, for within twelve months the loss on this score is nearly eight millions. But in every other branch of the revenue there has been, on the year, a signal improvement, denoting the growing wealth and increasing industry of the country. The actual decrease of revenue during the twelve months is only six, instead of eight millions, as it would have been had the ordinary sources of income remained stationary. The annual revenue now stands at 65,000,000*l.*

The *Times* remarks:—"Thus, in spite of last November's panic and this year's timidity and retrenchment, the revenue is buoyant to a degree which a few years since would have been scarcely conceivable. Free-trade, gold colonies, emigration, and education, are making the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer easier every year. We can only hope that a year or two more of tranquillity will enable us still further to reduce or abolish our most obnoxious taxes, without impairing the public service or running the danger of a deficit."

IRELAND.

GALWAY AND AMERICA.—Government are about to send three gentlemen experienced in engineering and maritime matters to Galway, with a view of reporting upon the state of the harbour and roadstead, as to what works may be necessary for rendering the port safe and commodious. This looks well for the promoters of direct communication between Galway and America. A deputation from the Harbour Commissioners of Galway has waited upon the Dublin Ballast Board to present a memorial requiring that the buoy on the Santa Margarita rock might be exchanged for a light-ship or a bell-buoy. After having heard with great attention the several arguments used to show its necessity, in reference to the great project of international steam communication, the board undertook to recommend the suggestion of the deputation to the Trinity Board in London. The *Galway Vindicator* says:—"The Indian Empire left our harbour last evening, carrying three hundred and fifty passengers and a large and very valuable cargo. The manager refused a large quantity of freight, as the marine superintendent would not allow any more dead weight of cargo, and the goods brought were the finest description of manufactures from the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and from the north of Ireland. From an early hour yesterday morning passengers from all parts of the United Kingdom were crowding on board from the docks."

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

THE inquiry into the Sheffield accident terminated in a verdict expressing the fact that the deceased persons were suffocated while endeavouring to escape from the Surrey Music Hall during a panic caused by a cry of "Fire!" but whether such panic arose in consequence of the firing of a pistol or explosion of gas, or from whatever other cause, no satisfactory evidence has been adduced to the jury.

A fearful calamity occurred on Thursday at Pogo Bank Colliery, six miles west of Durham. At eight o'clock the shaft of the pit was found on fire, and one of the overmen was killed by portions of the burning brattice. Forty men and boys were in the pit, who could not be got out. The fire has consumed all the brattice, and extended to the coal in return drift. At seven o'clock in the evening the fire was slightly on the increase. Serious doubts are entertained as to the

probability of rescuing those in the pit. Nicholas Wood, and Foster, of Newcastle, the eminent colliery engineers, were immediately telegraphed for.

The adjourned inquest on the bodies of the persons killed in the collision on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line, was resumed on Thursday. The Government inspector and two or three engineering witnesses gave at the last hearing an account of experiments tried since the collision with the same number of carriages, and the result was an opinion on their part that the break had not been applied when the train ran back, or that, if it had, it had been applied too late, when the train had obtained such an impetus as to overpower it. Evidence was offered on the present occasion to prove that the guard had duly applied the break, and it was endeavoured to show that he had done all in his power to prevent the fatal occurrence. The inquiry was again adjourned to Tuesday next.

A most remarkable accident occurred to a young lady this week at Cheltenham. She was riding on horseback with some friends, when her horse became restive, and she was thrown over his head; her habit caught the crutch of the saddle, and she was carried along head downwards for a mile before the horse was stopped. She escaped having her brains dashed out against the road by the strength of her riding-habit, which sustained her weight; as it was, she only received some rather severe scalp wounds. She is doing well.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—The Horse Guards having decided on despatching another body of reinforcements to India, orders have been issued from the war departments for upwards of 2000 troops to be held in readiness to embark early in the ensuing month, for Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Kurrachee. The above reinforcements will make the Queen's troops, now serving in India nearly 100,000 men of all ranks.

COAST DEFENCES.—The Government authorities having advertised for tenders for the construction of three forts in connexion with the new line of fortifications now in course of erection between Frater and Gomer, the tender of Messrs. Piper was accepted.

DEFALCATIONS BY A PAY-SERGEANT.—On Wednesday, Sergeant George Hale, pay-sergeant of the 4th grand division of the Chatham division of Royal Marines, who absconded several days ago from head-quarters, taking with him a considerable sum of public money which had been entrusted to him, returned to barracks and gave himself up. From an examination of the books which has been instituted, it appears that the defalcations committed by the accused amount to 42*l.*, which sum had been issued to him from the pay-office for the purpose of paying the men. The accused has been about seventeen years in the service, and is an old non-commissioned officer. On a previous occasion he absconded, taking with him some of the public money, for which offence he was reduced to the rank of a private, but on account of his subsequent good conduct he was again promoted. It is said the defalcations will be made good. The accused now awaits his trial by court-martial.

DEATHS.—Colonel John Hamilton, of the Coldstream Guards, died at Broomfield, Somersetshire, on Saturday last, aged eighty-two. Colonel Hamilton greatly distinguished himself in the Peninsula.—Vice-Admiral Thomas F. C. Mainwaring has died at Bath. He was an old officer of Nelson's, and served at Trafalgar and Copenhagen.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.—On the 23rd ultimo the Essex Yeomanry Artillery and Cavalry, having been encamped upon Nazing Common for eight days, marched down to Nazing Mead, a distance of about three miles, forming there a new encampment. At two o'clock, p.m., they formed line in the Mead upon the Honourable Artillery Company, who came from London, together with a detachment of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry, for the purpose of brigading with them. Colonel Parker, of the 1st Life Guards, was inspecting field-officer. The whole of the parade manoeuvres were gone through. The artillery and cavalry having trotted and galloped past in good form, the lance and sword exercise was performed, when an enemy was shown on the left rear by a few skirmishers, and was supposed to be advancing in great force across Nazingbury-farm, against which the principal operations were directed. Although this is a very small section of the volunteer force of the country, which, independent of the militia, in 1806 consisted of near 400,000 men, double that number might now be raised if but slight encouragement and support were shown to that force.

FLOGGINGS AT CHATHAM.—On Wednesday the whole of the troops of Chatham garrison were marched to the Spur Battery, for the purpose of witnessing the infliction of corporal punishment on two men for highly insubordinate conduct. The first man fastened to the halberts was private Thomas Ward, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who had knocked down a sergeant who had reported him for misconduct. His character being very bad, the court adjudged him to receive fifty lashes and to be imprisoned for one year. Private Charles Smith, 32nd Light Infantry, was flogged for having assaulted two corporals, and bitten a comrade; he received fifty lashes, and was ordered to be imprisoned for fifty-six

days. On Thursday the troops again assembled to witness a private Sapper, named Merilese, punished with fifty lashes, for being drunk and assaulting a non-commissioned officer. After punishment, the prisoners were removed to the hospital; they will undergo their imprisonment at Fort Clarence.

RIFLED CANNON IN THE FRENCH SERVICE.—The rifle cannon which were tried at the Polygon of Gavre near L'Orient, have, it appears, been adopted by the Emperor for the navy; and a good number, of a similar pattern, are being manufactured at the imperial foundry of Rouelle.

LAUNCH OF THE FLOATING DERRICK.

A NOVEL vessel, with a breadth of beam larger even than the Great Eastern, was launched on Saturday at Blackwall. She is the first "Patent Floating Derrick" which has been constructed in this country for the purpose of carrying out Bishop's patent for raising wrecks &c. The hull is of a kind of diamond shape, with a large slice off the side points. She is entirely constructed of iron, as also her mast or booms, and the last two or three months or so, as she approached completion, owing to her colossal proportions, she formed a conspicuous object to the travellers up and down the Thames. She is flat bottomed, and a bulk-head runs fore and aft through her whole length, so that when she is in operation raising a sunken vessel one-half of her will be so gradually filled with water as to counterbalance the weight hanging to her boom on the other side. Her hull is braced with iron beams of great strength, and her boom is supported by iron legs. The tonnage of the vessel is 5000 tons, her length over all is 257 feet, breadth 90 feet (some eight feet more than the Great Eastern), depth 14 feet. Height from deck to boom 80 feet, the radius of boom being 60 feet, and which is capable of depositing its load anywhere within a circle whose diameter is 120 feet. Her hoisting capacity above the surface of the water is 1000 tons, her hauling power being obtained by 10 sets of crabs worked by two oscillating engines of 30 nominal horse-power each. Instead of the ordinary paddle-wheels she is fitted with smaller wheels and floats, and what is known as an endless chain, worked by two pair of oscillating engines of 100-horse power each pair. She has a rudder at both ends. Like the Great Eastern, she was launched sideways, her peculiar form, and the somewhat limited channel (Bow Creek) she had to enter before she could reach the Thames, rendering this mode necessary for her safety.

On the signal being given to liberate her, for some five minutes or so there seemed to be a disinclination on her part to enter her future element. At length, after a slight inward pressure, the mass began to move, and in the most steady and even manner she glided into the water. Three tugs then took her in tow, the river pilot and her future commander having charge of her. On Monday two powerful tugs were employed in endeavouring to haul away some portion of the ways upon which she was launched, which had got so jammed in her bottom as to cause her nearly to fall into some serious mishap in drifting down the river. On being launched, the tugs which had hold of the huge vessel put on their united power to get the Derrick to the buoys opposite the entrance to the East India Docks. Her progress, however, was considerably retarded by the timber of the ways, which had got fixed in some way to her bottom. A fourth tug came to her aid, and as it was apparent that they could not bring her up, it was arranged that she should be allowed to pursue her course steadily through Woolwich to a point where she would be beyond the strong influence of the ebb. The tugs kept in attendance upon her, and in the lower part of the Reach near the Galleons she was brought to. On the return of the flood tide on Sunday morning the tug again got hold of her, and she was safely brought back to Blackwall and secured to the buoys. As the vessel was being brought to the buoys on Saturday afternoon, several men were hurt by the capstan, and one had to be taken to the Poplar Hospital.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

THE EXMOOR FOREST MURDER.—The search for the body of the child, Hannah Maria Burgess, is still being continued, but up to the present time without effect. There is still a strong opinion entertained that the body will ultimately be found in the "Wheal Eliza," but it will be a considerable time before this can be ascertained, as the immense body of water it contains renders a satisfactory search impossible. The pumping has already commenced. The prisoner still preserves the same indifference and determination not to divulge his secret; he seems to exult in the difficulty in which the authorities are placed, and tells them they may do what they can.—*Taunton Gazette*.

MURDER AT MANCHESTER.—On Thursday morning early a young woman went to her sister's house in Little Lever-street. She knew that her sister and her husband had not been living comfortably together, and was taking her some bread and butter. She looked through the kitchen window before opening the door, and saw her sister lying with her head on the floor and her feet on the stairs leading up to the bedroom; there was a large pool of blood beside her head. She gave an instant

alarm, and when the door was broken open it was found that the woman was quite dead. There was a rope fastened tightly round her neck, and a wound upon the right temple. The name of the deceased was Susannah Reed, and her age was about forty years. Her husband, Henry Reed, has recently served four years of penal servitude for a house robbery, and since Whitsuntide, when he was discharged, he has obtained his living by selling sand. On Wednesday, the Reeds and some acquaintances were drinking together. Reed was drunk when he went to bed; and on the following morning he was still in liquor. He, however, understood what was said, and replied that she had done it herself; she had tried to kill herself once before. He also said that she had not been to bed the previous night. He was then taken into custody. At the inquest a neighbour said the deceased and her husband were drinking and fighting every night. About three o'clock that morning witness was awoke by a great noise in the prisoner's house. She heard three successive heavy falls down the stairs, and then a female cried out, but she could not distinguish what she said. The surgeon's evidence described a wound on the forehead, but the cause of death was strangulation, which had not been caused by the deceased herself. The deceased was in the habit of drinking a great deal. She was pregnant. The prisoner said that his wife had done it herself, and had tried to strangle herself twice before. Verdict, "Willful Murder."

BREAKING INTO A PRISON.—On Friday week the prison of Edinburgh, situate on the Calton-hill, was broken into, as is supposed, by some of its former inmates, for the purpose of plunder. On the clerks coming to the office they found that forcible entrance had been made, and a desk broken open, from which about 20*l.* in notes and gold had been abstracted. Two of the city detectives were able to make out some traces, and apprehended two persons whom they had reason to suspect as being the perpetrators. One of these was Robert Campbell, who had only completed his period of imprisonment for housebreaking on the 18th, and the other James M'Gowan, who had for some time been one of the prison warders, and had only left his situation a fortnight ago. The prisoners were on Monday remitted by the police magistrates for examination.

ALLEGED MURDER.—As an Irishman, named Philip Donatty, was proceeding to his work on Thursday morning, after breakfast, at Agar Town, he was furiously assailed by three or four of his own countrymen, and struck and kicked in such a manner that he expired immediately on being removed to his own house. The ruffians who perpetrated this brutal murder have not yet been apprehended; but as they are all well known they cannot long escape detection. The reason assigned for the attack is that they had all been quarrelling the previous evening in a public-house, and the unfortunate deceased had given his cowardly murderers some offence.

GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

The authorities of St. Margaret's Workhouse will have no half measures, as appears from the fact that they refused to receive the lunatic wife of an unfortunate man unless he also took up his residence in the house. The husband sought the advice of Mr. Paynter, at Westminster, police-court, and represented that he was willing to remunerate the parish for his wife's support, and that it was absolutely necessary, from her dangerous state, she should be under control. The magistrate gave orders for the matter to be inquired into.

Francis John Beckford, head clerk in the bill office of the banking-house of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, of Lombard-street, and who has been thirty years in their service, has been brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with embezzling to the value of 450*l.* The prisoner acknowledged his crime, but was remanded for a further investigation of the case.

On the 26th of July, Mr. Kilburn, a retired tradesman living at Peckham, left his house at three in the afternoon, leaving his aged mother at home. He was absent but twenty minutes, and on his return found a man holding his mother down in a chair with a cloth over her head. Two other thieves were upstairs riding the place. The householder grappled with the rascals, but after a severe struggle, in which he was much hurt, they escaped over his garden wall, in their retreat combining insult with injury by pelting him with his own flower-pots. They had not time to make off with any property. One of the men has been identified this week, and committed for trial.

Frances Johnson, aged eighteen, a girl of interesting appearance, threw herself into the Thames, from London Bridge, in March last. She was rescued from drowning, but was found to have dislocated her hip, and was taken to Bartholomew's Hospital, where she has been under treatment ever since. On being brought before the Lord Mayor this week to answer the charge of attempting suicide, she said she had been driven to the act by the cruel conduct of her father. She is still very ill, and her appearance excites great pity. Inquiries which have been made by the police confirm the poor creature's statement. Johnson her father a cutler in Grace-

church-street. On the day of the attempt at self-destruction, a policeman was sent to tell him that his daughter was lying at the hospital. He demanded by what authority he was troubled on the subject, and flatly refused to go near her, or to do anything for her. She has always been a well-conducted girl. The defendant's sister, addressing his Lordship, said, "He is not like a father. He has deserted all his children, and there are seven of us, and we have no mother." The Lord Mayor—"And is there no intelligible cause for his conduct?" "I know of none whatever. He deserted his family before my mother's death, of which I believe his conduct was the cause. When asked to contribute towards our maintenance, his uniform reply has been that he would do no more than the law would compel him to do." This girl added, that to one of her sisters he recommended "the streets" as an alternative to starvation. The Lord Mayor said he had learnt from a trustworthy source that a more respectable family does not exist than that of these seven children, and that nothing can be more praiseworthy than their efforts to maintain themselves since their mother's death. The defendant then, accompanied by her sister, hobbled out of the justice room, and was conveyed in a cab to the infirmary of the City of London Union.

A singular charge under the Scottish game laws was heard before the Justice of Peace Court at Paisley on Friday. William Forfar and his son were charged under an act of George III., known as the "Close Time Act," with carrying a hare on the public road, not being qualified to do so. The statute in question enacts that every person not qualified to kill game in Scotland, who shall have in his or her custody, or carry at any time of the year, upon any pretence whatever, any hares, or other game, without the leave or order of a person qualified to kill game in Scotland, shall be subject to penalties of 20*s.* for the first, and 40*s.* for the second offence, and to imprisonment in default. The defence was that the act had gone into disuse. The Court discharged the defendant.

On Saturday night a man named Waring, residing in Westminster, was awoke from sleep by his wife attempting to strangle him with her apron. By the gentle suasion of a blow on the eye he induced her to release him from the disagreeable pressure, and soon after betook himself once more to slumber. A second time he was aroused by the vigorous application of a stone bottle to his head, laid on by the hands of his loving-wife. He went to the hospital and had his wounds dressed, and the assailant was brought before the magistrate and committed for trial.

It seems difficult to stop the mischievous practice of throwing stones upon railways. On Wednesday a boy was fined 40*s.* for committing that offence at the Pimlico terminus of the Crystal Palace line.

At the Guildhall, on Tuesday, a serious charge of conspiracy was preferred by Messrs. Christie and Co., spirit merchants of Liverpool, against Mr. Riky, a general agent, and Mr. Thurgood, a surgeon. Riky was employed by the above firm as a sub-agent, and it was alleged that he represented Thurgood as an opulent London merchant, and on that representation obtained for him a considerable quantity of spirits, the theory of the prosecution being that the two had conspired together to defraud Messrs. Christie.

The fortune-telling profession is decidedly in a flourishing condition at present. A swarthy female was brought before the magistrate at Worship-street, a servant girl being the prosecutrix, who stated that she had received a visit from the prisoner, who, after assuring her of a speedy marriage, and all the desirable etceteras, carried away 30*s.* worth of wearing apparel, "that it might be covered with mould in the churchyard, and receive a blessing." A number of other charges, similar in nature, are expected to be brought against the prisoner, who is remanded.

Sarah and Ellen Newson, mother and daughter, were charged, the latter with stealing, and the former with receiving, a box of jewels. The prosecutor, a gentleman of Bristol, stated that he had been on a visit to a friend at New-cross, where the younger prisoner was servant, when he lost the property in question, and the girl leaving her situation soon after, suspicion fell upon her. A search being made, part of the jewels were found in possession of the daughter, and part with the mother. Both prisoners are committed for trial.

A man named Lewis Lewis, formerly a draper, of Clerkenwell, was brought up on a warrant, at Guildhall, charged with not surrendering, after having been legally adjudged a bankrupt. Huggett, a City detective, spoke to the identity of the prisoner, and stated that after the adjudication, which took place in May, 1857, he went to New York in pursuit of the prisoner, who there delivered up to him 850*l.*; but as no international law applicable to the case existed, he could not bring the prisoner to this country. Subsequently, the defaulter had returned of his own accord, and was apprehended on Monday night. It was found necessary to adjourn the case, bail being refused.

John Owen, a shoemaker, was charged at Westminster police-court with having administered oxalic acid to his daughter. It was, however, urged that she knew the nature of the poison, and took it of her own accord. The woman was removed to the hospital, when antidotes were used, and she is in a state of recovery. Mr.

Arnold remanded the defendant until his daughter should be able to attend.

A ticket-porter, named William Hill, attached to the Borough-market, while in a state of intoxication, on Saturday night, struck his mother a blow on the forehead with his fist, when she fell down and soon after expired. The unfortunate woman also, it is stated, was drunk at the time. At the inquest, a verdict of "Man-slaughter" was returned.

At Birmingham, a serious charge was preferred against a Greek, named Antonio Calvocoresi, carrying on an extensive business as a merchant in Lloyd-street, Manchester. In March last Mr. Calvocoresi came to Birmingham, and waited upon Mr. Ralph Heaton, of Bath-street, who supplies the greater portion of the English and colonial copper coinage, and is also extensively engaged in the same way for some foreign states. Mr. Calvocoresi intimated to Mr. Heaton that he wished to have manufactured some dies, from which Turkish piastres could be struck, and at the same time stated that a large order for the coins would be given. Mr. Heaton, however, refused to have anything whatever to do with the transaction; and thinking, probably, that Mr. Calvocoresi was not aware of the illegality of his proceedings, he pointed out the clause in the act of parliament upon the subject. Mr. Calvocoresi then left Mr. Heaton's, undeterred, however, by the result of the interview from prosecuting his design, as it appears that immediately afterwards he put himself in personal communication with Mr. Dipple, a manufacturer, in Great Hampton-row, and made a similar application to him. In this second attempt he was more successful. Mr. Dipple undertook to make the dies, and also to supply the coin. These were being made when the detectives obtained information, communicated with the Turkish embassy, and arrested the prisoner. He was remanded. —*Manchester Guardian.*

The man Bandy, who is charged with having murdered Sarah Farrell, a woman with whom he cohabited, by throwing her out of a window, has undergone a final examination before the Westminster police magistrates. The prisoner acknowledged that he had quarrelled with the deceased, but declared that she flung herself out of the window. An important piece of evidence, in addition to that already elicited, was furnished by a woman, who swears to having heard the prisoner threaten to murder the deceased only about an hour previous to his actually doing so. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, 6½ p.m.

To-day expires the decree which suspended the law of 1832, and allowed corn to enter France free. No announcement has been made in the *Moniteur* yet, but the *Constitutionnel* affirms that the decree will not be extended. It is true that not much weight can be attached to this journal, although it pretends to be inspired. M. J. Burat, who makes this affirmation, and does in relation to the paper the business which corresponds with what is called, in theatrical parlance, heavy or general, has the especial office of making assertions which are likely or liable to be contradicted. Therefore, it would not at all be surprising if to-morrow's *Moniteur* should announce the extension of the decree or an early period when the sliding-scale shall be definitively abolished. The whole history of the State's interference with the corn trade is the most farcical that can be imagined were it not for the misery it has caused. When the corn crops first failed, some harvests back, out came two decrees, one prohibiting the exportation of corn, and the other authorising its importation. This selfish policy, which was thought very clever, produced exactly the contrary effect anticipated. Instead of corn flowing in to Havre and Marseilles, it went to London, where it was sure to be free, and might be re-exported to the highest markets. The consequence was, that upwards of six millions sterling had to be expended to purchase food for the people. This was bad enough, but what came next was worse. The decree prohibiting the exportation of corn was allowed to remain in force, with the idea that it would lead to the accumulation of stocks, but when a good harvest came, as last year, corn fell below remunerative prices, as it could not be sold out of the country, and agriculturists were threatened with ruin. They could not sell their corn, and to meet their liabilities they were obliged to sell their savings and investments of past years. The Bourse was flooded with public securities; all were sellers, and this even during the commercial crisis. At last, matters became so bad that Government was obliged to allow the free exportation of corn. This measure of relief came too late—after the granaries of England and elsewhere had been filled from America. The result, therefore, of interference with trade has not been satisfactory. It has caused the agricultural interest a loss of upwards of eighteen millions sterling. Should we recur after to-morrow to the contrivances of the sliding-scale,

the mischief will be more extensive. Bread will, of course, go up, and after an abundant harvest it will seem strange to the nation to begin the winter with dear bread. The effects of the commercial crisis are far from having subsided, and there is little prospect of increased trade compensating for increased dearth of provisions. Taxes after free trade, especially in bread, are irksome to be borne and dangerous to enforce.

The national subscription to release M. de Lamartine from his pecuniary difficulties, incurred in the service of France, is making very slow and very unsatisfactory progress. The illustrious poet and writer is the object of most insolent disdain by the vulgar rich, and is the butt of the malice and scandal of *soi-disant* pious journalists, like Veuillot, Cocquille, and Fontanes. Men of courage and honest sentiments are afflicted at the position of France towards the author of the *Méditations*, and one of them—M. E. Pelletan—having noticed it, M. de Lamartine has addressed to him the following remarks:—

"How can you believe that the apprehension of personal indigence can stand for anything in the motive which causes me to support the honour or affront of a national subscription? Do you know so little of me to suppose that I would not prefer a thousand times that glorious poverty and even ostracism to the situation which my necessities compel me to occupy before the world? If I persist, if I will have the last word with ill-fortune (like Molière's Misanthrope), it is apparent that a motive superior to the sentiment of that humiliation commands, and that I place my duty above my pride. It is wrong, perhaps, in the sight of men, but it is right according to conscience. Wait till all is known before you condemn too strongly.

"I agree with you that augured better for the heart of France, but nations have every right, even that of believing themselves. They may as they please glorify by an honourable subsidy the Châteaubriands, O'Connells, Duponts (de l'Eure), Foy, Lafayettes, and Lafittes, and humiliate Lamartine. We have no account to ask of their sentiments. When we question, we must accept their reply whatsoever it may be. That answer up to the present time has not been favourable to me. I am grieved, but do not murmur at it.

"Moreover, I write down day by day, for the future instruction of men of irreflexive devotedness, that which I may call the martyrology of this subscription.

"When I see my own department, presided over by me for twenty years, presided to-day by M. Schneider, —a department which I was fortunate enough to endow with two railways and lucrative establishments, the revenue whereof is counted by millions—when I behold, I repeat, this meeting of colleagues and old friends blush at my name and pass it over in silence—a shameful poverty to the country—I grow sad, and ask which of us has lost remembrance and sentiment.

"When I read, on the contrary, the names of those modest subscribers who owe me nothing, and who take but in the richness of their hearts and from their necessities the obol which they contribute to the restoration of a hearth larger than their poor ones, I engrave these unknown names in the memory of my descendants, and am affected to tears at the disinterested devotion of the heart of this multitude.

"Thus beside affronts Providence places consolation. Let us forget those who forget and think of those who console."

There is, or rather was, a prejudice in England that poets and men of letters are impracticable creatures, unfitted, from the delicacy of their mental organisations, to direct political affairs. Their atmosphere, it is said, is the clear, pure air which floats around Parnassus, and they should leave the direction of nations, the happiness and welfare of their brethren, to less gifted mortals, who are of the earth earthy. But with a Premier who in his idle moments has proved that he can translate *Horace* with a fidelity and graceful ease never before attained, and sufficient to make the world regret that he should have wasted his time on politics and horse-racing; with a Chancellor of the Exchequer who has invented a new style of romance, and is an unrivalled master of the pen; with a Colonial Minister who is confessedly the first novelist and first dramatist of the day—the author of the *Last Days of Pompeii* and of the *Lady of Lyons*; and with a Minister of Public Works who made his debut as the writer of ballads, albeit possessing but little literary merit, the prejudice must be regarded as fast passing away. It is difficult, therefore, to understand why certain political journals in England, when speaking of M. de Lamartine's position, should presume him to be incapable of discharging the duties of a statesman because he is also a poet—the truest poet France has had since Ronsard. If M. de Lamartine were a poet, and nothing more, neither his native country nor Europe should be called to contribute to satisfy his creditors; but in his character as a politician he has rendered great public service. I do not claim for him the loftiest qualities of a statesman, nor do I deny his political errors. The expedition to Rome was an egregious blunder, and something worse. His conduct towards Sardinia during the national war may be classed in the same category. But when full allowance is made for those errors, the services which he rendered to public order in France, and to the cause of peace in Europe during the early portion of the revolu-

tion, are stupendous, and impossible to be recompensed by money or mere honours. Who can think, even at this remote period, without terror mingled with admiration, on the conduct of M. de Lamartine in February, 1848? Who can forget how, for three days and three nights, he stood upon the steps of the Hôtel de Ville, the sole barrier between the surging red waves of communism and terrified society, while those who now vilify him were crouching, craven and abashed, in obscurity? Never was human courage more grandiose and imposing, never was human eloquence more effective and beneficent, than in the dismal February days. The crowd, rendered desperate by their necessities, goaded to evil speculation by the counsel and presence of that hideous population which, voided from Toulon and Rochefort, is compelled to hide in peaceful times in the dens of Paris, but always appears menacing and repulsive at the first sign of disorder,—the crowd had raised aloft the red flag, and proclaimed the division of property, the spoliation of the rich. Force could not deter them from this design, and as they clamoured round the Hôtel de Ville for its *quasi* legislation, the reign of terror appeared imminent. There was but one obstacle in the path, and that obstacle was M. de Lamartine. They were awed by his courage, charmed by his eloquence, and then the simile of another poet was realised and made to appear almost a prophecy:—

"Ac veluti magno in populo quum sæpè coorta est
Seditio, sævitque animis ignobile vulgus,
Jamque faces et saxa volant; furor arma ministrat:
Tum, pietate gravem ac meritis si forte verum quem
Conspexere, solent arrectisque auribus abstant;
Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet."

M. de Lamartine saved France from a civil war, her wealthy citizens from the horrors of a modern *jacquerie*, and Europe from a desolating strife—and alone he did it. In March, 1848, he was called the "saviour of his country," the idol of the bourgeoisie, and might have taken tithes of all men, so unbounded was national gratitude. But to-day, barely ten years afterwards, when the danger is past, as they imagine in their selfish blindness, the bourgeois—for, in spite of the affectation of titles, there is no nobility in France—treat M. de Lamartine's poverty as a crime in him; they accuse him of having been unthrifty, and they keep their money to spend in nameless pleasure. If M. de Lamartine has spent his money unwisely, it has been for their benefit; his purse was for years open to the needy, and many helped themselves largely who did not require aid. When he left the direction of Foreign Affairs he was a poor man. A few months' services to France were sufficient to swallow up his ample fortune and steep him in debt. Few are perhaps more modest or sober in their tastes and habits, none more magnificent in their generosity. M. de Lamartine's means have been exhausted in the service of his country. Had he been thrifty, it might have proved a public calamity, for his unthrift, his indifference for himself, proved the salvation of France. Saving M. Guizot, M. de Lamartine is perhaps the only modern French minister who has not made the possession of office the means of personal profit and advantage. The base and despicable ingratitude of the Conseil Général of his department, worthily presided over by M. Schneider, may afflict him surely not so much for his unkindness towards himself as for the shame they have won. M. Schneider is Vice-President of the Legislative Body, the chief proprietor of the *Creuzot* works, a brother speculator of M. de Morny, and in all capacities largely indebted to M. de Lamartine. Of course we do not allude to money borrowed. That he should have evinced so short a memory will be his only title to be remembered by posterity.

It is with great curiosity and some shame that people here inquire how the subscription in England progresses. The remarks of the *Times* on the scandalous spectacle presented to the world raised a vast deal of virtuous indignation and patriotism—as they may be displayed without cost—but extracted no money. Had it not been for the example set by the Emperor—to his credit be it spoken—the subscription would have been more insignificant than it is. Courtiers must follow in the imperial fashion, but still the great majority of the wealthy classes stand aloof. Should the subscription with you be successful, and the amount considerable, it will prove, as has been shown repeatedly, how large-hearted are the British people, and how catholic are their sympathies. But, save from M. de Lamartine and his friends, you must not anticipate your motives will be fairly appreciated: M. Marie Martin and M. Veuillot will say you gave from ostentation. While you do the work they have left undone, they will cast back insult in your face—if, indeed, coming from so low it could reach so high. Nevertheless, it is sincerely to be desired that the English subscription may be the chief means of restoring M. de Lamartine to his home and to his studies. Englishmen are not prone to pay much heed to what the world may say of them, nor to be deterred from a righteous action because it may be misrepresented.

The patience of the Paris public has been sorely vexed of late, and their ingenuity sorely tried, to discover the signification of the rapid movements of the Prince Napoleon. Last week he went to Biarritz, stopped a night, and was back again before the papers discovered his absence. When the trip was first mentioned, for it was not chronicled in the official journal, it was denied in one

of the semi-official papers, and then reaffirmed. People sadly wanted to know why he had gone. The prohibitionists were the first to discover a mare's nest. The Prince had gone to implore his cousin to introduce a slight modification of the Algerian tariff, if only to save appearances, and to allow it to seem that the Prince-Minister had some authority. These same sapient gentlemen, who know everything that occurs in the intimacy of the Court, discovered that the Emperor "was not at home," refused to see the Prince, and ordered him back to his post. Without pretending to exclusive or early information, I have no hesitation in saying that these rumours are false, and that their authors are not gifted with even ordinary penetration. The Emperor, for certain reasons, prefers, when practicable, to give his instructions verbally, especially when they relate to a novel political proceeding. The Emperor of Russia is about to hold a grand review at Warsaw, and the military men who are to be despatched thither as representatives of Austria, Prussia, and the vassal monarch of Germany, have been announced. The partisans of the Russian alliance *à tout prix*, the chief of whom is M. de Morny, have beset the Emperor to do something handsome towards the Czar. They have represented that the Queen's visit to Prussia, and the previous alliance, were a deep political combination, to neutralise the great influence in Germany of France, and take the sting out of Cherbourg. England, it is said, has drawn near to Austria, and is closely allied with Russia, so that in case of accident she would find herself at the head of a coalition, and in almost the same condition as in 1815. As a counterpoise to her preponderance, *un rapprochement* towards Russia was urged with a persistence which would be justifiable if patriotic. In spite of his uncontrolled power, the Emperor of the French cannot always have his own way. Perhaps there is also a secret desire that the visit to Stuttgart may be returned in the Tuileries, and an ambition to exhibit to the Parisians an Alexander and a Napoleon in amity, as a sequence to another interview which took place between another Alexander and another Napoleon nearly half a century ago. Rumours are also afloat that the red, or the black, or the blue eagle is to be asked for the baby Prince of the Asturias, in accordance with wishes that have come from the other side of the Pyrenees, and for which, if obtained, the greater latitude will be allowed respecting certain negotiations now going on in which the question of frontier is involved. But these may be dismissed until they acquire more consistence. At last the French Emperor determined to send some one to congratulate his Imperial brother at Warsaw. M. de Morny having been so successful in his speculations when sent as ambassador to the Czar's coronation, was naturally anxious to repeat the operations. So confident did he feel that he would be again selected, that he has purchased largely, it is said, from all the *bric-à-brac* shops, pictures, china, and old iron swords, &c., to form collections to furnish the palaces of Warsaw, St. Petersburg, and Moscow, and enable the ingenious speculator to clear a few more millions by disposing of this rubbish as *chefs-d'œuvre*. Whether report be true or not, I do not pretend to say, but Sir Robert Peel can vouch for its being *vraisemblable*. But this I can positively affirm—the prices of these classes of goods have risen enormously lately. Large quantities of old china have been selling since Monday in the auction-mart at prices which must appear fabulous, for the ware is very apocryphal and devoid of all merit in workmanship and painting. The extraordinary prices were imputed to the Count's operations. But it would seem that the Emperor had sufficient credit from M. de Morny as his representative. He did not feel inclined to run the same risk a second time, nor did he deem it politic to allow the philo-Russians to take credit for having weakened the Anglo-French alliance. He accordingly determined to send his cousin, the general who commanded the French division which stood shoulder to shoulder with the British division under Sir de Lacy Evans on the banks of the Alma four years ago. The Emperor is willing—it may be admitted even is desirous—of entering into more intimate alliance with Russia, but he is determined to maintain intact and without reproach that which constitutes his real strength—the British alliance; and in selecting the Prince Napoleon to represent him at Warsaw, I prefer to believe that he desired to make apparent that, while wishful to live on good terms with the autocrat, he would not loosen his alliance with the only free state in Europe. It is in this view that Prince Napoleon has accepted the mission, and not with any view to a matrimonial speculation.

A lawsuit has just been tried at Pau which ought to prove a warning to Englishwomen. There is an individual in that city *sous-chef* in the prefecture, and a law student, who made the acquaintance in his grandmother's house of an English girl from Lebury, Hereford, who was engaged as companion to an invalid lady, a friend of the grandmother's. From what transpired in court, it appeared that the individual had managed to seduce the girl under pretext of learning English, and under the promise of marriage. When this was discovered, the girl was sent back to England, still followed by the professions of affection of the Frenchman. He wrote, enclosing a book to show his noble birth (?), and stating that his fortune amounted to 100*l.* a year and

a country house, besides his earnings, and he asked the girl to write him an account of her means. The grandmother wrote to the same effect, and stated the father had given his consent. The girl replied analogous to the Frenchman's letter, and said she had a fortune. The individual from Pau rushed off immediately, married, and then discovered that the girl had no more fortune than he had. He brought the action at Pau, and succeeded in obtaining the dissolution of the marriage on the plea that his father had not given his consent. The girl is *enceinte*. I shall return to the subject in my next, which illustrates one of the greatest evils of the age. But I am desirous of stating that the keeper of the Pantou Hotel figures in the suit as having stated that sixteen years' experience has taught him that English fathers will do anything to avoid giving a dower, and English girls anything to catch a husband.

GERMANY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

September 29.

"AND Prussia is a constitutional state, and Austria will continue stationary as long as her people are dumb," said the framers of the Breslau election address, as though it were to conciliate the censors, and to remind them that all Germany and Europe regarded Prussia as a constitutional monarchy; but the thinly-veiled and flattering ruse did not avail, for no sooner had the address been published, than the authorities took measures to prevent its circulation in the provinces, thinking, no doubt, that so intellectual, philosophical, and critical a people can of their own innate talent discover the men for whom they ought to vote, and the measures which these men are pledged to support. It is difficult to comprehend why the Government should take so much trouble to check any possible electioneering excitement, when the experience of the last three elections shows that far from any discouragement being necessary, the electors require the utmost spurring on to get them to the poll. The Germans, as a people, have never been considered as a very vivacious or excitable people. Solid they may be, and as stolid as solid. This they are in every-day life, wherein their most tangible interests are affected; how much more so, then, in political elections, of which, owing to their past and present tutelage, they cannot see the drift. The privilege of voting, or of having a voice in sending some man to some place in Berlin, is, apparently, such a trifling privilege! There is no fun in a Prussian election, and certainly no profit, but a good deal of inconvenience; besides, the sight of the officials frightens the voters. The German peasants have an awful dread of the officials, and the very circumstance of officials being at the polling-booth to receive their votes is quite enough to keep them away. If the Prussians be really sincere in their constitutional tendencies, they ought rather to employ persons expressly to get up a little political enthusiasm, and even offer a bounty to every elector coming to the poll. In my last I presented your readers with a specimen of an election address, which, in all conscience, was as mild as could well be. It sang the praises of Germany and the glorious prospects of constitutional Prussia, yet the authorities thought it too violent in tone, and forbade its distribution. What grounds can the authorities possibly advance for this interference with the smallest right of a representative system? Can Prussia, with such instances of arbitrary power and contempt of public opinion, be looked upon as a constitutional monarchy? The Prussian Government has sneaked into favour with the people of England under the pretence of being liberal, tolerant, constitutional; but what is the fact? The press is fettered as much as in France or Russia, and the people themselves ten times worse. The poor German can hardly go to bed or get up without a police certificate. But in forbidding the circulation of election addresses, what object does the present Government seek to attain? Is there any danger of an outbreak? Is it presumed that the framers of the addresses have some sinister motive in the background? The men who have issued these addresses have always made it their boast never to step beyond the limits of the constitution; these men are the most moderate of the non-contentants; they are few in number, and deserve to be encouraged. The malcontents—the rebellious—may be counted by millions. The present Government of Prussia is not taking the wisest means to impart confidence in the stability of the existing order of things. Their interference with the press and elections at this time is a confession of a spirit of rebellion seeking to exert itself in the country. There is a spirit of rebellion, and a bitter one.

