

Frederick Guest Tomlin, 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. 449.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1858.

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

PATENT DERRICK COMPANY

(Limited).

Offices—27, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Capital, 100,000*l*. In Two Thousand Shares of 50*l*. each.

DIRECTORS.

W. E. Durant Cumming, Esq., Lloyd's.
Thomas Moxon, Esq., 29, Throgmorton street.
Joseph R. Croskey, Esq., 84, King William street, City.
Captain M. J. Currie, R.N., Vernon terrace, Brighton.
William Barter, Esq., 12, Langbourn-chambers, Fenchurch street.
Lewis Hope, Esq., 4, Bishopsgate-churchyard.
Captain James Rawstone, R.N., Abingdon-villas, Kensington.
Albert D. Bishop, Esq., 9, South-crescent, Bedford-square.
SOLICITOR—Charles Walton, Esq., 30, Bucklersbury.
BANKERS—London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London.

This Company's Derricks are eminently adapted, by their great power, to raising sunken and recovering stranded vessels.

The average number of Wrecks upon our coasts, alone, exceeds 1000 annually, comprising upwards of 150,000 tons of shipping and steamers. The estimated value of this loss, taken at 15*l*. per ton for vessels and cargoes, amounts to 24 millions sterling.

A large proportion of these vessels may be recovered by the Patent Floating Derricks, at a guaranteed rate of salvage, ranging between 25 and 75 per cent. An agreement has been entered into with the Marine Insurance Companies, and Underwriters of London and Liverpool, which secures to this Company 75 per cent. of the *net* salvage proceeds (after deducting working expenses) from all vessels and cargoes, sunk prior to the date of the agreement, that may be recovered by means of the Patent Floating Derricks.

In the United States, two of these machines, belonging to the New York Derrick Company, have raised and saved over 400 vessels. This Company commenced by paying its shareholders *half-yearly* dividends of 10 per cent.; but, since July, 1857, has regularly paid *quarterly* dividends of the like amount.

The Directors of the Patent Derrick Company and their friends have taken and paid up in full, shares to the extent of 40,000*l*., in order to construct, and submit to the Public, one river and one sea-going Derrick (recently launched), prior to soliciting co-operation towards the highly important and promising enterprise for which the Company has been established.

The Directors are now issuing to the Public further Shares of 50*l*. each in the Capital Stock of the Company to the extent of 20,000*l*. These Shares are required to be paid as follows:—

10*l*. per Share on Application, and the remainder by Calls of 10*l*. each, at intervals of one Month between each Call.

Forms of Application for Shares, and Prospectuses, may be obtained at the Offices of the Patent Derrick Company, 27, Cornhill, London, E.C. G. J. SHARP, Sec.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Instituted 1820.

DIRECTORS.

MARTIN TUCKER SMITH, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
GEORGE WILLIAM COTTON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Thomas George Barclay, Esq.
James O. C. Bell, Esq.
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Daniel Mildred, Esq.
Thomas Newman Hunt, Esq.
Frederick Pattison, Esq.
William R. Robinson, Esq.
Newman Smith, Esq.

SECURITY.—The existing liabilities of the Company do not exceed 3,000,000*l*. The investments are nearly 1,000,000*l*., in addition to upwards of 600,000*l*. for which the shareholders are responsible, and the income is about 120,000*l*. per annum.

PROFITS.—Four-TENTHS, or Eighty per cent. of the Profits, are assigned to Policies every fifth year. The next appropriation will be made in 1861, and persons who now effect insurances will participate ratably.

BONUS.—The additions to Policies have been from 1*l*. 10*s*. to 63*l*. 10*s*. per cent. on the original sums insured.

CLAIMS.—Upwards of 1,250,000*l*. has been paid to claimants under policies.

Proposals for insurances may be made at the chief office as above; at the branch office, 16, Pall Mall, London; or to any of the agents throughout the Kingdom.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE

AND GUARANTEE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

This Company grants policies of guarantee for the integrity of managers, secretaries, agents, commercial travellers, clerks, and others in positions of trust, at moderate rates. Every description of life assurance.

Chief office, 11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, S.W.; branch office, 63, Moorgate-street, E.C.

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary and Secretary.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE

AND GUARANTEE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

Principal Office, 11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London, S.W. City Branch, 63, Moorgate-street, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Rear-Adm. the Rt. Hon. Lord GEORGE PAULET, C.B.
Capt. Thomas Porter, R.N.
William Peattie, Esq., M.D.
Capt. the Hon. S. T. Carnegie, R.N., C.B.
Lieut.-Col. James Croudace, H.E.I.C.S.
Swinfen Jervis, Esq.
William King, Esq.
George Goldsmith Kirby, Esq.
James Nichols, Esq.
George Raymond, Esq.

Assurances, Annuities, and Endowments granted, and every other mode of provision for Families arranged.

Half the Annual Premiums for the first five years may remain on credit for any period until death, on Payment of Interest at five per cent. per annum.

Parties allowed to go to, or reside in, most parts of the world, without extra Premium.

Naval and Military Lives, not in active service, assured at the ordinary rate.

Policies forfeited by non-payment of Premium, revivable at any time within Six Months, on satisfactory proof of health, and the payment of a trifling Fine.

No charge for Policy Stamps.

Reversionary Interests in every description of real or personal property purchased.

Security to Employers, Guarantee for Fidelity in situations of trust.

Forms of Proposal, with every information, may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or by letter, addressed to

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary and Secretary.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE WHOLE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE ASSURED.

THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Instituted 1831.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

THE NEXT INVESTIGATION into the AFFAIRS of the SOCIETY, in order to the Declaration of a Bonus, will be made at 1st MARCH, 1859, when all Policies then of FIVE Years' endurance will receive Additions.

These Additions may, in the option of the Assured, be applied thus:—

1. They may be added to the sum payable at death;
2. They may be commuted into a present payment; or,
3. They may be applied in reduction of the future Premiums.

The following was the position of the Society at 1st March, 1858:—

Amount of Existing Assurances £4,957,144
Annual Revenue 182,717
Accumulated Fund 1,000,400

Copies of the last Report may be had at the Head Office, or from any of the Society's Agents.

Head Office, 20, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.

WM. FINLAY, Secretary.

London Office, 20, Poultry.

ARCH. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

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 whose appointments are not already made, can apply for terms, &c., to the Manager,

S. POTT.

LAW PROPERTY

AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

30, Essex-street, Strand, London.