If I were to repeat the newspaper reports upon the state of the King of Prussia's health, and the progress of the regency question, my letters would only be made up of assertions and contradictions. Not a word that is uttered by the German journals is to be credited, for the simple reason that they are not permitted to publish the truth, even if they could ascertain it. One day the King is represented by the Court journals as being convalescing, the next as somewhat indisposed and unable to receive visitors; now he is out for a drive, then he is

admiring a splendid piece of sculpture; on another occasion he is enraptured with a masterpiece of painting, or attending divine service, or enjoying the retirement of the domestic circle, and so forth. Not a word is mentioned as to what the disease really is with which he is afflicted, nor is any notice taken of the general belief—namely, that the King is a confirmed lunatic and labouring under *delirium tremens*, as is asserted by most people. Others say that he has been for years past gradually sinking into idiocy. Many stories are in circulation about his doings, but it would be improper to repeat them; for he is kept so close that no one can see him—as, indeed, he ought to be; not even his most intimate associates are allowed access to him. Judging by the aspect of affairs at this moment, the Regency question will not be settled till the end of next month, or the beginning of November; indeed, it is doubtful whether it will be decided then even. If the Prince will not submit to a co Regency, and the Court refuse to accede to an absolute Regency, no resource remains but an appeal to the Chambers (old or new, is the question); but as the press is gagged, and addresses bearing upon the coming election prohibited, it is not very difficult to foresee of what elements the Chamber will be composed. The people are indifferent in political matters, and voting is a profitless annoyance to them. The few who vote will be induced to do so by the officials, who are, of course, in the interests of the Court party. Consequently, should the question be referred to the Chamber, the Court party will carry out their views, for the Liberals will be most assuredly in the minority in the next election. The Prince is the man of the people; in him they place their frail hope, while the Court party is held in utter detestation. The Prince has but to speak, and the Court would be scattered in an instant; but no violent measure will be attempted, and it was probably to hush such an expectation that the Prince alluded to "the dangers attendant upon the ideas of 1848, which are not eradicated but only kept in check." This speech has made so great an impression that the advisers of the Prince have thought it worth while to state that these words published had been uttered by the Prince in context with others, and had been misconstrued, and that orders have been given to print the entire speech. The *National Zeitung* has been again confiscated, as likewise the *Vossische Zeitung*, which, by the way, is the oldest paper in Germany, and one of the most innocent. An article upon the Regency led to its seizure. These confiscations have caused so much exasperation (it must be remembered that most German newspapers are taken quarterly and paid for beforehand, and the loss falls upon the subscribers) that the Government has thought proper to put forth an excuse for the seizure, to the effect that "the observations of the press upon the Regency question ruthlessly overstepped the bounds of the sanctuary which the nation regarded with sentiments of grateful loyalty, and which they desired to keep from ungentle allusion" (*unzarter Berührung*, literally *untender contact*, or touch). This is presuming a little too much upon the blindness or stolidity of their countrymen. Do the authorities really fancy that the people have neither eyes nor brains? Why, every one who reads knows that this question of the Regency has been under consideration for these twelve months past, during which time the journals have hardly dared to utter their views upon it, and when they did venture, they expressed their sentiments so moderately, so timidly, with reference to the authorities, and so respectfully when mentioning the King, as to bring themselves into contempt with the people, who detest both authorities and King. When the Government talks of the journals encroaching upon sacred ground, it is an insult to common sense, for the press is allowed no voice at all.

The Danish question is known to be still pending, but every avenue to information respecting the transactions of the Federal Diet is hermetically sealed. There are rumours afloat that Denmark has lately made some concessions. This rumour has originated from the circumstance that at the last sitting of the Committee the Danish Ambassador was present, and Prince Motternich hastily sent for from Johannisberg.

There has been a great deal of visiting going on lately amongst Emperors, Kings, and Princes, which is looked upon as boding no good for civil liberty here. The chains of despotism are being daily tightened more and more in every direction. The Prince of Prussia has just left the Emperor of Russia at Warsaw, and Prince Napoleon is on his way thither.

The Congress which was advertised to meet at Gotha has commenced its patriotic labours, and with an orderliness and dignity worthy of the object which the members have in view. The first subject discussed was that of the Guilds, the evils of which have been thoroughly exposed in a work just published entitled "*Freiheit der Arbeit*" (Freedom of Labour), by Dr. V. Bohmert. It would make an English working man open his eyes very wide to read of the present condition of the German working man. This poor creature is obliged to serve an apprenticeship of a certain number of years, at the expiration of which he is forced to travel from town to town, in a prescribed direction, which he dare not deviate from under penalty of imprisonment. At every town he comes to he has to present himself at

the town-hall, and have his papers examined. While on the road he is liable to be overhauled by the Land-drugoner horse-patroles, and, if his papers be not correct, sent back the way he has come. At every town he is bound to show that he has funds sufficient to maintain himself, or that he has a fixed employment, and further, that he possesses money enough to carry him on his way to his next destination. In some places the poor workman is obliged to deposit a certain sum, called hospital money, to cover any expenses in case of sickness. After having worked and begged alternately his way, and having had all his spirit crushed out of him by the insolence of officials, he returns to his native town. Here, if he be the son of a citizen—if not, he must buy the freedom to labour—he makes his masterpiece, and if it prove satisfactory to the examiners, he is allowed to establish himself; but not at any trade, for the trades of butcher, baker, saddler, barber, and others, are closed fields, that is to say, the trades are hereditary, and only a certain number are permitted; thus, in some towns—indeed most towns—a certain number only of butchers, bakers, and barbers are tolerated, and if a barber dies leaving a daughter but no son, the daughter confers the barbership upon the man who marries her. It is not so long ago that the same system of miserable snobility existed in England, but, thanks to our free press and Adam Smith, the English workman is freed from this shocking infringement upon the rights of man. This is the first monster evil the patriots at Gotha seek to overthrow. May success attend their efforts! Their next subject will be the river tolls and transit duties, which, by the way, are still under the consideration of the Zoll Conference, and as far from a settlement as ever. I did not touch upon the reported readiness of Prussia to accede to the abolition, because it was pretty clearly understood to be mere dust thrown in the eyes of the German people. It is now reported that there is some chance of a progress being made, as two of the chief opponents to the abolition of the transit duties, Bavaria and Wurtemberg, have withdrawn their demand to retain the transit duties till the river tolls were abolished.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

PRINCE NAPOLEON has left Paris for Warsaw. He is expected back about the 5th or 6th of this month. Paris gossip assigns to the journey of Prince Napoleon a matrimonial object. It is said that Princess Clotilde, the daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, whom the Prince affects, is half engaged to the Prince of Leuchtenberg, and that Prince Napoleon is gone to sound the ground and see how matters stand. On the other hand, it is rumoured that the Prince has gone to Warsaw to invite his Russian Majesty to pay a visit to Paris. Another rumour assigns to his journey no less an object than promoting an alliance between France and Russia. It may safely be taken for granted that the Prince's journey to Warsaw is nothing more than that of an act of courtesy, in return for the visit of the Grand Duke Constantine to France.

A gigantic scheme for the fortification of the French coasts has been decided upon by the Government. Havre is to be protected at a cost of 6,000,000*fr.*; 680,000*fr.* is to be expended on Dunkirk; 280,000*fr.* on Dieppe; and 72,000*fr.* on Pécamp. Fortifications are also to be subsequently constructed at Boulogne and Calais.

The *Indépendance Belge* says that the French Government is about to grant a port on the Algerian coast to Russia, to serve as a coaling station.

SPAIN.

The elections absorb almost entirely the attention of the public, and active preparations for the contest are making by the different parties. A royal decree fixes the elections for the 31st inst. The garrison of Madrid is 15,000 strong.

The *Madrid Gazette* contains the decree raising the state of siege in Barcelona, Gerona, Tarragona, Lerida, Malaga, and Maestrazgo; the districts in which it is to be maintained are the Arragonese Pyrenees, the frontiers of Navarre, and Catalonia.

The unpopularity of Queen Isabella in Madrid is described in a private letter, which says that upon the Queen's entry into her capital her Majesty could not pass unobserved the cold reception she met with from her people. She is accustomed to it, but the effect must have appeared in this instance greater, as it contrasted with her reception in Galicia and the Asturias. Her capital received its Queen with that silence which, according to Mirabeau, is the most eloquent lesson that can be given by subjects to their rulers. It did not appear that there were many who had even the curiosity to see their Queen on her return to the chief city of her dominions after an absence of two months. The royal countenance clearly expressed discontent at this unmistakable estrangement, and this absence of all signs of welcome. Her Majesty's tour lasted two months. The expense must have been very great.

The Progressista party, carefully separating their policy from that of the Government, which boasts of keeping up a position just in the middle between them and the Moderados, have got leave from the Govern-

ment to hold a large electioneering meeting in the capital, and M. Olozaga, the chairman of the central Progreßista election committee, has issued invitations to it.

AUSTRIA.

Letters from Vienna give some details relative to the laws which are to regulate the provincial representation in Austria, and the communal statutes. The former will be of two kinds, a general provincial assembly and provincial committees. The general assembly will only be called together under particular circumstances, on the convocation of the Emperor, and will not exercise any action on the affairs of the province. The provincial committees will be divided into two parts, grand and lesser, and the condition of admission will differ according to the provinces. Every member must possess landed property in the province to an amount fixed for each. These bodies will also be convoked by the Emperor. The lesser committee will be permanent, and will be presided over by the governor of the province. These laws cannot be promulgated until after the return to Vienna of M. de Bach, Minister of the Interior.

The Austrian Government is actively engaged in fortifying the harbours it possesses in the Adriatic, and in increasing its naval forces.

Advices from Vienna confirm previous reports touching the projects of Austria for the increase of her maritime power, and cite the fact that the young Archduke Louis Victor has entered the naval service as lieutenant of a frigate.

The *Military Gazette* of Vienna declares that the journals which have published an account of projected fortifications round the capital have been the victims of a mystification.

RUSSIA.

The Amoor River, which now forms the boundary of the Chinese and Russian empires, can be made navigable through the whole of Eastern Siberia, nearly half-way to St. Petersburg, and its embouchure is sheltered by the island of Saghalien. By means of this river Russia has speedy access to the Japan and Yellow Seas. Steamers are already plying on it, and it may be the medium of an extensive commerce. It was up the Amoor River that a Russian fleet effectually escaped from the English and French naval squadrons during the Crimean war.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the Grand Duke Constantine is about to make an excursion in the Mediterranean, in command of a portion of the Russian fleet.

It is announced that telegraphic messages in French or German can be received at the stations at Simpheropol, Nicolaieff, and Kremenschouck.

SWEDEN.

Letters from Stockholm state that the cholera is raging there. Up to the 18th ult. there had been altogether 511 cases, and 217 deaths. The authorities had ordered that the dead from cholera should be buried beyond the city walls.

BELGIUM.

A large meeting of French refugees is about to be held in Brussels, if the Government consent, with a view of consulting as to the means of obtaining work for the great number of them who are suffering much distress. The Duchess de Brabant is officially announced to be again pregnant.

PRUSSIA.

The *New Prussian Gazette*, of the 25th ult., announces that the King will make a journey to the Tyrol and perhaps to Italy, and that his Majesty will start during this month. The premier, Von Manteuffel, carries to Warsaw, where he has followed the Prince of Prussia, the King's signature to the arrangement, which has now been effected, concerning the conditions of the regency. The Landtag, the present one, is to be convoked once more, and is to meet on the 19th inst.

Private letters say the King is to leave for the Tyrol on the 10th. The Prince of Prussia was to leave Warsaw on the 27th ult. for Baden.

Seizures of newspapers have taken place, on account of leading articles on the regency question. This time the old-established journal called *Voss's Gazette*, a very widely-read and usually very dull paper, is the object of the police anger. The public excitement is very great.

Difficulties of a financial nature have interfered with the settlement of the regency. The Prince of Prussia's whole annual revenue is estimated at about 80,000*l.* a year, a sum sufficiently handsome for the first subject of the kingdom, and worth a good deal more than a similar amount would go for in England, but inadequate to defray the expenses of a regal establishment. The Prince therefore required the possession of the crown domains to be transferred to him on accepting the office of Regent. The Queen was unwilling to agree to this arrangement, which would leave her husband and herself virtually dependent upon the Prince's generosity for the amount of their annual income.

SARDINIA.

The great Russian Steam Navigation Company took possession on the 20th ult. of the establishment at Villafranca, granted to them by the Sardinian Government.

TURKEY.

Servia is at present in a state of great agitation. A

conspiracy had been formed to weaken the Government, and to recal on democratic principles the family of the old princes of Servia. No means are neglected to excite the population, and at this moment a petition is being signed, praying that a grand meeting of the people, in which all shall appear armed, may be allowed.

A letter from the island of Candia, dated the 15th ult., describes the country as being in a very disturbed state. The new Governor has not been able to carry out the instructions he received at Constantinople. He endeavoured to arrest some of the chiefs in the late disturbances, but his agents were forced to desist, in consequence of the resistance they experienced. Armed Turks have even dared to traverse the capital of the island, vociferating "Death to the Christians!" Some of them were arrested, but were immediately released, so great is Mussulman influence.

The commission entrusted with the regulation of the Montenegrin frontier has carried the fruit of its labours to Constantinople. It is there to pass into the hands of the ambassadors, to serve as a basis for a convention between Turkey and the Great Powers, which is to put a stop to all further contests between Montenegrin and Turk, arising out of disputed territory.

Accounts from Tunis state that the financial position of that Turkish province presents a pleasing contrast with the penury which exists at Constantinople. Since the death of Achmed Bey the treasury, which was then empty, is now full, and the public debt has been paid off. The present Bey has promised all his subjects, Turks, Moors, Arabs, and Jews, that they shall be all equal in the eye of the law. There are no more arbitrary taxes levied, and the customs duties are nearly nominal. His army has been reduced from 25,000 to 6000 men. He has organised a municipal council in his capital, which he has endowed with landed property and cash to defray its first expenses.

ITALY.

The negotiations between the Holy See and the Grand Duchy of Baden for a concordat have been broken off, the Holy See refusing to submit to the conditions which that Protestant Government wishes to place on the hierarchical influence of the Pope in its country. As Baden contains a catholic university, that of Freiburg, the affair is rather a serious one for the Holy See. The points on which the rupture has taken place are not yet known.

The election of the new Regents of the little Republic of San Marino lately took place. They are—Philip Belluzzi and Pasquale Marucci, both lawyers. Their names were drawn by lot.

CHINA.

We extract the following remarks from the *Overland China Mail* of the 22nd July—which in turn quotes from the *China Mail*—having reason to believe that they are well grounded:—

HONG-KONG CORRUPTION.—Perhaps the worst charge which can be brought against Hong-Kong with any degree of truth, is a resemblance to that ill bird which had no respect for its own nest. The colony has got into a suspicious, morbid, unhealthy state, in which every man is apt to suspect his neighbour; the most ordinary occurrences are seen in a blue sulphuric light; and several respectable and decent, not to say ordinary, people are laboriously trying to cut one another's throats (figuratively speaking), by proving each other guilty of great crimes which would at least entitle them to a degree of respect which most of them have yet to prove that they deserve.

For this state of matters a variety of causes are responsible. In small isolated communities, where there is scarcity of proper excitement and amusement, and no great pressure of competition as at home, the natural instinct for strife is gratified chiefly by assaulting the character of one's neighbour, or else offering devout attention to his wife. Hong-Kong being in the first stage, officials here are especially liable to assault; and the evil has been aggravated by the conduct of a portion of the mercantile community, who affect to take no interest in the affairs of the colony, and who take advantage of this affectation to shirk their duties and gratify their resentments. Some of the local editors have been dismissed (not always fairly) from Government employ, and so are ever ready to see a dead man under every official bed. Some of them, also, have tarried so long in the East as to have lost sight of the Occidental distinction between truth and falsehood, and are in a fair way of becoming Eastern saints; for of them it may be truly said, that they have counted neither houses nor lands, ships nor lorehas, gold nor reputation, as at all comparable with the pleasures of a crooked path, and that when they enter into paradise it will be only after passing through great tribulations. Again, the reins of Government have not been held tightly of late, and officials have plunged into disputes which have been carried, we fancy, rather farther than any of the parties expected at the outset: so far has this evil gone, we have even heard it questioned whether our friend Mr. Dunn or Sir John Bowring is the Governor of Hong-Kong; and we need scarcely say that we have stood up for Dunn, because he has had the best of it as yet, and

not till the tables are turned against him shall we basely run him down. Lastly, as a punishment for its many sins, an affliction has been sent upon Hong-Kong, in the shape of an official such as might make all officialdom shudder to its inmost tape, for he combines the simplicity and honesty (if not the purity) of an angel, with the ferocity of a demon, the recklessness of a lunatic, and the tact of a civilised man.

Official corruption is only possible when the community is corrupt or grossly neglects its duties. If the colony, to illustrate, had taken the least pains to provide several properly qualified agents for the government of its Chinese subjects, it would never have been dependent in this matter on one man. One-tenth of the energy which has been expended in mere stupid abuse, could have coerced any local government to take the necessary steps to place affairs on a right footing. The Caldwell Commission is now almost at the close of its inquiry, the defence of the accused having been read yesterday, and when its proceedings become open to public discussion we shall probably return to the subject entered on above.

Now, the meaning of all this is, that the official world, petty as it is, in her Majesty's settlement of Hong-Kong, has been occupied for many weeks, if not months, prior to the sailing of the last mails, in the prosecution of deadly civil feuds, not without detriment to the public service; and we believe that the Colonial Office has been appealed to to investigate charges and recriminations of a painful nature, forwarded home by some of the combustible natures whom fortuitous concurrence has coupled together on that wretched island for their own inflammation by mere interattrition. The materials of the colonial service salad should, indeed, be more judiciously distributed. If private letters and public journals received from Hong-Kong during the last few months can be credited, that settlement must have been allotted a sadly undue proportion of the pepper and vinegar.

INDIA.

TELEGRAPHIC despatches received this week state that on the 26th of August Sir Hope Grant sent a force across the Goomtee at Sultanpore, and occupied three villages in his front.

The fugitive rebels from Gwalior, after being defeated on the 14th August by General Roberts, retreated towards Chumbul. They left some seven hundred killed on the field: our loss was very trifling. A further despatch says the Gwalior rebels, after their defeat on the 14th of August, fled in a south-easterly direction, giving out that it was their intention to enter the Bombay Presidency *via* Mundisore. However, on finding this line of retreat was menaced by the force from Neemuch under Colonel Franks, they turned north towards Bheelwarra. On the 28th of August they reached Jalza Pattern, which they surrendered after some days' fighting with the Rana's troops. They obtained possession of the town, which they have plundered. The Rana fled, and is now in Colonel Lockhart's camp at Soosneen. Soosneen is fifty-five miles north of Oojein.

A column under Colonel Hope left Indore on the 3rd ult. to support the one which had been previously despatched under the command of Colonel Lockhart, her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders. The rebels are in full possession of Patteen, repairing defences and throwing up breastworks on the roads approaching.

The fort of Pourcee, after thirty hours' shelling, surrendered to General Napier on the 24th of August.

A message, dated Kurrachee, September 4, says that at noon on the 31st ult. the 69th and 62nd Native Infantry and the Native Artillery, all disarmed, broke out and tried to seize the guns and arms of the Fusiliers. They were repulsed, great numbers slain, and the rest driven from the cantonment to jungles towards the river. Our loss was four men of the Royal Artillery, and, we regret to say, Captain Mules of the Fusiliers. Major Hamilton heard of the intended outbreak in time to warn the military authorities. He had, with the Police Battalion, already arrested 90 of the fugitives. The locality in which this affair occurred is not clearly indicated by the telegram—the name given is "Moortas."

AMERICA.

THE Africa has brought intelligence from New York to the 15th ult. The excitement in regard to the electric cable had nearly died out, though the news of its temporary failure had not reached the States.

The yellow fever was still raging at New Orleans. All was quiet at the Quarantine, a good feeling existing between the military and the rebels.

The news from Salt Lake reports all quiet, except that the Indians were rather troublesome.

From San Francisco we learn that a fire at Sonora on the 8th ult. consumed 40,000 dollars' worth of property. The Presbyterian church was destroyed.

Large numbers of the adventurers were returning from Fraser River. There had been a great destruction of property by fire at Georgetown, El Dorado county.

General Harney was to sail for the Pacific on the 20th instant. He will have a force of about 8000 men when all the contingents arrive, and expects to make short

work of the new Indian war. A force of 900 United States troops had proceeded to chastise the Indians in Oregon.

The United States Minister has suspended negotiations with the Mexican Government. Tampico had surrendered to the Liberal forces, and Vidaurri, at the head of a large force, was on his march to the capital. The country is in the most disorganised condition.

The United States Minister in China has made a treaty with the Celestial Empire, similar to that made by France and England. The United States are to have a Minister at Peking. This news came overland by way of Russia.

At Greytown two American butchers, who were trading with the U. S. frigate *Saranac*, were arrested by military authority for the alleged violation of some municipal rules. Captain Kelly, of the U. S. Navy, promptly ordered some marines into boats to go ashore, but before they landed the men were released. The *Saranac's* presence had given rise to much excitement previously. A letter from Greytown says, "The commander of the *Saranac*, before leaving San Juan del Sur, drove the Nicaraguan troops from that place, and appears to have orders to open the route, or clear it thoroughly preparatory to opening it."

By the Fulton, we have New York news to the 18th ult. The State elections are being prepared for by the meeting of conventions of the different parties in each State, to agree on a list of candidates, or "platform," as it is called. The Syracuse Convention had separated. There are four separate tickets in the field for State offices, viz., the Democratic, the Republican, the American, the Temperance and Freedom tickets.

A duel was fought on the 17th near Richmond, between Mr. Jennings Wise, editor of the *Enquirer*, and the Hon. Sherrard Clemens, member of Congress. Mr. Clemens, the challenger, was wounded in the thigh. The cause of the duel was the *Enquirer's* comments on Mr. Clemens.

The rendezvous of the Paraguay expedition has been fixed at Buenos Ayres from its proximity to the mouth of the Parana River, up which the vessels are to proceed.

The Union Bank at Hinderhook, county Columbia, was robbed on the night of the 13th of specie and bank-notes to the amount of 10,000 dols. The thieves blew open the bank vault with gunpowder. A reward of 2000 dols. was offered for the apprehension of the robbers.

News had reached Charleston of the capture, on the coast of Africa, of the brig *St. Andrew*, by a British cruiser, on suspicion of being a slaver. The vessel and crew were taken to St. Helena, to await an investigation.

The news from Utah is that the Indians were peaceable. Brigham Young still kept himself hid, fearing, it was said, the vengeance of the Mormons, who were reported as greatly incensed against him in consequence of some revelations concerning his business transactions with the saints. The Mormons were returning to Salt Lake City, and were resuming their ordinary avocations.

The statement is confirmed that the Venezuelan Government had surrendered ex-President Monagas and family, and his minister, Guiterrez, in accordance with the demands of the French and English. They had embarked at La Guayra for Trinidad.

MEXICO.

LETTERS from America say that as to Mexico, the time has gone by when a Government can have any policy. The country is so distracted with civil revolution, the Government is so powerless for protection, the value of property is so rapidly depreciating, that it is really impossible to speak of Mexico as one would speak of an ordinary country.

The *New York Herald* says:—"The condition of the country, as depicted in our correspondence, is sad in the extreme. The spirit of robbery has been of late so much developed that it seems to have become an established institution, and even the Government seems to have no other mode of livelihood. The case of Mr. Escandon exemplifies this in a remarkable degree. He was imprisoned because he declined to lend the Government a sum of money on the notes of hand given by the priests. His liberation was effected by his friends paying the amount without his consent, and then the official journals praise him for his great enterprise and public spirit. It would seem, from the tenor of our letters from the capital, that an early change is expected there. In the midst of the general prostration, three or four parties are plotting to seize upon power, but there seems to be no chance for their success. Looking upon the movements from an outside point of view, it would seem that if Vidaurri, now at San Luis Potosi, should effect a junction with Degollado, who commands in the west, and the two should really unite their efforts, they will soon lead their forces to the city of Mexico. At present Vidaurri seems to have the best chance of winning."

In consequence of the anarchy which prevails, M. Leon Favre, the French Consul at Tampico, has written to the commander of the French naval station in the Gulf of Mexico to claim protection for the French in that place.

WEST INDIES.

CUBA.

ADVICES from Havannah state that coolies were being landed in large numbers, and a fearful mortality existed among them. A Dutch ship coming from Swatow lost two hundred and ten on the voyage; the remainder were dying at the rate of sixteen daily.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and her family continue in good health at Balmoral. The *Court Circular* has nothing to tell us, except that the Queen drives out every day and dines at the castle in the evening. Prince Alfred and the Duke of Cambridge have returned from Germany; the former has gone to Balmoral. It is expected that the Court will return from Balmoral about the 15th of October. The weather continues highly favourable for deer-stalking, but the Prince Consort has not been so successful in the forest this year as he was in former seasons.—The Prince of Wales makes up for his father's ill-luck, having killed his first stag in the forest of Balmoral on Tuesday. The deer was brought home in the evening, when the Queen surveyed it, congratulating the Prince on the success of his rifle. A party of eight gillies with torches then danced a reel in honour of the occasion and in presence of the Royal household, after which the health of the Prince was toasted by the company.

LORD GODERICH ON EDUCATION.—At a tea-party at the Knaresborough Literary Institution, on Tuesday, this nobleman delivered a long speech, which may be summed up as follows:—A public library for the working classes is a convenience not to be despised. If a system of instruction by classes be added to it so much the better, but, if not, that is no reason why a man may not go to a public room, take down a book, and read it with as much pleasure or advantage as he can. Men are naturally different. Some read for amusement, some for instruction, some skim the surface, some attempt to go deep; and if a man choose to study one branch of knowledge or another, he will be so much the better able to understand and appreciate all the rest that he reads in the more common way. Discursive reading of light literature, amid other mechanics, in a room, but occupied by many coming and going, will not make a man a scholar, or a mathematician, or an historian, or able to converse and write letters with accuracy. If he wants these powers he must take special means for acquiring them. If a man wants to conduct a business he must learn his trade; if he wants to write letters and keep accounts, he must practise both. The man of business or clerk who gives all his time to his duties, and grudges a quarter of an hour a day to general reading, will know no more than what he learns in his business. A man may do what he likes, and may almost be what he likes, only he must not be under the delusion that while he is doing one thing he is learning another.

PHILOSOPHY IN AMERICA.—The following is from the *New York Herald*:—"A convention of philosophers of both sexes met at Utica on Friday to consult upon matters that are ordinarily regarded as somewhat of a private and domestic character—such as maternity and its consequences, immediate and remote. Several gatherings of the same sort have been held within the past few weeks at Rutland, Vermont, and at Berlin Heights."

REPRESENTATION OF GREENWICH.—Mr. Alderman Salomons has made his first appearance as a candidate for the representation of Greenwich. He was enthusiastically received, and delivered a speech which, while it perhaps did not go quite so far as some of his friends might wish, yet, on the whole, gave great satisfaction. In addition to an extension of the franchise, vote by ballot, and other measures of reform, he very strongly advocated the repeal of the paper duties.

RAJAH BROOKE.—Sir James Brooke has visited Liverpool, and been entertained by the mayor, in the Town Hall. Sir James Brooke, in responding to the toast of his health, gave a history of his connexion with Sarawak. "Sarawak," he said, "cannot stand alone. She must lean upon the support of a European state in order to ensure that permanency which is at the root of all prosperity. The proposed arrangement is that England should grant a protectorate to Sarawak; and, secondly, that she should refund the sum which I have expended to bring Sarawak to its present prosperous condition."

TELEGRAPH TO ALEXANDRIA.—The Elba, with the submarine cable from Cape Hellas by Candia to Alexandria, is expected out in the beginning of October. The land line connecting Cape Hellas with Constantinople has already been begun, so that before the winter sets in there is every chance of the telegraphic communication from Alexandria to England being completed.

FRENCH FISHERMEN ON THE WEAR.—The crews of some French luggers have been in the habit of going up the river in their boats as far as Hulton, and of catching fish of every description which may happen to be within their trawl. They use regular trawl nets, and a day's fishing, when the tide answers, is a productive affair. During this and the succeeding months of the year the fish of the trout and salmon kind ascend the fresh waters to deposit their spawn, and these invaders catch them

as they leave the salt water for the streams of the Wear. It is the daily practice of several of the ships' crews—although it is the rule, established by treaty, that no foreigner shall fish in the sea on any of the coasts of Great Britain nearer than three miles, or perhaps five—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND COLLIERIES.—The strike of the colliers, now nearly general in the north of England, has begun to bear some of its natural fruit. In the neighbourhood of Barnsley, in South Lancashire, the workmen of the Oakes Colliery have been on strike for seventeen weeks, and their places have been partly filled by hands got from a distance. On Friday night these latter were attacked by a number of strange colliers who had come into the place. Much havoc was committed, but no serious injury was done.

MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM.—The *soirée* of the Manchester Athenæum, to be held in the Free Trade Hall, on Thursday, the 21st of October next, gives promise of equalling in its display of literary talent those of former years. Lord John Russell will be supported by Professor Aytoun. The Hon. Judge Halliburton, Dr. Charles Mackay, Mr. George Cruikshank, Viscount Goderich, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Lord Ebury, General Sir Harry Smith, the members of Parliament for the district, and other eminent men have also promised to attend.

FOREIGN VIEW OF ENGLISH AFFAIRS.—The *Nord* gravely asserts that "the report of Mr. Disraeli leaving the Cabinet is untrue. His qualities as a speaker render his presence in Parliament highly important, and, therefore, he is to be appointed Governor-General of India." (!)

SPURGEON'S NEW TABERNACLE.—Mr. Spurgeon informs his friends and the public that he has signed an agreement for a freehold site opposite the Elephant and Castle, Southwark, for the purpose of erecting a spacious edifice, in which the thousands who listen to him may be accommodated with every convenience for worshipping God as Particular Baptists. The sum to be paid for the land is 5000*l*. The edifice will necessarily cost many thousands for its erection; and although the sum left in hand, with the numerous liberal promises of donations, will yield a good sum, still the congregation is to continue in its efforts to effect so desirable an object.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS.—The late mayor of Chester, Peter Eaton, Esq., an extensive brewer there, has placed at his own expense, in different parts of the town, public drinking fountains, a neat bowl being attached to each fountain for the convenience of drinking. This supply of pure water has been found of great advantage to the working classes in the city. The corporation of Sunderland are erecting public drinking fountains in their borough. Those which are fixed against the walls are made of cast iron enamelled on the inside, in shape somewhat similar to those at Liverpool; the design is exceedingly neat. Eight fountains are at present in course of erection, but the number will shortly be increased. The cost of each fountain is about 5*l*.

STEAMERS FOR THE GANGES.—Messrs. R. Stephenson and Co. have in hand six boats for the navigation of the Ganges, of similar construction and dimensions to that launched at Messrs. Mitchell and Co.'s yard a few days ago, except that they will be entirely built of steel, and will be fitted with engines of one hundred and seventy horse-power, and are calculated to draw two feet water when light and four feet with the heaviest load.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

CLERICAL.—The Rev. H. G. S. Blunt has been presented by the Duke of Buccleuch to the rectory of St. Andrew, Holborn, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. J. Toogood. The income exceeds 1000*l*. The Rev. John Back has been presented by the above-named nobleman to the rectory of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. W. Short, on being presented to the rectory of Llandrino, Montgomeryshire. John G. Hubbard, Esq., has commenced the erection of a new church, to cost 10,000*l*, in Baldwin's-place, parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, and has nominated the Rev. T. Hanley Ball to be the first incumbent.

DEFALCATIONS IN PAROCHIAL ACCOUNTS.—On Wednesday, at a special meeting of the Vestry of St. Pancras, a statement was made in reference to the defalcation of the parochial funds, the disclosures that had already taken place exhibiting at least in one instance defalcations to a considerable amount. The collectors had their books taken from them, and they were entirely suspended from performing their duties until the affair had been investigated. Out of the eight collectors six were exonerated from any serious error in their accounts, but in the case of the other two, one had been detected in defalcations to the amount of 218*l*, and the other was backward in his accounts to the amount of about 200*l*, but he made up the deficiency by the period allowed upon the vestry being apprised in the first place of the serious aspect of affairs. The defaulter was ordered to be dismissed, and his sureties applied to to make up the loss the parish had sustained, but the committee came to no definite resolution upon the conduct of the other collector.

THE NEW MEDICAL ACT.—A meeting of the fellows of the Royal College of Physicians was held at the col-

on Thursday, to recommend to the *Consilium* a person to represent the college in the medical council under the new act, and to report to the college council. A new college, under the title of "The British College of Graduate Physicians," under the presidency of Sir James Clark, is being organised; its promoters already number nearly three hundred, whilst those of the present College of Physicians are under seven hundred.

A charter for the new college is shortly to be applied for. It is said that serious differences exist in the council of the College of Surgeons as to the right of the members to vote at the election of a representative from the college at the medical council. A powerful organisation of the members is now being promoted, with a view of asserting their right of voting, and the opinion of the council is to be obtained on the subject. Should the council persist in excluding the members from voting, the subject will come before the Queen's Bench by mandamus.

ASAH BROOKE ON MISSIONS.—At the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at Liverpool on Monday night, Sir James Brooke said:—"That India and the whole world will be evangelised, a Christian man can for a moment doubt, but as to time it may take to effect this object our opinions vary very greatly; the object will be effected, but must wait God's own time to effect it. It is not by sudden flood of zeal that you will do it now, more zealous men have done it before; but by patience, wisdom, and the gentle teaching of that love which religion inculcates, that we must, and may, and will lead to the conversion of India. When it was avowed to introduce Christianity in Borneo, a Mahomedan said that it appeared unreasonable to expect many thousands of the natives to turn Christians, added, 'Don't you think it would be a much more namable mode of procedure that you ten or twelve Christians should become Mahomedans, and then we can all live peaceably together?' But I must tell you that fully in the same proportion as the Christian has been lost, the Mahomedan has been earnest too. When there were only half a dozen Christians in the country, their devotions were necessarily in their own homes and in private, there was no Mahomedan mosque. You never saw a Mahomedan say his prayers; directly our church arose, and the bell rang to give notice that service time was come, directly our services were attended upon, up started Mahomedan mosques; five times a day did the Mahomedans pray, and a large drum, on which they beat at service time, was led. And this may all teach that earnestness in one religion begets earnestness in the other, and that must look on that not only as a good effect but as an auxiliary also to the propagation of the Gospel. We have a great work to perform, and we have to perform the mode pointed out to us, with a most unbounded gift of charity to those unfortunate heathens among whom we live; and not only to pity, for pity they won't any more than we would,—not only to pity, but to be with them, and to do our duty to them as man to man. Short of this, I fear there be little success."

EVENING SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.—Extensive preparations are in progress in St. Paul's cathedral for the evening service under the great dome. It is the intention of the committee to erect any gallery. The whole of the large area will be filled with rows of chairs, in a similar way to those used at recent services in Westminster Abbey, the marble pavement being entirely covered with matting.

THE COMET.—Mr. Hind says that the comet will be at its least distance from the earth about midnight on the 10th of October, when we shall be separated from it by rather over 51,000,000 miles. Its maximum brilliancy will be attained the day previous, the intensity of light will be twice as strong as at present time. During the absence of moonlight in evening hours for the next ten days or upwards the comet will form a splendid object in the western heavens.

On the evening of October 5, the nucleus will be a near approach to Arcturus, the principal star in the constellation of Bootes, which, according to the calculations, will be near the border of the tail of the early part of the evening, and as it descends towards the horizon may possibly be enveloped in that adage. If the sky be clear, this close approach of the comet to so conspicuous a star will doubtless prove a very interesting phenomenon. At 6 P.M. their distance will be little more than one-third of a degree. It is probable that the comet will be visible in this way after the end of the third week in October, and a few daylight observations be subsequently made.

NEW LORD MAYOR.—According to annual custom Michaelmas-day a common hall was held at the Guildhall, for the election of a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Alderman Wire stood first in rotation, and elected in the usual manner to the office without opposition. In the evening the Lord Mayor entertained the Lord Mayor elect, and a numerous company, at the Guild House.

AGRATION TO TEXAS.—Mr. Cordova, a gentleman from Texas, has delivered a lecture before the Cotton Association at Manchester on the value of that

State as a cotton-growing country. He also pointed out its advantages to such of the working-classes of England as are disposed to emigrate. General Campbell, a Texian, avowed himself to be a pro-slavery man, and intimated that if Englishmen went to Texas with a view to meddle with her institutions, i.e. with slavery, they must be prepared for Lynch law.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The return of the Registrar-General exhibits a favourable condition of the health of the metropolis. The deaths declined last week to 955, which is less than the average number by 150. Scarlatina, however, is still very prevalent and fatal, the deaths for the week having risen to 125. The number of births was 1657. Dr. Letheby also describes the health of the City as most satisfactory, and the number of deaths much below the average.

SEWERS COMMISSION.—The City Sewers Commission held their meeting on Wednesday at Guildhall. In reference to the fall of houses in Pilgrim-street, it was said that the culpability lay entirely with the owner of the property, and that there had been no neglect on the part of any officer of their court. A resolution affecting the ventilation of sewers was passed, ordering that the reports of the medical officer and engineer on the subject should be referred to the improvement committee, to consider if any of the plans should be tried, and to estimate the cost. A petition concerning the slaughter-houses in Newgate-market was read; and the ordinary business being transacted, the court adjourned.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—The *Gazette* announces that the dignity of a G.C.B. has been conferred upon Lord Elgin, and that several of his colleagues have been made Companions of the Bath.

WEEDON INQUIRY.—The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the abuses and defalcations at Weedon, have felt the necessity of conducting their further proceedings at the place. They spent the whole of Wednesday in inspection. They visited the various departments, so that they might make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the mode in which the business was carried on. The inquiry is assuming a very interesting and important character. The great boot question was gone into pretty freely on Thursday. A Northampton bootmaker, who had supplied Government with boots at the rate of 3000 pairs a month, stated that at times quantities had been rejected, which he had brushed up and sent in again, when they were passed. One contractor was shown a pattern of a pair of boots, which he said he would undertake to furnish at 10s. 6d. a pair. This was a sample of the 20,000 pairs purchased by Mr. Levy at 5s. 2½d. a pair. Several contractors who were examined expressed the opinion that an umpire should be appointed, to whom an appeal might be made when goods were rejected by the inspectors.

THE INDIANS OF COLUMBIA.—The Aborigines Protection Society have addressed a communication to Sir E. B. Lytton on behalf of the Indians of British Columbia. They pray that measures may be adopted to protect the Indians against the aggressive violence of the gold-diggers, especially of those who come from California, and whose inhumanity to the red men is proverbial. They also earnestly plead for the recognition of Indian rights, and strongly urge that compensation should be made for surrendering these rights. Lord Carnarvon, in reply, states that "the welfare and interest of the race have not been lost sight of in the instructions which Sir E. B. Lytton has given to the governor."