Capital, 250,000*l*.

DIRECTORS.

Ralph T. Brockman, Esq., Folkestone.
Edward Wm. Cox, Esq., 36, Russell-square.
George Frederick Fox, Esq., Bristol.
E. B. P. Kelsey, Esq., Salisbury.
J. Mead, Esq., 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple.
H. Paull, Esq., M.P., 33, Devonshire-place, Portland-place.

EIGHTY PER CENT OF THE PROFITS divided among the Assured.

At the first division of profits in May, 1845, a bonus was declared, varying from Two to Eleven per cent. on the amount assured, and amounting, in many instances, to upwards of Fifty per cent. on the Premiums paid.

At the Second Division of Profits in 1858, an EQUAL PRO RATA BONUS was declared.

* * Every description of Life Assurance business transacted.

EDWARD S. BARNES, Secretary.

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 & 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.

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.

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.

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.

WHISKIES—EQUALISATION OF DUTY.

The choicest Scotch and Irish from 14*s*. to 7*s*. 6*d*. per gallon.—OWEN and Co., 75, Lower Thames-street, E.C. opposite the Custom House. Shipping and the trade supplied.



WINES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

DENMAN,

INTRODUCER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c., 20s. per dozen, bottles included. A PINT SAMPLE OF EACH FOR 24 STAMPS.
Wine in Cask forwarded to any Railway Station in England.

Extract from the *Lancet*, July 10th, 1858.
THE WINES OF SOUTH AFRICA.—"We have visited Mr. DENMAN'S Stores, selected in all eleven samples of wine, and have subjected them to careful analysis. Our examination has extended to an estimation of their bouquet and flavour, their acidity and sweetness, the amount of wine stone, the strength in alcohol, and particularly to their purity. We have to state that these Wines, though branded to a much less extent than sherrys, are yet on the average nearly as strong; that they are pure, wholesome, and perfectly free from adulteration. Indeed, considering the low price at which they are sold, their quality is remarkable."

EXCELSIOR BRANDY, Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.

Terms Cash. Country orders must contain a remittance. Cross Cheques—"Bank of London." Priced Lists, with Dr. Hassall's Analysis, forwarded on application.—JAMES L. DENMAN, 65, Fenchurch-street, corner of Railway-place, London.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE IN IMPERIAL PINTS.

HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO. are now delivering the October Brewings of the above celebrated Ale. Its surpassing excellence is vouched for by the highest medical and chemical authorities of the day. Supplied in bottles, also in casks of 18 gallons and upwards, by HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, 54, Pall-Mall.

HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE.—Notice of Intention. The admirers of this celebrated Fish Sauce are particularly requested to observe that none is genuine but that which bears the back label with the name of **WILLIAM 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, 1858." 6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London.

EPPS'S COCOA.—Epps, homoeopathic chemist, London.—1lb. and ½lb. packets, 1s. 6d. and 9d.—This excellent production, originally prepared for the special use of homoeopathic patients, having been adopted by the general public, can now be had of the principal grocers. Each packet is labelled James Epps, homoeopathic chemist, London.

100,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.—SAUNDERS BROTHERS' STATIONERY is the BEST and CHEAPEST to be obtained

s. d.	s. d.
Cream-laid note... 2 0 per rm.	Cream-laid adhesive envelopes... 3 0 pr 1000
Thick do. 4 0 "	Large commercial envelopes... 4 0 "
Bordered note ... 4 0 "	Large American buff envelopes... 3 6 "
Straw paper ... 2 6 "	Foolscap paper ... 7 0 per rm.
Blue commercial note ... 3 0 "	Commercial pens... 1 0 pr gross.
Ditto, lettersize... 6 0 "	
Sermon paper ... 4 6 "	

A SAMPLE PACKET OF STATIONERY (Sixty descriptions, priced and numbered) sent free, together with a price list, on receipt of four stamps. NO CHARGE made for stamping arms, crests, initials, &c., on either paper or envelopes. **CARRIAGE PAID** on all orders over 20s.—SAUNDERS BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 95 and 104, London-wall, London, E.C.

VISITING, WEDDING, and BUSINESS CARDS, &c. executed in a superior manner at the most moderate charges. A card plate any style, 2s. 100 best French ivory cards, 2s. 6d.; sent post free; 1000 lithographic cream-laid circulars, 20s.; a set of note heads, 10s.; embossing press with die, 10s. 6d. Door, window, and stencil plates made. Stamps and plates for marking linen paper, &c. Orders executed for the trade.—F. WHITEMAN and Co., 19, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

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.

CAUTION to Household, Bankers, Merchants, and Public Offices. The Patent NATIONAL and DEFENCE 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 Goster, forman 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.

CABINET FURNITURE, Bedding, Carpets, Damasks, Floor Cloth, &c.—mahogany dining-room chairs, stuffed, all hair, 12s. 6d. each; walnut or rosewood drawing-room chairs, 18s. 6d.; settees to match, from 70s.; a large stock of iron bedsteads, from 14s. 6d.; washstands, with marble top, carved trunks, 21s. An illustrated book of designs and furnishing catalogue, by the aid of which parties can easily estimate the cost of furnishing a house completely, may be had gratis on application, any single article being obtainable at the prices quoted therein.—HOWITT and Co., 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

NICOLL'S NEW REGISTERED PALETOT

has all those advantages which secured such general popularity to Messrs. Nicoll's original paletot, that is to say, it avoids giving to the wearer an outré appearance, so that professional men and all others can use it during morning and afternoon, in or out of doors. Secondly, there is an absence of unnecessary seams, well known to secure a more graceful outline, as well as to effect a great saving in wear; the latter advantage is considerably enhanced by the application of a peculiar and neatly stitched binding, the mode of effecting which is patented. Great exertions are being made to supply Messrs. Nicoll's agents throughout the country and the colonies with an assortment of this new garment simultaneously with the display in London, but it is necessary to inform the public that all Messrs. Nicoll's manufactures may be distinguished by a trade mark, consisting of a silk label attached to each specimen; to copy this is fraud, and may be thus detected. If the garment is dark-coloured, the label has a black ground, with the firm's name and address woven by the Jacquard loom in gold-coloured silk; if the garment is light-coloured, the label has a pale drab ground, and red silk letters. Each paletot is marked in plain figures, at a fixed moderate price, and is of the best materials. In London, the NEW REGISTERED PALETOT can alone be had of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.