LEEDS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—An evening meeting was held in the Town Hall, Leeds, on Wednesday, by the Committee of the Leeds Mechanics' Institute and Literary Society. Lord Goderich was in the chair and several notabilities assisted. In the course of the evening Lord Carlisle made a speech eulogising the society and wishing prosperity to kindred institutions. Sir Roderick Murchison alluded to the formation of the British Association by three or four Yorkshiremen; and also bore testimony to the eager thirst after knowledge displayed by working men in London and in the provinces. After a speech from Professor Owen, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., addressed the audience upon art-education in a very eloquent discourse displaying a slight tendency to recommend the beauties of the pre-Raphaelite style. In the course of the evening Lord Goderich distributed the medals and certificates obtained by the successful candidates from the Leeds Mechanics' Institute at the recent competitive examination of the Society of Arts.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—Professor Phillips has delivered a lecture at Leeds, to the members of the British Association, on "The Ironstones of Cleveland," which was listened to by a numerous audience, and elicited a vote of thanks at its close to the able lecturer. At the sectional meetings on Saturday papers of much interest were communicated in the several departments of science. The Association held its final general meeting at Leeds on Wednesday, which was very numerously attended. General Sabine read the resolutions of the general committee on subjects affecting the interests of scientific investigation, and Lord Montagu addressed the members, remarking on the success and pleasure that had attended this year's meeting. The president, Professor Owen, expressed the obligation under which they lay to the town of Leeds for the liberal arrangements entered into for the accommodation of the society.

The next meeting of the Association is to take place at Aberdeen.

FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.—The elections for the boroughs of Reigate, Guildford, and Leominster, in which seats are vacant by reason of the late members having accepted office under the new Indian Government Act, will not take place until the meeting of Parliament. The candidates for the borough of Reigate are Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Monson; Mr. James has not formally retired, but he leaves his election in the hands of the constituency, and, if he should not be put in nomination, the general opinion in the borough is that Mr. Monson will be returned. Mr. Evelyn and Mr. Guildford Onslow are still the only candidates in the field for the borough of Guildford, and the contest between them is likely to be a severe one.—Mr. John King, of Rosehill, near Ipswich, has published an address, offering himself as a candidate for the representation of that borough. Mr. King comes forward on strictly Liberal and independent principles. He declares strongly in favour of the ballot.

REIGATE ELECTION.—The Hon. Mr. Monson, who boasts considerable local family influence, and Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, the late Liberal member for Lambeth, are at present the only candidates actually canvassing the electors. Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., has not lately taken any active steps. It was at one time believed that the election could not take place until some time after the meeting of Parliament, and that the vacancy could not be declared until then, but it is said now that the new writ will issue in the course of a few days.

MR. RUSKIN.—This gentleman has returned from a tour in Switzerland, where, we presume, he has been continuing and extending his studies on "Mountain Beauty;" and Mr. Layard has proceeded to Italy to explore lost treasures of art, which are almost as effectually buried under Italian whitewash as were the Assyrian antiquities.

LORD SHAFTESBURY'S HARVEST HOME.—Last Saturday the Earl gave a good old English dinner to the peasantry on one of his estates in Dorsetshire. In the course of a long address, his Lordship said:—"If you will but go zealously into the work before you—more particularly into those large works of drainage I am carrying on now and shall continue to carry on for the benefit of the estate—it is in your power to realise such wages as may place you and your families in a far superior condition than hitherto. But when you make these wages, recollect they are not to be expended in idleness and indulgence. Above all things, beware of the pot-house; above all things beware of drink. It is the great, the besetting curse of the working population of these realms." His Lordship then alluded to the system of evening classes which he was endeavouring to extend, urging them to avail themselves of the advantages thus afforded, and afterwards proceeded—Now, my good women, I wish to say a few words on the responsibilities which rest upon you. I wish to impress upon the women, especially the daughters of toil, how great are your responsibilities, how vast your power, and what a wonderful influence you can exert over those committed to your care. He then alluded to the admirable example set by the Queen to every one, even to the poorest in her dominions. His Lordship said—"There can be nothing more beautiful or more simple than her domestic life, nothing more respectful to her husband, nothing more tender to her children; but of this I am sure, that nothing would give her more delight than that we might be able to say—'After all, good as you are, happy and honourable as your life may be, your Majesty is no better than the rest of your subjects.' Would to God we might be able to say it! Do you labour to obtain that happy end? I shall not be wanting, by God's blessing, to aid you in the work. I have done what I can; and, by the blessing of God, I will go on."

WRECK IN THE BALTIC.—The steamship *Invincible*, on her passage from Cronstadt, with a full cargo, was entirely lost on the 25th ult., near Hogland. The passengers and crew were saved, and have arrived at Stockholm.

MADAME PFEIFFER.—The indefatigable traveller, Madame Ida Pfeiffer, has arrived at Vienna in a very delicate state of health. She intends henceforward to live a very retired life with her brother, who resides at Neustadt.

THE GREAT INSTITUTION OF PEWS.—The *Western Daily Press* says:—A circumstance occurred at Thornbury Church on Sunday which has caused much excitement, and is likely to lead to a serious disturbance in the parish. It is a forcible ejection, during service, of two persons—a female, named Sly, and a man, named Williams—from their seats in the church, by two policemen, acting under the orders of the churchwardens. This was in the morning. Miss Sly returned in the evening, when she was again ejected by the churchwardens, on which nearly one half the congregation rose and left the church. Williams has been a communicant and attended the church for nearly forty years. The churchwardens, we are informed, require the seat for a family named Dolby, one of whom has recently opened a boarding-school for ladies. The dispute has been going on for several weeks, and Miss Sly has written to the bishop, who declines to interfere, referring her to the vicar (Rev. S. F. Townsend), who in turn leaves the

affair to be settled by the wardens. Many of the parishioners declare they will never again set foot in the church.

STRIKE OF THE COLLIERS IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—The most strenuous exertions have been made by the men who are out to induce Lord Ward's colliers to join them. Had they succeeded, the most serious consequences to the peace of the district were dreaded. Lord Ward's pitmen number not less than 40,000, with the number of those who have for some time been on strike this would have made about 45,000 men discontented and idle, within the limited district of what is called "the black country." However, the strike is virtually at an end. There is no likelihood of Lord Ward's men turning out.

THE LONDON LETTER CARRIERS.—Acting on the authority of the Postmaster-General, Mr. W. Bokenham, the Controller of the Circulation Department in the General Post-office, has addressed a letter to the London letter carriers in which he takes them very seriously to task for their agitation to obtain redress for their alleged grievances. He insists that there were other and more legitimate means by which they might have made their complaints known with the certainty that any injustice would be remedied. He states that measures for the further amelioration of their condition are now under the consideration of the Postmaster-General, but that any repetition of public agitation on their part will lead to the entire abandonment of the contemplated improvements.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Night, October 1st.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial left Biarritz on Wednesday, and arrived yesterday morning at St. Cloud. The whole party is reported to be in excellent health and spirits. The Emperor was to review to-day, in the Champ de Mars, the troops who are about to leave Paris for other quarter.

RUSSIA.

The Prince of Prussia arrived at Warsaw on the evening of the 24th ult. The Emperor Alexander had been in the theatre for half an hour, when he was informed of the arrival of his august relative. His Majesty went at once to the station to receive him, and afterwards conducted him to the Belvidere Palace. On the 25th the Emperor and Prince visited the camp at Powonski, and reviewed the troops.

BELGIUM.

At the last sitting of the Literary and Artistic Congress, just held at Brussels, the right of perpetual copyright in matters of art and literature was rejected by a large majority. The King was present during the sitting.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople announce that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had paid a visit to the Porte; he had been received by the Sultan on the 25th ult. The Prime Minister of Persia and his two sons had been dismissed, and were guarded.

An Italian journal, published in Alexandria, states that there have been disturbances at Jeddah and at Mecca, and that several Turkish soldiers had fallen victims.

A letter from Beyrout, of the 16th ult., describes Syria to be in a state of great agitation. There are continual disturbances, the Turkish Government exercising scarcely any authority in that province, where the Christian populations live in perpetual fear of the Mussulmans. The roads are unsafe, in consequence of the number of brigands.

AUSTRALIA.

The Sultana arrived in the Mersey this morning with 40,500 ounces of gold on freight. She sailed the 24th of June.

THE BRAZILIAN MAILS.—The Tamar steamer arrived at Lisbon on Thursday from Brazil, and was to leave for Southampton in the evening. She had on freight 48,000*l.* in specie, and 17,000*l.* value in diamonds.

THE DREADFUL COAL-PIT ACCIDENT NEAR DURHAM.—From the *Durham Advertiser* of this day we learn that at the Page Bank Colliery, the scene of this awful calamity, the smoke continued so dense as to render any attempt to descend the shaft useless. Up to seven o'clock last night, there had been little alteration in the appearance of affairs; but the smoke was decreasing. The extent of the working is about eighty acres, and for the water to fill the colliery and stop all ventilation will require five days: so that should the unhappy men even linger until that time without assistance being rendered, there is the certainty of their being drowned out. The number of men and boys ascertained to be below is not less than forty. There are no hopes of any being saved. Eight fire-engines are on the spot.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Leader.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1858.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

A DISTINGUISHED person has arrived at Boston, in whose fate large numbers on both sides of the Atlantic take a keen interest, although he is a personal stranger, and has been obscure until this day. But before we can understand the important position in which he is placed, we must look back a little. It has been most falsely represented in this country that the Government of the United States is favourable to slavery and the slave trade,—is anxious to extend slavery by the extension of the slave states, anxious to renew the slave trade, in spite of treaty. The natural extension of the southern part by the growth and spread of settlement, has of course tended to increase the number of slave states; but where one is added to that number, two have been added to the free states, and henceforward the growth of the latter must be in a far greater ratio than that of the former. Because the Federal Government would not tyrannically place a girth round the southern states, it was assumed to be favourable to a peculiar institution. As we have repeatedly explained, it is the fierce, indiscriminating, unreasonable, and destructive form which Abolitionists assume that has excited antagonism in the southern states, and has prevented the development of a positive opinion in those states themselves favourable to a reasonable and gradual extinction of slavery. That opinion, as we have before said, has exhibited itself in acts: how unjust, therefore, and how impolitic, to represent even the south as being collectively favourable to the continuance of slavery!—how much more unjust, how foolish, how vulgar, to impute the same sentiments to any considerable party of the whole Union, or to the Federal Government! The misrepresentation with respect to the slave trade is even greater, because the United States Government would not, as indeed it could not, sanction the actions of British officers in overhauling every ship under the star-spangled banner as liable to a charge of carrying slaves. Consequently it has been inferred on this side that the American people are favourable to the restoration of the slave trade. A single story will prove the falsehood of that assertion.

The United States man-of-war, *Dolphin*, was cruising on the coast of Africa, having just stood out from Sagua la Grande; the look-out observed a ship ahead whose manœuvres implied a disposition to get out of the way. The commander of the war-ship, Lieutenant Maffit, fired a blank shot to make her show her colours, and the people on board the evasive ship unquestionably displayed colours which they would not have shown if they had known the true character of Lieutenant Maffit's vessel. Had he raised American colours they would have raised probably Spanish colours, and might have gone off; but he hoisted the British flag. The stranger answered by hoisting the American flag, assuming that it would be a sufficient protection against the English commander. This established the right of an American officer to search the vessel. The *Dolphin* bore down upon the strange sail and found it to be the *Putnam* of Baltimore, now called the *Echo*, having on board

327 slaves shipped on the west coast of Africa, all picked specimens of men and women, and said to have been worth 500 dollars each in the Charleston market. Mr. Maffit seized his prize and took it into Charleston, making over the negroes to the care of the United States marshal.

A discussion arose in the United States respecting the fate of these men. Should they be absorbed into the dark population of the Southern States? Some philanthropists in Carolina put forward the idle notion that it would be more humane to keep them within the light of Christianity than to return them to their barbarous homes, especially as it might be difficult to discover their barbarous homes. At once there was an outcry in this country, at the evident desire of the Yankees to evade their own laws against the slave trade, and to keep this windfall of slaves. Indeed, it has been assumed that the slave trade between the United States and Cuba continues, although no traveller in the Union can discover a single African-born black. The course of the United States Government was clear: it had already been pointed out by Clay and the influential patrons of Liberia; and it was determined that the negroes should be sent back to Africa. It was then charitably assumed in this country that the trial of the slavers, who are pirates by the American law, would be a mere pageant, the men getting off with honour. They would, of course, be tried at Charleston; a Charleston jury would acquit them; they would be liberated, and fêted at a public dinner. This was the report anticipatory; but what was the fact? The captain of the *Echo*, the captured slaver, was taken to New York, in order that he might be forwarded to Charleston to be tried with his crew. The authorities, however, found that they had no power to send him from place to place; so he was carried on to Boston, delivered over there to the United States Marshal, and he will be tried there. Lieutenant Maffit has certainly shown no coldness in his duty, and the United States Government has, as we have seen, displayed no disposition to evade its responsibilities.

The story, indeed, is so plain that it tells its own moral. This story is before the world; every reader of the papers can appreciate the facts to which we have referred; but there are many occurrences which give rise to questions between the Governments of the two countries that do not from first to last come so completely before the public, and hence an opportunity presents itself for more successful misrepresentation. In this case, for example, if the drama had not been performed in the open theatre of the globe, within sight of the English as well as the American people, it would have been represented, without the same absolute power of contradiction, that the American Government was preparing for the evasion of the captain, that some of the negroes had been smuggled into slavery, and that the whole American people, quietly informed of the transaction by some covert means, stood winking in triumph at the discomfiture of the British flag, the British Government, and British public opinion. We have seen such misrepresentation over and over again with as little foundation as in the present case. We do not, indeed, pretend that the misconception or misrepresentation is a British monopoly; quite the reverse. There has been enough of false ideas on the American side; it has, for example, been assumed that the English people are desirous of dictating to the American Union on the subject of their own domestic institutions; that the English people have shared the arrogant desires of British officers to make every nation in the world lower its flag to the British; that English feeling has been personated when British officers have met American officers and have treated the latter as inferiors—an occurrence, we regret to say, not by any means imaginary. All this has been looked upon as English feeling, and has occasioned irritation amongst the public of the United States, who have been so taught to believe.

Now, in this case also, a very little inquiry would soon have corrected the falsehood, and the public of the two countries will very trenchantly watch their own interests if they neglect to inquire into the facts when any case of dispute arises between the Governments. The Governments holding in their hand the concentrated power entrusted to them by their several nations, swayed, like most of us, by human passions, resentful of opposition, prone to dictate, are frequently on the point of taking up positions that cannot be properly maintained. Our own Government did so with regard to

the island of Ruatan, and, in order to maintain that position, would have had no scruple in giving such instructions to British officers as would have ended rhaps in the sinking of an American ship or two, course with the result of putting the whole Union a blaze, and bringing about war between the two countries. The American Government is more pular than our own, and is in the habit of making more direct and prompt reference to public opinion, and this affords a great check to official smmanagement on that side. There was a serious mce of war on that occasion; it was prevented elusively by the earnest appeal which some active ividuals succeeded in making to the justice, the nmon sense, and the material interests of our n countrymen; and as soon as the true merits the case were understood in England, the notion war about such an absurd claim was seen to be criminal as it was ridiculous, and our Govern- nt gave way perforce.

But, popular as it may be, the American Govern- nt is not exempt from human error; and great as progress has been, especially within the last ur, of settling difficulties by an appeal to fact l international law, we are not to assume that all ounds of misunderstanding have entirely passed ay. On the contrary, we have already noticed the diness of English politicians, who have had their esentatives in her Majesty's Cabinet, to assume worst constructions of American proceedings. e Americans themselves are hasty and at least as ole as the English to rush into false conclu- ns. It is quite possible that the very disputes ich have been settled may be repeated; if we ume the probability that such will be the case, are not putting false constructions upon the tives or actions of the Americans, we are simply culating upon a probability which exists in the ts. The right of search question has been tled between the two Governments; the official vention determines the basis upon which the manders on the two sides shall act; and as soon the diplomatic agreement is formally ratified it omes law; but although the law be promulgated Westminster and Washington, it is not instantly l by magic made known to ship captains floating the high seas, sometimes in obscure places where wland Hill carries no cheap postage. We may refore hear of cases in which English comman- s have broken the law,—have insulted the erican flag in the face of recent stipulations, n after the agreements have been signed and led in the White House or in Downing-street. ; can understand the ferocious indignation in arleston or New York, the brawling clamour for sfaction from the English Government, in ob- on of the fact that satisfaction has already been dered, and that any of these cases which will questionably accrue fall within the arrangement y made. While, however, we anticipate these lences of American temper, precisely correspond- to the errors of British feeling, we have some und for presuming that the present Govern- its of the two countries will, with equal firm- s and equal calmness, refuse to be carried away the vulgar impatience in putting bad construc- is. In this case, therefore, there is not the same ger as usual; nevertheless, it is proper that the lie on both sides should watch the conduct of representatives, for it is the public which has greatest interest at stake.

INFLECTING NOTIONS ABOUT REFORM. every public meeting that takes place through- the country anticipations of some sort are ex- ssed regarding the forthcoming measure of orm. Mr. Dalglish tells his constituents at sgow that he expects nothing worth having n the Derby Cabinet in the way of electoral age, because if anything really good were pro- ed, the rank and file of ministerial supporters ld be certain to rebel, and leave their leaders in lurch. Mr. Puller, on the contrary, tells the ners of Hertfordshire that he is confident the in cogitation by Messrs. Disraeli and Co. will ve satisfactory to all parties. Mr. Miller in- ned his Yarmouth friends the other day that he ld hardly be inclined to vote for any bill that not include the ballot; while Mr. Alderman ommons scoffs at the notion of supposing the ot would make any material difference one way ther, but says it were a pitty to make a fuss ut a concession so unimportant. Finally, we told by one Cabinet Minister that all parties now in favour of an amended Reform Bill, and t one may be framed that will content all sides;

while another member of administration takes particular pains to correct the impression that his colleague meant to convey any opinion of the kind.

For ourselves we nowise marvel at this incon- gruity of sentiment among dodging politicians. Mr. Henley, who wanted to do away the belief in his being one of the Lumber Troop, of the pre- sent Government, evidently thought it would be prudent to try and get the name of a contingent reformer, and thus to break his fall into Liberalism, in case of need, next Easter. Lord Salisbury, on the contrary, having to keep in hand the downright incurables and unpersuadables of the House of Lords, thought he would do the knowing thing by questioning the correctness of Mr. Henley's reported words, or at least taking exception to their purport and drift. Mr. Salomons, having to fight a Whig in Conservative clothing at Greenwich, deems it adroit to play fast and loose with the ballot, in order that he may be in a condition to canvass Tory electors with a little grace; and Mr. Miller, who is not ashamed of his having voted for the atrocious Conspiracy Bill, and who is obviously preparing to back his patrons, the Palmerstonians, in any factious move they may make against Reform, begins already to special-plead about the ballot being a *sine quâ non*, because he well knows that neither Lord Derby nor any other Lord who is likely to be Prime Minister next year, will ever make that an ingredient of the coming measure.

Well, and what then? The inference we draw from all these shiftings and shirkings is this, that a pro- found apprehension of difficulty and danger is coming over the minds of our professed politicians of every degree; and that if the people only choose to avail themselves of the opportunity, there is no saying how much in the shape of progress they may wring from their selfish fears. But of this let them be assured, namely, that from the free and uncoerced will of the present House of Commons they will obtain nothing.

PRESAGES OF PROGRESS IN TUSCANY.

We have never shared the hopes professedly enter- tained by certain diplomatic politicians amongst us with regard to gradual reform in those parts of Italy which are subject to Austrian or ecclesiastical rule. We frankly own we do not believe that any amelioration in the administrative system prescribed by the Cabinet of Vienna can assuage the hatred of Lombards for a German yoke, and we are equally candid in avowing our deliberate conviction that no Government can, at this time of day, conciliate the affection or the pride of an intelligent community where the irresponsible sovereignty and the principal executive functions are lodged in the hands of priests. Our despair of amendment is neither founded in the one case in prejudices of race, nor in the other on those of creed. Venice and Genoa were, and Belgium and Piedmont are, free, notwithstanding their attachment to Catholicity; and if the Ger- mans as a people have never yet enjoyed the full benefits of popular institutions, we should be sorry to imagine that they will not do so ere long. Our convictions are founded on the simple and demon- strable practical truths, that the absolutism of Austria rests solely upon military force, and that the absolutism of Rome rests upon no better foundation. Both are systems which disfranchise the intelligence, the industry, and the self-respect of the country; and both are necessarily so. If they ceased to be exclusive, they must cease to exist. Nothing but the maintenance of an inexor- able monopoly of power could keep the mechanism of tyranny together for six months. The States of the Church and the Lombardo-Venetian Pro- vinces are huge political gaol-yards filled with mul- titudes justly suspected of hostility to those who hold the prison keys. To ask the gaolers to with- draw a bolt or two, to open a wicket here and a postern there, or to set some of the captives as sentries on the rest, is sheer folly. This was the dream of Pio Nono when first he ascended the pon- tificial throne; and this has more recently been the dream of the Archduke Maximilian as viceroy of Northern Italy. But the dream of the humane old monk, and that of the generous young prince, have proved equally vain. The sincerity of the would-be reforming Pope and the would-be reforming Viceroy is not doubted; their good intentions are appre- ciated, and their want of discernment forgiven. But the systems in which they are temporary and in- appropriate figure-heads are felt by their victims to be irremediable, and are implacably detested because they are so.

It is a different case with Tuscany, and perhaps with other Italian states. The actual sovereignty is indeed despotic; but it is lay instead of clerical, and it is native not foreign. It may not have been advantageous to a Florentine advocate or merchant to profess liberal opinions; but he was not politi- cally humiliated by the recollection of his being an Italian; and he was not incapacitated for the dis- charge of public duties by the fact of his not being a priest. Herein he was always better off than a citizen of Bologna or Milan. There has long been, however, much more than this. In proportion as a Government abstains from affronting the dignity or wounding the pride of its people, it can afford to lay aside suspicions, and to refrain from vexatious restraints, in other words, to become less hateful and oppressive. Something else follows from the practice of this comparative lenity. The temper of the governed becomes more moderate and trustful. Kind words and small concessions are not scanned with the same misgiving, or repelled with the same disdain as in other places. The heart of power is not hardened by the withering sense of being in- curably abhorred. Its sense of policy is not blinded by the cruel necessity of defending its own question- able prerogatives. It is from time to time open to better councils and wiser views. Its face may still be set upon continuance in the old path, but it has occasional aberrations in the direction of freedom, and its feet will sometimes wander in quest of po- pular confidence and love. What has lately occurred in Tuscany strikingly illustrates this.

In the general panic among princes in 1848, the Grand-Duke lost all faith in the constitution he had sworn to maintain, and submitted to the menaces of Austria, whose troops he invited to take military occupation of his capital. But once reinstated in the possession of absolute sway, he speedily turned in disgust from the reactionary severity in which other Italian Governments indulged. Prosecutions there were, and penalties inflicted for revolutionary offences. But the penalties were, comparatively speaking, mild, and the convictions few. Year by year there has evidently been less and less inclina- tion to preserve the inflexibility of despotism. When the Jesuit party tried to extort an abrogation of certain valuable relics of the famous Leopoldian laws regarding marriage and education, they en- countered a resolute resistance; and all their efforts to establish a spiritual espionage, like that of Rome or Austria, were completely baffled. Every day's additional experience of the strength and stability of constitutionalism in Piedmont gave additional courage to those who counselled the Tuscan sove- reign to detach himself from the costly and perilous policy of the Court of Vienna; and every day has served to dishearten more and more the evil advisers who would have Tuscany governed like Lombardy, or the temporal dominions of the Holy See.

An incident took place the other day which shows how different is the state of things in Florence from that which prevails in the neighbouring capitals. On entering the theatre unexpectedly, the poet Nicolini was recognised immediately, and enthu- siastically welcomed by the whole house. He had long lain in retirement and depression, caused, as was believed, by his affliction at the failure of the national hopes in 1848. His tragedies, however, *Arnold of Brescia*, *John of Procida*, and others, con- tinued to be played and read; and his name continued thus to be associated with all that is most inspiring in national dramatic verse. His reappearance seems to have struck the audience instinctively as an omen, if not a signal of political resurrection; and the patriot recluse was greeted spontaneously with loud and oft-repeated cheers of all who were present. Had such a manifestation oc- curred elsewhere, it would have provoked the heaviest frowns of authority, and the most stringent orders to prevent its recurrence from the police. Madame Ristori was sharply rebuked by the Austrian com- missary some time ago at Venice for yielding to the importunities of the audience and repeating some lines in the play of *Judith* which they had applied to Italy instead of Israel; and Giacommetti's tragedy was thenceforth interdicted. Far from anything of a similar sort happening at Florence, a new and intensely national play by Nicolini was performed without any objection a few nights after the ovation in the theatre adverted to above. The sensation it produced is described as having been immense; and the play has been several times repeated.

It may and probably will perhaps be said by matter-of-fact unbelievers in good that those things are after all but affairs of sentiment, and that they

prove no real disposition towards reform from within. It should be recollected, however, that the natives of the sunny climate of the South are more influenced than ours by sentiment, and assuredly no Government that desires immobility would trifle with the means of enkindling so inflammable a population.

THE BOYN-HILL COMMISSION.

WE doubt whether the official inquiry and its result is quite as satisfactory to Mr. West as his friends and sympathisers, Tractarian and Romish, could wish. The light in which Mr. West now stands before the people of England is by no means of a dubious character. The most charitable and latitudinarian, and they are few, consider that he has only escaped condemnation because the character of his accuser was not of the purest, while the honest and clear-sighted, and they are legion, hold that the charge is substantially proved, and that henceforward Mr. West is to be regarded as a black sheep in the Church of England fold.

The real question at issue, and it is one of the gravest that can possibly be conceived, was not broadly defined; indeed, we do not see how it could have been fairly raised in the case on which the commission was called upon to pronounce an opinion. The case itself, stripped of what we must conceive to be its irrelevant accessories, was this:—Did Mr. West, assuming to be a clergyman of the Church of England, enter the cottage of a poor, ignorant, and depraved woman, while alone and prostrated by the pangs of child-bearing, and question her about lusting before and after marriage for sexual connexion with men other than her lawful husband? Mrs. Arnold communicated to a benevolent lady, while labouring under the excitement caused by Mr. West's visit and questioning, the nature of the examination to which she had been unexpectedly subjected.

The statement was made naturally, and without the most distant idea of any after result. The poor, ignorant woman could by no possibility have invented the conversation she disclosed, nor could she, in her humble condition, have had the remotest notion of the system it illustrated, or the new powers claimed by priests.

Mrs. Ellen, a lady of acute and cultivated mind, with noble, matronly indignation and instinct, comprehended the whole revolting affair at once. In order that there should be no mistake, she wrote down instantaneously the substance of the questions from the lips of the woman herself. Here, then, is the whole case. Did Mr. West put filthy questions to the woman, or was the accusation an invention? Surely, it did not require a formal commission and a couple of lawyers to determine this issue. In favour of this charge there was its irresistible probability, the absence of all motive other than that which has regard to the claims of truth, and the notorious antecedents of Mr. West. In refutation of the charge, there was the fact of the former profligate habits of the accuser, and certain alleged discrepancies in her versions of the story to some of her gossips. We do not quite see the fairness or propriety of raking into the past history of the woman. If it was right to do so in order to test the weight that ought to be attached to her testimony, surely the same process ought to have been used with Mr. West to test the value that was due to his denial. The woman Arnold had nothing to gain by her accusation—Mr. West had everything to gain by his denial—and his denial was couched in true *non mi ricordo* fashion, and apparently with that adroitness which previous Jesuitical training confers. The Commissioners, however, expressed themselves satisfied, and publicly declared there was nothing in Mr. West's doings for the Bishop to take cognisance of. Be it so; the Commissioners have, as they no doubt imagine they have, whitewashed the one, and blackened the other. We fancy, however, that the people of England will come to a pretty accurate conclusion on the real merits of this inquiry and verdict. If Mr. West, or his rector Mr. Grosley, conceives that the people of England henceforward will regard their proper ministrations to be in the Church of England, they will possess an unsurpassed amount of credulity.

But then comes the question of the recognised establishment of the confessional in the Church of England. That it is there, and spreading stealthily, is beyond all doubt,—that it is countenanced more

or less by more than one Right Reverend Bishop, is also unquestionable. Will the Church of England, through its ministers, proclaim openly its views?

We suspect, however, in the coming contest, that the Church of England will hardly find fair play—at least, from the Press. Every creed and sect has its established organ. Dissenters in all their endless ramifications—Deists, Calvinists, Nonconformists, Baptists, Romanists, all have their separate journals in England—the Romanists, especially, are to be found linked together in one common purpose throughout the whole of the Metropolitan and Provincial Press. The Church of England is absolutely unrepresented. But the question concerns not the Established Church alone—it even more deeply concerns the people of England. If the people choose to look on supinely, they must be prepared for another "Reformation." For our own part, we do not hesitate to avow that our opinion of the value of confession to a priest is pretty much that of Bishop Joskins:—"If stung by a viper," says the sneering divine, "shall I cure my wound by whispering my grief into the ear of an ass?"

It will be a fatal day for England when priestcraft succeeds in insinuating the confessional into every private house. This is, however, what is aimed at.

RELATIONS OF SCIENCE TO GOVERNMENT.

LITERATURE in our country, where it is free, and in the United States, where also it is free—and especially the newspaper—seems to have taken up its proper position in relation to Government. It is wholly and entirely independent. It asks no favour from Government, and is the unsparing critic of all its acts. It speaks to the Government with a voice of authority, but authority not its own. It does not say to Government, "You are not to throttle the soldier with a tight stock, because, I dislike it, or I forbid it;" but it says, "You are not to throttle the soldier, because that deprives the country, which has been at great expense to rear him, of his services; because it constrains the free movement of the agent you wish to make the greatest exertions, brings on apoplexy, and ends in evil and death." It appeals to facts which are the masters of Governments as well as individuals, and by their voice it tells the Government of its wrong-doing, and tells it what it ought to do.

Only by interpreting or proclaiming facts as they arise can literature and the newspaper have any but a most evanescent authority. Nor can it be of much utility. Where it is forbidden, as in France, Russia, and Austria, to notice and proclaim facts, it may amuse idle people like Punch in the streets, or rope-dancers, or fire-eaters, but it has no authority, and little other utility. Where it is dependent on the Government, and can only speak as Government bids, where no book can be written of which Government disapproves, no sentiment be printed which it fears may shake its authority, literature and journalism cannot rise superior to Government, on whatever principles it is founded. There old prejudice, or the will of one man, or of a few ignorant persons, is substituted for the facts of the universe as the guide of conduct. If our literature were dependent on our Government it could say nothing of which the Government disapproved, and be of no more service to the nation than were the officials who sent an army to Turkey without an efficient commissariat, and sent green coffee for the men to drink. It may amuse the idle by its narratives or charm the intelligent by its wit, but it can have no authority and be of little utility except as it finds the proper guides for human actions in the facts and laws of the universe.

One science, which possesses rather the characteristics of literature than of mathematics, stands in much the same relation to Government as the newspaper press. Political economy interprets facts and speaks to Government with an authority superior to Government itself. It does not say that what Government enacts is right, it says that the production of wealth, including subsistence which limits society, is determined by natural laws which Government cannot alter. Government, therefore, is as much bound as the meanest labourer who handles a shovel or wheels a barrow to obey these laws. If the latter cannot work successfully unless he continually proportion his exertions to the physical resistance he has to overcome, neither can the former, unless it know and follow the laws which govern the division of labour and the increase

of productive knowledge and productive skill. Political economy, the science of these laws, has been too much in conflict with Government to ask favours from it, and has assumed to be its teacher and master. Rightly or wrongly, the professors of this science claim to observe and interpret the natural laws of the production of wealth. Without a continual increase of wealth society cannot prosper, without wealth it cannot even exist, and with the authority of those who teach from possessing knowledge, political economists require Government to abolish restrictions, to refrain from imposing them, and to leave all kinds of honest industry perfectly free. Inasmuch as they only state facts and interpret the laws of nature, their requirements sooner or later will be complied with.

The physical sciences, however, although the facts and laws they are conversant with are more positive and more evidently independent of all Government control than the facts and the laws with which literature and political economy deal, do not assume the character of teachers of Government. The professors of these sciences, though why it should be may be hard to explain, seem rather the sycophants than the superiors of Government. They do not say, with authority derived from a full and deep conviction of the truth of what they know, that Government must do one thing and abstain from another, because facts dictate such a course; they only hope, at most, as Professor Owen lately expressed it, that they may have Government approbation and support. They hope that what they do and have done is pleasing to the authorities. They seem to estimate the approbation of Government as equal to the discovery of truth. They are delighted that sums continue to be devoted in aid of their pursuits, and grateful for the co-operation of the Board of Trade. In return, science aids Government, not merely by words of praise, but by efforts to promote the public weal. That science has given mankind the crime-decreasing gas-lamp, the lightning conductor, the electric telegraph, rules for the mariner's guidance in storms, &c. &c., is its glorious privilege; that it is the means of promoting to an indefinite extent the objects at which true state policy aims is acknowledged by all; why, then, should not science, which has achieved these great works, speak rather as a master than a suitor to the Government, which professedly wishes to accomplish such work and is unable? If the patronage it seeks and the honours of which it is greedy, are in the course of nature and consistent with its laws, why does not science boldly say so, and demand compliance with these laws, as it demands that dwellings shall be ventilated, and all excreta be removed? The professors of these sciences are either too humble or too boastful, and at once inconsistently exult in the power they derive from studying nature, and represent it as something much inferior to a ministry or a prince.

A far-seeing finance minister, Professor Owen informs us, will regard the man of science with a favourable eye, on account of the streams of wealth that may flow from the application of the abstract truths to the discovery of which he devotes himself. Science, then, is to be honoured by Government as an indirect contributor to the public coffers. Such an assertion opens up all the questions connected with Government patronising and rewarding men of science. On these political economy assumes to speak with an authority which the professors of the physical sciences put aside by their clamour for Government assistance. Not now saying whether giving such assistance be consistent or not with the duties of Government, whether in the end it promote accurate knowledge and increase the sum of wealth and enjoyment or not, we only assert that the right or wrong of so doing is susceptible of demonstration, and the claimants of patronage should make it as clear and certain that it is the duty of Government to bestow it as it has been shown to be the duty of the Government to abolish all restrictions on industry. The professors of the physical sciences repeat experiments to ascertain the proportions of the different elements, such as carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, in our food, and they are not content unless this be ascertained to the smallest weight; but any hasty assumption satisfies them that Government can help science by honours and rewards, though they may see these perverting or stifling truth wherever they are applied. They entirely forget their habitual accuracy and devotion to facts whenever there is a question of obtaining public money or public honours.

The true relation of the physical sciences, as of

science, to Government, is that practically occupied by the newspaper press and political economy. They should be perfectly dependent on facts or on the laws of Nature, and perfectly independent of Government. Their judgment concerning it will not be biased by fear or hope. On its acts scientific men are required, in common with all citizens, to form an opinion. The power which Government exercises is their power, for the due exercise of which they are responsible. They suffer like other citizens from excessive taxation, bad laws, and wasting wars, or they share fully in all the advantages of freedom and of extended commerce. They cannot escape this responsibility; we are all bound together by one chain of mental influence, and all suffer or enjoy from the decay or growth of society. They should be prepared, therefore, to demonstrate the advantages to the return of any line of policy they support or recommend.

No great evil may perhaps ensue from a different conduct on the part of our scientific men, because we live under a Government controlled and even regulated by public opinion. But the deference which humbles science here to the foot of Government, operates in other countries where the Government continually commits so much wrong that it is no better than a nuisance. In this principle followed leads scientific men to make no distinction between Governments, if they make any, it is in favour of despotic Governments, because these continually bestow honours and rewards on the talents of which they dread the free exercise. This practice, so much admired by scientific men, and of late so much imitated here, originated in despotism, not freedom. In free states the approbation of his low citizens is the true reward of the man of science; in despotic states this is not suffered to be expression, and for it is substituted the pensions or the decorations of the despot. Thus the principle of making science dependent on Government makes it subserve the ends of despotism rather than of freedom.

Of society Government is only a part, but an important part, all the functions of which require especially to be investigated by men of science, and extending which without investigation they cannot answer any more than they can answer for assenting to a theory of astronomy or geology without being satisfied by facts of its correctness. Of all men, they who profess to investigate and interpret the laws of nature, while other men are engaged in preparing food and clothing and providing comforts and luxuries for their use, who pride themselves never surrendering their judgment except to facts and proofs, are most stringently bound to follow out their own principles as to society. For them it is dishonourable to assume, without proof, because their self-love is gratified, that it is consistent with justice and truth and nature to humble science below Government. It makes the noblest results of man inferior to Court intrigues or even the brutal force which seizes political power. The solicitors for honours cannot, like the professors of political economy, nor even like the humble journalist, speak, nor even form, an honest opinion of the institution to which they continually appeal in favour. They cannot, like the great preachers of old, thunder into the ears of men in high station the truths which they learn from investigating nature. Yet is their mission as the observers and interpreters of the universe of far wider import than any mission growing from a partial revelation. Deeply impressed with a conviction that knowledge of the external world is the sure guide to human welfare, we regret that those whose duty it is, in the general division of labour, to acquire this knowledge, should regard it as inferior to an error derived from old times and despotic institutions.

CONSUMPTION IN THE ARMY.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—Your impression of last week contains an elaborate paper by Mr. Neison on a subject of which it is impossible to exaggerate the importance; and you have yourself dealt with that paper in such a manner as to enhance, if possible, the interest which naturally attaches to it. I trust, therefore, that in asking you for a place in your columns, that may examine the value of the opinions advanced by Mr. Neison, I am acting in accordance with your own wishes. I ought also to add, in justice to myself, that the interest I am known to have taken in the fate of the British soldier seems to impose

upon me, in simple consistency, the duty of examining Mr. Neison's facts, and the conclusions based upon them, and of taking the very earliest opportunity of signifying my agreement with, or dissent from, his views. Perhaps I ought also to premise that I write as one who shares the opinion of the Commissioners, which Mr. Neison controverts; and also as one who may claim to speak with such authority as is derived from a large experience of consumptive cases, some laborious statistical inquiries into the prevalence of consumption and the classes of persons whom it most afflicts, and some special inquiries into the effects of overcrowding in producing that disease—inquiries which I have elsewhere adduced as fully supplying the very defect in the Commissioners' Report to which Mr. Neison calls attention.

Mr. Neison says very truly of the Report of the Commission, that no other witness, nor the commissioners themselves, have supplied any facts or numerical evidence leading to the conclusion at which they have arrived in their report, that overcrowding in ill-conditioned barracks is the main cause of the great destruction of life, by inducing phthisis in the British army; but Mr. Neison knows perfectly well that there is much evidence in existence which might have been adduced in support of their conclusion, if it had been consistent with the limited object of his paper to bring it forward.

I do not blame Mr. Neison for confining himself to the Report of the Commission, and to his own statistical inquiries, but I am anxious to have it clearly understood that there is abundant evidence to be offered in support of the conclusion arrived at by the Commissioners. Some of that evidence will be found in a lecture on the mortality of the British army, delivered at the United Service Institution, and published by Mr. Renshaw, of the Strand—a lecture of which I forward to you a copy.

I now proceed to examine Mr. Neison's paper with the respect due to so able a statist, but with the freedom which such an important subject justifies and demands; and that I may not take up too much of your space, or run the risk of wearying your readers, I will confine myself to an examination of Mr. Neison's tables, and try the value of his own unexpected conclusion by the light of his own facts.

If I understand Mr. Neison rightly, he dissents from the hypothesis of the commission, that overcrowding in ill-conditioned barracks is the cause of the excessive prevalence of phthisis in the army, on the ground that the deaths from phthisis do not increase with density of population in the same ratio as the class of diseases now known as the zymotic class, of which typhus fever is a very conspicuous and very fatal member. I use the term *density of population* in preference to the word *overcrowding*, inasmuch as Mr. Neison's statistical inquiries relate to density of population and not to overcrowding, except as inferred from density of population. This distinction is not a mere refinement, for it is obviously quite possible that there may be great density of population without overcrowding. Our large model lodging-houses are decided instances of density of population, for there are a great number of persons accumulated on a small area, but in lofty buildings, with spacious and airy rooms. On the other hand, all our printing-offices and many workshops and manufactories afford examples of overcrowding, but not of density of population, for the persons employed do not live on the premises. So that there may be density of population without overcrowding, and overcrowding over and above, and even independent of, density of population. Our barracks afford examples of density of population and overcrowding combined. There are large numbers of persons on a given area, and these persons live in overcrowded rooms. It should also be understood that London and the large manufacturing cities in every part of England combine density of population, measured by the number of inhabitants on a given superficial area, with overcrowding in the workshops and factories in which the population is so largely employed. So that we have two kinds of overcrowding—the overcrowding which results from a large number of houses being built on the same space (otherwise known as "density of population"), and the overcrowding of which workshops and factories are the scene. This twofold overcrowding exists in a high degree in London, and in the manufacturing towns of Lancashire, but certainly in a less degree in the mixed districts which yield the respective average densities of 28.72 and

84.99; and this very combination of close sleeping-rooms at night, with close workshops and factories throughout the day, acting on a very considerable section of the adult population, ought (if the views of the Commission, in which I share, are sound) to occasion an excess of consumption in the returns for the whole population. Accordingly we find, on referring to Mr. Neison's tables, selecting Abstract D as on the whole the most intelligible, that in Lancashire consumption, at the soldiers' ages, is nearly 20 per cent. in excess of the average rate for all England, and in London 14 per cent., while it is nearly 15 per cent. below the average in the districts characterised by least density of population. Now this is the sort of contrast we should expect to prevail if consumption be really a disease produced or promoted by density of population and overcrowding. Of the two aggregate districts presenting an inferior degree of overcrowding to that prevailing in Lancashire and London, it will suffice to observe that in the one consumption is in excess, in the other in defect, and that the same difference obtains in respect of all the other classes of disease specified in the table, including the zymotic class.

But though the figures in the table are quite in accordance with the theory (for it is not an hypothesis, though Mr. Neison prefers to give it this name) that consumption may be produced or promoted by overcrowding, we are met by the objection that the class of zymotic maladies (including all the contagious diseases—small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, typhus fever, erysipelas—all the epidemic maladies less clearly traceable to contagion, or not at all caused by it—influenza, ague, remittent fever, rheumatism, cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, quinsy, carbuncle—we are met, I say, by the objection that this class of diseases increases with density of population in a still greater degree: that while density of population causes phthisis to fluctuate between + 20 and — 15, the same cause determines a fluctuation in the class of zymotic maladies represented by the figures + 42 and — 56; and this difference Mr. Neison regards as fatal to the theory which attributes the deaths from phthisis in the army to overcrowding. I confess that I cannot see the force of this objection. To make it of any real weight the position of the soldier in barracks ought to be shown to be the same, or nearly the same, as that of the mass of the adult male population. But it is in many important particulars altogether different. I will mention some of them. Scarcity of food, or unwholesome food, which is an acknowledged cause of fever and of diarrhoea and dysentery, often afflicts large communities when thrown out of work, but the soldier, in spite of a monotony in his diet, is well fed. Defective drainage and want of cleanliness are other causes of the same diseases which prevail far and wide in every various degree of intensity among the general population, but little, if at all, affect the soldier in barracks; for the barracks are generally well drained, and the soldiers are always clean. The soldier, too, is more generally protected from small-pox than are the adult males of the general population. Here then we have efficient causes of extensive prevalence and wide fluctuation in the class of zymotic diseases among the general population from the operation of which the soldier is, to a great extent, exempt. Hence the less liability of the soldier to the class of zymotic maladies. On the other hand, the soldier partly lives and wholly sleeps in the same barrack-rooms, which, considering that he is an adult man selected as exceeding the average stature, are excessively overcrowded. His case is not dissimilar from that of the men acknowledgedly most prone to consumption—men who sleep, like their neighbours, in crowded rooms at night, and work, unlike the more fortunate members of their class, in hot and crowded offices, workshops, and factories. The soldier, as I have said before, partly lives and wholly sleeps in rooms disgracefully overcrowded; and, as a necessary consequence, he suffers more than he ought to do from zymotic diseases, and much more than he should do from consumption.

Of other causes of consumption affecting the soldier in a peculiar degree I say nothing at present. Suffice it to observe that, in my opinion, there is nothing in Mr. Neison's paper, when fairly considered, to upset the theory of the Commission. His method is faulty, inasmuch as he combats a theory founded on the overcrowding of living and sleeping rooms by facts relating to density of population; and compares barracks, which are comparatively free from defects of drainage and neglect

of cleanliness, with dwellings notorious for the prevalence of both: and his conclusions are at variance with the results of observations made under circumstances very similar to those that exist in barracks. I must add, that Mr. Neison is certainly in error in alleging that the barrack accommodation for the different branches of the service does not contract in the order in which the general mortality, as well as that from consumption, increases. Mr. Neison even says that "it happens to be quite otherwise." But, in saying this, he overlooks or forgets the somewhat striking coincidence that the infantry of the line and foot-guards are more subject to consumption than the cavalry, and that the latter have from one-fourth to one-fifth more air to breathe.

I now take leave of Mr. Neison's elaborate and ingenious paper, believing that I have assigned some good reasons for doubting the soundness of his inferences, and supplied the not too zealous army authorities, if not with motives to activity on behalf of the soldier, at least with reasons for not allowing their improvements in barracks to be stopped by want of faith in the "hypothesis" of the Commission.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM A. GUY.

26, Gordon-street,
September 30, 1858.

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review.*

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Studies and Illustrations of the Great Rebellion. By John Langton Sanford, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. John W. Parker and Son.

FOR fifteen years and more, it would appear, Mr. Sanford has pursued an historical investigation of the Great Rebellion with the acumen of a lawyer and the devotion of an antiquary. It was his original intention to write a life of Oliver Cromwell, but he was to a certain extent anticipated by Mr. Carlyle, who in 1845 published his collection of the *Letters and Speeches of Cromwell*, the result of a similar and independent course of inquiry. To that gentleman Mr. Sanford communicated the existence of many Cromwelliana of interest, which found a place in the second (1846) edition of the *Letters and Speeches*. He thus partly took the edge from novelties he might at first have introduced to the public, but continued in good heart to explore the mines of information at the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, and Dublin Castle, in the confident expectation of at length obtaining those public thanks for new historical discoveries, of which circumstances and, it may be, his own generosity had on the former occasion balked him.

But while immersed in Sir S. D'Ewes's MS. Journal of the Long Parliament at the British Museum, rewriting the lives of Cromwell, Pym, Hampden, and other Commonwealth statesmen, and gloating over the treasures of the Tanner MSS. and the Irish Council Books, Mr. Sanford omitted to consult the sages of the publishing world, and to calculate that another "Old Mortality" was hard upon his heels, for Mr. John Forster, the able author of the *Eminent British Statesmen of the Commonwealth*, a biographical series, comprising a Life of Cromwell, and whom, by the way, Mr. Sanford somewhat harshly charges by inference with having sanctioned a large mass of calumnious anecdote as history, was in the field, and the Sanford papers were of a bulk that appalled "the trade."

My new materials (says the author) had so enlarged my original plan, that when, in 1850, I went through the usual ordeal with the London publishers, they shrank from incurring any risk in such a speculation, and my MS. was consigned again to the shelves, where it slumbered peacefully for the next five years. I then made another and equally unsuccessful attempt to bring it before the public in a reduced and modified form. I should, perhaps, have accepted this last judgment as final, if the publication of Mr. Forster's *Historical Essays*, in the present year, had not called my attention to the fact that I had already lost the credit of historical discoveries, in which I had anticipated that gentleman by several years; and I accordingly considered, that, in justice to myself, I ought no longer to delay placing before the public some portion of my labours.

Sic vos non vobis was the thorn that rankled in the side of our learned Dryasdust, and to his impatience we are indebted for the publication of the elaborate body of minutiae relative to the history of the Grand Rebellion, which he was at the pains to store up, in the fond belief that he alone had access to the hoard, and could dole it out to the public at his leisure.

The result is a work that will be barely welcomed by the historical student, who is already familiar with the last new facts promulgated by Forster and Carlyle, or who already has definite views shaped in conformity with Hallam or Macaulay, but on the other hand, conceived as it is in a spirit of liberty that harmonises with the present tendencies of men's minds, and embodying also an immense and recent collation of historical data—many of them new ones—it should not miss, in our opinion, to become a standard work of reference for future historians and compilers.

The first of Mr. Sanford's ten studies, essays, or chapters, surveys the position among European nations occupied by England during the sixteenth century, noticing the growth of the national power under the Plantagenets and the progressive front presented by popular freedom to the power of the Crown. Then tracing the reaction which took place under the stern but subtle rule of the Tudors, he shows how the sovereigns of that dynasty, the power of the barons having been crushed, would have tightened the yoke of monarchy upon the people, even with the assistance of amended popular institutions had they only been able to exclude the political ray when they opened the windows of the Reformation to admit religious light. On the dilettante King James I. Mr. Sanford pours fresh phials of contempt in the following spirit:—

He has been called (he says) a "learned fool," and his lucubrations on government and royal authority, when we consider the position in which he was practically placed, certainly entitle him to the epithet. Royal despotism seems to have possessed for him all the attractions of forbidden fruit, and the mortifications which he was constantly compelled to undergo from insolent nobles and presuming preachers appear to have had only the effect of impressing more strongly on his mind a sense of the theoretical irresponsibility of the Crown. To England his eyes were continually turned as to the land of promise in which all these cherished dreams of royal autocracy were to be realised.

The author sketches the position to which England, distracted at home and despised abroad, sank under this cowardly, vain, dissembling prince, whose Popish tendencies are to our minds better accounted for by his yearnings after absolutism than by his passionate desire for the Spanish alliance, and proceeds, in his second essay, to treat of "Puritanism." He traces the progress of that movement from the period when, under Elizabeth, it was of a religious character only, to that when its stream was swollen by the adhesion of the social and political reformers, and when it represented, in fact, the advanced liberalism of the age.

It may appear to many readers in 1858 that Mr. Sanford takes needless pains in the following vindication of Puritanism:—

Incredible indeed as it may appear to some, it is not too much to say that (if we except a few honourable names among the Royalists—such, for instance, as the Earl of Derby) the Puritan gentleman alone would be appreciated and sympathised with by modern society. Of course it is not meant to affirm that peculiarities of manner and language would not occasionally raise a smile of wondering amusement at his expense; but the prevalent feeling would be one of sympathising respect. He might be judged by some over-strict and scrupulous; but by them also the complete absence of coarse vulgarity in his manners would not be unappreciated. His "preciseness" even would be in many respects less marked and offensive to the world at large than is the case with "strict" people of the present day. It would be "strictness" in comparison with a much laxer state of general society, and would, therefore, in many of its once salient features, harmonise with the received canons of propriety of a more advanced age.

In referring to these and similar characteristics of the Puritan, it has been generally forgotten, that in the reign of Charles I. the great majority of the Puritans were not separatists from the communion of the Church of England, but formed a party within the national church. Although, therefore, their earnest opinions gave a certain peculiarity to their manners, there was not the broad social difference which (far more than any religious creed) severs the churchman and dissenter of the present day. The Puritan was not, as the modern dissenter, hardly to be found except in the middle and lower classes; and within these, still more restricted in his social intercourse by the special demarcations of his creed. His peculiarities of religious opinion did not

with society at large imply the probable absence of higher social rank, and of the social influences connected with formal membership of the established church. Social disabilities of this kind (fertile sources of infidelity to conscience and silly assumption on one side, and querulous, self-sufficient rudeness on the other), which are the crying evil of our present religious divisions, did not attach necessarily to the Puritan then, and indeed scarcely existed at all. A considerable minority among the peers and landed gentry were socially as well as politically "Puritans." The wealthier merchants were generally of that caste; and a strong body of the benefited clergy, who had their representatives in the national universities, were openly identified with that epithet. There was, therefore, little occasion for that *gaucherie* often and very naturally resulting from isolation in one small circle of associations; or for the feeling (sometimes unwarranted) of being, beyond the boundaries of that circle, a social "pariah." Nor, again, was there the resulting tendency on the part of the excluded to exaggerate their points of difference from the exclusives, and to assume an attitude of defiant want of sympathy with society on trifling points of ceremonial observance. Puritanism and "Cavalierism" (if I may coin such a word) were two rival principles, contending for the regulation of social habits as much as for political ascendancy, and in both respects on something like equal terms. Puritanism, therefore, was not in the former respect the enforced attitude of a sullen inferiority, any more than it was in the latter the more reckless desperation of a defeated faction.

Such critics as we have alluded to, forgetful that books are not written for them alone, may deem it as superfluous thus to apologise for the Puritans, as to heap up evidence of Charles's recognised faithlessness, or—as indeed it is—to prove the pedigree of Oliver and to disconnect him from the brewery business. But it must be remembered that these were no postulates a few years ago, even in educated circles. The face of educational authorities when we were young was for the most part set against any estray from the good old belief that King Charles was a blessed martyr, Oliver Cromwell a base-born charlatan, and the Puritan party a set of villainous fanatics. And it must also be remembered that though the child of to-day plants his political ladder where the low-caste politician of 1820 was used to culminate his radicalism, the likeness of Oliver is still absent from the Parliament-house and his name from the Statute-book; that millions of us have not yet understood or reaped the proper fruit of the Revolution for want of proper teaching. When the clerk, the shopman, and the artisan, their appetites sharpened by newspaper allusions to the rights and liberties purchased for them by the Puritans, turn to the bookshelves of their gymnasiums for information about prerogative, divine right, the doctrine of resistance, and the martyrdom of King Charles, they find either colourless narratives or the ponderous tomes of the great party historians from which they cannot winnow out the truth. Liberal handbooks to various periods of our history are surely wanted, and we should choose the writer of the following passage to supply one upon the English Revolution and Protectorate:—

The English constitution, originating as we have seen, partly in the class privileges of the Saxon, partly on the rights and requirements of Norman feudalism, had been defined by traditional charters, or feudal relations. Its maintenance was secured by the warlike and independent spirit of the nation, or by the weakness and crimes of the sovereign. Its infringements are landmarks of the depression of the people and the superior talents or fortuitous position of the king. New charters were granted, meeting particular cases of oppression as they rose, and incidentally and frequently without any intention laying down general principles which included in their grasp many other possible abuses. As the Crown or the nation gained the upper hand, these precedents of liberty and oppression were produced on either side as warrants for their proceedings. When society, therefore, began to be less governed by temporary force, and more by settled and permanent law, it became necessary to determine on competent authority the comparative value of these conflicting precedents. During the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles, a contest to secure such a decision prevailed to a greater or less extent. By degrees the opposing claims stood in more distinctly antagonistic attitudes. The Crown widened its pretensions so as to include every successful act of royal encroachment; the Commons widened theirs, so as to deduce broad and general principles from the particular precedents of their freedom. There can be no doubt on whose side the right lay; and we have just seen in whose favour the contest had apparently been decided. From the day when Charles I. assented to the Petition of Right, we are relieved, so far as the Stuarts are concerned, from any remote inquiries as to precedents for royal power or popular liberties. The inquiry has been made; and

the decision is contained in the act just ratified by the Sovereign. The constitution was not really changed by this enactment; it was simply cleared from arbitrary interpolations. Thus commenced a new era with the house of Stuart; and it is by their conduct, from this day forward, relatively to the constitution, to a definite interpretation of which they had thus given their sanction, that the justice or injustice of the resistance afterwards offered to them in the senate and on the battlefield is rightly to be estimated. It appears to me that, after this era in his life, there never was another opportunity presented to Charles I. of governing with complete honour to himself and real safety to the liberties of England. Had he signed the Petition of Right in good faith, and adhered to it without any attempt to evade or infringe it, he might have passed the rest of his life in the peaceful enjoyment of a considerable share of power—quite as much as had legally been possessed by any of his predecessors—much more than was ever again possessed by any English king. Afterwards, when securities became necessary against his dissimulation, and when many of his personal advisers became so involved in his misdeeds, that neither could he, on the one hand, abandon them with honour, nor the Parliament, on the other, pass over their offences with safety, all real chance of an honest agreement between the contending parties was at an end; the Parliament was compelled to demand conditions inconsistent with the existence of a real limited monarchy, and to arrogate powers to itself inconsistent with the proper balance among constituted authorities; the deposition of the King became a matter of course; his death on the scaffold proved a terrible necessity.

In the essay on *The Antecedents and First Years of King Charles*, which comprises some well-drawn portraits of Eliot, Pym, Hampden, Wentworth, and Selden, the author argues from ambassadorial reports given in Von Raumer's *History of the 16th and 17th Centuries*, and from Mr. Halliwell's *Letters of the Kings of England*, for a graver complicity of that prince in his own and his country's misfortunes than he has even hitherto been charged with. In fact each new labourer in this field seems to render it more clear that the English revolution was a necessity, and that the unfortunate monarch conceived, from his youth upward, that his mission was to redress the balance which he found against the power of the Crown. From his boyhood it is clear that he counselled his father to severity, that he was neither ingenuous nor young in heart, but crafty; thoroughly acquainted with the march of public affairs and the temper of the people and Parliament; and that he fondly hoped to be another Rehoboam. Fearless where he should have trembled, vacillating where he should have been inflexible, he scorned conciliation, compromise, and expediency at the wrong moments only.

His gentle breeding, accomplishments, and personal qualities procured him many adherents, but the foremost ranks of the Royalist party were mainly recruited from families who had hopes of profit, pecuniary or political, from the arrest of liberty and a return to feudality. The same spirit lives now. There are men yet in England who would raise horse and foot for an absolute monarch if they could once believe his promises of fresh territories and mediæval privileges. Mr. Sanford and the Puritans of our times would beat them, it is true; but for all that the old leaven is not yet extinct.

We may dismiss, as more suited to the pages of our valuable contemporary, *Notes and Queries*, than to the society of Mr. Sanford's graver essays, the chapters entitled "The Early Life of Oliver Cromwell" and "The Long Parliament."

In the first our industrious author collects and collates all the proofs of the Protector's gentle birth, and much material for an account of his career as country gentleman, farmer, religious enthusiast, and local politician, from his marriage to his appearance at St. Stephen's. The latter is a mere corrected roll of the Long Parliament. In the essay on "Strafford and Pym" the political transactions of the period are noted from the meeting of the House in November, 1640, to its adjournment in September, 1641. The history is again continued under the head "Parliamentary Royalism," which refers to the reactionary movement of 1641, with biographical notices of Falkland, Hyde, Colepepper, Fiennes, Vane the younger, Haselrigge, Maynard, Whitelocke, Hamilton, Argyll, and lastly Montrose.

Mr. Sanford agrees with Forster and Macaulay that the final doctrine of Mr. Hallam is inadmissible, and that it would have been as inexpedient as impossible then to arrest the tide of liberty, had even Charles not courted an inundation by his long

premeditated and traitorous attempt upon the privilege of the House of Commons and the persons of five of its members on the 4th of January, 1642.

Having here concluded his studies of the "constitutional period" of the contest, Mr. Sanford approaches "the Revolution," i. e. the civil war, which he follows with intense accuracy and occasional fervour as far as the victory of Marston Moor, where he leaves us, we hope, for the present only.

• DR. LIVINGSTONE'S CAMBRIDGE LECTURES.

Dr. Livingstone's Cambridge Lectures, together with a Prefatory Letter by the Rev. Professor Sedgwick, M.A. Edited with Introduction, Life of Dr. Livingstone, Notes and Appendix, by the Rev. W. Monk, M.A. Crown 8vo. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, and Co. London: Bell and Daldy.

We welcome this little volume. It is a timely supply to what has been felt to be a want. When Dr. Livingstone's large work came out, it was too unwieldy in bulk, matter, and price for the use of the commonalty. It was unget-at-able and uncarryable by railway and omnibus-book readers; it was unprocureable by Institutes for Mechanics, Associations for Young Men, or Unions of Sunday-school Teachers, as well as beyond the reach of libraries connected with our public and private schools. However, here we have the desideratum; and it comes in season.

What with discoveries of auriferous rivers and lands, with the pacification of "India's coral strand," and the newly-opened dominions of the rich and over-populous Empire of China, there is a tendency to overlook the lately explored territory of Africa's sable sons. When Livingstone came over, and, in an unassuming and simple manner, told his *Veni, vidi, vici*, all were startled, aroused, electrified; nor has the effect of his brief visit or of his ample details (as given in his larger work) been lost on those who have viewed his discoveries in a calm, unbiased spirit. But there is, with the majority of Englishmen, a disposition to relapse into indifference about a thing, after tremendous excitement about the same—is there not? The name "John Bull" is a good type of the English character, to denote generally his capacity, solidity (solidity in some things, too), calmness, "all-screeneness," endurance, and immovability. Still, he is spasmodic at times; he takes fits and starts, and is afflicted with "St. Vitus's dance." How he did jump, reel, and whirl, as soon as the discovery of Central Africa was developed! But he fell back into a sort of sleep about the same topic. Now, however, we congratulate "John Bull" on having the present work brought out in a form so portable, purchasable and readable, that the humblest sons of England may learn and inwardly digest the most important items of Livingstone's revelations.

It is not our purpose to review Livingstone's own narrations. What we have to do is simply to lay before the readers of this section of the *Leader*, the claims and merits of this manual, entitled *Dr. Livingstone's Cambridge Lectures*.

The lectures consisted of only two in number. They were brief—and a brief summary of his labours, travels, and researches in South Africa. They were delivered, the first "before the University of Cambridge in the Senate-house, on Friday, 4th December, 1857," and the second in the Town Hall on the day after.

Speaking of the reception of the missionary traveller by "all ranks of the University and their friends" on the occasion specified, Professor Sedgwick observes in his "Prefatory Letter:—"

In the long period of my academic life, I have many times been present in our Senate-house on occasions of joyful excitement. . . . Again and again, I have seen good stout-hearted men who, under God, had helped to work out the deliverance of Europe from military servitude, greeted in the Senate-house with our loudest acclamations. I have been present at four Installation festivals. . . . The last Installation festival was graced and honoured by the presence of our Sovereign. . . . On none of the public festivals, to which I allude, were the gratulations of the University more honest and true-hearted than those which were offered to Dr. Livingstone. He came amongst us without any long notes of preparation, without any pageant or eloquence to charm and captivate our senses. He stood before us—a plain, single-minded, cheerful man—somewhat attenuated by years of toil, and with a face tinged by the sun of Africa; and he addressed us in unadorned and simple words, and said nothing that savoured of self-glory.

On glancing at this compendium of Livingstone's researches and travels, one at first feels surprised

at finding that, out of 300 pages, only 47 are really occupied by the "Cambridge Lectures;" the other parts consisting of "Introduction, Life of Livingstone, and large Appendix by the Editor, the Rev. W. Monk, M.A., F.R.S.A.," as well as a copious "Prefatory Letter by the Rev. Professor Sedgwick."

However, the object both of Professor Sedgwick and Mr. Monk has been to make the Lectures of Livingstone *the text*, and to draw from his printed volume a clear and ample Commentary; or, as the editor states, "to convey valuable information illustrative of the lectures, drawn mainly from Dr. Livingstone's own resources. Hence, this part of the book is in reality essentially his own." So that Mr. Monk is perfectly justified in his introductory remark:—

Although our traveller speaks verbally in but a small part in this book, still in fact and substance it is mainly as essentially his as though he had dictated or written its pages.

In fact, for the ordinary reader, we think the present little volume will be more suitable than the larger. What Professor Sedgwick says of his "Letter" may be said of the entire manual:—

It is to give a synopsis of the physical and scientific information with which the (large) admirable volume abounds. It greatly wants an Index, for it is written inartificially, and most important facts are so scattered throughout the journal, that when partly forgotten they are not easily referred to.

The Appendix lays before the reader an excellent summary of Livingstone's labours, explorations, and discoveries, as to their extent and results, under four aspects—I. The historical; II. The Scientific; III. The Ethnological; IV. The Moral and Religious. Each section is full of interesting matter, dealt out judiciously, and not to weary a reader.

Section the first gives a rehearsal of the various attempts to penetrate into the interior of Africa up to this date. Section the second brings at once before the reader the new light thrown by these recent discoveries on the great questions of science—e. g. geography of Central Africa, geology, mineralogy, botany, zoology, &c. &c., illustrations of which are selected out of the bulky journal. The third section presents a brief review of the various tribes of Central Africa, their geographical position, their connexions with each other, and the prevailing language. The last division gives a cursory glance at the religious habits of the various clans, and takes a retrospect of the missionary enterprise in Africa.

With reference to the part which Professor Sedgwick has taken in the present instance, "to show the true character of a Christian hero through the light of his own works," we can but respond with all our heart to the tribute which the editor pays him, when he writes:—

To the Rev. Professor Sedgwick I express my deep obligations, for labouring so successfully beneath a weight of years, and despite continued sickness, in writing the accompanying prefatory letter, the completeness and value of which can only really be appreciated by those persons who have carefully studied the book of *Travels*.

We beg, in conclusion, to compliment the "Curate of Christ's Church, Cambridge," the Rev. W. Monk, on the ability with which he has edited this manual for the public. We trust he will meet with countenance from all classes; and we especially commend the volume to the Institutes for Young Men and Mechanics, as well as to the more select libraries of the private schools in our country. It is accompanied by a capital portrait of the traveller, as well as by clear, distinct maps.

That there has been no attempt at book-embellishing or book-making for secret aims and ends, it is enough to peruse the following paragraph in the Introduction:—

It is desirable to state that I have the full concurrence of Dr. Livingstone and of Mr. Murray, the publisher of the book of travels, in editing these lectures. Both have given me liberty to make such discretionary use of that book as I may find necessary in striving to make this volume as useful as possible. Both approve of my project and have expressed a desire to forward it. I thank them for their kindness and confidence; and for the small map, life, notes, and appendix, I am mainly indebted to that work. With the same noble generosity which has characterised Dr. L.'s life, he presented me with the copyright of the lectures, revised by himself, and left me to dispose of any proceeds as I may think best. Due consideration has led me to decide on devoting the entire proceeds of the work as follows:—In purchasing (1.) Sechuana Bibles for Central South Africa; (2.) Books for the Library of the Cambridge Missionary Union; and (3.) Books for Dr. Livingstone's Cambridge Memorial Library.

It appears Mr. Monk has taken the entire risk upon himself, as well as all the trouble and anxiety of getting up the volume. We trust he will have his reward.

THE MAGAZINES FOR OCTOBER.

FRASER'S gives the reader thirteen pieces—large and small, prose and poetry—but none of superlative, though all of respectable merit. The most pretentious contribution is entitled the "Cruise of the Betsey," which is in fact an overwrought eulogium on the late Hugh Miller, evidently from the pen of an enthusiastic Scotchman. "Recent Travellers in Central America," is a review of Temp-sky's "Narrative of Incidents and Personal Adventures on a Journey in Mexico, Guatemala, and Salvador, in 1853-5." Edited by J. S. Bell. To form an idea of the perils that await the traveller in those regions traversed by Von Tempsky we make the following extract, premising that Von Tempsky and his party had first crossed the ridge of the Sierra Madre, when they came upon the traces of the Comanche Indians:—

Darkness sank slowly on our road, yet we had to go on, as our task for the day was not ended. The moon rose and guided our footsteps over a road that began to be rugged and broken. All at once my friend stops and points to an object, half in shade, lying crouched on the road. We make a sign to our followers to stop, and, cocking our rifles, we carefully advance on one side of the road, from tree to tree. Opposite to the object we halt to reconnoitre and await some movement. The form is human and naked, consequently an Indian; the attitude, as much as is discernible, crouching, like some one with his ear to the ground. It is no doubt an outpost to some larger detachment. To dispose of him with a shot would therefore be imprudent. I unsheath my knife, put my rifle down, cautiously measure my distance, and with a spring have his throat in my grasp. My knife is descending, when, to my horror, I feel, by the clamminess of his throat, that the hand of Death has forestalled mine. In that moment the moon, for some time shrouded, breaks through the clouds and glitters on the scalps of a body perforated with lance-wounds. The face is contracted and rigid, and I see we have mistaken a Mexican victim for his Indian murderer. With a shudder we go onward, and find another and another in the same state, and so on until we count twenty-nine bodies! At last we recognised in one the features of the Mexican lawyer who invited us at Mazatlan to accompany him! The heap of corpses was his party; they had all perished except one, who at least was not to be found. It seemed to us that they were killed without much resistance on their part, as many of them had carbines still loaded in their cold grasp; and the Indians had so left them, ammunition being most wanted.

"Hanworth," a novel, progresses four chapters; "Hints for Vagabonds" is another amusing chapter of the pilgrimages of an observant traveller. "The Political Pulpit of the Civil War" has many points of interest, and the further recommendation of something rather novel. "Sylvester's 'Du Bartas'" deals with the works and genius of an old French poet, and is one of the most readable pieces in the number.

TITAN.—The "Story of an Exile," which opens the present number, is a memoir of M. Alexandre Thomas, a French writer of some celebrity in a special circle, but we fear as little known to the ruck of general readers as the bodily presentiments of Brown, Jones, or Robinson. Nevertheless, the author of the article, who has evidently set himself down to the task as a labour of love, has shed much pleasant light round a subject of limited interest, and his style and illustration will doubtless induce many to go steadily through an article from whose length they would otherwise be disposed to skip it altogether, or merely to pick out the plums. "My First Lock-up" is throughout vulgar and utterly without reliability as a picture of police life and habits. It is written in the worst style of the penny publication school, makes pretensions to smartness which a penny-a-liner would repudiate, and libels without taste or truth the police force and police magistrates. We should recommend Titan to leave such contributions to that walk of literature which aims at cheapness rather than quality. "Levita Legend, Part 3," finishes with unabated vivacity. This lively and clever writer we hope to meet again. "Behind the Scenes in Paris" improves on further acquaintance. The reviews are good and important.

The Virginiana. No. 12.—This number brings us to the conclusion of Volume I., and, as a novelist bought, the author has concluded the half of his work with a startling event, which, however, it would be breaking the tacit understanding between reviewer and author to reveal,

We have but short measure in this number; title page and contents taking up a portion of the letter-press. Mr. Henry Warrington is conveyed, like the heroes of all such histories formerly, to a sponging-house, and finds out that fine ladies and gentlemen make many professions of friendship, which they do not care to fulfil. There is one thing that strikes us in this work, which is, that, whilst it reveals a succession of the meanest and most sordid actions as the common conduct of persons of condition, it yet shows a wonderful veneration for rank. We might enter into a further criticism of this strange book, but it is not timely to do so on thirty pages taken out of the centre of a book. Whether an elaborate biography of so common-place a person as Mr. Henry Warrington appears at present to be was required, may admit of question. If we did not expect another, and much better phase of his existence to be portrayed in the volume to come, we should undoubtedly say that he might very well have gone to his family grave with the other millions, without any special record.

Knight's History of England, No. 33.—This part forms a new division of the history, commencing with the triumph of the revolution of 1688. Mr. Knight's plan of giving an idea of the manners and feelings of the nation as well as the political events, renders his History entertaining as well as instructive. The material for such a narrative is abundant, and the author has made good use of it, and the aid of woodcuts further lightens the page, so that the most tender literary stomachs may take this historic food, which will be found, we should imagine, as entertaining as fictitious narrative, even by those diseased minds that can scarcely relish anything else.

Routledge's Shakspeare. Part XXIX. This number concludes Measure for Measure, a long play, but not one of the finest of the great dramatist, though containing so many fine passages. The illustrations, by Gilbert, which are the chief attractions of this edition, are numerous and pretty; but that is hardly sufficient to illustrate the first of dramatists. They are certainly not theatrical, which is a mercy, but they smack of the studio, and have too set and manufactured a look. Indeed, they convince us that the many-coloured scenes and infinite individualities of Shakspeare can never be fully expressed by one artist. The verbal comments call for little remark; the best consist of quotations from the acknowledged critics.

The Veterinarian's Vade Mecum. By John Gamgee, M.R.C.V.S. (Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox.)—The cockney who, on seeing the skeleton of a donkey, exclaimed, "We are fearfully and wonderfully made!" was not so far out after all. The structure of bipeds and quadrupeds may somewhat differ, but there is a striking analogy between their ailments and modes of cure. The divisions of the work are four: 1. Veterinary Pharmacopœia—2. Formularium Veterinarium—3. Memoranda Toxicologia—and, 4. Memoranda Therapeutica. The work will not only be found of importance to veterinary surgeons, but may be consulted with advantage by those who keep animals of any kind. Farmers may profit by the information conveyed in clear and concise language, and professional men will find to their hands a compendium of all that is useful and known in the veterinary art.

Handy Book on the Law of Bills, Cheques, Notes, and I.O.U.'s. By J. W. Smith, LL.D. (Erfingham Wilson.)—We wish lawyers would learn to write English intelligible to the commercial mind, especially on commercial subjects. This little book contains a mass of valuable information, but it is somewhat too technically set forth to be universally acceptable. The preface commences with a little puzzle to common men of business—that the work is a "cheap and compendious code of the law of inland negotiable instruments." If we admit that the technical style is best suited to the subjects, in that case we shall have to give unqualified praise to the care and completeness of this little compilation.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—Messrs. Hurst and Blackett have just issued their List of New Works for the forthcoming season. Among their other announcements of more than usual interest are the following:—A new serial publication entitled "Hurst and Blackett's Standard Library of Cheap Editions of Popular Modern Works," each to be comprised in a single volume, elegantly printed, bound, and illustrated, price 5s. The first volume is to contain "Nature and Human Nature," by the Author of "Sam Slick;"—"A Summer and Winter in the Two Sicilies," by Miss Kavanagh;—"Henry the Third, King of France, his Court and Times," by Miss Freer;—The Genealogical Volume of "Lodge's Peerage," Improved and Enlarged, and containing for the first time the Ancestral History of the Baronets, as well as Peers of the Realm;—"Episodes of French History," by Miss Pardoe. Among the Works of Fiction announced by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett are:—"A New Story by the Author of 'John Halifax,'"—"Stephen Langton," by Martin F. Tupper, Author of "Proverbial Philosophy;"—"The Laird of Norlaw," a Scottish Story, by the Author of "Margaret Maitland;"—"Two Hearts," a Tale, Edited by Mrs. Grey;—"Fellow Travellers," by the Author of "Margaret, or Prejudice at Home;"—"The Master of the Hounds," by Scrutator, Author of "The Squire of Beechwood," &c.

BOOKS RECEIVED THIS WEEK.

My Lady. A Tale of Modern Life. 2 vols. post 8vo. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Hills and Hollows. A Novel. 3 vols. post 8vo. T. C. Newby.
The New El Dorado. Post 8vo. T. C. Newby.
The Curiosities of Literature. New Edition. Vol II. foolscap 8vo. Routledge and Co.
The Secret of a Life. Foolscap 8vo. Routledge and Co.
MAGAZINES.—Blackwood—Fraser—Titan—Eclectic—Psychological—Dublin University—English Woman's—Mechanics—Le Follet—Art Journal.
REVIEWS.—The Westminster—The National—The London—The British.

The Arts.

THEATRES AND PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

MYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY, DRURY LANE.—Dramatic and musical reporters, though as a general rule good-naturedly reluctant to be committed to flat censure, are also too apt, it is to be feared, to take refuge in faint praise and safe deceitful generalities, rather than be caught tripping into enthusiasm, or into unreserved praise of first representations or appearances. This habit, the usual restriction of newspaper columns to the record of novelties, the haste with which such reports are necessarily prepared, and the anxiety of managers and others concerned for immediate notice, must often cause mortification, if not injustice, to managers, authors, composers, and artists, who can hardly look to journalists for the amendment of imperfect criticisms, or the reversal of hasty opinions delivered under the pressure of such conditions. Having, however, space at our disposal, we wish to say a few words in addition to our former remarks upon Mr. Balfe's *Rose of Castille*, for which, however, our excuse must be more the importance of the attempt to naturalise English opera on the stage of the national theatre, than the correction of any error in our recorded judgment. We have certainly, as critics, to note the extreme vapidness and incoherence of the tale as unworthy of the author and of the composer whose honeyed strains are so misallied to it; but as reporters, we must add that, like other actor-authors, the manufacturer of this libretto seems to have at his command a mysterious sauce, labelled "Stage Fitness," we will suppose, for want of a better name. With a dash of this he contrives to season up for the public taste the most absurd lay figures of characters, the most improbable and inartistic situations, and, in fine, to produce what, seeming to be rather than being a drama, afflicts the connoisseur, but delights the general public. The hundredth representation of the *Rose of Castille*, on Wednesday night, which drew a more enthusiastic and more closely-packed audience into Drury-lane Theatre than did its first to the little Lyceum, proves the truth of our position; for it is impossible that Mr. Balfe's music, clever though it be, could otherwise have carried so far the weight of a plot which the public condemned as no plot, and of a libretto which the same public considered trash. We hope that the composer may have for his next opera the far better framework we have fair right to expect from the same hand. We are glad to own our impression that the music of the *Rose* improves upon acquaintance. We now notice passages of mark and beauty, which escaped us when directing our attention also to the beautiful scenery, the evolution of the incidents, and the study of the ensemble. The choral accompaniment of *Elvira's* schizzo, for instance, has much improved in delicacy, and the old-style passage in the preceding duet seems more captivating on each occasion, as, indeed, does Miss Pyne's execution of the schizzo itself. Of the passage, "Yes, when near me, &c.," in the duet between Manuel and *Elvira*, the refrain in the trio between *Dons Pedro*, *Florio*, and *Sallust*, of the quartet between these characters and *Elvira*, and of the final chorus to Act I., "No more delay," we may say the same. In the second act we enjoy, as before, the trio for the ladies and Manuel, "I'm not the queen—ha! ha!" and on our last visit found Mr. Harrison in better voice for "The maid I met," which we thought very little of on its first performance. We have, on a previous occasion, noticed all the remaining *morceaux* that are worthy of praise, but we are glad to renew our commendation of Mr. Glover, the *Don Pedro*, whom we can hardly believe to have wilfully neglected the unanimous "call" with which he was honoured at the conclusion of the performance on Wednesday last. Mr. Balfe has, we understand, far advanced towards the completion of a new work founded upon a tale of *Diablerie*, of which little has transpired save that it is expected to be the composer's *chef d'œuvre*, and to

carry the operatic company's season triumphantly to Christmas. The production of *Martha* seems as far off as ever. In announcing it for last Monday week, Mr. Harrison reckoned without his guests, the public, who still so zealously patronise the *Rose of Castille* as to leave no other course open to the prudent manager than to let well alone.