A NEW DEPARTMENT FOR YOUTH, &c.

H. J. and D. NICOLL recommend for an outside Coat the Havelock; and for ordinary use the Cape Suit, such being well adapted for young gentlemen, as exhibiting considerable economy with general excellence. Gentlemen at Eton, Harrow, Winchester, the Military and Naval Schools, waited on by appointment. A great variety of materials adapted for the Kilted or Highland Costume, as worn by the Royal Princes, may be seen at WARWICK HOUSE, 142 and 144, Regent-street.

FOR LADIES.

NICOLL'S PATENT HIGHLAND CLOAK is a combination of utility, elegance, and comfort. No Lady having seen or used such in travelling, for morning wear, or for covering full dress, would willingly be without one. It somewhat resembles the old Spanish Roquelaire, and has an elastic Capucine Hood. It is not cumbersome or heavy, and measures from 12 to 16 yards round the outer edge, falling in graceful folds from the shoulders; but by a mechanical contrivance (such being a part of the Patent) the wearer can instantly form semi-sleeves, and thus leave the arms at liberty; at the same time the Cloak can be made as quickly to resume its original shape. The materials chiefly used are the soft neutral coloured shower-proof Woollen Cloths manufactured by this firm. The price will be two guineas and a half for each Cloak; but with the Mécanique and a lined Hood a few shillings more is charged. This department is attended to by Cutters, who prepare Mantles of all kinds, with Velvet, Fur, or Cloth Jackets, either for in or out-door use. These at all times—like this Firm's Riding Habit—are in good taste and fit well. Female attendants may also be seen for Pantalons des Dames à Cheval, partially composed of Chambray. As no measure is required, the Patent Highland Cloak can be sent at once to any part of the Country, and is thus well adapted for a gift. H. J. and D. NICOLL, Warwick House, 142 and 144, Regent-street, London.

THE 35s. INVERNESS WRAPPERS, THE 50s. TWEED SUITS, AND THE 16s. TROUSERS.

ARE all made to Order from the NEW SCOTCH CHEVIOT, all Wool Tweeds, of Winter substances, thoroughly shrunken, by B. BENJAMIN, Merchant and Family Tailor, 74, Regent-street, W. Patterns and Designs, with directions for Measurement, sent free. The TWO GUINEA DRESS or FROCK COAT, the GUINEA DRESS TROUSERS, and the HALF GUINEA WAISTCOATS. N.B.—A perfect fit guaranteed.

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, 29, Ludgate-hill.

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 24s. 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.—F. EDWARDS, SON, and Co., General Stove and Kitchen Range Manufacturers, 42, Poland-street, Oxford-street, W.

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.).

HANWELL COLLEGE, MIDDLESEX, is still retaining its high character.—*United Service Gazette.* A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the Rev. Dr. Emerton, the principal.

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, 4l. 14s. to 13l. 13s.; ditto, with ormolu ornaments and two sets of bars, 5l. 5s. to 33l. 10s.; bronzed fenders, with standards, 7s. to 5l. 12s.; steel fenders, 2l. 15s. to 11l.; ditto, with rich ormolu ornaments, from 2l. 15s. to 18l.; fire-irons, from 1s. 9d. the set to 4l. 4s.

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

(All other kinds at the same rate.)

Pure Colza Oil 4s. 3d. 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 largeness of the sales. 3½-inch ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; dessert knives to match, 10s.; if to balance, 6d. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 20s. to 27s. 6d. per dozen; extra fine, ivory, 33s.; if with silver ferrules, 40s. to 50s.; white bone table knives, 6s. per dozen; dessert knives, 2s. 3d. per pair; black horn table knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; dessert knives, 6s.; carvers, 2s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks, 6s. per dozen; table steels, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his illimitable Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Mantelpieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gas-lamps, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hanging, &c. &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Sixteen large Show Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry's place, London.—ESTABLISHED 1820.

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THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

IT was publicly remarked lately that the independent party in Parliament is not dead, but will show itself in renewed strength next session; and we have some promise that the reform conference to be held in London next week will give us some presage of the action which that party is to take. The manifestations that have been made in the provinces this week must be regarded as preparatives towards that more central action; and, particularly in Birmingham, events have advanced rapidly. Considerable interest was excited by the knowledge that Mr. Bright would appear in renewed health, and would address his constituents on Wednesday last. He did so; the Town Hall being crowded to receive him. His speech, exceedingly simple in its composition, did little more than express his views, and that with no laboured fulness, on the subject of Reform. But his opinion came out with perfect clearness, and he brought his argument to a point of practical advice. He described the manner in which the representation is not only limited to one-sixth of the main population, but is so distributed in the constituencies as to throw a share even of that fractional representation into the particular classes, while the landowners have the House of Lords to themselves; for as they say in the Botanical Gardens, "No dogs are admitted," so in the House of Peers they put up "No traders are admitted." As a medium between the prevalent opinions, Mr. Bright suggests a rate-paying franchise, with the ballot, as a matter of course, and a redistribution of seats. These are the items on which the most numerous meetings heretofore have expressed their opinions. At the end of the speech he advised that the Liberal party should bring forward a bill of their own, competing with the promised Government bill. In answer to a deputation from the Birmingham Reform Union, he stated that such a bill would be actually prepared by the conference which assembles in London next week. In the mean while, the agitation on the subject has been effectually roused in Birmingham.

The public mind is actively employed in finding for itself a solution of the problem which, year after year, and during four successive Ministries, has been shirked by statesmen and professional politicians. Newcastle-upon-Tyne has pronounced itself at a great meeting, where not a solitary M.P. appeared to shed representative lustre on the crowd. It was there quite agreed that there was no question about what the men of Newcastle "want and intend to get." They want universal suffrage, and, by some means or other, payment of members, "so that a sprinkling of fustian-jackets may be seen in the House of Commons." Some

one cried, "The People's Charter!" "And why not?" said Mr. Taylor, the mover of the first resolution; "the Chartist agitation failed because Chartism became a sect, a fanaticism, a party as sectional and as fanatical almost as the very party it would have sought to put down," not because the principles of the Charter were false; for he reminded us that it originated with Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Hume, and other well-received Reformers. The object of the Northern Reform Union is, at all events, to make the representation national.