STRAND.—The prolific Pegasus of Mr. Charles Selby seems to have taken the bit between his teeth in earnest. In our last number we had to record the unqualified success of his second contribution to Miss Swanborough's repertory; and we have in *My Aunt's Husband* a piece so much more extravagant and farcical, so much more admired by the audience, that we only refrain from superlatives under the apprehension that we might exhaust our treasury, and be forced to dishonour his next week's draughts upon our admiration. *My Aunt's Husband*, for so is called Mr. Selby's last novelty, represents the passions roused in the bosoms of some quiet people, and the annoyances inflicted upon them by the prying, meddling propensities of a fussy old woman, whom the audience have the pleasure of seeing ultimately discomfited. A certain Mr. and Mrs. Nettleton (Mr. Mowbray and Miss E. Wilton) are entitled to claim a real estate should the life tenant, their Aunt (Mrs. Leigh Murray), commit matrimony. Their curiosity is excited, and their acquisitiveness awakened, by a social detective in the shape of Mrs. Moulsey Miffins (Mrs. Selby). This lady having observed indications of matrimony between the said aunt and one Captain Touchwood (Mr. W. H. Swanborough), who suspiciously enough lodges in the same house, persuades the Nettletons to join her in a morning visit in quest of the ocular proof. But a valet, Sniggers (Mr. J. Clarke), and Kitty, the maid, (Miss M. Ternan), who are aware of the scheme, defeat it by a timely warning to the Touchwoods, who, when the visitors arrive, are able to dissipate the notion of their being man and wife. Sniggers heightens the effect by appearing in Gorgon guise as the abandoned wife of Touchwood, but the premature rejoicings of the successful schemers lead to a discovery. They are compelled to acknowledge the marriage; but a second will turning up in the nick of time, the Nettletons are saved further investigations, and their Aunt's Husband remains in quiet enjoyment of his wife and her property. All the performers exerted themselves to the utmost, and the result was a complete success. The extravagant costume and gestures of Clarke delighted the uncritical public beyond measure, and the most fastidious could not question the talent displayed by Mrs. Selby in the composite character of Mrs. Miffins, who combines the peculiarities of our old friends Mesdames Gamp, Malaprop, and Nickleby. The piece was announced, as usual, for repetition, with the usual absence of the one dissentient voice, that, if present, would inevitably have been drowned in the tempest of approbation.

OLYMPIC.—A one-act comedieta, called *A Twice-told Tale*, by Mr. J. P. Wooler, was produced here on Monday night, which, being of indisputably native origin, we are bound to notice at some length. Messrs. Barnacle Breezeley and Percy Gauntlett (Lewis Ball and Walter Gordon), after many happy years of faithful bachelor friendship, turn their thoughts simultaneously towards matrimony. The latter, having an eligible match in view, sends the former as a spy into the promised land; but the treacherous Barnacle, while sending a most uninviting report to his principal, wins the lady for himself, and is introduced to the audience as a Benedict, happy in the society of Mrs. Breezeley (Miss Wyndham) and her lady-companion, Miss Mannerly (Miss Hughes). But a bomb-shell is thrown into his felicity when the betrayed Percy Gauntlett invites himself to spend a week with them, and he is put to his wits' end to conceal at once the charms of his bride and the fraud he has committed. Failing to persuade Mrs. Breezeley to adopt disguises and simulate deformities, he adopts her proposal to pass herself off as Miss Mannerly, and to introduce Miss Mannerly as Mrs. Barnacle. The result is that Percy, aware all the time of the plot, pretends to fall in love with the bride, and the unhappy Breezeley, reduced to desperation and drinking, threatens to demolish every trace of his happy home, raffle his baby, and destroy himself. He is in mercy spared these frightful steps by the confession of a precedent marriage between Miss Mannerly and Gauntlett, who had concocted between them this moral lesson against a first deceit. We have only space to notice the ingenuity and care with which this little piece is constructed, written, and acted.

POLYGRAPHIC HALL, KING WILLIAM-STREET, WEST STRAND.—Herr Wiljalba Erikell continues to bask in the approbation of stalls, boxes, and arena. His showers of drums, flags, bonbons, and flowers, and the wondrous contradictions of the old saying, "*Ex nihilo nil fit*," with which he opened his season, have proved so attractive that, up to our last visit, he had found it inexpedient to amend his bill. We were under the impression that such was his intention for Monday next, but unless our advertising columns announce

to the contrary we must suppose him "to be taken as before."

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mdlle. Piccolomini's farewell concert came off with *éclat*, pursuant to advertisement, on the 28th. Mr. Manns, the company's director of music, takes his benefit this afternoon, and promises a host of attractions. The names of Madame Ponia, Mdles. Louisa Vinning and Stabbach, and of Messrs. George Perren, Molique, and Remenyi guarantee a well-executed concert, and we may fully rely upon Mr. Manns for a popular selection. We have always, we confess, missed the superb band of wind instruments which in former years used to animate the crowd on the terraces of the palace. The stringed instruments, under the new and skilful conductorship of Mr. Manns, may gratify musical enthusiasts; but though the company may not have observed it, the sounding brass and tinkling cymbal of the old régime, appeal *ad populum*, beyond a doubt, far more than any recent substitutes. We hence anticipate a rush to the vocal and military festival announced by Mr. Distin for Saturday next, under every description of patronage (forgetting the people themselves), from the altitudes of Royalty to the bathos of Lord-Mayoralty. Among Mr. Distin's minor stars, the bright particular luminaries are Mesdames Rudersdorff and Albertazzi; Misses Dolby, Poole, Ransford, and Messent; with Messrs. Perren, Thorpe Peed, Donald King, and J. W. Morgan, of the Rochester choir. The orchestra will comprise the band of the Royal Artillery (eighty strong), with those of the Engineers, the 36th and 47th Foot, and the 11th Hussars, with a due complement of drummers, fifers, and buglers, besides the Crystal Palace band proper, and the Distin corps of ten "Flügel horns." Under the management of one so thoroughly at home in military music as Mr. Distin, we may look for a concert quite as attractive, if not superior, to that presented on the occasion of the visits of the renowned French and Belgian military bands. The presence of our own Artillery band is alone, we have no hesitation in saying, quite sufficient to ensure this.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul have effected material changes, and also, we are glad to say, improvements, in their programme. Features we have previously noticed as interesting are retained, while new and very attractive matter has been added, upon which we intend to comment in an early impression.

HAYMARKET.—This theatre has never looked more beautiful to us—and we are no young playgoers—than in its present simple, tasteful livery of white and gold. Its glass lustre cleaned (not before it was desirable), and Mr. Callcott's new drop-scene, lend enchantment to the view. The fine old comedies Mr. Buckstone delights to revive, and the fine old actors and actresses he selects for their illustration, have been so long before the public, that criticism upon them would be trenching upon the province of palæontology. These antique casts, of whose true merit we are too often reminded by the defects of the moderns, present usually a level surface of mediocrity from which the evergreen Buckstone and Chippendale, the progressive William Farren, and the handsome and painstaking Mrs. Buckingham White may be considered pleasant excrescences. Of the Spanish dancers it is enough to say that they are still so intensely interesting as to crowd the establishment with genteel amateurs of the ballet at half price; and to impugn the public verdict upon the stock Haymarket farces would be little short of heresy. Mr. Bayle Bernard, whom his friends will be enraged to hear us call, for certain reasons, the English Scribe, is reported to be at work upon a new play for this theatre. As it has so far approached maturity as to be announced in the bills, we may encourage our readers to wait a little longer in hopes of a new sensation.

ONCE.

I. I sail'd upon a sunlit sea
Once when I was young,
Laugh'd the sunshine down at me,
Gilding my brown hair in its gleo,
And burning golden on the sea,
Once when I was young.

II. Heaven hung above her bright sweet blue,
Fairies on the green earth sung;
The flowers were crystall'd with the dew,
And Faith was young and Hope was new,
And every maiden fair and true,
Once when I was young.

III. There was a music low and sweet,
Like bells in ether rung,
And many a quaint and dear conceit
I weav'd at our old trysting seat,
Or lying at lost Lillah's feet,
Once when I was young.

FREDERICK R. NUGENT.

INDIA.

WILL THE ENGLISH RACE DEGENERATE?

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

ONE cause for the erroneous ideas prevalent on the question of the generic character of the English is to be found in the definitions which have been laid down in ethnological works of the distinctive characteristics of races. There is such a desire for narrow and concise definitions among many scientific men, such an affectation of compression, and such forced attempts to realise the simplicity of nature, that, as in many other cases, nature is set aside altogether. Thus the permanency of type is commonly rejected as a doctrine and a fact by most of the leading authorities, while those who admit it are none the less agreed to restrain the characteristics of the races within the narrowest limits. Nature is said to be always simple, nature delights in squares and cubes, and circles and spheres, and triangles and pentagons, and in mathematical discipline, so earnest are we that the omnipotent powers so represented shall be confined to the smallest range of operations, forgetting that there is no absolute moral fitness in triangles, squares, and circles, that this is a mere imagination of the Platonists, and that a cycloid or an ellipse, or the most complicated figure, is as much within the compass of production. If we admit the doctrine of permanency of type it must be with an admission of the co-ordination of another doctrine that no two individuals are in nature made alike, and that within the limits there is unbounded variety of modifications. One of the negro races is marked out to us distinctly and unmistakably by typical tokens of colour, for instance, and yet, on careful examination, no two individuals of one of these races is found to be identical.

Inasmuch as the families of the animal kingdom approach each other, so that in classification a system of groups is by some held to be more exact than a progressive system, because the groups can be shown to have contact and relations with each other, so in the groups or families great variety is to be recognised and distinctive individuality. The range of these differences varies greatly: it may be smaller or larger, varied by many causes—first, by the nature of the race, for some races have only a small range of variation, and more particularly the lower races; and, secondly, by physical and moral causes, as those of climate, food, intermarriage, education, employment, and so forth. It does not follow because in a negro this range is very small, and because in a Jew or an Englishman this range is very great, that the negro is alone pure and the Jew and the Englishman to be held of mixed race. In the same way we may admit even a secular or periodical variation of the like character as the periodical variations in the operations of vital statistics pointed out by the Registrar-General in his report on 1856, published this week.

Let us take the Jews, because there is a better agreement as to the fact of their constituting a type and a race. The hair is a very favourite characteristic with ethnologists, and the hair is a very valuable characteristic with regard to its texture and colour. Prichard went to the extent of referring all differences of hair and complexion to three principal varieties: the melanocomous, or dark-haired; the leucous, or albino; the xanthous, or yellow-haired variety. In this latter he included all individuals who have light-brown, auburn, yellow, or red hair. Concurrently with these precise definitions it has been laid down that there is a Caucasian race, or family of mankind, embracing the Indo-Europeans, the Semitic races, and the Altaic or Turkish races, and with regard to these Caucasians it is affirmed that the hair of the head is rarely of any other colour than brown or black. Having arrived at this apparent basis of definition, it could not fail to be seen and acknowledged that the Caucasians, so far from being melanocomous, are largely xanthocomous, for whether we take Indo-Europeans or the Semitic races we find individuals enough with red and yellow hair of various hues, and even with flaxen. Then the classification is carried down, and an attempt is made to show that some of the Indo-European races are melanocomous and some are xanthocomous, instancing among the latter many Germanic races.

If we take the Jews we find enough with black hair, indeed the majority, and yet we find many with brown, and some with red hair, to such a number

as to be by no means uncommon, there being Jews even of a sandy red. Then for texture the mass have hair as fine as Indo-Europeans, some Jews having as fine hair and as richly curled as any in the world, but on the other hand we find Jews with hair crisped and frizzled like the Nubian races, or even nearly woolly like the Negro races, to which the Jew approaches as nearly on the one side as he does to the Indo-European on the other, for we may find among the Jews the highest, handsomest, and most refined Indo-European expression, or the brutality of the negro with the difference chiefly of a lighter skin. The Jew has this great range of hair, and almost of complexion, for we may see a Spanish Jewess as white as any English woman in a ball room, or one as dark as a Tuarick or the tribes of Northern Africa. The nose of the Jew, recognised as a characteristic, is subject to the same variations which deprive the hooked nose of its monopoly of claim. The eye is not always to be found with its almond shape, nor prominent like that of the lower animals, but sometimes near the English eye. The lips, of which the upper lip is of negro modification, showing the line of inner, or mouth skin turned up and much exposed at the angle, is sometimes almost of Indo-European proportion, and the lower lip likewise, although it more commonly projects in analogy to the negro. The ear varies from that of the negro flap to the delicacy of form of the higher races. The leg, which in some examples may be admired in the first dancer or humble ballet girl, is nevertheless to be found of the type of the negro, or the Irish Celt, with distorted shin and flat foot.

These facts are in strict conformity with what is to be observed throughout the range of ethnology, in the families, in the races, and so down to the individuals. Thus in the Altaic or Ugric races we have races as high as the Etruscans, Lydians, Iberians, Magyars, Basques, or Finns, and as low as the Lapps; and thus among Indo-Europeans we have those as high as English or Greeks and as low as Slavonians or Irish. What more miserable object than the Irish apple-woman squatted in our streets, monkey-like in feature, and what less indicative of the genius of the Indo-European race than many a Spanish grandee or Portuguese fidalgo.

We may not be prepared to look for these facts among the Jews, and yet we cannot help acknowledging them if we use our eyes. There is, as already said, a wide range of variation among the Jews as a highly organised race, and there are powerful influences at work. The Jews are distributed in climates greatly differing, so that the complexion and colour of the eyes, and it cannot be doubted the colouring matter of the hair, and in fact all the colouring matters of the system which can be influenced by light, are greatly affected. The photometric range is great between the north of Europe or America and the tropics within which Jews are now to be found. Food affects muscle and bone, and the Jew of England lives very differently from his poor brother of Poland or the Jew of a hot climate living on vegetable food. Although the Jews are a temperate people; there is likewise a sufficient difference in drink to produce physical effects. The moral attributes of the Jews, although they afford many proofs of the identity of idiosyncrasy between the Jew as depicted in the Mosaic code and books and him of the present day, are, nevertheless, subjected to great fluctuations. How different is the Barbary Jew, crouching at the foot of a despot, and the Jew in England, engaged as a Jewish peer, or Jewish commoner, or Jewish minister, or even as exercising the simple rights of citizenship, in influencing the destinies of the millions of India, and indeed of the world. These moral influences again will exercise a physical reaction, and the Jew in England, the issue of the marriage of well-grown adults, brought up in a public school, and athletically exercised as Englishmen are, is a very different man from the effeminate Jew of the tropics. How different, too, the Jewess, leader of a Court circle or fashionable assembly in Western Europe, or even officiating as the prima donna of a crowded opera-house, and the filthy slavish hag or wench of Russia, and the veiled and captive recluse of the women's apartments in Barbary. The one shows the queenly grace of a free woman, the latter exhibit only the imprint of debasement.

The English are none the more than the Jews a mixed race, because they have among them many colours of hair, from black to red, or yellow and flaxen. In the case of the English, there is a

greater range of variety of colour of the hair than among the Jews, but there is less range of variety in the texture. The latter is more uniform, and such modifications will be found throughout. In one race the eyelids will be more uniform, in others the nose may fluctuate in form, in some the hair be fixed in colour or texture; but no such extent of fluctuation or modification is to be held as diminishing the typical value of the characteristic points. The English are subjected to physical and moral influences like other races. In these islands there is a variation of climate from the myrtle-growing regions of the southern shores to the bleak rocks of the Shetlands, from the eastern fens to the highest inhabited hills, from the dryer climate of East England to the bedewed shores receiving the vapours of the Atlantic. These influences of climate are among the most powerful which affect the human system, though the extent of these influences no collection of observations allow us adequately to appreciate. Undoubtedly, the dweller in a fen level, or in a maremma, will have his physical appearance greatly affected, whether reduced to the last stage of decrepitude by ague, or marsh fever, or no: so, too, will the mountain resident be affected by the water and density of the atmosphere, even if he does not become goitrous or a cretin. We know the extreme of influence in some cases, but we do not know the permanent and persistent influence. So, too, we see the effect of occupation in a dwarfed and dwindled population like that of Spitalfields and Bethnal-green, among which a common-sized Englishman towers like a grenadier. The difference of food has less effect, perhaps, on the English than on most populations, not even as much as among the Celts in these islands, now that the English have given up rye bread, barley bread, and oatcake, of which the latter alone is still largely consumed, and eat generally wheat bread of one general make. The use of animal and vegetable food of the like class, and with very small consumption of fish, tends to maintain this uniformity. In drink we find a greater variety, as we regard the several populations drinking beer, cider, and spirits. The effect of climate and soil must, however, be that which is chiefly felt by the English in this country, though how manifested is obscure.

The tall men of Yorkshire, Northumbria, and Aberdeenshire, who supply the Guards, may well give the impression that they constitute a distinct race, and it may become matter of speculation how far they will succeed in the hills and plains of India in supplying grenadiers to the Indian armies, or how far their descendants may dwindle from the ancestral standard. And yet it is possible that this latter may be no proof of degeneracy, and it is likewise possible that the short populations of southern and midland England may, in the Indian hills, run up to six-feet men, as they do in New England and Australia. Before the mere fact of a declension in height can be allowed as an evidence of degeneracy, we must ascertain how far such diminution takes place in these islands, bearing in mind that England is no more the natural habitat of the English, Warings, Saxons, Frizians, and Jutes, who came from Jutland, than are New England, the antipodes, or the heights of the Himalayas. As the census returns show us, the emigration of all the shires to the metropolis and great towns is something enormous, and it has been going on from Yorkshire to the midland and to London, and from Aberdeenshire to Edinburgh, for many generations. The question is, Do the descendants of these tall immigrants in the third and fourth generation commonly maintain the ancestral height? The answer, we opine, is that they do not; but what there is in the soil of Yorkshire or New England to make men tall, or in the soil of Derbyshire or London to make them short, that does not appear. Another subject of inquiry is, Do immigrants to Yorkshire have tall offspring? and the evidence, so far as it goes, is, that they do. The Welsh Celts on the Welsh hills do not run up, but the Celts in the Scotch Highlands are many of them tall. It would appear that there must be the concurrent operations of a climate tending to increase the stature, and of a disposition of race to acquire this greater stature. There are mountains of India with Ghoorkas, Lepchas, and Bhootas, diminutive of stature.

It may be affirmed that as a matter of course in the hills of India the English race will be subjected to modifications and variations, to those changes which may be denominated creolisation, but whether this will constitute a degeneracy remains to be seen. If similarity of soil and climate would en-

sure the typical qualities of the race, then in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lincolnshire we ought to find the finest populations, physically and morally representing the emigrants from Jutland, and possessing the highest endowments, and yet no statistician would dare to arrogate for the population of the east of England such superiority. It may be, as we have already hinted, that the modifications of stature resulting from change of climate and of food may, in the Western Himalayan valleys, more particularly result in the physical improvement of the immigrant. Exercise in a mountain region he must have—this he cannot miss—and in so far he must be robust as are the hillmen of England, as are the Celts of the Welsh, Scotch, and Irish mountains, and as are the Afghans, the Ghoorkas, the Lepchas, and the Bhootas in question, many of which latter supply labourers to our hill settlements, and, during the revolt, supplied us with recruits for our armies. Morally, it is scarcely to be expected that the English immigrant will be exposed in the Indian hills to worse influences than at home. He will ere long have English and free institutions, he will have the same domestic and social enjoyments as at home, he will not carry on promiscuous intercourse with the women of the hill tribes, and he will have the proud feeling of superiority over the new English population, which sustains the career of exertion in every quarter of the world. There is no necessity for the Englishman to degenerate; it is not easy to see how he can, and there is only the fancy that he will, degenerate.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

IN our last number we announced that to India the funds of the Cotton Supply Association will be largely applied and its exertions mainly directed, and that, upon the principles of obtaining for India improved roads, more extensive irrigation, a better land system, and free scope for English capital and enterprise. The *Cotton Supply Reporter*, the organ of the Association, has this week made an official announcement to the same effect in an admirable article, which touches on some of the chief points of Indian policy and Indian progress. It has for its motto "It is to British India that, for the present, we must look for an increase of our supplies of cotton The two Indian requirements with which we have to deal, and with which it is in our power to deal, are the want of roads and the want of irrigation." Thus spoke Lord Stanley at the Manchester Town Hall no longer ago than the 19th of June, 1857, and as by agitating, with India as a topic, Lord Stanley, on the 19th of June, 1858, found himself with India as the province of his administration, Lancashire means to hold him to his opinions and call upon him to carry them out. Lord Stanley has told us that the want of roads, which he has experienced, and the want of irrigation, which he knows, are requirements with which it is in the power of a minister like himself to deal, and with them Lancashire requires him to deal, with this further addition, that the tenure of land in India may be so fixed that its cultivator shall receive the reward of his toil. To this call Lord Stanley promises to respond, for at the Fishmongers' banquet he said, of the change of government under his auspices, "I hope it may lead to the larger introduction into that country of European energy, enterprise, and thought."

It is high time, says the *Reporter*, that the management of Indian affairs should be brought under the direct control of the House of Commons, and that public opinion in this country should judge and influence the conduct of its legislature. We agree that the time has arrived when English skill, English capital, and English energy, unfettered and unchecked by the restrictions of an unwieldy corporation, may find free play upon Indian soil.

The future which the Association hopes to see realised is a fair one, as, indeed, a few years will make manifest. Let but the Government do its duty, and then we shall see private enterprise soon transform the whole face of that populous and rich country into a scene of busy industry, such as shall minister not only to the welfare and happiness of its inhabitants, but supply our people at home with its abounding products. Our hard-headed practical Lancashire man can see no reason why, with the same means, the valleys of the Ganges, the Indus, and the Godavery should not be made as productive as the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri; why the hill countries of Darjeeling and Lahoul should not be occupied, as are now the lands of Maine, of New England, and of the Blue Mountains, and as the ranges of the Rocky Mountains and of Oregon will shortly be. If Englishmen can in America do what the world has seen that they can do in the United States and Canada, no impartial observer will believe they cannot do better in India. In Canada we

and only a small French population to help us; in the northern states negroes, and a few French and Spaniards; but in India there is a teeming population, on which we can confer prosperity, as we have on the inhabitants of Canada and the French and Spanish Antiers of Louisiana.

The *Reporter* markedly says that India is as yet in a state of semi-barbarism, for without roads, which are great essential of commercial life, it is impossible her people can enjoy the advantages either of commerce or civilisation. Many Indian administrators affect to resist these first laws, and affirm that India is in some exceptional state, where during the dry season the whole country is flat enough for a road, and in the wet season traffic can be carried on. It might as well be said that no road is wanted on Salisbury Plain, which is traversed by sheep, nor on the prairies of the West, nor, in fact, in any country where herds can be grazed on tablelands and plains, and flocks driven from station to station. That terrible scourge, the merino flocks of Spain, passed over that country yearly without much aid from roads, devastating the lands, but no Spaniard thought this an argument against the royal roads, or that the want of roads was less a grievance in Spain. In India the provision of roads is positively kept back by the resistance of some officials and the indisposition of some governments, and thus the efforts of many enlightened administrators are thwarted.

The *Reporter* says, with regard to roads, railways, navigation, and works of irrigation, that had the East India Company done its duty, twenty-five millions of English capital, now invested in American railways, might have been diverted into a more patriotic channel, for Manchester men cannot see why India, like America, could not ere long possess one steamer for every mile of river communication, though it may be observed that, besides the rivers now navigated, there are ten thousand miles of Indian rivers which are capable of being navigated by shallow steamers on the plan of Mr. Bourne. The Cotton Association again urge the establishment of a Board of Works, whose duty it shall be, as speedily possible, to open up the vast river navigation of the country, to construct good market and high roads, bridges, piers, and docks, canals and railways, with a sum of 20,000,000*l.*, to be raised by public loans, to be placed at their disposal for this purpose. It is quite evident that the present organisation of the Council of India is quite incompetent for the adequate discharge of these duties. Sir Proby Cautley is the practical member of Council for Public Works, and he is tacked to a committee of which "public works" is last in the list, and, we fear, will be last in consideration. Let the Manchester plan be adopted. Let Sir Proby Cautley, a Councillor, be appointed the President of the Board of Works, with a distinct department under him, and such sum, by way of distinct appropriation of the revenue, as will enable him to do something. He shall then have some one truly responsible. Instead of a committee, which is no one, we shall then have one who has a reputation at stake, and the means of performing great things, and of acquiring distinction. The President of the Board of Works of India will leave his name as an heritage of fame as much as a Governor-General, President of the Council, or Commander-in-Chief, and a public work will be found a more lasting record of a name than a public law, and its benefits being more material will be better appreciated. Such department will belong the revenue of public works, as well for the discharge of the interest of loans for the execution of new enterprises. In a few years the department will have its own revenue, and will become a government within itself, as much as the command of the army.

THE CAPE TOWN RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY.

FEW weeks ago we drew the attention of capitalists to the singular advantages which the Cape Town Railway offered for permanent investment at a time of low interest for money. We were the more strongly induced to take this step because we saw a growing disposition on the part of speculators to divert some portion of the vast mass of capital now lying idle into foreign channels, a proceeding that we objected to on commercial and national grounds, and because we were well aware there were very many sound and legitimate undertakings in progress, both at home and connected with our colonies, which offered much superior advantages both in the way of security and profit to outlay. We instanced the Cape Town Railway, and having laid before our readers the best information we could obtain from the most reliable sources, we presented for their consideration what appeared to us one of the soundest undertakings of the day. We are much gratified to find that our statements have received complete verification at a meeting of shareholders on Thursday last. We refer to our report in another column for a detailed statement of the position, and prospects, and progress of this important work. The speeches of the

chairman and the managing director contain all the information that shareholders or intending investors can possibly desire. We would call special attention to the remarks of the managing director on the certainty of the shareholders receiving 6*l.* per cent., even should the stipulated sum of 470,000*l.* be, by some extraordinary misadventure, exceeded, and which are founded on the following article in the original printed conditions issued by the Colonial Government and Captain Galton:—

"When the line of railway from Cape Town to Wellington shall have been opened for traffic, then interest, at the rate stipulated in the contract, shall be guaranteed to the contracting party by the Colonial Government upon the sum then actually expended by the contracting party in the manner following; that is to say, in case the receipts from the railway in any half-year after opening thereof shall not, after the deduction of the expenses of working the said railway during such half-year, leave a surplus equal to interest at the rate stipulated in the contract upon the sum actually expended by the contracting party, whether such sum so expended be below or above the sum of 500,000*l.*, then the Colonial Government will pay and make good the difference or deficiency, so that the contracting party shall receive the stipulated rate of interest upon the sum actually expended. It is, however, to be expressly agreed upon and understood that, whilst the contracting party is to be entitled to apply the net profits from traffic to make good, as far as they will go, interest at the stipulated rate upon the whole sum actually expended, and be entitled to call upon the Colonial Government to pay and make good the difference between such net profits and such interest, yet that, at no time, and under no circumstances, is the Colonial Government to be called upon to pay in any one year any greater sum than interest at the stipulated rate upon a sum of 500,000*l.*"

It will be seen that our statement of the minimum guarantee of six per cent. from the Colonial Government, with a fair prospect of ten per cent. ultimately from legitimate traffic, and other advantages, is fully confirmed, and that the preparations for commencing the works are progressing with as much rapidity as circumstances will admit of. We entertain no doubt whatever that the experienced and practical hands to which the conduct of affairs has been confided, will be considered the best guarantee that no unnecessary delay in pushing forward the works will be suffered to take place, and that no improvident and useless expenditure of capital will be allowed to occur. But we confess that our sympathies are mainly enlisted in the progress of the colony and the development of its—comparatively speaking—virgin resources. We regard the Cape Town Railway not so much in the light of a private undertaking, likely to be largely remunerative to the shareholders, as of an essential means by which the colony will be vastly increased in commercial importance, and made more valuable to this country. We shall, from time to time, lay before our readers any information we are put in possession of relative to the progress of the undertaking.

CAPE TOWN RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY.

THE ordinary half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors in this undertaking was held on Thursday at the offices, Gresham House; Mr. H. Watson in the chair.

The report was read by Mr. G. L. Browne, the managing director.

The directors have the satisfaction of congratulating the shareholders upon having completed arrangements with the Government of the Cape of Good Hope for the introduction of the railway system into the colony, as originated by this company so far back as 1853. After so long a delay, some explanation is required of the difficulties that have hitherto impeded a satisfactory settlement.

When, in the autumn of 1853, this company was first established, it was proposed not only to construct the railway recommended by the Local Government from Cape Town to Wellington, but to form docks in Table Bay. The Government having itself undertaken the formation of a breakwater in the bay, the latter portion of your original plan has been abandoned.

Shortly after your board had sent in their proposal to the then Secretary for the Colonies (the Duke of Newcastle) to construct the railway from Cape Town to Wellington, a free constitution was granted to the colony. The whole question of the introduction of railways was therefore necessarily deferred until the newly elected Parliament could take it into consideration; and it was not until September, 1854, that the House of Assembly approved the report of its committee in favour of the construction of a railway under a colonial guarantee. Hereupon your board, with the consent of the then Secretary for the Colonies (Lord John Russell), obtained an act of incorporation, and repeated their original offer to carry out such a line of railway as the colonial authorities might desire.

The Russian war now caused further delays and greatly impeded the exertions of your board. In 1857, however, the Colonial Legislature again took up the subject of railways, and passed the bill under which we are now to act, offering a minimum interest of 6*l.* per cent. on a

sum not exceeding 500,000*l.* for the construction of the railway to Wellington (of which some approximate but incomplete estimates were given), and throwing the concession open to competition.

Previously to the intelligence of this act of the Colonial Legislature reaching England, your board had completed an arrangement with their engineer, Mr. Brounger, to proceed to the colony, survey such a line of railway as the colonial authorities might approve, and tender for its construction, on a similar basis to that of the board's proposals in 1853 and 1855. The survey having been carefully effected by Mr. Brounger, the tender of the company was sent in to the Local Government in March last. It was, however, declined, and the whole matter referred home to Captain Douglas Galton, R.E., of the Board of Trade, who called for fresh tenders, and eventually accepted that of your company.

By the contract which your board has thus concluded with the Colonial Government, interest at the rate of 6*l.* per cent. per annum is guaranteed for fifty years on the amount "expended or *bona fide* paid by the company" for the construction of the line, not exceeding the sum of 470,000*l.* The Government guarantee will commence from the date of the opening of the railway, but the amount required to pay the same of interest on calls during construction has been, with consent of the Government, included in the estimate of the cost.

The works are to be commenced within six months, and completed within three years, of the signature of the contract, and to be executed to the satisfaction of the Colonial Engineer, or, in case of difference, of Mr. Hawkshaw, who has been selected as the standing referee. Securities of the value of 25,000*l.* have to be deposited with trustees before the 10th of November next, as caution money, in order to secure the expenditure of a like sum of 25,000*l.* on the enterprise, within a twelvemonth of the date of the contract.

With respect, however, to all calculations of time, by the 41st and 42nd clauses of the contract it is provided, that, "should the company be impeded by reason of any failure, on the part of the Colonial Government, to deliver in due time full possession of the land, or by reason of any other act or default of the Colonial Government, or of the Colonial Engineer, or by reason of invasion of the colony, or war, or civil commotion within or beyond the limits thereof, or by shipwreck," then and in every such case the respective periods of time "shall be extended by a period commensurate with the period of such delay."

The line in the first instance will be a single one, but the land given by the Government will be sufficient for a double line. All materials for its construction, excepting wood, may be taken from Government lands free of charge, and all such as are imported into the colony will be admitted without duties or port charges.

In order to obtain, if necessary, the eventual use of the full powers of your act of incorporation, your board deemed it advisable to issue the remainder of the shares, offering them *pro rata* to the holders of scrip.

Your board, however, pledge themselves not to call up any more capital than can be covered by the guarantee, without the consent of an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders.

With the view of as far as possible securing their shareholders from the contingency of the line costing more than the amount to be guaranteed, your board has entertained the proposal of responsible parties to construct the whole line to the satisfaction of the Government for a fixed sum, within the period agreed on with the Government, and to secure the payment of the 6*l.* per cent. interest during its construction. It is intended that the contractors should find such approved security for the performance of their contract as can, if deemed advisable, be used as the caution money to be deposited with the Government.

The sum fixed on by the board leaves a sufficient margin for preliminary and management expenses.

As your board have not as yet received the details of the expenditure at the Cape, they are unable to render such full accounts as they could wish. They, however, feel justified in estimating that the entire preliminary, expenses in England and at the Cape, from October 1853, to 31st December, 1857, including remuneration to directors, will not exceed 5000*l.*, at which amount they recommend you to fix them.

They also recommend that the entire management expenses in England during the construction of the line be limited to 2500*l.* per annum.

Your directors propose that a call of 1*l.* 18*s.* per share—making with the deposit 2*l.* per share paid—be made payable on or before 23rd October next.

Your directors have now to call your attention to the following resolution come to by your board on the 27th of October, 1853, respecting remuneration to Mr. Walter Raymond, the registered promoter of the company:—

"The directors agree to recommend to the shareholders the appropriation to Captain Raymond, the promoter of this company, of 200 paid-up shares, to be issued in such manner as the shareholders may determine."

The course of events related in the opening of this report has hitherto rendered it impossible for your directors to bring this matter before you. In February last, however, your directors received a peremptory demand from the solicitor of Mr. Raymond to transfer 200

paid-up shares to him, to which, of course, they were unable to accede. They have now, therefore, to submit the above resolution of October, 1853, to your consideration.

Your board cannot conclude without alling your attention to the sound position of the colony of the Cape. From the official returns it appears that the revenue has nearly doubled itself within ten years, having risen from 222,000*l.* in 1847, to 407,772*l.* in the year ending March 31, 1858. In the year 1857, the revenue was 353,737*l.*, and the expenditure 314,433*l.*, leaving a balance of 39,304*l.* In the next year, the surplus of revenue over expenditure had risen to 54,667*l.*

With respect to the probable traffic that may be expected over the line, it appears from the official tables that, in the thirty working days, exclusive of Sundays, from the 4th of March to the 8th of April, last year, the traffic on the upper and lower roads into Cape Town included more than 50,000 passengers in vehicles, besides nearly 10,000 on foot: 10,000 waggons and carts, carrying above 11,000 tons of goods; 3800 omnibuses and carriages; and at least 10,000 sheep and cattle. In wine and brandy alone the districts through which the line runs produce 31,000 pipes and 873,000 bushels of grain. The export of wool from the Cape has risen from 7,864,000 in 1853, to 14,921,000 in 1856; and that of wine in the same period from 771,767 gallons to 923,066 gallons.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, would draw attention to the resources of the colony, which, except as the locality of Kaffir wars, he believed was but little known in this country. When he first became acquainted with the colony its imports were only 360,000*l.* a year, now they amounted to two millions and a half; its exports of wool were within 20,000*l.* a year, now the sales of Cape wool in this country amounted to a million and a quarter. These facts would show the thriving condition of the colony. It might be well to add that the colony was dependent entirely on its own resources—that it had thriven by its own means, unaided by loans or assistance from any quarter. There was consequently no external debt or other charge to impoverish it or to retard its progress. In the report the shareholders were told of the delays that had arisen from causes that could not be foreseen in carrying out the project. As they were aware, it had commenced in 1853, and, after the many obstacles and delays which had intervened, he was happy to say that they had at length arrived at the time when there was a reasonable prospect of the verification and the ultimate success of the scheme. He might also add that the contract between the company and the Government was in so satisfactory a position that it might be said to be completed, for it only awaited the signing; and he was authorised to say that the contract for making the line was practically concluded. They had, under their agreement with the Colonial Government, a minimum guaranteed interest of 6 per cent., with a condition that whatever surplus there might be beyond was to go one-half to the company, and the other half to the Colonial Government in redemption of the amount guaranteed. And further, the company were to be permitted to continue their rates of fares until they divided 10 per cent. profit. In conclusion, he would move that the report be received, and the recommendations therein contained with respect to the preliminary and management expenses be adopted. He put the resolution in this form, in order that the question as to the allowance that should be made to Captain Raymond might be left open.

Mr. Browne seconded the motion, and read a letter from the Government solicitor, intimating that the contract was engrossed, and only waiting for the signature of the company. The terms of that contract were most satisfactory, and he could not but congratulate the shareholders upon having succeeded, by that English bull-dog resolution which would never acknowledge itself beaten, in obtaining the object for which they had for five years laboured, against difficulties and impediments which to some minds would have appeared almost insurmountable. After entering into minute details—into the history of the project from 1853, when it was first propounded, down to the present time, and acknowledging the obligations they owed to Lord John Russell for assisting them in obtaining their act of incorporation, when that noble lord was Colonial Minister, he explained that the Colonial Legislature having ignored the prior claims of the company, and thrown the line open to public competition, the directors had caused surveys to be made, and had tendered for the construction of the line from Cape Town to Wellington for 500,000*l.* After various delays this tender was accepted, upon which sum the Colonial Government had agreed to guarantee 6 per cent. On the advice of Sir C. Fox, the consulting engineer, and Mr. Brounger, the engineer in the colony, that estimate had been revised, by the reduction of 80,000*l.*, the original estimate having included the land, which was the Government's, now conceded without charge, and having been taken at the higher price of iron which ruled at the time. The contract therefore stood now at 470,000*l.*, the conditions being generally these:—The guarantee to be for fifty years from the opening of the line, the work to be commenced within six months from the signing of the contract (which would be either to-morrow or the

next day), and to be completed within three years. There was nothing which could interfere with the operation of the guarantee arising out of the conditions of the agreement, while there was much that would materially facilitate it. With regard to the time allowed for completing the line the company were most liberally dealt with. Any laches on the part of the Government in carrying out their part of the agreement, or any accident arising from political or other causes, over which the company had no control, were to be taken into account, and due allowance made, and beyond that there was a margin of eighteen months to be accorded; so that independent of any allowance for delays arising from circumstances such as he had referred to, they would have four and a half years within which to complete the works. But the contractors were most anxious to complete them within two years, and were confident of being able to do so, and of course every facility would be afforded to them for that purpose by the board. With regard to the prospect of completing the works within the stipulated sum and thus ensuring to the shareholders the full benefit of the guarantee, he believed they might safely trust the estimates of Mr. Brounger, who had carefully surveyed the line; but if there was any doubt upon that point they had the security of the contractors, who had bound themselves under a penalty of 25,000*l.* to do the work for a fixed sum, which would leave an ample margin for rolling stock and for defraying managerial expenses until the line was opened for traffic. Further, it was stipulated that if the contractors failed to complete the works within the three years they were to pay all the expenses of management from that period until the line was handed over in a finished state to the company. The directors being amongst the largest shareholders of the company, of course it was their interest to do all they could to expedite the works and to prevent any excess of expenditure which might interfere with the rate of the guaranteed interest. But should the 470,000*l.* be exceeded (which, as he had already said, was not likely), there was a clause in the agreement by which the Government bound themselves to pay the six per cent. upon the cost of the line, and gave power to the company, if they made four per cent. over the expenditure, to call upon the Government to make it up to the six per cent. on 500,000*l.* or 550,000*l.* These were clauses not framed by the company, but by the Colonial Government, and he could scarcely imagine, therefore, any contingency by which their interest could be reduced below the stipulated six per cent. The directors had not limited the capital of the company to what would be required for the construction of this line, and for this reason, that he believed the Colonial Government would be so satisfied with the manner in which the contract would be carried out, that they would call upon them ultimately to complete the whole system of railways of which this was but the first step. It would be observed in the report that the preliminary expenses were fixed at 5000*l.*, which included not only the cost of surveys, but the remuneration to the directors and himself up to the present time. Their future remuneration was included in the estimate of 2500*l.* a year for managerial expenses until the line was completed; but as it was proposed to open the line in parts as each part was finished, it was expected that the management expenses would soon be met by revenue.