We may form a good notion of the state of opinion in Manchester on the great subject. Mr. Bazley, the candidate for the seat left vacant by the death of Sir John Potter, is the chosen candidate of the Liberal party, and he will go into Parliament as the advocate of an extended suffrage, the ballot, retrenchment, and a pacific foreign policy. At Reigate, Guildford, and Leominster, the results of the recent elections tell tolerably plainly the wishes of those constituencies. Mr. Monson goes into Parliament as a Liberal, helped by Tory voters, and beating the more pronounced Liberal, Mr. Wilkinson. Guildford accepted Mr. Onslow, the Liberal candidate; and Leominster returned, without opposition, Captain Hanbury, a "Liberal Conservative"—even the Conservative must be Liberal—the Tory something more than a Whig.

Not only on the question of Reform has the public mind been specially active during the week. Various meetings for various purposes have made large demands upon its attention. "Better rub than rust," said Ebenezer Elliot, and giving practical effect to the axiom, the British mind has been subjecting itself to much wholesome friction. The Bishop of Oxford has somewhat roughly stirred the popular mind in Yorkshire. A bishop almost hissed from the platform of a religious meeting is, indeed, an unusually stirring exhibition; but it was very nearly seen at Bradford, the other night, where Samuel of Oxford's late conduct in the Boyne-hill matter provoked a display of placards on the walls of the town, calling upon "the men and women of Bradford to assemble in their thousands in St. George's Hall, to resist, in a voice of thunder, these Tractarian confessionals." At Manchester, at the end of last week, Lord John Russell gently turned the public mind in the direction of Ragged Schools and their national value. Better, he says, to spend the public money in fitting poor children to enter upon a decent and useful course of life, than to spare it and leave these same children to grow up like rank weeds amid the filth and horrible temptations of vicious poverty. Mr. Sidney Herbert has helped the mental activity of Warminster, and of London no less, by his comments on the powers of the newspaper press. These powers, he thinks, would be greatly enhanced if the system of anonymous writing which it at present adopts were done away; if the writer could be answered—and, not

only the newspaper-writer, but the parson in his pulpit could be answered—and questioned as to the statements or opinions he has written or spoken; the public, he holds, would then more easily read and accept what it now takes "with a grain of salt."

The news from India and China is brief, but not uninteresting. A very successful attack has been made in Oude upon a body of three thousand rebels, posted on an island of the Gogra. On the 19th of September they were driven out of their entrenched position by two companies of Europeans, the Kupperthela Contingent and some of Hodson's Horse. A thousand of the enemy are reported to have been slain, the artillery doing terrible execution on them as they attempted to get away from the island in boats. They are said to have lost two of their leaders. The British loss was small. From China, we have a telegraphic despatch announcing that Lord Elgin had returned to Hong-Kong, on the 12th of September, bringing with him a treaty which he had concluded with Japan, and which is almost identical with the American treaty. Five ports are to be opened within a year after the treaty shall have been ratified. Cotton and woollen fabrics are to pay an import duty of 5 per cent.; almost all other articles are to pay 20 per cent.

From abroad the chief point of news is the submission of Portugal to the demands of France in the affair of the "Charles-et-Georges." The *Moniteur* says that full satisfaction has been given,—Portugal "submitting to the just representations of the Government of the Emperor." The official journal gives what it calls a statement of the facts, the main point dwelt upon being the fact that directions had been issued by the Portuguese Governor-General at Mozambique for the instruction of district governors, with regard to their conduct in dealing with French vessels engaged in "recruiting" free negro labourers, and which, while cautioning them to use great circumspection as regards French vessels, prescribed that, in the event of French vessels touching at a Portuguese port, the governors should limit themselves to a notification of an order which prohibits the engagement and embarkation of colonists, and to the exaction from the captain of a written promise to comply with such order. The Portuguese authorities, therefore, according to the French view of the matter, acted in a manner utterly contrary to their duty; and the Portuguese Government—"after a more careful examination"—has seen the thing exactly in the light in which France commanded them to see it. The subject, however, may not yet have been looked at finally, either by France or Portugal.

The very latest intelligence tells of a formidable raid against the press. Count Montalembert the foremost literary man who dares to utter his thoughts in France, being the champion, or as ab-

solutists hope, the victim, on whom the Imperial wrath is to descend. The result will be anxiously watched, for it is evidently a wager of battle by which extreme principles in France are to be tested.

The dreadful feud between the Christian and Mahometan races in Turkey is being pushed on to the issue of a struggle for mutual extermination. With a continued supply of arms and ammunition poured into Candia from Greece, it will not be long before the fight commences in bloody earnest there. In Bosnia it would seem to have commenced already. Late news tells us that in the district of Posavina the Christians have risen 8000 or 10,000 strong; encounters with their Turkish oppressors have taken place, in all of which they were the victors. In one village sixteen Mahometans have been formally put to death, and in almost all the villages the houses of the Beys have been given to the flames.

The general home news of the week is full and variously interesting. In the criminal and police courts there have been some remarkable cases. At Guildhall, a stock-broker—but not a member of the Stock Exchange—named Oliver, has been remanded on the charge of applying to his own purposes 5000*l.* entrusted to him for the purchase of certain public securities. Oliver led the lady, to whom the money belongs, to believe that he had deposited in the London and County Bank the bonds which she had authorised him to purchase for her. He regularly sent her money, representing the quarterly dividends as they became due; but, at length, her friends became suspicious, made inquiries at the bank, and discovered that no such securities had ever been deposited there. The consequences of this discovery were, that after vainly making application for the bonds, the lady gave Oliver into custody, and he stands remanded. It is not many days since a very similar case was brought before the Guildhall-court; and something more than a suspicion is abroad that if the owners of bonds and other securities were suddenly to determine to inquire into the subject of their safe-keeping, very astounding discoveries would result.

THE WEEDON AND WOOLWICH INQUIRY.—The Royal Commissioners on the Army Store and Clothing system were to have met again at Woolwich on Thursday, but circumstances rendered it necessary for them to postpone their visit until Thursday next, and their proceedings, therefore, stand adjourned until then.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—It appears that the wires between Dover and Calais have been fractured, probably through some ship dragging her anchor. Steamboats are now engaged in searching for the damaged portion, which, when found, will of course be at once repaired.

VERY DEAR.—The Cheltenham magistrates have fined a young farmer, named Charles Cooke, 2*l.*, and costs, for kissing a girl, named Mary Ann Ayres, on the Alstone-road.