In reply to questions from Captain Nutting,

Mr. Browne added that the total length of the line to Wellington would be 54 miles and a few chains. It would be a single line in the first instance.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed a resolution to the effect that 200 paid-up shares be allotted to Captain Raymond, the registered promoter of the company.

This motion gave rise to considerable discussion, in the course of which the chairman explained that the line now about to be carried out had not been originally projected by Captain Raymond, nor was the present satisfactory position of the company owing to any assistance from him, but was the result of the exertions of the directors themselves. Captain Raymond stood as the registered promoter, and the board, in 1853, had passed a resolution similar to the one now submitted to the shareholders.

Ultimately a shareholder proposed that 1000*l.* should be awarded to Captain Raymond, on condition that the Chancery proceedings instituted against the company by that gentleman's assignees—he having fallen into pecuniary difficulties—be withdrawn.

This amendment was adopted, and after a vote of thanks to the directors—the proposer of which paid a high compliment to Mr. Browne for his successful exertions, to the value of which the chairman, in acknowledging the resolution, also bore testimony—the meeting separated.

SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY, INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA, AND PUNJAB RAILWAY.

THE above undertakings are among the most important that have been devised for the development of the resources of India, the consolidation of British power, and the incalculable extension of British commerce. Mr. Andrew is too well known in connexion

with Indian railways to require further notice from us beyond the fact that it is under his experienced and sagacious management these great industrial enterprises will be carried out.

We must refer our readers to the speech of Mr. Andrews at the meeting of shareholders on Wednesday last. That speech contains a clear and concise exposition of the condition and prospects of the undertaking, and the rapid progress that is being made with the works. By its aid shareholders will have no difficulty in understanding accurately the importance and remunerative character of the great undertakings in which they have embarked.

We may here refer to the remarks of Sir H. Maddock with reference to the low price at which the shares of the Scinde Railway are now quoted in the market. We have over and over again cautioned holders of shares in sound and legitimate undertakings, especially if in course of construction, to pay no attention to Stock Exchange quotations. These quotations are no criteria of real value; they only indicate the dealings between jobbers and speculators. The system of business of the Stock Exchange is to keep quotations of good projected lines at a low figure until the works approach completion, then, having wrung holdings from timid or weak hands until well supplied with stock, the two or three dealers, who constitute what is called the "market," combine to send up prices and fill their pockets. As far as the shares of this company are concerned, it is questionable whether a better channel for permanent, not speculative, investment could be found. There is a certain five per cent. Government guarantee; and that alone ought to send the shares to fifteen per cent. premium if we take four per cent. as the par of railways. The chairman intimated it was possible more money would be wanted. If so, we may safely recommend holders of idle capital to turn their attention in this direction.

SCINDE.

THE half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Wednesday, at the office, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street; Mr. W. P. Andrew in the chair.

The Chairman explained that the Scinde Railway, Indus Steam Flotilla, and Punjab Railway were three distinct enterprises, for which separate accounts were kept, but they were under one management, the directors holding a certain amount of shares in each undertaking. In the month of June last year authority was obtained for the establishment of a steam flotilla on the Indus and other rivers in India. The Scinde Railway was for the purpose of connecting the harbour of Kurrachee with the Indus, near Hyderabad. It had a distinct capital; and, in fact, each undertaking would stand or fall by its own merits. The steam flotilla would continue the communication from near Hyderabad up the Indus to Mooltan. The capital of this undertaking was 250,000*l.*, in 20*l.* shares, having a guarantee of 5 per cent. They considered that capital sufficient, but it was quite possible that the great increase of traffic that was going on might require an increase in the amount of accommodation on the river, and consequently in the amount of capital for the boats. The Punjab Railway would commence at Mooltan and extend to Lahore and Umritsir, the capital for which was fixed by the authorities at 1,500,000*l.*, and upon which the company had a guarantee of 5 per cent. per annum. The authorities considered that the facilities were so great for the construction of the railway that the amount stated would be sufficient, but he thought that more money would be required notwithstanding those facilities. Each undertaking would assist the other two, and the success of one would promote the success of the other. The capital and revenue accounts of each would be distinct, and be dealt with separately, both as to dividend and other matters. The works on the Scinde Railway were formally commenced on the 29th of April last, and he had recently been informed that the works were progressing rapidly, and that the embankments were visible along the route. Although April had been mentioned as the time when the works were begun, the company had previously commenced operations near Kurrachee with a view to connect the harbour with the station and main line, so as to be prepared to receive the locomotives when landed; and he hoped they would soon hear of the introduction of the iron horse into that part of India. He had on various occasions called their attention to the capabilities of the harbour of Kurrachee, which were now well known; and he need only mention at present that 46 ships had conveyed 25,600 tons of railway materials to that port and landed them safely. In 1856, 14 ships conveyed 8326 tons; in 1857, 17 ships conveyed 10,137 tons of materials; and in 1858, 25 ships conveyed from England, up to the 7th instant, 12,580 tons of materials, all of which had not yet arrived at Kurrachee; so that by the end of a few months from the present time 50 ships would have conveyed 40,000 tons of materials to Kurrachee for the Scinde Railway. He might mention that the

ships drew from 17 feet to 22½ feet of water, and ranged from 400 tons to 1850 tons burden. The importance of the Scinde Railway in cutting off the delta of the Indus could hardly be sufficiently appreciated. He then read an extract from a letter which stated that it would make Kurrachee one of the chief cities of India. Independent of the great commercial advantages, its value as a military work would be great, facilitating communication from place to place on the route, and enabling one man to do the work of ten men. He then adverted to the resources of the district and the vast increase in the traffic of that part of India, notwithstanding the present tedious and imperfect mode of conveyance. In estimating the gross traffic in 1853 that would pass over the Scinde Railway it was fixed at 40,000 tons, but now it was estimated at 100,000 tons. The trade in wool, cotton, and other articles had very much increased. The settlement of representatives of Bombay houses and of Manchester men in Kurrachee had tended to increase the importance of the place. The Commissioner in Scinde had strongly advised the authorities that the company should be authorised to survey the country between Hyderabad and Deesa, so as to connect Scinde with Guzerat, and Kurrachee with Bombay, and they had been again referred to on the subject. He thought, at all events, if constructed, it would form an important feeder to their line. There was another line proposed which had been recently surveyed from Sukkur *via* Shikarpoor to Jacobabad, towards Dadur, near the Bolan Pass. The plans, sections, and estimates had been drawn up by Mr. W. Brunton with much care, and it appeared there were no engineering difficulties of any kind. The military and political advantages of the line were obvious, and it was the ancient route of Central Asia. The traffic on that line was estimated at 200,000 tons per annum. There were from 40,000 to 50,000 tons of goods per annum conveyed over that route. With regard to their Indus steam flotilla, they first thought of constructing six steamers and twelve supplemental barges, but the problem of the best boat had yet to be solved. Several plans had been submitted for adoption, and there was a boat now nearly completed, and she would be practically tested next month as to her fitness for the intended service on the Indus. The profits of the boats employed on the Indus were enormous, although in many respects they were necessarily ill suited to the navigation of the river, having to pass from smooth water to the intricate navigation of the delta, and then to encounter the ocean swell on their passage to Kurrachee. This would, of course, be avoided by means of the Scinde Railway, and their flotilla would have merely to traverse the smooth water of the river above the delta. He believed this part of their scheme would yield a large return. With regard to the Punjab Railway, the surveys had been completed. They had ordered two steam tugs to take up the materials to a place opposite Umritsir, and had ordered their agents at Kurrachee to send up materials sufficient for making the portion of the line from Umritsir to Lahore with a view to complete it as soon as possible. Materials would be immediately sent out to replace those sent up the Indus for the purpose named. The reason they had selected the making of the upper portion of the Punjab Railway first was, because it would connect two of the most important cities in India. Upwards of two hundred carriages plied for hire between those places, and the road was more like the high street of a country town than an ordinary road. The completion of the line there would not only yield a good return, but would make a favourable impression on the inhabitants. The population of Umritsir was active and enterprising; there were seventy large wholesale firms in the city, and it was a place of considerable importance. There were nine roads converging to it, and it was thought when the inhabitants experienced the benefits of a cheap, easy, and rapid communication that much good would be the result. The length of this portion would be thirty-two miles, and it was an object which the late Sir H. Lawrence had set his heart upon accomplishing some years ago. Although they could open that portion of the line in two years hence, still the great line to Mooltan would in the mean time be proceeded with. Sir J. Lawrence had recommended the survey of the line from Lahore to Peshawur, and it appeared that great advantage would arise from appropriating a portion of the great trunk-road between those places to the purposes of the railway. The road had cost 4000 l. a mile, and if the railway company could get half of it the saving would be enormous.

Sir H. Maddock thought the undertakings in which they were engaged would give them a complete monopoly of the trade between Europe and the central parts of India. When the extensions were made to Peshawur and the Bolan Pass, they would convey the whole of the trade from Europe, *via* Kurrachee to Central Asia and Northern India. He expressed his surprise and astonishment that the 5 per cent. stock of their railway should be quoted so very low in the market, being only about par, while the India 4 per cent. stock was at a premium. He could see no difference in the nature of the security.

Mr. Borradaile was not at all surprised. He believed it had arisen from more of the stock being thrown on the market than the market would bear, and had no reference to its intrinsic value. The India bonds were

a banker's security, while the other was not. The creation of new stock had the effect of depressing the market price.

Mr. Goetz wished to know the estimated cost per mile of the Scinde and Punjab Railways.

The Chairman said the cost of the Punjab Railway was estimated at 6628 l. per mile, but he thought 8000 l. to 10,000 l. would be nearer the cost, including rolling stock. The line was very easy of construction, some of the sections being straight for distances of 30 or 40 miles. Labour was abundant, and the people were robust and able to work.

Mr. F. G. Goodliffe thought the construction of extensions and branches would have the effect of reducing the value of their stock in the market, because such things had proved disastrous to English railways. But, so far as a comparison of 5 per cent. guaranteed Indian stock with the ordinary Indian bonds was concerned, he would prefer the former to the latter, because they had not only the guarantee, but a tangible and useful property in their possession in case the guarantee should fail from any cause.

After some observations from Mr. Wilde and General Wright, the report was received and adopted.

On the motion of General Wright, seconded by Mr. Borradaile, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and directors, and the meeting separated.

Mercantile and Commercial.

QUANTITIES VERSUS VALUE.

THE ACTUAL DECLINE OF OUR TRADE.

To repair the omission which the pressure of other matter imposed on us last week, we now proceed to make some remarks on our trade as developed through two-thirds of the year. The subject is spoken of more lugubriously than the facts warrant. A hasty glance is cast over the trade tables, the decline in the value of our imports in seven months, the latest return, is seen to be 13,127,010 l., and of our exports in the same period 8,566,122 l., and an unfavourable conclusion is instantly adopted. When this is tested by the quantities of goods imported, it is found to be at least exaggerated if not wholly without foundation. On this question, as on many others, the mere measure of wealth is substituted for wealth itself, and men are delighted or alarmed at mere nominal changes, while the real substance of welfare undergoes no other alteration than a progressive improvement. We must beg leave, therefore, to enforce the opinion we have previously announced, that quantities as well as value deserve the attention of the public.

To the individual merchant the price or value of commodities is all important. A rise or fall of 10 or 12 per cent. in the value of those he holds, or has ordered from abroad, may make him a millionaire or a beggar; but to the nation it is of no consequence whether its corn, timber, cattle, &c., be valued at 100,000,000 or 1,000,000,000 provided the quantities and qualities expressed by the lesser sum equal the quantities and qualities expressed by the greater. A quarter of wheat at 80s. or an ox at 10 l. supplies no more food than a quarter of wheat at 40s. and an ox at 5 l. Accordingly, though the speculative prices of last year differ from the present uninflated prices to the extent, on the average, of about 20 per cent., the country may be better supplied with commodities now than then. The falling off in the value of our imports in the seven months is about 15½ per cent., but if there be no similar reduction in quantities, our import trade is in reality greater in 1858 than in 1857. Provided the quantities be equal the reduction in value is beneficial to the consumer. To the importer or producer of particular articles the reduction may be injurious; but we are all consumers, and only a few are producers or importers of any one article. To reduce value is to reduce price, cost, or trouble; it is the great object aimed at by all inventions to improve or economise labour; it is brought about by competition; it is the consequence of a favourable season; it is, therefore, a blessing for all, in which even the producer and the importer ultimately share. In examining our imports, therefore, we must look at the quantities in conjunction with the estimated value, or we shall commit a great blunder.

The same rule holds good with our exports. Their declared value is held to be a criterion of the employment of the people. As there is less value exported, it is concluded that there are less goods made. Now there is in 1858, as against 1857, a larger quantity of linen-yarn exported, and the value is less; and by this instance, we at once see

that the quantities of goods exported form a better criterion of the amount of employment than the value of the exports. We therefore mean to inquire into the condition of our trade through the quantities of our imports and exports, as well as through their value.

Taking our imports first, let the reader just cast his eyes over the following table, and he will see that they have been, on the whole, nearly as large in 1858 as in 1857:—

TRADE OF EIGHT MONTHS.

ARTICLES.	Some Imports more in 1853 than in 1857.		Re-exported.	
	1857.	1853.	1857.	1853.
Cocoa lbs.	5,673,579	7,311,036		
Coffee "	30,282,706	42,863,930	9,475,724	19,154,797
Wheat qrs.	1,857,527	3,120,216	60,109	3,229
Flour cwt.	1,245,280	3,039,855	77,093	6,769
Cotton "	6,327,417	6,787,814	1,000,542	782,152
Hemp "	237,133	392,373		
Jute "	370,430	424,079		
Rice "	1,560,340	2,518,315	1,076,106	733,694
Sugar unref. "	5,166,297	5,516,243	171,091	157,841
Tea lbs.	47,441,802	49,621,191	6,411,011	4,371,355
Less in 1858.				
Animals: oxen .. No.	23,299	24,813		
sheep .. "	79,443	66,502		
Flax cwt.	1,026,175	681,463		
Goat's hair lbs.	1,517,188	763,276		
Hides cwt.	511,227	338,076	125,171	157,139
Silk: raw lbs.	7,371,295	3,745,073	1,361,313	1,505,974
thrown "	475,627	250,901	204,242	271,562
Spirits gals.	6,720,316	5,247,831	2,320,195	1,780,209
Tallow cwt.	436,397	436,701		
Timber: sawn .. lds.	576,808	470,205		
not sawn .. "	554,353	437,786		
Wine gals.	6,734,105	3,756,847		
Wool lbs.	30,933,827	77,549,151	26,557,926	19,043,462

We have added to the imports the quantities of some articles re-exported, and the reader will see that of most of them these were less in 1858 than in 1857, leaving more for our use. Coffee is an exception, but the increased exports leave more for use in 1858 than in 1857. Of hides and silks we have imported less, and exported more, than in 1857. The total value of our imports in the first seven months of the year was 71,625,632 l. against 84,752,642 l. in the seven months of 1857; a decline of 13,127,010 l. But against this reduction we must set 5,923,900 l. as the value of the precious metals imported in the seven months of 1858, more than in the seven months of 1857. This reduces the excess of value in 1857 to 7,203,110 l., or about 8½ per cent., while the general decline of price was 20 per cent.; giving us good reason to conclude that our imports in 1858 have exceeded in quantities the imports of 1857.

All the articles imported, whether they be in excess or deficiency in 1858, have fallen in value since 1857, and we have taken the trouble to calculate the per-centage proportions of the quantities and the values. Thus we find, in the first seven months, that the increase in the quantity of coffee imported was nearly 50 per cent., while the increase in the estimated value of the whole was only 31 per cent.; so of wheat, the increase in the quantity is 70 per cent., and in value only 30. The increase in the quantity of cotton imported is 4 per cent., and the estimated value has fallen 4 per cent. So sugar increased in quantity 7 per cent., and fell in value 36 per cent.; and wool increased in quantity 2 per cent., and fell in value 10. Similar facts are found to hold good of flax, hemp, jute, hides, oil, silk, spirits, timber, wine, &c., with the only difference that where the quantities have decreased the value has decreased in a greater proportion. The decrease in the quantity of hides, for example, is 47 per cent., but the decrease in the value is 200 per cent. In fact, therefore, in proportion to the sum paid, we have got more commodities in the present year than in the last.

We have also examined the quantities of our exports in conjunction with their value, and we find that cottons and cotton yarns increased severally in quantity, in the eight months of 1858, 8 and 9 per cent. as against 1857, while they increased in value only 3 and 7 per cent. The quantity of linen yarn exported increased 7 per cent., and the value declined 2 per cent. Again, those articles of which the quantities exported were less, declined in value still more. Thus, hardware declined in quantity 21 per cent., in value 30; wrought leather declined in quantity 21 per cent., and in value 30; pig iron declined in quantity 12 per cent., and in value 43; woollens declined in quantity 18 per cent., and in value 25. The great reduction, therefore, in the eight months, of the value of our exports, 9,070,154 l., was not accompanied by an equal reduction in the quantities of goods exported,

and these are a better criterion of the employment of the people than the value, though this may be the better criterion of the profit of the merchant and manufacturer. We do not conceal from ourselves, nor hide from our readers, that this greater relative quantity than value of our exports tends to the advantage of the foreign buyer. He gets more for his money, but that relative advantage will speedily induce him to enlarge his consumption and his purchases, and his increased demand will restore the equilibrium of price.

So far as the returns inform us of consumption, they tend to confirm the statement that trade is far better in reality than it appears by only looking at pounds, shillings, and pence. The consumption of wine, timber, and provisions has fallen off in 1858; the consumption of coffee, of foreign corn, of sugar, tallow, tea, &c., has increased. The falling off in wine and timber may indicate a slackness in building and a reduction in the means of the middle classes; but the increase in the consumption of the other articles is a sure sign of the comparative well-being of the multitude. In these facts we see reason to conclude that trade is now, and has been for several months past, conducted on sound principles, while the enlarged imports of many articles, including the large increase of bullion in the Bank, have extended its sure foundations and prepared for a larger structure than has yet been reared. We shall watch the progress with great interest, particularly in relation to India and China, with both of which trade has of late rapidly extended.

THE YANG-TSZE-KIANG AND ITS PORTS.

HAVING called attention in our last to the five seaboard ports opened to foreign trade by the Treaty of Tien-tsin, we hasten to fulfil the pledge to make the rich ports of the Yang-tsze-kiang a separate theme.

By this time, all our readers are quite familiar with the name of this great river; and most of them can with ease point it out on any plain map.

By the Treaty of 1842, one port at the mouth of the Yang-tsze was thrown open to foreign trade, namely, Shanghai, which has been rising ever since in the mercantile scale both of foreigners and natives. The recent engagements, however, promise to give our trading craft permission to sail 500 miles up the river, and to open four additional ports along this route. From information we have received on authority that we cannot question—"upon the point touching the navigation of the Yang-tsze, the Chinese Commissioners made a dead pause; but a hint from Lord Elgin, that there might be fewer scruples if he went with his coadjutor Baron Gros to Pe-king, at once brought the Chinese Commissioners to terms." This opposition was to be expected, for said Commissioners know too well that if foreigners and foreign goods are admitted up the Yang-tsze, they must say good-bye for ever to the Protectionist system of Chinese Toryism.

As the grand inlet, indeed the highway, into the interior of China, the paramount importance of the "Ocean Child" (as its name signifies) cannot be exaggerated.

It rises in the mountains of Thibet, enters China at the province of Yun-nan, the richest metallurgical division of the whole empire; passes between one half of the other and the most fertile provinces of the "Middle Kingdom," and, after a tremendous sweep, it pours its tawny liquid contents into the "Yellow Sea." The traveller that would visit Central China and see its various districts, towns, and peoples, right up in the interior, must follow the route of this "Girdle of China," as it is also called. Let him do so, and he will see every form and fashion of the "Chinese as they are." The mercantile adventurer may also judge what a fine promising field is thus opened before him, and, to aid him in his calculations, we ask his further attention to the following facts.

Along its whole length of 3000 miles it is calculated that 100,000,000 inhabitants live, and its banks are occupied by numerous towns and villages, and in many parts by large populous cities; and thousands of junks are to be seen sailing up and down its waters, carrying the produce of one part of the country to another. *En route* on both sides, numerous affluents and large tributaries join it, most of which drain enormous territories lying north and south of the great river, and lead up to cities and towns of various consequence. At 400 miles from the river mouth the tides are perceptible, and,

in 1842, the British fleet, with two or three line-of-battle ships, anchored off Nan-king, the ancient capital of the empire, at a distance of 250 miles from the coast. So that we may safely conclude that the commercial signification of the opening of this artery into Central China cannot be slight; and here we quote the opinion of Mr. Pliny Miles, of the United States, expressed last spring at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society:—

Perhaps in civilised and commercial countries there are no two rivers so nearly alike as the Yang-tse-kiang and the Mississippi. But there is this difference, that, while one has a population of 100,000,000 on its banks, the other has not more than 10 or 12,000,000. Now, when we come to consider the immense number of steamers running on the Mississippi, to supply the wants of those 10,000,000, we can form some idea of the enormous number of vessels there must be on the Yang-tse-kiang to supply the wants of that vast population of 100,000,000 or more. The Mississippi and its tributaries have in constant employment more than 1000 steamers, and many of these of very large size.

But, to confine ourselves to particulars of the newly opened ports on the banks of Yang-tsze. The first named is Chin-kiang. This place stands on the southern bank of the river, about 200 miles from the sea, and 50 east of Nan-king. It was known to Englishmen visiting those waters in 1840-42, as the Mantchoo garrison, with which our troops had a stiff brush prior to their occupation of Nan-king. Since then, it has been made the stronghold of the Tai-ping insurgents, from which fortunately these piratical hordes were driven about eighteen months ago. But that Mantchoos and Tai-pingites both made it a fortress, sufficiently indicates the importance which the natives attach to the city. This necessarily arises from the fact that, at Chin-kiang, the grand canal of the empire forms a junction. On the south bank is the inlet to the south line of the Imperial Canal, that runs one hundred and fifty miles past Soo-chow, as far as Hang-chow; and on the opposite bank there is the mouth of the northern line, that extends up to Tien-tsin. The traffic on these two branches is enormous; not to say that the Government supplies are chiefly forwarded by these internal channels. If we take our position here, then, we have the key into the country, north, south, and west; and to retain it will be enough to secure a peaceful alliance with a throne whose chief supplies in money and goods mainly pass by this port.

It is officially arranged that "above Chin-kiang we are to have three more ports, as far as Han-kow." This Han-kow is 250 miles further up the river, and is made, it would appear, the furthest boundary to which British vessels are "to be permitted to trade." Nor should we grumble at this provision. It is quite five hundred miles from the sea, "where the river has a breadth of from two to three miles, and depth of water amply sufficient for vessels of from 300 to 400 tons." Beyond this we do not know exactly the depth of the river; but as Capt. Collinson, R.N., remarks, "reasoning from analogy we can prognosticate that steamers will go more than 1200 miles above." At present, however, the arrangement is that "British vessels" are not to proceed beyond this reach; and it may be just as well, considering that from and above this there is such a reticulation of streams and affluents, which only an experienced hand could thread through. Apart from which, it is to be remembered that the treaty provides that "British subjects may travel for pleasure or trade into all parts of the interior," and may also "hire boats for transport of goods and passengers;" so that if an enterprising Englishman likes, he may go up to the sources of the Yang-tsze-kiang in native boats "for trade" as well as "for pleasure."

But, to return to Han-kow, we are firmly of opinion that our merchants will be perfectly satisfied if they can reach as far as this port. The Chinese themselves say that, in the interior of their country, they have four famous marts, viz.—Fat-shan, in the neighbourhood of Canton, not long ago visited by the British forces; and the other three lying in the plain of the Yang-tsze-kiang,—Choo-seen, on the banks of the Yellow river; King-tih-chin, the chief porcelain manufactory of the empire, situated in the Kiang-see province; and the last but not least is this same Han-kow. This is in the united province called Hoo-kwang, and stretches for some miles on the south bank of the "Ocean Child," in N. lat. 30°, and E. long. 114°. Here three cities lie close together, called Woo-chang, Han-yang, and Han-kow. Both

banks at this point are packed with a bustling, trading population, amounting before the late rebellion to five millions of people. The traffic is said by native merchants to be enormous, and that it is so, is fully confirmed by some foreign travellers who have visited Han-kow in disguise.

We have spoken of two of the opened ports of the river Yang-tsze—Chin-kiang and Han-kow. But what of the other two? Here we are in the dark, and there is no use in speculating, as Article 10 of the Tien-tsin Treaty provides that their selection shall be "as the British Minister, after consulting with the Chinese Secretary of State, shall determine." We are, therefore, to bide their time.

There is, however, a serious item in this 10th Article of the Treaty, which naturally will awaken anxiety and suspense. We italicise the quotation:—

British merchant ships are to be allowed to trade up the great river (Yang-tsze), but, in the present disturbed state of the Upper and Lower Valley, no port is to be opened for trade with the exception of Chin-kiang, which is to be opened in a year from the signature of the treaty.

Chin-kiang, then, is to be open to our British vessels and trade within twelve months; but the other rich and commercial towns on the banks of the Yang-tsze above this are to welcome foreign merchants only on the evacuation of the banks of the river by the rebels.

The wisdom of this arrangement is not to be questioned, for there would be no benefit in mixing ourselves up with the squabbles of the nation, or exposing our countrymen to the atrocious insurgents that lurk about there. But the anxiety we feel is lest a crafty official or a wily monarch should arise to use this as a dodge to check us and keep us out for aye. It was a like manœuvre that Ke-ying and his successors adopted at Canton, the working of which at last led to the Canton quarrel.

Even Sir Henry Pottinger, cautious, sagacious, and dexterous as he was in diplomacy, was outdone by Ke-ying and his crew who, with apparent artlessness, begged that—while the city of Canton came under the Treaty provisions that its gates should be thrown open to foreign visitors and residents—a short reprieve of two years might be granted on the ground that the feelings of the inhabitants and the villagers being very much irritated against the English, the English would find it uncomfortable, perhaps unsafe, to traverse the streets or pass through the gateways of Canton. The request was granted—the Chinese commissioner undertaking on his part to improve the interim in soothing and quieting the minds of the populace.

The two years expired. But the sage commissioner regretted he had not been successful, and begged for two years more of grace. Granted—but without effect; except to confirm the hostility of the Canton natives, and to make their officials crow over the "stupid English."

We believe that our British plenipotentiaries in China have by this time learnt not to trust to the word of a Chinese mandarin, nor to give in to his polite dodges. But there is no question that, if a Chinese Secretary of State can by art, cunning, or courtesy, excuse the fulfilment of this part of the treaty, on the ground that the rebels are in the vicinity of Han-kow, or prowling along the banks of the river, he will do it, in order to prevent the British vessels going up as far as Han-kow.

However, it is cause of gratitude that we have obtained terms so advantageous both to us and to the empire of China; and whatever stratagem may be tried by the defeated party to evade their engagements, we, as a nation, shall fulfil ours, and we have the power to keep them to theirs.

We trust that the marauders, under the Tai-ping flag, will soon be expelled from those borders. This will not only benefit our foreign traffic, but, from what we know of the character and practices of those vagabonds, it will be a blessing to the peaceful and industrious inhabitants of the Yang-tsze plain.

The presence of such piratical hordes has, for the last five years, been a curse to the rich and bustling cities we have above named; and they leave no town without traces of their waste, plunder, and pillage. But as soon as our merchant vessels reach the ports above Chin-kiang, we doubt not that the people, the commerce, and the prosperity of those localities will revive.

Take our goods there—calicoes, woollens, iron, glass, &c.—and speedily the native merchants will gather round to see; and as the Canton merchant, in his English brogue, would say, "Can see, can

savey;"—let them see, and they have eyes keen enough to mark what is superior to their own products, or suitable to their wants, or lower than their prices. They are economical, practical, utilitarian customers; and, in commercial matters at least, show real common sense.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

London, Friday Evening.

In some instances, and they are only very few, the trade reports of the week are rather less satisfactory than in the week preceding. In Manchester, for example, the transactions have been less, and in the iron and hardware branches some impatience appears to be felt because the progress of amendment has not included all their various departments. There is, however, almost a cessation of those mild complaints from Bradford, Rochdale, and Leeds, which appeared to be incipient eight or ten days ago because the high prices required for wools threatened to restrict the orders of merchants. But all these temporary checks, it is quite clear, proceed from the same cause—the temporary unwillingness of buyers to accede to terms which appear extremely high compared with those in periods not long elapsed when forced sales were made at any price to obtain the means of meeting engagements. Buyers, however, are now comprehending the real position of things, and their reluctance to accede to the terms required by producers is gradually disappearing before the demands of consumers. Hence there is more doing in the great trades of Yorkshire. In Manchester it may be, and perhaps is, to some extent, a fact, that spinners and manufacturers, depending upon the extent of their existing contracts, have, during the last ten days, been requiring prices somewhat out of relation to the prices of raw cotton. This, however, is but an ordinary incident of the trade, which will speedily be rectified by the immutable laws of supply and demand. It does not affect the trade itself. Being a simple circumstance of a casual and ordinary character, we attach little importance to the change in the market in the early part of the week, the more especially as there was a better tendency in some respects to-day; in fact, it was only the natural reaction from the previous state of animation. Indeed, whether we regard the woollen-trade last week or the cotton and hardware trades in the present, we see reason to believe that each period of temporary depression only furnishes a basis and a platform for the further progress of substantial improvement.

That trade is extending is proved by the increasing takes for merchandise traffic upon most of the leading lines of railway, and in the maintenance of freights to the busiest ports of our foreign customers. It is also proved by the diminution in the number of poor receiving relief throughout the manufacturing districts. We have reason to believe that in some of the manufacturing districts the change in this respect has been most remarkable, and that a document will shortly be published that will excite attention from the proofs it will contain of the rapid recovery from the late severe collapse. It is further proved by the state of the revenue, for it is a remarkable fact that customs duties and national taxes never flowed into the Exchequer with more ease and celerity than during the second half of the quarter just terminated.

With respect to the Money market we have little to say. Some disappointment has been felt in the City at the Bank Directors maintaining the minimum rate of discount at 3 per cent. in the face of their enormous accumulations of bullion, the magnitude of their unemployed reserve of notes, and the decreasing aggregate of their private securities, out of which the chief profits of the Corporation must always arise. But this disappointment has not been felt by general trade. It is confined to the money dealers and the Stock Exchange speculators. Trade, for some months, has not gone to the Bank for the assistance it required, as any amount could be obtained on considerably lower terms elsewhere; but the fact is, that it has not required any material aid from any department or branch of the Money market. What it is now, it has become by its own substantially unaided resources. We therefore doubt extremely whether, even if the Bank does reduce, as we expect it will next Thursday, if not before, the money brokers will be able to tempt commercial men out of their present safe and promising condition by the offer of discounts at 2 per cent. The policy of the Bank, therefore, though it is watched with extreme attention, has but little influence upon the operations of general trade under existing circumstances.

In Manchester the activity which has marked the course of transaction for some weeks past has undergone, this week, some reaction, partly in consequence of the advices from America having depressed the Liverpool cotton-market, and partly from the unwillingness of buyers to accede to the terms required by manufacturers. This day week there was a steady business both in yarns and cloths at very free prices. On Tuesday it was evident that buyers were restricting their purchases to the supply of their immediate wants, while producers

acted according to their individual circumstances, and were firm or the reverse just as they happened to be well provided with orders, or their contracts nearly exhausted. This disposition discouraged business, as buyers expected it would result in lower prices for the rest of the week, and as they abstained from operations the market was naturally flat. Yarns and goods were alike affected. Goods for the India and China markets were particularly dull of sale; shirtings were sold at a decline of 3d. per piece on the extreme rates of last week; but in other descriptions of cloth no change was established in quotations. In yarns the average reduction was 1d. Twofolds from No. 60's upwards were an exception; they were firm with a hardening tendency. This reaction is only what was foreseen, and there is nothing in it that threatens to end in depression. It is a pure question of price between buyers and producers, the contest being regulated by the character of the advices from the United States, and from India and China. Production must go on, as stocks everywhere are small, and the demand, notwithstanding occasional fluctuations, is steadily progressing. The feeling to-day was more favourable than on Tuesday, though transactions were only moderate.

To-day at Leeds the business of the week has been a full average. The attendance at the cloth halls has been good, and the tone good and firm. All the accounts from the immediate neighbourhood concur in stating that trade is either very good, or rapidly improving. There is a heavy demand for winter fabrics, but a good deal has also been done in mantles and other light descriptions. Under these circumstances, the prices of cloth and of wool remain firm.

At Bradford there has been considerable inquiry for worsted yarns, especially by the home houses, but the prices offered for future delivery form an obstacle to much business being done. Spinners remain very firm in requiring prices somewhat proportionate to the present high rates for the raw material. The foreign houses appear to be waiting the result of the Leipzig fair. Should there be a good demand there, the worsted trade in this district will receive a great impetus. Cotton yarns are firm, and in fair demand. The piece market continues as last reported. Manufacturers are well employed to order, but there appears to be some reluctance to place orders upon the advanced rates now current in consequence of the increased prices of wool and worsted and cotton yarns.

At Rochdale, the disposition of the woolstaplers to insist upon an advance in the price of every quality of the raw material has rather checked transactions. But stocks are light, and more is expected to be done. All the flannel manufacturers are fully employed on orders. While the trade to the United States continues languid, there is a fair amount of business with Canada. A large quantity of goods has been disposed of to-day, and the autumn trade may be considered to have fairly set in. For some weeks to come there is a prospect of great activity, as some of the manufacturers are unable to meet the demands now made on their powers of production. In some cases buyers have shown more disposition to give an advance, but as yet those advances are by no means commensurate with the rise in wool. Yorkshire goods are in very fair request, especially kerseys, and in some instances at slightly better prices. For goods of good quality advances must now be given or manufacturers refuse to sell.

The Glasgow cotton market has followed the course of that at Liverpool and Manchester, but more business has been done. The iron market is steady and regular, with rather increasing orders.

At Huddersfield trade remains exceedingly healthy, although business has not been quite so active this week as last. Black doeskins and mixtures of all sorts have been most in demand; while inquiries are still made rather extensively for good styles in fancy goods, of which there are few in the market. In the course of the week some rather large orders have been received for spring goods. This is rather early, and it indicates a coming good trade in those descriptions. Bedford and woollen cords advanced on Wednesday, and there is scarcely a piece on hand.

At Halifax there is little or no change to report. Holders of wool are not at all disposed to lower their terms; consequently there have been but limited transactions in the raw material. Spinners are cautious in buying for the present; but they are full of orders, and they are requiring full prices themselves, and refuse to execute many, except at very top prices. Manufacturers are fully occupied with contracts, consequently no goods are being thrown upon the market.

The lace and hosiery trades of Leicester and Nottingham continue in a satisfactory state. For useful articles the demand is good, and likely to remain so; but for fancy descriptions there has been less inquiry, owing to the approach of winter. The lacemakers are better employed. In fact, there is full employment, both in lace and hosiery, for all really good workpeople. Yarns of all descriptions are firm, with an upward tendency.

The silk trade remains as stated in the last report.

At Northampton and Norwich the shoe trade is good, but without any very extraordinary activity.

The Irish linen trade is unquestionably good. At the last market in Armagh there was a small supply of

goods, and, with a fair inquiry, an advance was demanded for all descriptions of low roughs. In Lurgan there was a small market, but prices were considerably dearer, especially for low damasks and napkins. Fine lawns not so brisk. In Ballymena there was a small supply of goods, which met a good demand at firm rates. As to Belfast, handloom drills are low in stock, and, with a good demand, prices have slightly advanced. The same remarks apply to all descriptions of goods. Manufacturers require a further advance on fresh orders for goods not in stock, which, to some extent, checks business. Power-loom drills and heavy linens move off freely at previous rates. Manufacturers ask an advance on these goods, also on all fresh orders, with which buyers for the present refuse to comply. Owing to the short stocks in first hands of light linens for bleaching, manufacturers and holders demand an advance that cannot, as yet, be realised. Printed lawns and cambric handkerchiefs in fair demand, and some considerable orders have been given in advance. Stocks small. Roughs: In the absence of stock, manufacturers are chiefly working to order at the recent advance, which buyers, after resisting for some time, are now obliged to give. Unions begin to attract more inquiry, but the transactions are trifling as yet. White linens meet a good inquiry; but fair stocks and the increased prices demanded still partially retard business. A slight advance has in some cases been realised, but not at all in proportion to the enhanced cost of brown goods. The home trade continues healthy, but not active. The New York advices are not so encouraging, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever in the southern states, which usually take off a large quantity of goods. Buyers for that district are prevented by this circumstance from entering the market with any spirit. In yarns there has been less animation, but prices are firmly maintained for both line and tows. In some exceptional cases spinners are obliged to ask a further advance, owing to the increased price of flax. The mills continue actively engaged at full time, notwithstanding which stocks continue small, and several spinners are oversold. All the country flax markets are firm, and prices higher.

No change of importance has occurred in the linen trade of Dundee, but a further rise has been established in several descriptions of foreign flax, of from 12. to 22. per ton, compared with last week. The market, however, has been animated, and a considerable amount of business done at full prices. Old stocks are gradually becoming more and more reduced. Fine tows have been in extensive demand; also jute.

Although complaints still proceed from Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Sheffield, there is no doubt that the iron and hardware trades are steadily improving; and a good spring trade is expected at a much earlier period than usual. The foreign trade is rather more active than it was a fortnight ago. The orders from the United States were again small this week; but from other quarters a few have come to hand, and in the present state of trade these tell much more than they would do under other circumstances; because, being immediately given out by the merchants, they enable the manufacturers to keep the workpeople on, making on an average not so much less time as might be supposed from the languid condition which trade has assumed. There are still a good many Russian orders in hand; but in other respects the continental trade is inactive, especially as regards the Mediterranean and Egyptian markets. The iron trade has slightly improved; the pig-masters are in consequence getting half-a-crown more for good hot-blast iron than they could have done ten days ago.

The Staffordshire Potteries continue in full occupation; and there is an increasing number of orders from abroad, particularly from the colonies.

HOME, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Mincing Lane, Friday Evening. BEYOND imparting a stability to current values, the increasing abundance and cheapness of money have apparently had no immediate effect in these markets, which during the present week have been more than usually inactive. The few speculative operations previously noticed in one or two articles have materially abated, where they have not altogether died out, whilst *bona fide* purchases have in many cases been upon so small a scale as to be barely sufficient to meet the ordinary requirements for immediate consumption. It is inferred therefore that dealers are in some measure trouncing upon their stocks, which were to an extent replenished in the period of activity noticed a few weeks back. This reserve on the part of buyers has checked the buoyancy in prices, which, although comparatively firm, have not that decidedly upward bias which characterised them recently. Meanwhile the deliveries from the public docks and warehouses continue satisfactory, and may be taken as indicating that the temporary stagnation is merely on the surface, and that the broad undercurrent of trade flows steadily on without impediment.