"ON CIRCUIT" AT THE CAPE.—Sir William Hodges is the judge on circuit. We hear that the first hundred miles of his journey "impressed him with horror" as to the difficulties and dangers of travelling in the colony. —*Graham's Town Journal.*

THE SALT TRADE.—A deputation of the principal salt producers in Cheshire and Worcestershire waited on Lord Stanley on Thursday, introduced by Mr. Bramley Moore, M.P., to represent the injury the trade sustains from the absence of bonding privileges in the other ports of India similar to those enjoyed at Calcutta. His lordship gave assurances that the matter should be carefully looked into, and no doubt is entertained of the grievance being remedied.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A STOCK-DEALER.—The following is from the Committee of the Stock Exchange:—"Sir, I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the public, that William Lemon Oliver, against whom a most serious charge was yesterday made before Mr. Alderman Carter, is not, nor ever has been, a member of the Stock Exchange.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, GEORGE LOVELESS, Secretary."

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The position of the market is thus noticed by Messrs. D. Bell, Son, and Co.:—"The market for American securities during the past week has continued inactive. State stocks are scarce. Transactions have taken place in the United States Five per Cent. Loan, which is in bonds to bearer of 1000 dollars each, at 95, at which price they will yield 4½ per cent. In railroad bonds and shares there is little or nothing doing."

Home Intelligence.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

MR. BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.—We have this week to record a most important meeting, the occasion being Mr. Bright's first visit to his constituents of Birmingham on Wednesday. The townspeople were summoned by the Mayor to meet him in the Town-hall at seven o'clock, and long before that time the large hall was crowded; not an inch of ground being unoccupied. In addition to the Birmingham people a great number of the hon. gentlemen's friends from Manchester and the neighbourhood were present. Mr. Bright, in rising to address the meeting, was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He said, "Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, if I exhibit embarrassment in rising to address you I must ask for your forbearance, for, in truth, as I cast my eye over this great assembly I feel myself almost bewildered, and I am oppressed with a consciousness of my incapacity properly to fulfil the duty which devolves upon me to-night. It is now nearly three years since I was permitted, and, indeed, since I was able, to stand upon any public platform to address any public meeting of my countrymen, and during that period I have passed through a new and a great experience. From apparent health I have been brought down to a condition of weakness exceeding the weakness of a little child, in which I could neither read nor write, nor converse for more than a few minutes without distress and without peril; and from that condition, by degrees so fine as to be imperceptible even to myself, I have been restored to the comparative health in which you now behold me." The hon. member then alluded to the sympathy he had received from all classes of his fellow-countrymen. This naturally led to observations respecting the course which Birmingham had pursued in electing him as their representative; and the speaker, in thanking Birmingham for such a great honour, repudiated the statements of those who had said that his opinions on questions of war and foreign policy had become modified during his exile. He so far justified the view he had taken of the contest with Russia as to ask what compensation England had obtained for the loss of forty thousand lives and one hundred millions of money, and what Europe had got for the three hundred millions which it had expended in that war. Mr. Bright then proceeded to open the question of Parliamentary Reform, which constituted the burden of his speech. He referred to the contest between the country and the Parliament on the corn-law question, to prove the necessity for a Parliament that would yield just measures more easily; and he showed, by a reference to the religious classes in this country, that the House of Commons certainly does not fairly represent the national feeling. This was also obvious by a consideration of the way the taxes upon income and property were levied. Mr. Bright next proceeded to show how utterly unequal the present representation was. He drew a comparison between certain boroughs in Yorkshire and other boroughs in that country. He also contrasted the number of members sent from Buckinghamshire with the two that were sent from Birmingham, with an equal population. He showed there were twenty-two boroughs in three counties sending members which had only one-half the population of Birmingham. These facts were to be taken into consideration with another, namely, that out of every six individuals we meet only one who had the right of voting for a member of Parliament. Well, what did they want? He took it to be they wanted a real and honest representation for that fraudulent thing which was called representation. The real difficulty of Lord John Russell's position, Mr. Bright contended, was that his lordship did not very well know how free representation was to exist in consonance with the mind of the House of Lords. The Peers had never initiated any great popular measure, and never yielded of their own free will to the demands of the nation. But this resistance on the part of the Peers must be overcome; and looking at the question as it affected the House of Commons, he was of opinion that if a statesman sat down to draw out a new Reform Bill, the extension of the suffrage might at least be based upon those franchises which already existed for parish, union, and corporation purposes. For himself, however, he would prefer the widest possible extension of the suffrage. As to the counties there seemed to be a kind of understanding that extension of the suffrage was not to proceed so far as in the boroughs; but the 40*s.* freehold qualification might be made the basis of considerable change. Whatever changes were regarded as desirable, the ballot, he continued to say, must be considered as a necessary accompaniment, and one which the state of things rendered inevitable. Mr. Bright concluded in the following words:—"Now, I have a suggestion to make, which I hope somebody will act upon. The Reformers now are more numerous than ever they were before. Why should they not by some arrangement have their own Reform Bill—have it introduced into Parliament and supported with all the strength of this great

national party; and if it be a bill sensibly better than the bill that is being prepared for us in Downing-street, why should we not, with all the unanimity of which we are capable, do everything in our power to pass that measure into law? I say that we are great in numbers; that united we are great in strength; that we are invincible in the solidity of our arguments; that we are altogether unassailable in the justice of our cause. Shall we then, I ask you, even for a moment be hopeless of our great cause? I feel almost ashamed even to argue it to such a meeting as this. I call to mind where I am, and who are those whom I see before me. Am I not in the town of Birmingham—England's central capital; and do not those eyes look upon the sons of those who, not thirty years ago, shook the fabric of privilege to its base? Not a few of the strong men of that time are now white with age. They approach the confines of their mortal day. Its evening is cheered with the remembrance of that great contest, and they rejoice in the freedom they have won. Shall their sons be less noble than they? Shall the fire which they kindled be extinguished with you? Why, I see the answer in every face. You are resolved that the legacy which they bequeathed to you you will hand down in an accumulated wealth of freedom to your children. (*Great cheering.*) As for me, my voice is feeble. I feel now sensibly and painfully that I am not what I was. I speak with a diminished fire; I act with a lessened force; but as I am, my countrymen and my constituents, I will, if you will let me, be found in your ranks in the impending struggle." The hon. gentleman's address was received, throughout, with immense enthusiasm.