CORN.—From the leading continental markets the advices refer to continued and increasing depression; but although the fall in prices was generally greater than in our home markets, but little was doing for shipment to this country. In the provinces the trade in general is exceedingly dull, and prices lowering. At Mark-lane the same features prevail. The supplies of English wheat were moderately good as to quantity, but generally inferior as to condition. The demand was as dull as heretofore, and, to effect even a partial clearance, 1s. to 2s. decline had to be taken. Choice white wheat is quoted 48s. to 50s.; seconds, 45s. to 46s.; common to fine red, 39s. and 40s., up to 46s. The imports of Foreign wheat have been somewhat liberal, but factors have shown very little desire to press sales, but to make any progress 1s. decline would have to be taken: best Dantzic is quoted 54s. to 56s.; mixed, 52s. to 53s.; fine old Rostock, 49s. to 50s.; French, 44s. to 45s.; St. Petersburg, 40s. to 42s.; Low Russian, 36s. to 38s. per quarter. Flour has been comparatively steady in value, there being rather a scarcity of best country marks. The top price of Town-made remains at 43s.; Town households, 36s.; No. Twos, 31s. to 32s.; Country households, 33s. to 35s.; seconds, 30s. to 31s.; Norfolks, 30s. per sack. French, prime, 37s. to 38s.; good, 35s. to 36s. per sack. American, approved brands, 25s. to 26s.; inferior, 22s. to 23s. per barrel. The supplies of barley are on the increase, but the proportion of choice malting qualities is still small, and prices of this description firm in consequence, ranging from 42s. to 45s. Other qualities are however 1s. to 2s. cheaper, and quoted down to 32s. to 34s. for medium, and 38s. to 40s. for useful grades. Danish samples are 1s. cheaper. The few samples of new malt at market are indifferent in quality, and meet very little attention. Prime old samples are very firmly held. "Ware," 72s. to 74s. Beans are still in but moderate supply, but the demand having fallen off, prices are barely so good. Peas are rather cheaper, in consequence of some increase in the imports of foreign. The arrivals of oats have again been considerable, and prices have further declined 6d. to 1s. per quarter; choice Riga, quoted 24s. to 24s. 6d. Fine Irish potato sorts, 28s. to 29s. per quarter. The floating trade participates in the general dullness. The arrivals off the coast have been large, especially of Indian corn, and sales, although large, have been effected with difficulty; Galatz and Odessa made 31s. per 402 lbs.; Foxonian 30s. 3d.; Ibraila, 30s. 6d. per 480 lbs.

LONDON AVERAGES.

	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat.....	4405	at	45 9
Barley.....	1169	"	36 9
Oats.....	1522	"	28 4
Rye.....	—	"	—
Beans.....	465	"	41 5
Peas.....	107	"	46 11

WEEK'S ARRIVALS.

	English.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat.....qrs.	2010	—	16,250
Barley....."	780	—	8,330
Malt....."	1690	—	—
Oats....."	90	—	67,910
Flour.....sacks	2070	—	190
Ditto.....bbls.	—	—	—

SEEDS.—The week's arrivals are 2860 qrs., consisting of 1740 qrs. East India, and 1120 Archangel. Bombay seed from its comparative scarcity on the spot commands 59s., and Calcutta 57s.; but the whole of the numerous cargoes of Black Sea and Sea of Azof seed off the coast (about 30,000 qrs.) has been cleared off at reduced rates, ranging from 56s. 3d. down to 55s., delivered U.K., the quality of some very indifferent. Rape seed is in moderate demand at late rates. Calcutta 57s., fine Bombay 64s., inferior 48s. to 58s.; Gingelly black, 50s. to 53s., white 53s. to 57s. Oil cake sells slowly at late rates.

HORS: RORO.—The market is firm, with a good business doing, Mid. and East Kent (choice), 80s. to 100s.; Wealds, 50s. to 56s. and 70s.; common, 65s. to 80s.; Sussex, 45s. to 48s. and 60s.

POTATOES.—With increased supplies, both by water and rail, lower prices have been taken. Regents, 60s. to 90s.; Shaws, 58s. to 75s. per ton.

PROVISIONS.—The dead meat markets have been moderately supplied, and prime qualities of nearly every description of meat have met a steady sale at late rates. Beef:—Best ox, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; middling, 8s. 8d. to 8s. 10d.; inferior, 2s. 8d. to 8s. 4d. Mutton:—Down wether, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; Lincoln, &c., 8s. 10d. to 4s.; inferior, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 8d. Veal, 8s. 8d. to 4s. 4d. Pork:—Small, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; large, 8s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. per stone. The markets for cured meats have been dull. Really prime Waterford bacon has made 62s., but inferior sorts are lower. Irish butters have declined 2s. per cwt. The Government contracts for beef and pork have been tendered for, and the price is expected to average 77 10s. for pork, and 77 for beef.

STOCK.—The numbers of cattle at market this week were again large, and the proportion of good breeds, although but moderate, was more than adequate to the demand which ended dull. In a few instances prime Scots made late quotations, but in general 2d. per stone decline was accepted. Sheep met a fair demand, at former prices for prime South Downs, but at 2d. de-

cline for most other breeds. Calves sold without material change in price, and pigs, although in pretty good supply, brought former terms.

MONDAY.

Beast.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
5,764	24,500	190	540
3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.	4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.	4s. to 5s.	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.

THURSDAY.

1,110	7,070	285	250
3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	4s. to 5s.	4s. to 5s.	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.

SALTPETRE.—The stock, which is reduced to some 3000 tons, is in few hands, and very firmly held. Purchases are restricted, but prices are again higher for all descriptions, but especially for the heavier refractions; 4½ and 5 per cent. sold at 46s.; 6 per cent. at 44s. 6d. to 45s. cash; 9 per cent. at 43s. cash; and 15½ to 17½ at 42s. to 42s. 3d. Floating parcels of desirable qualities are also held for higher prices, say 41s. 6d. to 42s. English refined has been advanced 1s. per cwt., and 45s. to 46s. is the price now quoted.

INDIGO.—The trade are wholly engaged in examining the samples for the sale of the 12th instant. The declarations have been further increased to 15,680 chests.

COCHINEAL.—Rather lower prices have been taken, especially for the finer silver grains, but a fair extent of business has been effected, say about 300 bags. Honduras silvers, at 3s. 3d. to 4s. 1d.; for low to fine ordinary blacks, 4s. to 4s. 4d., and Teneriffe, 4s. to 4s. 2d. per lb.

SAFFLOWER.—221 bales, new crop, sold 20s. cheaper: 67 2s. 6d. to 117 per cwt. for middling to fine W. and G. mark.

DYE-WOODS.—Red-wood is held for stiffer prices, and 47 17s. 6d. said to have been refused. 820 tons Lima wood, part sold at 157 to 157 5s.; for second pile, 147 to 147 7s. 6d. for billet, and 117 to 117 2s. 6d. for splinters; pile 1 being held at 187.

CUTCH remains inactive at 32s. 6d. to 33s. per cwt.; and Gambier, 15s. to 15s. 6d.

INDIA-RUBBER.—Sales of East India have been effected at 84d. per lb., which is 4d. advance.

DRUGS.—The only change to quote under this head is an advance of 4d. per lb. on castor oil.

COTTON.—The temporary reaction in Manchester has checked the cotton markets of both London and Liverpool. The dealings this week have been upon a limited scale, and prices from being strongly against the buyer, have now the turn in his favour. The news to hand from India and America has had little or no effect, the markets being almost wholly influenced by local circumstances. At Liverpool the sales are 41,000 bales, and in London 2100 surats at 54 for ordinary to 62 for good fair.

JUTE.—The public sales have offered only 1390 bales, which were readily placed at extreme rates to a small advance. Medium to fine, 187 10s. to 237 17s. 6d. per ton.

HEMP.—Of 1066 bales Manilla, about half sold at rather better prices. Fair roping, 277 10s. to 277 15s., and good white, 327 per ton; the residue was held above current rates. Russian hemp is firm, with a steady business passing. St. Petersburg, clean, 307 to 307 10s. per ton.

METALS.—An improved demand has been experienced for Scotch pig-iron, and prices have touched 55s. 3d. for mixed numbers. Towards the close the market was not, however, quite so strong, but to-day rallied to 55s. 6d. The shipments last week were 10,647 tons against 12,098 tons in the corresponding week last year. Spelter sold in the early part of the week at 237 15s. on the spot, and 237 12s. 6d. ex-ship; but subsequently at 2s. 6d. per ton less. Other metals have not varied in price, and the transactions have been of limited extent only.

OILS.—Linseed is flat at 82s. 6d. on the spot, and beyond the execution of a few small orders for the United States, scarcely anything is doing. Rape oils meet a moderate sale at 47s. for pale, and 48s. to 48s. 6d. for foreign brown. English 1s. to 1s. 6d. less. Olive neglected, and Gallipoli offered at 457 10s.; Malaga, 447 to 447 10s.; and Mogadore, 427. Coconut quiet at late rates. Fine palm is in request at 407 per ton, but holders generally demand 10s. to 20s. more. Fish oil remains nearly unsaleable. Spermin, 887; pale southern, 857 to 867; pale seal, 377 10s. to 387; cod, 387 10s. to 347.

WHALE FINES.—A small cargo Greenland sold at 5507, with undersize at half price.

TURPENTINE.—There have been no arrivals, but 2500 barrels close at hand have sold at 10s. 6d. per cwt. American drawn spirits are purchased in small quantity at 89s. with cask, and English at 88s. naked.

TALLOW.—We have had very little speculative business doing since our last report. There has been a fair consumptive demand, but the bulk of the delivery has for the most part been made under old contracts. The settlement for the month was easily arranged yesterday at 49s. 8d. Tallow, and other sorts, have materially facilitated the consumers both here and at the outports, P.Y.C. having been offered for sale very sparingly, but it is probable sellers may be more free, as heavy deliveries will doubtless be made on contract for Oct.-Dec. The price at St. Petersburg is still too dear to encourage importers. To-day we leave off quiet at 49s. 8d. to 49s. 6d. on spot; 49s. Oct.-Dec.; 49s. 6d.

Jan.-Mar. The public sales yesterday were very small, 226 casks Taganrog, and went off quietly at 47s. to 50s. St. Petersburg letters to 25th Sept. state Exchange, 35½ to 36, price on spot 158½, 158, 159. About 6500 casks done during the post for export. 193 ships at Cronstadt; sellers ask 160 for Aug., 1859. Shipments 59,842 casks 1858; 56,869 casks 1857; 34,032 casks 1856; 34,858 casks 1855. Official market letter:—Town tallow, 52s. 9d.; rough fat, 2s. 9d.; melted stuff, 37s.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

From the statement issued by the Manchester and Sheffield Railway Company, it would appear that the labours of the Railway Congress are not likely to prove as successful as its members anticipated. We were prepared to find that the working of the scheme for general pacification would not be smooth and easy in every direction. We felt satisfied that opposition would be raised in unexpected quarters, and especially by those companies which might conceive that the congress had not done them justice according to their own notions, or had baffled their concealed design of cribbing from the traffic proper of a rival, or of driving their line into the territories of a neighbour. But, at the same time, we felt tolerably well assured that the condition of the railway interest and the exasperation of disappointed shareholders would be certain to produce such an effect on the mind of directors and officials as to force them to come to some common determination by which rivalries, encroachments, lavish and profitless expenditure, and ultimate ruin would be averted. The Manchester and Sheffield Company set forth their case in this form:—

"The Great Northern and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Companies proposed, on the conclusion of the Railway Congress, to the London and North-Western Company, that all questions between them, of every description, and whether the subject of litigation or not, should be referred to arbitration, with a view to the establishment of a permanent peace."

"This proposition was not accepted, though it was stated it would be considered, and the next day the London and North-Western Company repeated the proposition (which had previously been declined by the Great Northern and Sheffield Companies) of an arbitration of rates and fares only, and named Mr. Cawkwell, Mr. Newcombe, and Mr. Allport."

"This proposition was again declined by the allied companies."

"Subsequently, the Sheffield Company again proposed that all questions of difference with the London and North-Western Company of every description, and whether under litigation or not, should be settled by arbitration, two directors first meeting to dispose of as much as could be agreed, the proposition to stand over for acceptance or rejection until the 23rd inst."

"This proposition not having been accepted by the London and North-Western Company, the Sheffield Company's Board met on Friday last at Sheffield and passed a resolution approving what had taken place, and expressing deep regret at the non-acceptance of a proposition which was in strict accordance with the resolutions passed at the Railway Congress held at the Euston Hotel on the 9th inst."

But of course the statement is *ex parte*, and must be received with caution. The statement from which we extract the above has this comment:—"There are two questions in dispute, one respecting the fares and rates to be charged in future by the companies, and the other affecting the rights of property in the Manchester railway station. It has been proposed by the London and North-Western Company to refer the question of fares and rates to the arbitration of certain railway managers, who are fully competent to decide the question. The Great Northern and Sheffield companies say they must have all matters in dispute, whether under litigation or not, referred to arbitration, and so the case stands at present." There does not appear to us to be any very insuperable difficulty in coming to a mutual good understanding on the points of difference, provided both parties are honestly disposed to act in good faith towards each other. We should recommend the three companies to make their election quickly between continuous opposition with continuous loss, and settlement of differences and enhanced dividends. If competition is to continue, we are satisfied the shareholders will very soon step in and decide the question."

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Portsmouth Railway Company was held on Thursday. Everything went off very satisfactorily, and the four retiring directors were re-elected.

The half-yearly meeting of the Dublin and Kingstown Company was held on Saturday in Dublin; a dividend for the half-year of 44 per cent. was declared.

The report of the Waterford and Tramore Company presents no striking feature. The capital account showed that 77,3507 was the amount authorized to be raised, and that 63,6007 had been raised, leaving 13,7507 to be raised.

The line from Johnson, on the South Wales Railway, to the town of Milford is now in course of rapid formation, under the superintendence of the Messrs. Lucas, the contractors, and the directors expect that the railway will be completed early in the ensuing

ing, and opened for traffic not later than May 1st. A second meeting in support of the projected railway from Dunmow to Bury St. Edmunds was held at the latter town on Wednesday, when further explanations were given of the details of the scheme. The surveyors of the South-Eastern Company have been employed during the past month in the neighbourhood of Ightham, correcting former surveys of the line proposed for cutting off the Reigate file, now about to be actively prosecuted by the company, to meet the competition of the East Kent the direct Dover traffic.

The judge of the Manchester County Court has just given a decision which, if not reversed, will be important to the public and all railway companies. William Wilson, a commercial man, started from Sheffield for Manchester *via* Manchester. The Sheffield and Manchester Railway started behind time, and arrived an hour after the appointed time. Plaintiff was thus unable to prosecute his journey that day, and was put to charges for hotel, amounting to 1*l.* 5*s.* The defendants pleaded, as usual, that they had advertised their irresponsibility for delay. The judge held this to be futile, and no cause having been shown for the delay, gave the 1*l.* 5*s.* claimed loss, and 2*l.* 2*s.* for plaintiff's expenses in coming to Belfast to attend the hearing. It has long been a subject of remark that certain equity draughtsmen have inserted into railway acts and by-laws clauses and provisions at variance with common-sense law, and very dexterously shaving the positive written law about carriers and passengers. We were once told very confidentially by a smart railway officer, that what with his company's acts and by-laws, and regulations manufactured by him under the sanction of acts, he could convince, and not mystify any ordinary bench, perplex almost any city court judge, evade or repel any charge he desired, and secure any penalty he chose to sue for. His case is a singular case, but we do not think it is. If Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company appeal against the recent decision, we shall have the common-law of railway companies brought again under review.

RAILWAYS IN SPAIN.—The Madrid correspondent of our morning contemporary says that the various Spanish railway works are being carried on with great activity. Upwards of 3000 men are at work on the line between Avila and Burgos, to which may be added the line of the Crédit Mobilier between the Madrid and Salsilla line. The Compagnie Générale de Crédit en Espagne employ 697 workmen on the Mont Blanch and Salsilla line. On the Seville and Xerez lines, and that of the Real and Cadiz, there is also much progress being made, and the company expect to open a considerable portion of them to the public in the beginning of the year. The same observations apply to the Almazan, Jateva road, and to that which is to connect San Sebastian de Menas to Santander. With respect to the Spanish Railway, the Crédit Mobilier Espagnol, having had the surveys of that line completed, have commenced the works to be undertaken on all points at the same time.

ILLINOIS RAILWAY.—The land sales of the Illinois Central Road for August, 1858, were 58,000 dollars. The six months' balance-sheet of this company shows an increase in net profits of 171,121 dollars. The construction expenses of the same period are very much reduced. The Illinois Central Railroad Company give notice that they will pay an instalment of 20 per cent. on outstanding obligations of the company on demand. *New York Economist.*

SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Beach has been appointed superintendent of the Southampton chief railway station, in the room of Mr. Watkins, superannuated.

AUSTRIAN RAILWAYS.—A letter from Vienna says:—A great railway convention was definitively settled on the 28rd. The Tyrolean lines already completed cost 80,000*l.* and not 80,000,000*l.*, as was said. The fact does not know how the shares have been distributed, but it is supposed that the Rothschilds have got a lion's share. Great discontent prevails here, as only a few of the Vienna houses have received allotments, they are said to be so small as to be hardly worth having. 'The Rothschilds are likely to net 600,000*l.* the job,' said one of their opponents to me. By the Francis-Joseph Railroad the Anglo-French company has rendered a very great service to the Crédit Mobilier, and the knowledge that such is the case is said to disturb the rest of the house of Rothschild."

THE OTTOMAN RAILWAY.

A moneyed public appear to have temporarily lost sight of some of those channels for investment which appear to combine legitimate objects with good guarantees and experienced management. The low rate which money commands in the market, and the continuous augmentation of the stocks of unemployed capital, will ere long waken us up, and we shall then see as much activity in the rail to secure well-paying investments, as we

now witness supineness in respect to undertakings that at any other time would be certain to find a demand at a large premium. We are not generally favourable to the extradition of British capital into foreign countries, knowing as we do that British enterprise in such directions has not been met by corresponding liberality and confidence on the part of foreign authorities, and that the majority of such ventures has resulted in great pecuniary loss to the British capitalist. But when we see a business undertaking, projected and carried out by British capitalists, which although located in a foreign country is intended eventually to subserve and extend British commerce, our objections vanish, and we feel justified in drawing attention to what we conceive to be an eligible channel for permanent investment. The Ottoman Railway Company have just had their meeting. This railway is a concession of seventy miles from Smyrna to Aidin, with a guarantee of six per cent. from the Turkish Government and other contingent advantages to the constructors. We find that the heavy works are in an advanced state, that part of the first section of the line is already ballasted and the rails laid, and that every prospect exists, under the present energetic and experienced management, that the main portion of the line will be open for traffic by the next annual meeting. The cost of the line is not expected to exceed one-fourth of the cost of English lines, and the traffic—without taking into account the certain increase consequent on the facilities afforded by railway transit—is calculated to yield a profit much beyond the guarantee of the Turkish Government. Of course investors must be guided by their own judgment, and not depend wholly on the information placed before them.

We know what will be said in opposition to our view—that the Turkish guarantee is not of the soundest character. We admit that the Turkish loans do not afford the best evidence of Turkish financial credit, but then we must remind our readers that these operations are subject to certain influences which a railway project would not be exposed to. We believe that the Turkish Government would strain every nerve to carry out its promises and guarantees in railway concessions, well knowing the incalculable importance of getting the country well covered with railways by the aid of English capital, in order to develop the resources and add to the security and strength of the empire. These are our reasons for thinking well of the Ottoman Railway, and those reasons are greatly strengthened by a reference to the well-known names that appear in the Direction.

OTTOMAN (SMYRNA TO AIDIN).

The annual meeting of this company was held on Monday at the London Tavern; Sir Macdonald Stephenson, the chairman, presided.

Mr. J. L. Elkin, the secretary, read the report, a copy of which has appeared in the *Times*.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the proprietors on the favourable position of the company, and on the progress that had been made in carrying out the undertaking. The directors felt the utmost confidence in the success of the undertaking, and made the necessary arrangements for constructing the works. They had determined on making the first 40 miles of line from Smyrna to Ephesus as soon as possible. The concession was a liberal one, and resembled, in some respects, that of the East Indian Railway. The Turkish Government had guaranteed 6 per cent. on the capital, and should the railway produce a dividend of more than 7 per cent. per annum the company would divide the surplus profits with the Government. The just mode adopted by the Turkish Government towards the company had given great satisfaction. There was no doubt whatever as to the soundness of the guarantee for the net commercial returns of the line would in all probability amount to a much larger sum than the guarantee, which, so far as the Government was concerned, would be merely nominal. The importance of the undertaking could scarcely be overrated. Smyrna was a place of historical and political interest, it was the ancient capital of Asia Minor, having a large export and import trade. The district to the south-east was very productive, and there was no reason why all the great modern improvements should not be introduced, which would have the effect of greatly facilitating trade, adding to the comfort of the people, and decreasing mortality. They had received a report from Mr. Meredith. It stated that the line was 70 miles in length, and for convenience of execution, and to make a portion of it available for traffic as soon as possible, it was divided into three sections, and determined to complete the first section, 40 miles in length, from Smyrna to Ephesus. The second section, commenced at Ephesus, was eight miles in length and the third section, about

22 miles in length, to the city of Aidin. The completion of the first section would enable them to open it for a lucrative traffic. The heaviest works on the first section were on the first 10 miles of it. The earthworks were in an advanced state, and a large quantity of rails and sleepers had been delivered on the line. It was fully expected that the first section would be completed for traffic by the autumn of next year. There was a tunnel on the second section, which might be completed in two or three years. The works on the third section were light, and might, if desirable, be completed in 12 months. He said that Mr. Edwin Clarke had made his report, that part of the first section had been ballasted and the permanent rails had been laid for a distance of upwards of two miles. The works on the remaining 32 miles on the first section were generally light, and might be completed by the autumn of next year. A temporary wharf had been constructed at Smyrna for landing materials. Two locomotives had been landed, and were now working on the line. A large proportion of the permanent way was on the ground, and the stores for the construction of the electric telegraph throughout the line were delivered, and a telegraphic communication with the station at Ephesus would be at once established. The next most important thing was the traffic. The law of increasing existing traffic by the construction of railways in Europe would scarcely apply in this case, because the circumstances were different. The facilities of railway communication were so much greater in proportion than the existing modes of conveying traffic, which were the slowest and most inconvenient that could be devised. The concessionaires of the line had obtained data in respect of the traffic, which had been afterwards tested and confirmed by Mr. Wakefield. That gentleman had stated that the price of the carriage of merchandise from the bazaar at Aidin to Smyrna, a distance of 72 miles, was 3*l.* 10*s.* per ton, or about 1*s.* per ton per mile. He further stated that the means of transport was the sole limit of production, the district being very productive. The imports of Smyrna for one year, 1857, amounted to 2,535,000*l.*, and the exports to 2,487,000*l.* The number of vessels that visited the port in that year was 1750, and the tonnage 437,000 tons. The population of Smyrna was 160,000, and of the city of Aidin 30,000. The population of the intermediate places was in proportion to their size and extent. The cost of the line would be about one-fourth or one-fifth of the cost of railways in England. They intended to introduce the principle of carrying the largest number of passengers they could at the lowest rate. He could not help thinking there was a great analogy between their railway and railways in India. The mode of conveyance was the most costly, tedious, slow, uncertain and unsafe that could be imagined, while railways afforded the most perfect and the most rapid mode of conveyance. It was difficult to say what effect such a change in the mode of transit would have in developing the traffic and resources of the district. He had no doubt the traffic would increase with the increased facilities afforded. When the East Indian line was projected it was thought the trade would be principally in goods and minerals, and that the passengers would be inconsiderable, but after the line was opened for traffic it was found that 1,000,000 of passengers availed themselves of the facilities of the railway in the course of the year, and the goods and mineral traffic had vastly increased. No one could say what their line from Smyrna to Aidin would do, but he knew of no country in which the introduction of English capital would produce better results.

Captain Warren seconded the motion, which was put and carried unanimously.

On the motion of a proprietor, Mr. G. W. Browne was elected auditor, the remuneration being fixed at 50*l.* per annum.

The Chairman announced that Mr. G. F. Holroyd and Mr. A. Wilkin, who had given notice of their intention to become candidates for seats at the board, had withdrawn their opposition as candidates.

The meeting was then made special for the purpose of electing six directors, who would continue in office till March, 1862, the present directors being eligible for re-election.

Captain Warren said he had much pleasure in proposing the election of Sir Macdonald Stephenson as a director of the company, and in doing so he considered he was promoting the best interests of the company. (Hear.)

Mr. G. Thomson seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed that Captain D. Warren, Mr. P. P. Blyth, Mr. E. C. Smith, Mr. W. G. Thomson, and Major-General Tremenhore be elected directors of the company.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. A. Beattie, seconded by Mr. Toulon, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors, and the meeting separated.

HOWDEN HORSE FAIR.—This fair last week was attended by all the principal dealers in the country. There was a scarcity of good animals, and sellers consequently realised high figures, but the secondary and inferior sorts were only partially disposed of, buyers supplying themselves pretty nearly on their own terms.

MONEY MARKET AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

CITY, FRIDAY NIGHT.

THE Bank Directors made no alteration in the minimum rate of discount on Thursday, and in deciding to retain the rate at its present figure we think they acted prudently and wisely. There has been some attempt to bring a pressure to bear on the Directors to compel them to make a reduction; this attempt has shown itself principally in certain organs of public opinion, but the Bank Directors have very properly refused to be influenced by wishes or complaints of an extraneous character. The Bank Directors appear to act upon their own judgment of what they conceive to be most fitting for the general interest of the trading public, and for the advantage of their proprietary. People are generally apt to fall into error respecting the power and the duties of the Bank. It is no part of the duty of the Bank to regulate the rate of interest for money, and certainly it has not the power, even if such a regulation came within its line of duty. The Bank is just like ordinary banking firms. It must, like them, employ its deposits in a safe and profitable manner, otherwise it could pay little or no dividend to its proprietary. The Bank certainly does announce the rate at which it will discount bills, but then that rate is not binding on other discount houses, it is only in the nature of a guide. It is true that when the Bank raises the rate it may be said to lead, for certainly the moneyed interest raises the rate immediately all over the kingdom. When it lowers the rate, it may rather be said to follow—that is, it sees that in order to obtain a share at all of the discount business it must conform to ordinary commercial laws—it must discount as cheaply as other houses, or otherwise be left without business. Such may be said to be the position of the Bank at this moment. The vast and continuous influx of money, the rapid accumulation of bullion in the Bank, and in the hands of monetary houses, combined with the low rate of interest and the paucity of sound channels of investment, create an unusual amount of competition for the discounting business. Of course, as the outside houses bid lowest, as far as the rate of discount is concerned, they naturally secure the main portion of the business. The Bank—which is also a discount establishment—must follow the market, and if nothing is left for it but to reduce the rate of interest in order to compete successfully with the discount houses, it must do so. But then we may feel tolerably well assured that the Bank will take no such step, except at the last moment.

No one knows better than the Bank the consequences likely to follow a further reduction in the present low rate of interest. Let the nominal standard come down to 2 per cent.—as some persons are predicting—and then we shall have a chance of seeing speculation let loose again in its wildest and most ruinous forms. It stands to reason that persons who have money on deposit in joint-stock banks, although they may put up repiningly with 2 per cent., will spurn at 1 per cent., immediately withdraw their hoards, and look about for channels of investment which hold out the lure of 8 or 10 per cent. yearly. It is this moment that the gettters-up of speculations, the concoctors of joint-stock bubbles, the contractors for rotten foreign loans, the fathers of fraudulent subterfuges of all kinds are waiting for. The moment the public shows a disposition to support speculative schemes, we shall have at least one hundred of all sorts, which are now in readiness, launched on the market. The evil will not rest here. The trade of the country, which has undergone, and is undergoing, a severe purgation and purification, which has gradually recovered from the annihilation of confidence nine months ago, which is believed to be steadily advancing, and which is declared to be of the soundest character, will receive a sudden inflation: the manufacture of accommodation-bills will spring again into active existence; matters will go on swimmingly for a few years; we shall have the *Economist* pointing week after week with exultation to the beneficial effect of its own exposition and practical exemplification of free-trade doctrines; a crisis will come, and the pneumatic commercial structure will suddenly collapse, and sound and rotten firms equally will, as heretofore, be involved in one mass of indiscriminate ruin.

The Bank Directors doubtless have been guided by some such considerations in keeping the interest at its present rate and in refusing to make a reduction for such a lengthened period. How long the Bank will be able to maintain the same firmness it is impossible to predict, but our opinion is that no reduction will be made for some time to come. It is unquestionable that a greater demand for money has sprung up this week. We can partly account for this from the fact that about October the demand for more gold in Ireland and Scotland periodically

occurs. This demand continues until the end of the year, and money in our market is in more request, and, of course, in less abundance.

These circumstances induce us to believe that unless other matters, which cannot at present fairly be anticipated, make their appearance, the Bank will adhere to its present minimum of 3 per cent.

The commercial reports from nearly all parts of the country continue to speak of the revival of trade and of its entire freedom from that rash speculative disposition which had so large a share in precipitating the late collapse. Orders for winter goods were given out in the woollen districts of Yorkshire rather late, but when they were given they proved exceedingly large, and there has since been great activity in those districts. And now, long before the winter demand has been satisfied, spring goods have come into requisition—that is, the manufacturers have already begun making the fabrics usually in consumption during the early period of the year, and that, too, nearly wholly in fulfilment of contracts. In the cotton districts of Lancashire the factories, both spinning and weaving, with their accessories of dye works, print works, and bleaching works, are in full and increasing activity, although the Manchester market, both for yarn and goods, has this week received a slight check, owing to the determination of large buyers not to pay the advanced prices now required. The buyers have to some extent proved successful; but there is still great firmness among both spinners and manufacturers; and as they are making mostly for immediate consumption and there is no accumulation of stocks, it will depend upon the course of the cotton markets at Liverpool and in the United States which side is hereafter to make concessions. Meanwhile, there is quite demand enough to employ all the mills in Lancashire, and the accounts from India and China are still favourable to shipments to those markets. In Birmingham, and throughout the iron and hardware districts, there is a continuation of the improving tendency lately noticed, and it is weekly receiving further development as the means of other parts of the country improve. The foreign trade of those districts is decidedly increasing, although the demand for all classes of British goods from the southern states of America has been greatly checked by the prevalence of yellow fever. The silk trade is good; so are those in earthenware, leather, flax, and other articles of large home and foreign consumption. It may be doubted whether, if money were cheaper, commerce would be stimulated into greater activity by that circumstance. Many persons doubt it, some fear it, grounding their apprehensions upon the inexpediency of tempting men by low prices to take that which they do not really want. At all events, we cannot foresee any very active commercial demand for money until the close of the year, when numerous engagements, just made and making, may possibly create it. That the mercantile classes do not greatly need money in the shape of discounts is proved, in a great measure, by the satisfactory way in which the revenue has been paid; yet that their operations have increased cannot be questioned, if we notice the increase in customs and excise receipts, and read them by the returns of the Board of Trade during the past two months.

The trade of France is at present in a state of transition. The last accounts from the manufacturing districts are that the manufacturers are making preparations for the winter season, which they expect will be more profitable than the summer trade. The Paris shopkeepers still complain of the falling off of their receipts in consequence of the few foreigners, and particularly English, who have visited Paris this summer. Considerable anxiety prevails both in Paris and throughout the country as to the intentions of the Government with respect to the decree permitting the importation of foreign corn, which was to expire on the 30th inst., and which, if not renewed, will cause the revival of the obsolete sliding-scale.

The City of London Life Assurance Company have purchased on equitable terms the entire business of the Achilles Assurance Company.

The Russian Navigation Company will be authorised to establish a station in Algeria, and to have a depot of coal there. The company is not bound by its statutes to confine its services to the ports in the Black Sea.

The commercial telegrams from India and China today show that there has been a further decline of about 2 per cent. in the rate of exchange at Hong-Kong as well as at Shanghai, thus further diminishing all prospect of silver being sent from Europe. The exports of tea to date are stated at 1,020,500 lb., and of silk 8484 bales, including 2000 by the present steamer. In the Indian exchanges there has been no material variation, but the Bank of Bengal have made another reduction of 1 per cent. in their rate of discount, the charge being now 7 per cent.

Messrs. Herman Sillman, Son, and Co., merchants, who suspended in November, have announced a further dividend of 1s. 6d. in the pound, making a total of 15s.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, September 28.

BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM SMITH, Greyhound-yard, Smithfield, gas-meter manufacturer.
WILLIAM LAWSON, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, surgeon.
CHARLES GARTON, Bristol, brewer.
THOMAS GODSELL BILES, Bath, linendraper.
RICHARD HENRY HAMILTON, Cardiff, tanner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. ALLARDYCE, Aberdeen, merchant.
J. Low, Senr., Clatt, Aberdeenshire, farmer.
H. LAWRIE, Edinburgh, clothier.

Friday, October 1.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

HENRY MARKINFIELD ADDEY, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, bookseller.

BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM DONCASTER, Wandsworth, builder.
HENRY FREARSON CLARKE, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer.
SAMUEL SEWELL WILSON, Burton-street, Eaton-square, builder.
GEORGE DAWSON, Grantham, Lincolnshire, gunmaker.
THOMAS ELLIS, Tynmawr, Glamorganshire, brick-maker.
JOHN ELWORTHY, Crediton, Devonshire, dealer in coal.
GEORGE MOYLE, WILLIAM HUNTER, AND ALEXANDER HUNTER, Nottingham, glove manufacturers.
JOHN EDWARDS, Bath, linendraper.
WILLIAM DARBY, Harrogate, travelling comedian.
RICHARD JUKES, Liversedge Iron Work, Yorkshire, iron-master.

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

GILLIES AND MACPHERSON, Glasgow, leather merchants.
DOUGALD BLAIR, Glasgow, grocer and provision merchant.
THOMAS M'CREATH, Bellesleyhill, Ayrshire, farmer.

VINTAGE PROSPECTS IN FRANCE.—The vintage is a matter of great interest at the present moment to the French public as well as to foreign merchants. It is now in full operation, and a tolerably good idea may be formed of the produce. All the information which has reached Paris from various quarters of France is highly satisfactory, particularly as regards Burgundy, the Cher, the Orléanais, and the neighbourhood of Nantes. Opinions are divided with respect to the wines in the south, which are chiefly used for distillation.

GOLD FROM RUSSIA.—A sum of 80,000 half-imperials, or about 64,000*l.*, has arrived from Russia per the steamer Grimsby. A like amount is expected immediately, to be followed by further remittances. The privilege of transmitting specie is still confined to the Russian court banker and his London agents. Other mercantile firms who may be desirous of exporting gold find almost insuperable obstacles interposed by the authorities. The balance of trade between Russia and Western Europe being thus unredressed, the exchange on London remains at a depreciation of some six or seven per cent. from the par value. In other words this would be the ratio of profit on the transmission of gold to this side were official impediments removed.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.—In almost all branches of trade the influence of more prosperous times is evident in the increased activity everywhere observable. The anticipations of a good fall season are general. With the opportunities of clearing off and renewing the stocks of merchandise which the forced sales occasioned by the panic afforded, and the revival of confidence among the mercantile classes which now may be fairly counted upon, there can be no doubt that a large amount of remunerative business will be done this season. The steamboats and rail are bringing thousands of persons, whose expenditure contributes largely to the sustentation of our domestic trade. In another fortnight our population will be again at its usual complement, and then it is hoped the working classes will enter upon that full and uninterrupted course of employment which is necessary to carry them without privation and suffering through the winter.—*New York Times*.

COMMERCE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The annual report of the commerce of New Orleans shows that the aggregate value exported is far in excess of any previous year. The crops all promise well, and the markets for sugar, cotton, and tobacco are of a promising nature, not only in a good yield, but in good remuneration for the produce.—*New York Economist*.

THE POTATO CROPS.—Farmers are beginning to get up the later kinds of potatoes, and the result is satisfactory, the amount of the bad being very trifling in comparison with former years. In some fields the marks of the disease are hardly perceptible, the tubers being clear and perfect as in the older time; these, however, are isolated cases, but it is certain that, up to the present time, the potato is less injured than it has ever been at the same period since the destructive ravager made his unwelcome appearance.—*Birmingham Post*.

Amount of shares.		Amount paid up.		Name of Company.	London.		No. of Shares.	Amount of shares.		Amount paid up.		Name of Company.	London.	
T.	F.	T.	F.		T.	F.		T.	F.	T.	F.			
12	10	100	100	Ambergate, &c	67	67	Stock	100	100	100	100	Chester and Holyhead, 5½ per ct.	48810	204
100	100	100	100	Birkenhead, Lancashire, and	67	67	Stock	100	100	100	100	Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent.	100	all
100	100	100	100	Cheshire Junction	87	87	Stock	100	100	100	100	East Anglian, Class A, 5 and 7 p. c.	114	114
100	100	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	87	87	Stock	100	100	100	100	— Class B, 6 per cent.	107	107
100	100	100	100	Caledonian	87	87	Stock	100	100	100	100	— Class C, 7 per cent.	116	116
100	100	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	17½	17½	Stock	100	100	100	100	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per	114	114
100	100	100	100	East Anglian	63	63	Stock	100	100	100	100	cent., No. 1.	130	130
100	100	100	100	Eastern Counties	49	49	Stock	100	100	100	100	— No. 2.	130	130
100	100	100	100	Eastern Union, class A	34	34	Stock	100	100	100	100	— New 6 per cent.	121	121
100	100	100	100	— class B	40	40	Stock	100	100	100	100	Eastern Union, 4 per cent.	112	112
25	25	100	100	East Kent	93	93	Stock	100	100	100	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent.	105	105
100	100	100	100	East Lancashire	65	65	Stock	100	100	100	100	— 5 per cent. Redeemable at	112	112
100	100	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	37½	37½	Stock	100	100	100	100	10 per cent. pm.	105	105
100	100	100	100	Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	104½	104½	Stock	100	100	100	100	— 4½ per cent. do.	112	112
100	100	100	100	Great Northern	84	84	Stock	100	100	100	100	Great Southern and Western	105	105
100	100	100	100	— A stock	128	128	Stock	100	100	100	100	(Ireland), 4 per cent.	93	93
100	100	100	100	— B stock	105	105	Stock	100	100	100	100	Great Western, red. 5 per cent.	85	84
100	100	100	100	Great Southern and Western (I.)	52	54½	Stock	100	100	100	100	— con. red. 4½ per cent.	141	141
50	50	100	100	Great Western	89	90	Stock	100	100	100	100	— irred. 4 per cent.	113392	4
16½	14½	100	100	Lancashire and Carlisle	111½	112½	Stock	100	100	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 per	26595	20
16½	15	100	100	— Thirds	111½	112½	Stock	100	100	100	100	cent.	400000	16
100	100	100	100	— New Thirds	98½	96½	Stock	100	100	100	100	London and Brighton, New, guar.	300000	20
100	100	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	104	104	Stock	100	100	100	100	6 per cent.	27000	5
16	6	100	100	— F. 16½	104	104	Stock	100	100	100	100	London and S.W., late Third.	83334	5
9	7	100	100	— 9½ shares	110½	111	Stock	100	100	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln,	31000	20
100	100	100	100	London and Blackwall	91½	92½	Stock	100	100	100	100	3½ per cent.	27000	20
100	100	100	100	London, Brighton, and South C.	111½	111	Stock	100	100	100	100	— 6½	200000	20

ENGLISH STOCKS.		ENGLISH STOCKS.		FOREIGN STOCKS.		FOREIGN STOCKS.	
	Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.
ock, div. 5½ p. c. ¼-year .....	..	Do. do. Serip	99½	Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent .....	..	Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p. ct. in £ st	112
Reduced Anns .....	..	Do. Bonds, 4 per cent., 1000l. ....	..	Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent	103½	Ditto 4½ per cent .....	..
o for Opening .....	..	Ditto under 500l.	11	Ditto 4½ per cent 1858	96½	Sardinian Bonds, 5 per cent	93½
it, Consols Anns	97½	Bank Stock for account Aug. 5 .....	..	Ditto 5 per cent., 1820 and 1830 ..	..	Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent .....	..
o for Opening .....	..	3 p. ct. Cons. for account do	98½	Ditto 5 per cent., 1843 .....	..	Ditto 3 per cent. Deferred	30
o cent. Anns .....	..	Ditto for Opening do .....	..	Ditto 4½ per cent., 1858 .....	..	Ditto Passive Bonds	11½
o for Opening .....	..	India Stock, for account do .....	..	Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent....	78½	Ditto Com. Cert. of Coupon not fd.	6½
per cent. Anns .....	..	Eschequer Bills, 2d. and 1½d. p. day	..	Ditto Deferred 3 per cent .....	..	Turkish Serip, 6 per cent	97½
per cent	81½	Ditto 1000l. " .....	..	Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent .....	..	Ditto 4 per cent. Guaranteed .....	..
nt .....	..	Ditto 500l. " .....	..	Ditto 3 per cent .....	..	Venezuela 5 per cent .....	..
ns. Jan. 5, 1800 .....	..	Ditto Small "	38	Danish Bonds, 3 per cent., 1825 ....	..	Ditto Deferred 2 per cent .....	..
r 30 years, Oct. 10, 1850 .....	..	Ditto Advertised 1½ " .....	..	Ditto 5 per cent. Bonds .....	..	[Divs. on above payable in London.] ..	..
o exp. Jan. 5, 1800 .....	..	Ditto Bonds, A 1858 3½ p. ct. ....	..	Dutch 2½ p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders	..	Belgian Bonds 4½ per cent. ....	..
o " Jan. 5, 1880 .....	..	Ditto under 1000l. " .....	..	Grenada Bonds, New Active, 2½ p. c. ....	..	Dutch 2½ p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders	..
o " April 5, 1885 .....	..	Ditto B 1850 "	100½	Ditto Deferred .....	..	Ditto 4 per cent. Certificates .....	..
ock, 10½ per cent	228	Ditto under 1000 " .....	..	Guatemala .....	..	Peruvian Dollar Bonds .....	..
an Debentures	99½			Mexican 3 per cent .....	..	PARIS.	
				Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent .....	..	French Rentes, 4½ per cent .....	..f. ..c.
				Ditto 4½ per cent. (Urribarren) .....	..	Ditto 3 per cent	75f. 40c.
				Portuguese Bonds, 3 per cent., 1853	40½		

* Ex. Dividend, or ex. New.

* Ex. Dividend, or ex. New.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Dividends per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per Share
20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Australasia	£ 40	£ s. d.	88
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Bank of Egypt	25	25 0 0	24
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Bank of London	100	50 0 0	47
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	British North American	50	50 0 0	50
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Char. of India, Australia, and China.....	20	10 0 0	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	City Bank.....	100	50 0 0	64
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Colonial.....	100	25 0 0	31
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	31
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Eng. Scot. and Aust. Chartered	20	20 0 0	17
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	London Chartered Bank of Australia	20	20 0 0	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	London and County.....	50	20 0 0	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	London Joint Stock.....	50	10 0 0	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	London and Westminster.....	100	20 0 0	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	National Provincial of England.....	100	35 0 0	..
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Docto New	20	10 0 0	..

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names	Shares.	Paid.	Price per Share.
			£	s.	d.
20000	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	National Bank	20	25	0 0
25000	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	New South Wales	20	20	0 0
50400	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25	0 0
25000	...	Ottoman Bank	20	20	0 0
20000	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Provincial of Ireland	100	25	0 0
4000	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Ditto New	10	10	0 0
12000	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Ionian Bank	25	25	0 0
12000	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	South Australia	25	25	0 0
4000	...	Ditto New	25	12	10 0
32000	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Union of Australia	25	25	0 0
8000	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Ditto New	10	0	0 0
100000	...	Union of Hamburg	15	3	0 0
60000	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Union of London	50	10	0 0
3000	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Unity Mutual Bank	100	50	0 0
4000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Western of London	100	50	0 0

THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ SCHEME.—It appears that on the continent the results of the efforts of the promoters of this project are assuming a definite shape. Last year, in this country, the agent of the company, stated that M. de Lesseps did not come to England for money, that the necessary amount had been reserved for the various countries in Europe, and that if England did not take the share reserved for her it would not prevent the work from being carried into execution. These representations, it is asserted, will soon be verified, and the various countries interested are said to have agreed to assist in producing the 8,000,000*l.* required; leaving a portion reserved for England of 1,600,000*l.*, which capital is to be represented by 400,000 shares of 20*l.* each.

EXPORT OF BRITISH COAL.—Messrs. Laird's (Liverpool) monthly circular, gives full details of the coal trade during the month of August. The total exports from January to August (both inclusive) were 4,229,324 tons against 4,117,960 tons in the same period of 1857, showing an increase for the present year of 111,364 tons. There were exported last month 585,537 tons, viz. 371,085 tons from the northern ports, 24,017 from the Yorkshire ports, 41,728 from Liverpool, 112,139 from the Severn ports, and 36,568 from the Scotch ports.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—A correspondent of the *Nord* says that all the chiefs of the Rothschild House—from London, Vienna, Frankfurt, and Naples—are assembled at Paris, forming a congress of financial powers.

RUMOURD ACCIDENT TO A STEAMSHIP.—On Thursday a telegram was posted in the Liverpool Exchange News Room, to the effect that a letter had been received in Dublin from Galway, in which it was stated that the steamship Propeller was run aground to prevent her sinking.

TRIBUNALS OF COMMERCE.—The Select Committee on Tribunals of Commerce, in reporting the evidence, express no opinion on the subject, but recommend the resumption of the inquiry next session. The evidence of the witnesses, Mr. D. Brown, Corr-Vander Maeren, Mr. E. Blount, Mr. H. D. Hutton, Mr. F. Lyne, and Mr. C. C. Crasemann, fills a blue-book of 200 pages.

PROGRESS OF THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.—The Mersey Dock Board, at the meeting yesterday, accepted the tender of Mr. W. McCormick, for the excavation of the low-water basin, at Birkenhead, the enlargement of the Morpeth Dock, and other kindred works, including the filling-in and formation of a quantity of land, which is to form wharves, quays, yards, streets, &c.

IMPROVEMENT OF GALWAY HARBOUR.—The Government are about to send three gentlemen, experienced in engineering and maritime matters, to Galway, who will report to the Government upon the state of the harbour and roadstead, and who will also inquire as to what works may be necessary for rendering that port safe and commodious.—*Freeman's Journal*.

MANUFACTORIES IN THE PAPAL STATES.—A letter from Rome informs us that an exhibition of woollen cloths and silks, manufactured in the Papal States, has been opened in the hall of the Capitol. About twenty manufacturers sent specimens of their produce; of these the cloths of Bologna and Rome were particularly admired. Competent judges state that the Romans can now supply themselves at home with coarse cloths without having recourse to other countries.

TRADE OF PARIS.—The retail business of Paris has been rather active during the past week. The accounts from the provincial manufacturing towns are very satisfactory; orders are flowing in, and business altogether shows a decided improvement.

A TELEGRAM FROM CHINA.—The *Beacon*, a religious journal published in Fleet-street, gives currency to an exclusive telegram from China, which says:—Shanghai, 2nd of August.—No. 8 Tsat-lee silk has advanced to 380 taels, and the settlements since last mail reached 3000 bales, of which 2000 are in the present steamer. Eight chops black tea, old crop, settled at 20 to 22 taels. 8½lbs. grey shirting in good demand at 2 taels 1 mace. Exchange, 5 11.

HOP INTELLIGENCE.—Kent: In many places the picking is already completed; there appears to be a general opinion that the aggregate crop is lighter than had been thought. In some parts the crop exceeds our original estimate, owing to the fine maturing weather we have enjoyed, and the hops are in excellent condition. In other places the hops have suffered from vermin, and had become very brown before they could be secured. Sussex and Surrey: The reports from these counties are generally similar to those above given from Kent. Worcester: At our annual hop-fair on Monday near 1000 pockets of new growth were pitched for sale. The number of pockets passed over the public scales was 779 new and 58 old. There were also 107 new and 81 old weighed on Saturday. Currency: Inferior samples, 45*s.* to 48*s.*; middling to fine, 50*s.* to 58*s.*; choice, 60*s.* to 65*s.* and 68*s.* per cwt. Duty quoted, 260,000*l.*—*South Eastern Gazette*.

NEW BISHOPS.—On Wednesday Drs. Hobhouse and Abraham, the recently appointed bishops of the new dioceses of Nelson and Wellington, were consecrated at Lambeth church. The Bishop of Oxford preached the sermon, and the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London and Lichfield took part in the ceremony.

THE NEW MOLDO-WALLACHIAN CAPITAL.—The town of Fockschani, which, according to the convention on the Danubian Principalities, is to be the seat of the Central Commission of the two Principalities, of the High Court of Justice, and of the Court of Appeal, is situated on the Milkov, a tributary of the Sereth, one of the tributaries of the Danube. The Milkov forms the frontier between Wallachia and Moldavia, and the town stands on both its banks. The more important part of the town belongs to Moldavia, contains a population of 12,000 souls, and is the chief town of the district of Putna. The Wallachian part, less extensive and less populous, is also the chief town of a district. The town is the centre of the commerce between Moldavia and Wallachia, and the great highway which unites the two capitals, Bucharest and Jassy, passes through it.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL.—POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Charing-cross. TWO HOURS OF ILLUSIONS—previous to Professor Frikell's departure on a Provincial Tour. Every Evening at Eight. Saturday Afternoons at Three. Private Boxes, One Guinea; Box Stalls, 5*s.*; Orchestra Stalls, 3*s.*; Arca, 2*s.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.* Places may be secured at the Polygraphic Hall, and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 3, Tichborne-street, opposite the Haymarket, OPEN DAILY (for Gentlemen only). LECTURES by Dr. SEXTON at 3, 4, and 8 o'clock on Important and Interesting Topics in connexion with ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and PATHOLOGY (vide Programme). Admission, 1*s.*—Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage, &c., sent post free, direct from the Author, on the receipt of 12 stamps.

TO INVALIDS, Merchants, and others.—The PATENT ALBERT PORTABLE LOUNGING CHAIR, the most luxurious and cheapest ever manufactured. Self-propelling Bath, Brighton, and every other description of chair for in and out-door use. Mechanical chairs and bed of every description, perambulators, &c. (the largest assortment in the world), always on hand for sale or hire. Agents:—Messrs. Smith, Taylor, and Co., Bombay, Batavia, Singapore, and Samarang; Messrs. F. W. Browne and Co., Calcutta. Sole patentee and manufacturer, J. WARD, 5 and 6, Leicester-square, W.C. Established 99 years.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring (so hurtful in its effects) is here avoided, a soft Bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the Moc-Main Pad and Patent Lever, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hip, being sent to the Manufacturer, JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a single truss, 16*s.*, 21*s.*, 26*s.* 6*d.*, and 31*s.* 6*d.*—Postage 1*s.*

Double Truss, 31*s.* 6*d.*, 42*s.*, and 52*s.* 6*d.*—Postage 1*s.* 8*d.*

Unbivalved Truss, 42*s.* and 52*s.* 6*d.*—Postage 1*s.* 10*d.*

Post-office orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c., for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking.

Price from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.* each.—Postage 6*d.*

JOHN WHITE Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1*s.* 1½*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.* per box.

THIS preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors. See the name of "THOMAS PROUT, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, INFANTILE WASTING, RICKETS, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

DR. DE JONGH'S Oil is the most efficacious, the most palatable, and, from its rapid curative effects, unquestionably the most economical of all kinds. Its vast therapeutic superiority over the Pale Oil is established by innumerable testimonials from Physicians and Surgeons of European reputation.

Sold ONLY in Imperial Half-pints, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Pints, 4*s.* 6*d.*; Quarts, 8*s.* 6*d.* and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists.

Sole British Consignees,

ANSAR, HARTFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London, W.C. *Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against proposed substitutions.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the

"NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN STOMACH."

NORTON'S PILLS act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient: are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in Bottles at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 11*s.* each, in every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

VALUABLE INFORMATION! GRATIS!

A neatly printed book, 100 pages, TEN THOUSAND COPIES of which are being issued GRATUITOUSLY, by the "ANATOMICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN." The Society presents this important work to the public *gratuitously*, for the benefit of those who are suffering from any *secret disease*, *debility*, *nervousness*, *loss of memory*, *dimness of sight*, *drowsiness*, *indigestion*, *irritability*, and *general prostration of the system*, *incapacity for study*, *business*, or *society*, and *ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDS IT TO YOUNG MEN*.

"Most valuable to those who feel an interest in the subjects treated of, showing sufferers the most certain means of recovering perfect health."—*Medical Journal*.

Enclose two stamps to prepay postage, and address Dr. W. B. Marston, Anatomical Museum, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—KEARSLEY'S

ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS are strongly recommended as a safe and valuable Medicine in effectually removing obstructions, and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart. Sold by J. SANGER, 150, Oxford-street, London, price 2*s.* 9*d.*, or by post for Thirty-six Postage-stamps.

For Exportation—The above can be obtained through British merchants, shippers, and Colonial agents.

TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

—CHARLES WATSON, M.D., Fellow and Honorary Vice-President of the Imperial African Institute of France, Corres. Member of the Medical Societies of Rouen and Peru, the National Academy of Sciences, &c., and late Resident Physician to the Bedford Dispensary, 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, continues to issue, on receipt of six stamps, "THE GUIDE TO SELF-CURE."

"Those about entering the Marriage State should peruse Dr. Watson's invaluable little work, as the advice he gives on health and disease reflects much credit upon him as a sound medical philosopher."—*Critic*.

"The true Guide to those who desire a speedy and private cure."—*University Magazine*.

For Qualifications vide "Diplomas" and the "London Medical Directory."

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE-IRONS.

Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, FIRE-IRONS and GENERAL IRONMONGERY as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, 4½ 14*s.* to 13*l.* 13*s.*; ditto, with ornate ornaments and two sets of bars, 5½ 15*s.* to 33*l.* 19*s.*; bronzed fenders, with standards, 7*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.*; steel fenders, 2*l.* 15*s.* to 11*l.*; ditto, with rich ornate ornaments, from 2*l.* 15*s.* to 18*l.*; fire-irons, from 1*s.* 9*d.* the set to 4*l.* 4*s.*

The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

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 12*s.* 6*d.* to £20 0*s.* each.
Shower Baths, from 8*s.* 6*d.* to 4 0*s.* each.
Lamps (Moderator) from 0*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* each.

(All other kinds at the same rate.)

Pure Colza Oil 4*s.* 3*d.* per gallon.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.

The most varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the large-ness of the sales. 34-inch Ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 12*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; dessert knives, 10*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 11*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 12*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 13*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 14*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 15*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 16*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 17*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 18*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 19*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 20*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 21*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 22*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 23*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 24*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 25*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 26*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 27*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 28*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 29*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 30*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 31*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 32*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 33*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 34*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 35*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 36*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 37*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 38*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 39*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 40*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 41*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 42*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 43*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 44*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 45*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 46*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 47*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 48*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 49*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 50*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 51*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 52*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 53*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 54*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 55*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 56*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 57*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 58*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 59*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 60*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 61*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 62*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 63*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 64*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 65*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 66*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 67*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 68*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 69*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 70*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 71*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 72*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 73*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 74*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 75*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 76*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 77*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 78*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 79*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 80*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 81*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 82*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 83*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 84*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 85*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 86*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 87*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 88*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 89*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 90*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 91*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 92*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 93*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 94*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 95*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 96*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 97*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 98*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 99*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 100*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 101*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 102*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 103*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 104*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 105*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 106*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 107*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 108*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 109*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 110*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 111*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 112*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 113*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 114*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 115*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 116*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 117*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 118*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 119*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 120*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 121*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 122*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 123*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 124*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 125*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 126*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 127*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 128*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 129*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 130*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 131*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 132*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 133*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 134*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 135*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 136*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 137*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 138*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 139*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 140*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 141*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 142*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 143*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 144*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 145*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 146*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 147*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 148*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 149*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 150*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 151*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 152*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 153*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 154*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 155*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 156*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 157*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 158*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 159*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 160*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 161*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 162*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 163*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 164*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 165*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 166*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 167*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 168*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 169*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 170*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 171*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 172*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 173*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 174*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 175*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 176*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 177*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 178*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 179*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 180*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 181*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 182*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 183*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 184*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 185*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 186*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 187*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 188*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 189*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 190*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 191*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 192*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 193*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 194*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 195*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 196*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 197*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 198*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 199*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 200*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 201*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 202*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 203*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 204*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 205*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 206*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 207*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 208*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 209*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 210*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 211*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 212*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 213*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 214*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 215*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 216*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 217*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 218*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 219*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 220*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 221*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 222*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 223*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 224*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 225*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 226*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 227*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 228*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 229*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 230*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 231*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 232*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 233*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 234*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 235*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 236*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 237*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 238*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 239*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 240*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 241*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 242*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 243*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 244*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 245*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 246*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 247*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 248*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 249*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 250*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 251*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 252*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 253*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 254*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 255*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; extra large, 256*s.* 6*d.* per dozen

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES.—THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST IN THE END.—DEANE and Co.'s Priced Furnishing List may be had gratuitously on application, or forwarded by post, 2s. 6d. This list embraces the leading articles from all the various departments of their establishment, and is arranged to facilitate purchasers in the selection of their goods. It comprises Table Cutlery—Electro-plate—Lamps—Baths—Fenders and Fire Irons—Iron Bedsteads, and Bedding—Britannia Metal, Copper, Tin, and Brass Goods—Culinary Utensils—Turnery—Brushes—Mats, &c.—Deane and Co. (opening to the Monument), London Bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTORY,
26, Soho-square, London.—Established 20 years.—The proprietor begs to call the attention of the public to the following very reduced List of Prices for LOOKING-GLASSES, of superior quality, fitted in carefully manufactured carved and gilt frames:—

Size of Glass.	Outside Measure of Frame.	Price.
by 30 in.	51 in. wide by 39 in. high from	3l. 10s. each.
by 36 in.	48 in. wide by 58 in. high from	5l. 0s. each.
by 40 in.	52 in. wide by 60 in. high from	6l. 0s. each.
by 43 in.	55 in. wide by 65 in. high from	7l. 7s. each.
by 46 in.	59 in. wide by 69 in. high from	8l. 8s. each.
by 48 in.	62 in. wide by 74 in. high from	10l. 9s. each.
by 50 in.	64 in. wide by 84 in. high from	12l. 0s. each.

Mahogany dressing and cheval glasses, gilt cornices, randoles, picture frames, &c., at equally moderate prices. Merchants and shippers supplied by special contract.

HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE.—Notice of Intention. The admirers of this celebrated Fish Sauce are particularly requested to observe that none is genuine that which bears the back label with the name of *ILLIAM LAZENBY*, as well as the front label signed *Elizabeth Lazenby*, and that for further security, on the neck of every bottle of the Genuine Sauce will henceforward appear an additional label, printed in green and red, as follows:—"This notice will be affixed to Lazenby's Harvey's Sauce, prepared at the original warehouse, in addition to the well-known labels, which are protected against imitation by a perpetual injunction in Chancery of 9th July, 1853." Edwards-street, Portman-square, London.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.
DORT, SHERRY, MARSALA, MADEIRA, &c., TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN, imported by us from the Cape of Good Hope, and only charged half the usual duty by her Majesty's Customs. I find it to be pure and unadulterated, and I have no doubt of its being far more wholesome than the artificial mixtures too often sold for genuine Sherry.

"H. LETHEBY, M.D. London Hospital."

A pint sample of either, 12 stamps. Terms, cash or remittance. Packages charged and allowed for if returned. Livered free to any of the London Termini.

Brandy, Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon.
VELLER and HUGHES, wholesale Wine and Spirit merchants, 27, Crutched Friars, Mark-lane.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR LENFIELD PATENT STARCH, SEE THAT YOU GET IT.
As inferior kinds are often substituted.

10,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.—SAUNDERS BROTHERS' STATIONERY is the BEST and CHEAPEST to be obtained.

s. d.	s. d.
am-laid note...2 0 per rm.	Cream-laid adhesive envelopes...3 0 pr 1000
ck do...4 0 "	Large commercial envelopes...4 0 "
dored note...4 0 "	Large American buff envelopes...3 6 "
sv paper...2 6 "	Foolscap paper...7 0 per rm.
o commercial...3 0 "	Commercial pens...1 0 pr gross.
to, letter size...6 0 "	
mon paper...4 6 "	

SAMPLE PACKET OF STATIONERY (Sixty descriptions, priced and numbered) sent free, together with a list, on receipt of four stamps. NO CHARGE made stamping arms, crests, initials, &c., on either paper or envelopes. CARRIAGE PAID on all orders over 20s.—JNDERS BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, and 104, London-wall, London, E.C.

VISITING, WEDDING, and BUSINESS CARDS, &c., executed in a superior manner at the moderate charges. A card plate any style, 2s. 100 best non ivory cards, 2s. 6d., sent post free; 1000 lithographic un-laid circulars, 20s.; a ream of note heads, 10s.; printing press with die, 10s. 6d. Door, window, and stencil cards made. Stamps and plates for marking linen, paper, &c. Orders executed for the trade.—F. WHITEMAN and 10, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

THE ROYAL PICTURES.
THE ART-JOURNAL FOR OCTOBER (price 2s. 6d.) contains an Engraving from the "Footbath," a glass, and from the "Old Mill," by Hobbema, pictures Her Majesty's Collections; also from the Statue of Pitt, P. MacDowell, R.A., in the House of Parliament, among the literary contents of the number are:—"Early days of Florence," "Botany, adapted to the Arts and Art-crafts," by C. Dresser, *illustrated*; "The Art Season 1858," "King Lear and the Merchant of Venice at the Ross's Theatre," "British Artists: No. 35—Sir D. Wilkie, *illustrated*," "Tombs of English Artists, No. 9—W. Elliott," by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A., *illustrated*; "The telescope and its improvements," by R. Hunt, F.R.S., *illustrated*; "The Provincial Exhibitions," "Antwerp Exhibition," "The Romance of Picturing," "Ransome's Process for Preserving Stone," "The k of the Thames," Part XXII., by Mr. and Mrs. S. O. L., *illustrated*; &c. &c.

Printed and Co., 25, Paternoster-row, London; and all booksellers.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE,
No. 310. OCTOBER, 1858.
GERALD FITZGERALD, "THE CHEVALIER." By HARRY LORREQUER. PART X.

Recent Travels in Sardinia. Lectures on the Atomic Theory. Irish Lake Poetry. Artist Life in Rome. Conclusion. Theological Styles. Our Foreign Courier. Part VI.

Life in Old Ireland. Dublin: ALEX. THOM and SONS; London: HURST and BLACKETT.

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW for OCTOBER,
price 1s. 6d., contains—

I. CHERBOURG.
II. THE REVISION OF THE AUTHORIZED VERSION.
III. BACON'S PHILOSOPHY.
IV. THE INDIAN MUTINY.
V. CAIRD'S SERMONS.
VI. MARY ANNE SCHIMMELPENNINCK.
QUARTERLY REVIEW OF FRENCH LITERATURE.
BRIEF NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.
MONTHLY REVIEW OF PUBLIC EVENTS.

London: WARD and Co., Paternoster-row.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.
NEW SERIES.

No. XXVIII. OCTOBER, 1858. Price 6s.

CONTENTS:
I. FRANCE UNDER LOUIS NAPOLEON.
II. INDIAN HEROES.
III. F. W. NEWMAN, AND HIS EVANGELICAL CRITICS.
IV. TRAVEL DURING THE LAST HALF CENTURY.
V. THE CALAS TRAGEDY.
VI. REALISM IN ART: RECENT GERMAN FICTION.
VII. OUTBREAK OF THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION. 1642.
CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE:—§ 1. Theology and Philosophy.—§ 2. Politics, Sociology, Voyages, and Travels.—§ 3. Science.—§ 4. History and Biography.—§ 5. Belles Lettres.

London: JOHN CHAPMAN, 8, King William-street, Strand.

On the 1st October, No. XII., New Series, price 3s. 6d.,
THE JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE. Edited by FORBES WINSLOW, M.D. D.C.L., Oxon.

CONTENTS:
PSYCHOLOGICAL QUARTERLY RETROSPECT.
LUNACY LEGISLATION.
ON THE MORAL PATHOLOGY OF LONDON.
ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL BASIS OF THE LANGUAGE OF ORATORS, POETS, AND PHILOSOPHERS.
ON A PARTICULAR CLASS OF DREAMS INDUCED BY FOOD.
THE ASYLUMS OF ITALY, GERMANY, AND FRANCE, &c.
THE PRESENT STATE OF LUNACY IN ENGLAND AND WALES.
REVIEWS.
FOREIGN PSYCHOLOGICAL LITERATURE.
MEDICO-LEGAL TRIAL—PLEA "LUNACY."—CASE OF THE REV. W. J. J. LEACH.
London: JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

THE STEREOSCOPIC MAGAZINE.
Price 2s. 6d.

Stereographs for OCTOBER, No. IV.
I. COBHAM PARK, KENT.
II. SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
III. THE SUCCULENT HOUSE, KEW.
LOVELL REEVE, 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

On the 1st of October, 1858, price One Shilling,
THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL,
No. 208,

CONTAINING THE
TRANSACTIONS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
CONTENTS:—The North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society—Meeting of the Council—List of Members (continued)—Meeting of Chemists and Druggists at Dundee—The Past and Present State of Pharmacy—Ambrose Godfrey Hancock—Arsenic in Paper Hangings—Test for Cinchonine—Result of Physical and Chemical Investigation and Applications in the Arts—On the Equivalents of the Simple Bodies—Photography in Natural Colours—Electricity for producing Insensibility in Tooth-drawing—Deaths from Chloroform—Poisoning by Belladonna Fruit, Arsenic, Strychnia, and Cyanuret of Potassium—Suicide of a Chemist's Assistant—The Dispensary of the United States of America—Valerianate of Ammonia.

VOLUME XVII. may be had in boards, as well as the preceding volumes, price 12s. 6d. each.
London: JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street; MACLACHLAN and STEWART, Edinburgh; and FANNIN and Co., Dublin.

DR. ROWE ON INDIGESTION.
Just published, the Fifteenth Edition, price 2s. 6d.,
ON NERVOUS DISEASES, LIVER and STOMACH COMPLAINTS. Low Spirits, General Debility, and Diseases of Warm Climates. The result of thirty years' practice. By G. ROBERT ROWE, M.D.

By the same Author,
Second Edition, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.,
ON SOME OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DISEASES OF WOMEN and CHILDREN.
London: JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

LIVING CELEBRITIES.—A Series of Photographic Portraits, by MAULL and POLYBLANK, price 5s. each. The number for OCTOBER contains A. H. LAYARD, Esq., D.C.L., with a Memoir. MAULL and POLYBLANK, 55, Gracechurch-street, and 187A Piccadilly; and W. KENT and Co., Fleet-street.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE, for OCTOBER, 1858, 2s. 6d., contains:
The Yellow Gown. A Ghost Story. By G. J. Whyte Melville.
The Murders at Deutz. Richard Ford. In Memoriam.
Recent Travellers in Central America.
Hanworth. Chapters XI.—XIV.
How I killed a Cariboo.
Hints for Vagabonds. By one of Themselves.—The Moselle.
The Political Pulpit of the Civil War.
The Queen of the Forest. By W. Allingham.
Sylvester's *Du Bartas*. Cloudlight on the Rigi.
British Columbia and Vancouver's Island.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

Fourth Edition, Two Volumes, 8vo, 25s.,
A SYSTEM OF LOGIC. By JOHN STUART MILL.

By the same Author, Fourth Edition, Two Volumes, 8vo, 30s.,
PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.
London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

MR. FROUDE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
This day, the Second Edition, revised, Four Volumes, 2l. 14s.,

HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.
** These Volumes complete the reign of Henry VIII.
London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

This day, royal 8vo, 782 pages, 28s.,
ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL. By HENRY GRAY, F.R.S., Lecturer on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital.

This Work is illustrated by 363 large woodcuts, from original Drawings chiefly from Nature, by H. V. CARTER, M.D., late Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. George's Hospital.
London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

Cheap Edition, One Volume, 6s.,
THE HEIR OF REDCLYFFE.
By the same Author,

HEARTSEASE. Cheap Edition. 6s.
DYNEVOR TERRACE. Cheap Edition. 6s.
THE DAISY CHAIN. Second Edition. Two vols. 10s. 6d.
THE LANCES OF LYNWOOD. Cheap Edition. 3s.
THE LITTLE DUKE. Cheap Edition. 1s. 6d.
London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

This day, Cheaper Edition, 5s.,
KATE COVENTRY. By G. J. WHYTE MELVILLE.

By the same Author,
THE INTERPRETER. 10s. 6d.
DIGBY GRAND. Cheap Edition, 5s.
GENERAL BOUNCE. Two Volumes, 15s.
London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

Just published, price 10s. 6d.,
A NEW CLASSICAL LEXICON of Biography, Mythology, and Geography, including:—

1. An Enlarged Vocabulary of Proper Names.
2. The Pronunciation supported by Authorities.
3. The Text, illustrated by Classical Citations.
By T. SWINBURNE CARR, M.A., King's College, London.
CARR'S HISTORY OF GREECE, 3rd Edition, 7s. 6d.
CARR'S MANUAL OF CLASSICAL MYTHOLOGY. 4s. 6d.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

THE CRITIC of to-day (No. 430), is accompanied by a portrait of James Hannay, Esq., from a photograph by Herbert Watkins, with an autograph and biographical sketch. It also contains—The Poetry and Philosophy of Words, by Kenneth Morency—Longfellow's New Poem—The New Novels—Eaton's Shakespeare and the Bible—The Early Shakespeare Quartos—Mühlbach's Frederick the Great—A Russian Life of Catherine II.—Reports of the Lectures of the British Association—The Critic in Paris—The Foreign Miscellany—Scientific, Archaeological, and Musical Summaries—The Theatres—Leading Articles upon Topics of general interest, and all the Literary, Scientific, and Artistic news of the week. A specimen copy sent for five stamps. Office, 29, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.

CARLYLE'S FREDERICK THE GREAT.
A GRATIS SUPPLEMENT of 12 Pages is given with the STATESMAN of this day, October 2nd. Price 5d., unstamped, containing a Biographical Memoir of Mr. Carlyle and a review of his new work "Frederick the Great."
Publishing Office, 294, Strand, W.C.

LETTERS TO JOHN BRIGHT.—No. 2. Demagogism v. Constitutionalism. See the STATESMAN of this day, October 2nd. Price 5d., unstamped.
Publishing Office, 294, Strand, W.C.

MR. HARVEY ON DEAFNESS.
Second Edition, just published, price 2s. 6d.; by post 2s. 8d.,

THE EAR in HEALTH and DISEASE. With Remarks on the Prevention of Deafness. By WILLIAM HARVEY, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Soho-square.
Also, just published, Second Edition, price 1s., by post, 1s. 2d.,
ON RHEUMATISM, GOUT, and NEURALGIC HEADACHE, in connexion with Deafness and Noises in the Ear.
London: H. RENSHEAW, 350, Strand.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

THE SIXTH DIVISION of the Company's Profits is appointed to be made at 15th November, 1860, and all Policies effected before 15th November, 1858, will participate in that Division.

THE FUND TO BE DIVIDED will be the Profits which have arisen since 15th November, 1855.

A POLICY EFFECTED BEFORE 15th NOVEMBER, 1858, will rank, at the Division in 1860, as of Three Years' standing, and secure One Year's Additional Bonus, at all future Divisions, over Policies of a later date.

RESULTS OF THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR ENDED 15TH NOVEMBER, 1857.

	£	s.	d.
Sums proposed for Assurance during the year	664,513	7	5
Sums Assured, exclusive of Annuity transactions	574,839	7	5
Corresponding Annual Premiums on New Policies	17,916	3	6
Claims by Death paid during the year, exclusive of Bonus Additions	87,925	13	3

Annual Revenue for 1857:—

From Premiums	202,818	16	10
From Interest on the Company's Invested Funds	62,551	11	4
	265,370	8	2

Accumulated Fund, invested in Government Securities, in Land, Mortgages, &c. 1,451,822 9 3

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS FROM 1846 TO 1857.

Years ending 15th November.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amounts of New Assurances effected.	New Premiums, exclusive of Single Payments.	Revenue in each year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1847	591,723 0 8	443,578 4 11	16,140 0 1	131,316 10 7
1848	519,329 13 5	395,864 12 5	12,200 9 5	136,129 18 1
1849	528,792 18 5	429,371 17 1	14,743 4 8	145,837 15 9
1850	621,943 14 2	509,147 10 6	17,550 14 9	169,151 16 4
1851	574,618 0 6	467,499 8 1	15,240 2 11	180,203 5 8
1852	601,404 7 7	445,799 6 6	15,145 15 6	192,928 16 10
1853	555,544 7 0	445,248 17 1	14,886 9 3	205,035 6 2
1854	622,200 8 5	515,117 7 0	16,650 0 2	218,968 16 5
1855	716,383 7 11	609,323 7 11	20,047 18 0	237,450 1 9
1856	669,801 6 7	516,351 6 7	16,769 3 4	254,484 10 8
1857	664,513 7 5	574,839 7 5	17,916 3 6	265,370 8 2
	6,666,254 12 1	5,362,141 5 6	177,290 1 7	2,136,877 6 5

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, *Manager.*
H. JONES WILLIAMS, *Res. Secretary.*

LONDON: 82, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

SMITH, ELDER, AND CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

I.
LIFE OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE. By Mrs. GASKELL. New and Cheaper Edition, 1 vol. post 8vo, with Portraits, and View of Haworth Parsonage, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

II.
Third Edition of
EDWARDS'S PERSONAL ADVENTURES DURING THE INDIAN REBELLION. Post 8vo, price 6s. cloth.

III.
New and Cheaper Edition of
PAUL FERROLL: a Tale. By the Author of "IX. Poems by V." Post 8vo, price 2s. cloth.

IV.
MY LADY: a Tale of Modern Life. 2 vols. London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

In the press, one volume, demy 8vo,
THE FOOD GRAINS OF INDIA, with INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESOURCES OF INDIA.
By J. FORBES WATSON, A.M., M.D., F.C.S., &c., Bombay Army.

Also, shortly, by the same Author,
FOOD AND ITS INFLUENCE ON MAN. Embracing the result of many thousand observations, and an investigation, instituted by the Indian Government, into the nutritive value of all the chief articles employed for food.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

Now ready, in 1 vol., with Portrait, 10s. 6d.,
JOURNAL OF AN ENGLISH OFFICER IN INDIA. By Major NORTH, 60th Rifles, Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General and Aide-de-Camp to General Havelock.

Also now ready, 1 vol., with Illustrations, 10s. 6d.,
MARY HOWITT'S NEW STORY, "TRUST AND TRIAL," from the Danish.

FAULTS ON BOTH SIDES. A Novel. By Mrs. THOMSON. 3 vols. HURST and BLACKETT, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF THE ELDER DISRAELI. Now ready, Volume II. of the

CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.

Volume III., completing the Edition, will be published on November 1st.

"This new edition of a remarkable work has overwhelming claims upon our best regards. Its accuracy and completeness are amongst the wonders of the age, and it is in a form and price attainable by all. It has, however, other, and, if possible, stronger recommendations. It contains a full account of the life and writings of the author, by the present accomplished Chancellor of the Exchequer—is to be completed in three monthly volumes—is singularly free from typographical disfigurements, and deserves the widest recognition."—*Constitutional Press.*

To be followed (at Monthly Intervals) by
THE CALAMITIES OF AUTHORS, THE QUARRELS OF AUTHORS, &c. &c.
London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE and Co., Farringdon-street.

THE RIGHT HON. B. DISRAELI, M.P.
In Monthly Volumes, post 8vo, 3s. 6d. each, cloth extra,
A COMPLETE LIBRARY EDITION OF HIS WORKS.—
NEW VOLUME.

TANCRED; OR, THE NEW CRUSADE.
The Volumes already issued are, viz.:—
VENETIA, HENRIETTA TEMPLE, and LORD GEORGE BENTINCK—A BIOGRAPHY.
London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE and Co., Farringdon-street.

NEW VOLUME OF WILLMOTT'S POETS.
Price 5s., cloth gilt,
TASSO; FAIRFAX'S TRANSLATION.
Edited by the Rev. R. A. WILLMOTT. With Notes, and a Life of Edward Fairfax. Illustrated by Corbould.

Also, uniform, price 5s. each,
PERCY'S RELICS OF ANCIENT POETRY.
HERBERT'S (GEORGE) PROSE AND POETICAL WORKS.
GRAY'S, COLLIN'S, WHARTON'S, AND PARNELL'S POETICAL WORKS.

"A more pleasing and satisfactory edition of the Poets we cannot desire than are here presented to us."—*Nonconformist.*
London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE and Co., Farringdon-street.

Just published, in one thick volume 8vo, price 18s. cloth,
TOPICS FOR INDIAN STATESMEN. By JOHN BRUCE NORTON, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Madras, Author of "The Rebellion in India."
RICHARDSON BROTHERS, 23, Cornhill, E.C.

TALES FROM "BLACKWOOD."

No. VII. Price Sixpence, containing
A READING PARTY IN THE LONG VACATION.
FATHER TOM AND THE POPE.

The previous Numbers may be had separately, price Sixpence each; or in Two Volumes, bound in cloth, price One Shilling and Sixpence each.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for OCTOBER, 1858. No. DXVI. Price 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS:
WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT? By PISISTRATUS CANTON.—PART XVII.

ANIMAL HEAT.
A PLEA FOR SHAMS.
THE LIGHT ON THE HEARTH.—PART II.
THE ATLANTIC WEDDING-RING.
THE BALLAD POETRY OF SCOTLAND AND OF IRELAND.
LORD CLYDE'S CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.
WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Just published, price 1s. 6d.,
DIVES AND LAZARUS; or, the Adventures of an Obscure Medical Man in a Low Neighbourhood.
"The illustrative stories he has woven together have an unmistakable air of general truthfulness, and will be read with unflagging interest."—*The Press.*

"A humane little book."—*Morning Star.*
London: JUDD and GLASS, 38, New Bridge-street, and Gray's Inn-road; and all Booksellers.

In fcap. 8vo, price 6s. cloth,
GOD MANIFEST; a Treatise on the Goodness, Wisdom, and Power of God, as Manifested in His Works, Word, and Personal Appearing; showing, also, how the Permission of Moral and Physical Evil is Reconcilable with the Divine Attributes. By the Rev. O. PRES-COTT MILLER.

London: HODSON and SON, 22, Portugal-street, W.C.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. CCVIII.
Advertisements for the forthcoming Number must be forwarded to the Publisher's by the 4th, and bills for insertion by the 6th of October.
50, Albemarle-street, London, Sept. 18, 1858.