VISCOUNT GALWAY, M.P.—At the annual meeting of the Workmen's Labourers' Friend Society, Lord Galway said: Since I last addressed you great changes have taken place. Of course I have strong opinions in favour of the present Government, but in one case, the admission of Jews into Parliament, I felt conscientious scruples on the matter, and therefore I did not vote with the Government. But I can say for the present Government that it may fairly challenge comparison with any that has gone before it. One reason is that they have excellent officials, not merely men of high and noble birth, but several of them clever, straightforward, and intelligent men. I shall say nothing of Lord Palmerston's Government, except that I hope the present Government may receive the same fair consideration as they did. I think Sir George Lewis need not be afraid that they will bring forward measures merely for one side. It has been complained that they have been too much dictated to by the House of Commons; but I have yet to learn that a Government ought not to be ruled by members of the House.

MR. BOLTON KING, M.P.—At Wellesbourne, on Wednesday last, the hon. member for South Warwickshire, in the course of a speech of some length, said:—Another question in which they were much interested was as to giving a right to vote in counties to 10*l.* householders. After giving the subject his best consideration, he had voted against the proposition. He did so for this reason—not because the 10*l.* householders should not have a voice, but because he thought it would materially lessen the influence of the landed interest in the House of Commons. In his opinion the landed interest was not sufficiently represented in the House of Commons. And whatever change was made, he hoped that would not be forgotten. There was one question which would be a prominent one next session—a bill to be brought in by Lord Derby's Government, commonly called a Reform Bill. As far as that measure tended to increase the number of electors amongst the honest, industrious middle-classes, it would have his support; as far as it disfranchised small and corrupt towns and gave members to populous counties and towns, it would have his support. They must always remember that the population, the wealth, the instruction, and education of this country was increasing and would increase. The power of the House of Commons was greatly increased, and, in his opinion, would go on increasing; therefore he thought it was of the greatest consequence that the members of the honest, industrious middle-class, who had a voice in electing members of that powerful House of Commons, should be increased also.

MR. PALK, M.P.—At the meeting of the Woodbury Agricultural Association on Thursday, the hon. member said that the time had arrived when the question of Reform must be entertained by the House of Commons. He believed that the agricultural interest was more involved in that measure than perhaps in any other that could be brought before the Legislature. He thought the time had come when the elective franchise of this country must be reconsidered in a different spirit and in a different mind from what it was when the former bill was carried, that all classes of the community should be considered, and that the franchise should be given to those who would faithfully, honestly, and conscientiously use it for the benefit of the country. He cared not from what side of the House the measure emanated, for he would give his vote to that measure which he believed would give the fairest and largest amount of representation to the people of the country.

ALDERMAN SALOMONS.—This gentleman addressed a meeting of the electors of Greenwich on Thursday. He made a declaration of opinion on extension of the

suffrage. He stated that a very large increase of political power on the part of the people was rendered necessary, and he intimated that if manhood suffrage itself were proposed he should not withhold from it his support.

MEETING AT NEWCASTLE.—On Tuesday night one of the largest political meetings that has been held in that town since the era of the Reform Bill took place in the Lecture-room, Nelson-street. Long before the hour of meeting the room was crowded to suffocation, and numbers were obliged to leave, being unable to gain admission. Mr. W. Cook, who presided, spoke at great length on the advantages of manhood suffrage and the ballot. The meeting was crowded to overflowing. The speakers used language which evidently points to the Charter as the ultimatum in the demands of the people. There also appears to be a kind of demand that the naval estimates should be increased. The Newcastle democracy seem anxious to see representatives in Parliament who will support "the services," and will take care that our sea-boards and our wooden walls shall bristle with cannon, and thereby challenge and defy all the tyrants of Europe.

THE LIBERAL INTEREST IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE.—The annual meeting of the association formed "for the purpose of establishing the Liberal interest in North Warwickshire," was held on Tuesday, at the Town-hall, Birmingham; the Hon. E. C. Leigh in the chair. Amongst the county gentlemen present were Sir T. G. Skipwith, Mr. C. H. Bracebridge, Mr. Wykeham Martin, M.P., B. D. Webster, Esq., &c. A long report was read, setting forth the result of the operations of the association during the past year. The concluding paragraph said, "If the Liberals of North Warwickshire will exert themselves in furtherance of the cause, taking an active interest in the working of the society, your committee look forward to the time when the objects of the association will be fully accomplished." The meeting was addressed by most of the gentlemen named above, and the desirability of having a candidate ready was strongly urged.

OXFORD UNION DEBATING SOCIETY.—On Monday an unusually large number of members assembled to discuss the question of vote by ballot, which was put in the following form by Mr. A. V. Dicey, of Balliol College:—"That it is both just and expedient that vote by ballot should be employed in the election of members of Parliament." A spirited discussion ensued, in which, among other gentlemen, the Hon. E. L. Stanley, of Balliol College, son of Baron Stanley of Alderley (who opposed the motion), took part. A proposal to adjourn the house was negatived without a division. At a late hour the motion was put to the meeting and lost, the following being the numbers:—Against, thirty-five; for, twelve; majority against, twenty-three. Unfortunately the real spirit of the meeting could not be ascertained, as the vast majority of the members had left before the division took place. The meeting was attended by about four hundred.

COLCHESTER.—The True Blue Conservative Club met on Wednesday. Mr. Taverner Miller, M.P. for the borough, and Mr. Papillon, the Conservative candidate for the second seat, delivered speeches in support of Conservative principles, and expressed themselves strongly in favour of the present Government, whose conduct they considered to be of a nature to give satisfaction to the country.

REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER.—We (*Herald*) understand that a requisition from the Conservatives of Manchester has been forwarded to Lord Stanley, numerous signed, asking him to become a candidate. Most of the independent Liberals who voted for Potter and Turner at the last election will, we believe, vote for Lord Stanley in the event of his coming forward.

WESTMINSTER.—A Reform meeting was held in Westminster on Tuesday. The chairman, Mr. Henry Brookes, urged very strongly the importance of a just re-distribution of seats. Resolutions in favour of a manhood suffrage and of a more equitable apportionment of representation to population were unanimously adopted. It was impossible for resolutions of a less liberal character to have been proposed with any chance of success.

CARLISLE.—A meeting has been called to establish a Reform Society for that borough, and the programme of the Parliamentary Committee was accepted. No doubt other borough towns will speedily follow the example of Carlisle.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.

A MEETING of persons interested in the repeal of the paper duty was held at Edinburgh, on Wednesday. It was attended by Mr. John Cassell, Mr. Francis, and Mr. Vizetelly. Mr. Adam Black, M.P., was called to the chair, and resolutions to the effect that the paper duty is a tax on labour, is a vexatious interference with the manufacturer, and obstructs the progress of education; that it was desirable that the members of the Scottish newspaper and periodical press should join in an effort for obtaining the repeal of the duty in the ensuing session; that a subscription be entered into and a committee formed for the purpose of carrying out the previous resolution, were unanimously adopted.

The Right Hon. Lord Naas received at Dublin Castle,

on Wednesday, a deputation from the Irish Association for the Repeal of the Duty on Paper. Lord Naas said the tax was merely a question of finance, and the only difficulty was the procuring of a substitute. He would feel deep regret if the repeal of this tax did not form part of the plan of Mr. Disraeli, who he knew to be opposed to the tax, and ready to repeal it as soon as it could be done, for they all felt it was an impediment to industry and to progress. Promises of active support were obtained from several Irish members, who consented to have their names entered upon the list of Vice-Presidents of the Association.

On Wednesday evening a deputation, favourable to the abolition of the duty on paper, attended a meeting of the London Compositors for the purpose of making a statement, showing the injurious nature of the tax. The meeting resolved:—"That the paper duty is a tax operating most prejudicially against the outlay of capital and the employment of labour in the printing business."

THE EDUCATION MOVEMENT.

LORD WROTTESLEY, P.R.S.—On the occasion of opening a new public library at Wolverhampton, the President of the Royal Society said that he, for one, felt that it was the duty of society to place within the reach of all classes—at least as far as possible—the means for their own instruction. It could not be supposed that there were no such cases in the present day of men in the position of Gifford, and Ilolerost, and Franklin, and many others, self-educated under difficulties; and, although it could not be expected that society should find them out and help them, it is the duty of society to afford them the opportunity of obtaining books, and the only mode by which that help can be effectually given is by a free public library. It must be open to all classes, and the fullest facilities given for obtaining access to it. This would have been necessary at any time, but never more so than in our own day, when competitive examinations have been established, by means of which the youth of the country in all classes have an opportunity of making their talents known and available. I earnestly hope that the youth of Wolverhampton may have a fair chance with the youth of other towns of earning for itself a position, and of rising to eminence.

VISCOUNT GALWAY.—At the Workshop meeting, the noble Lord, adverting to the remarks of Mr. Hesketh at the late meeting for the Promotion of Social Science at Liverpool, said:—He quite agreed with that gentleman that, unless the agricultural labouring classes could live comfortably in well-arranged cottages, education would be of little use. It was found difficult to retain the children of agricultural labourers long at school, for as soon as they could earn money their parents sent them out to work, and it was also found difficult to complete their education in after life, as a great objection was entertained to adult schools by those for whom they were designed—they seemed ashamed of going to them. It was, consequently, desirable to find some other means of instruction, such as reading-rooms or mechanics' institutions, where it was found these persons would go.

THE NEW MEDICAL REFORM ACT.

On Tuesday evening a meeting of the profession was held at the British Coffee-house, Cockspur-street, for the purpose of forming an association, to be called the "London Medical Registration Association." The proceedings have been suggested by the coming into operation of the new Medical Act. Thomas Wakley, Esq., the coroner for West Middlesex, took the chair, and addressed the meeting. He referred to his own struggle for medical reform in the House of Commons, stating that the moment he began to converse with members upon the subject of quackery, a number of them were always ready to state the benefit which some members of their families had derived from quack medicines. Had he prosecuted the subject under such circumstances, as he could have wished, he would have had some two hundred of the Legislature advertising those quack impostors through the country. He urged all present to aid the registrar appointed by the new Act to carry out its provisions in a proper manner. Mr. Allen moved a resolution, expressing the desirability of forming a registration association, and mentioned the filthy advertisements which quackery was thrusting before the eyes and into the hands of every one as an abuse that required to be checked. The resolution was adopted. The Association was then formed, a committee was enrolled, and several subscriptions announced. There were upwards of a hundred gentlemen present.

Another meeting was held on the following evening at the Freemasons' Tavern. John Brady, Esq., M.P., presided, and said: Lest there should be any misunderstanding as to the subject of the debate, he would mention that it was for the purpose of carrying out the object of the New Medical Act. It would be ungracious to interfere with its provisions, and it would be unjust to the Government; for he would, as a medical man, say that the Government of the country had done more to raise the profession by the Act than had been done in

the last hundred years. The great object of their meeting was registration; and he trusted that all difficulties existing hitherto between corporate bodies and the profession would be terminated, and that the latter would be in a position to shed blessings all around. He urged that the profession should be united in asking for reform. Mr. George Ross moved:—"That this meeting accepts with satisfaction the New Medical Act as the basis of a just and comprehensive reform of the laws governing the profession; it approves of the establishment of a Supreme General Council, and the publication of a register by means of which the legally qualified practitioner will be distinguished from the pretender; but it at the same time expresses its deep regret that, although the general practitioners constitute nine-tenths of the profession, there is no clause in the Act expressly providing for their representation in the General Council."

The motion was carried unanimously.

GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

JOHN HINTON, known also by several other names, has been indicted for picking pockets at Lorrimer Chapel, Walworth, and found guilty in two cases; and eight previous convictions being also proved against him, he was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

William Brown, a coachman, is charged with the manslaughter of Robert Langham, a stableman, who lived in Dural's-mews. The wife of the deceased was the only witness examined, and her statement was to the effect that on the 19th inst. her husband and Brown had a quarrel over their work in the mews, when Brown struck deceased on the forehead with an iron pin, from the effects of which he died. The case was remanded for more evidence.

William and John Sullivan, both said to be returned convicts, in custody on the charge of attempting to murder Nicholas Barnes in Leather-lane on Sunday last, were brought before the magistrate at Clerkenwell, who committed the prisoner John for trial, and discharged the other. The discharged prisoner was immediately re-apprehended as a deserter from the 19th Foot.

At the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday **William Thomas**, described as a gardener, was indicted for obtaining money under false pretences. He was well known as a card-sharper, and induced persons in two cases to gamble with him, by which one of them was swindled out of a watch, and the other out of money. In the first case the prisoner was found not guilty, but in the second he was convicted; he was sentenced to hard labour for twelve months. The prisoner was a man of respectable appearance, and by his plausible manners and conversation was enabled to carry on his fraudulent schemes with great success.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, in the case of **Lazarus Samson**, a merchant, in Houndsditch, who applied for his certificate, the commissioner granted a second-class certificate, suspended, in consideration of the exceedingly bad book-keeping, for eighteen months from the date of the bankrupt's passing his last examination, which he did in March last; no evidence of fraud appearing, protection was granted. Mr. John Argent, a licensed victualler, who kept the Rainbow Tavern, Fleet-street, passed his last examination without opposition. At a dividend meeting held under the separate estates of Messrs. Gotch and Gotch, the Kettering bankers, it was stated that the assets in the hands of the official assignee were sufficient to pay 20s. in the pound.

At the Guildhall, on Wednesday, a serious charge was preferred against a City broker, named **Oliver**, by a young lady who had entrusted 5000*l.* to him to invest in certain securities. This he professed to do, and he then induced her to consent to his depositing the securities in his own bank (the London and County), and paying her the amount of the dividends quarterly. The suspicions of some of her friends having become excited, she resolved upon obtaining possession of her securities, but she learnt at the bank that they had never been deposited there, and her applications to the prisoner himself were equally fruitless. He was accordingly given into custody, and the evidence produced against him was of a very serious character. He was remanded.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, a first-class certificate has been granted to **James Simmonds**, of Sevenoaks and Westerham, Kent, and lately of Brasted, coachmaker.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, the trial of the two Frenchmen, **Aimé Hugon** and **Beverly Hugon**, who were charged with counterfeiting Turkish coin, is ordered to stand over.—**Henry Lamb** was placed at the bar to take his trial on the coroner's inquisition for the manslaughter of **William Pine** at the Willesden junction of the London and North-Western Railway. The Chief Baron said that as the grand jury had ignored the bill it was unnecessary to proceed on the coroner's inquisition, particularly as it was not suggested that the prisoner had any intention to do mischief. A verdict of Not Guilty was then taken, and the prisoner was discharged.

At the Surrey Sessions, **William Gooding** was indicted for breaking into the dwelling-house of **William Smart**, and stealing a silver watch. The evidence clearly proved the case, and the prisoner was found guilty. Five previous convictions were then proved

against him, and he was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

In the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court, the case of Mr. Samuel Griffiths, the bill discounter, who failed during the crisis in connexion with the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Bank, which at the time attracted much attention, has just been decided. The commissioner awarded Mr. Griffiths a first-class certificate, and the general feeling seemed to be that the Wolverhampton Bank had shabbily attempted to make him a scape-goat.

Thursday, Mr. Roper underwent another examination at the Greenwich police-court. Two firemen, who had carefully examined the ruins of Mr. Roper's house, with a view to ascertain the cause of the fire, gave important evidence. They stated that they had no doubt the fire originated in the cellar, and that they had found the remains of several heaps of straw which had apparently been placed upon the cellar stairs. The prisoner was again remanded.

Urban Andrew Godtz, formerly a commission-agent, of Fenchurch-street, was again examined at the Mansion House, on a charge of unlawfully pledging a warrant for sixteen bags of seed, the property of his principal, a merchant of Echt. After hearing the evidence of several witnesses, his Lordship determined on sending the prisoner for trial, allowing bail to the amount of 400*l*.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, a ruffian, named Ames, was charged with the abduction of a young girl, named Nicholl. The evidence revealed the most depraved and atrocious conduct on the part of the prisoner, and great weakness of character on the part of the girl. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to two years' hard labour.—John Sullivan, an artilleryman, was indicted for wounding Nicholas Barnes, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. It appeared that on the night of the 18th October a crowd had assembled round a drunken woman in Leather-lane, when the prosecutor interfered to protect the woman from ill-usage. He was knocked down, and the prisoner stabbed him with such force in the face that the knife broke, and a piece of the blade was left in the man's cheek. The evidence of eye-witnesses established the prisoner's guilt, and, being found guilty by the jury, the court sentenced him to four years' penal servitude.—James List and William Saville were tried before the Common Serjeant for stealing a copper coffin from the church of St. John, Stratford, and found guilty. List was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and Saville to eighteen months'.

At a meeting of the directors of the poor of St. Pancras, a report was received from a committee appointed to investigate the accounts of Mr. Thomas Birchmore, the overseer, when it was stated that they were in arrears to a considerable amount, 179*l*. of which Mr. Birchmore himself admitted having appropriated to his own use. The office was declared vacant, and an order issued for the apprehension of the defaulter.

A certain "G. G." a scoundrel, still at large, with many aliases, has been luring a number of imprudent ladies into marriage, and immediately afterwards abandoning them. Some of the ladies seem to have been extremely incautious; but Mr. "G. G." who represented himself to be a master in the mercantile navy, has light hair, wears a profusion of whiskers and mustaches, and has extremely small neat hands—evidently a man formed to win a weak woman's consent. One of his victims, who was married to him in May last, and who takes the name he then gave her, Mrs. Geer, a lady of "considerable personal attractions," in the penny-aliner's phrase, attended before Sir Robert Carden on Wednesday, and said that "Geer" left her five days after marriage, and has not since returned; while, from the evidence of another lady, it appeared that the gay deceiver had subsequently paid his addresses to her, and the marriage day was fixed, when she ascertained that he was already married. Mrs. Geer is a handsome woman of twenty-two, and Lord Mayor Carden expressed himself puzzled to understand why the fellow got so soon tired of her as to go away five days after marriage, adding—"I wish I had him here. If I could do with him what I should like, he never should have another wife. I should not mind hanging such a fellow. I think if ever a man deserved hanging, it is for deceiving a woman. He will have no mercy at my hands if he comes into them." It is to be hoped that the scoundrel will meet with his deserts, and it is gratifying to learn that there is some latent chivalry in the Lord Mayor's bosom, which can be called forth by a pretty complainant, but which fails to show itself in the case of an apple-woman defendant.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

DREADFUL MURDER IN CLARE.—A letter dated Kilkee, Friday evening, says:—"A shocking murder has been perpetrated in this locality. Charles Clancy, son of Constantine Clancy, of Tulkehar, about four miles from Kilkee, was shot dead last night within a few yards of his own house. His brother and cousin were in the house, and on hearing the firearms run out, and saw deceased staggering towards them, crying out, 'I am murdered! I am undone!' He died on being brought into the house. Various causes are assigned for the deed. Some say it was about land, and others say that it was

in reference to a brother's marriage portion. Strong suspicion rests upon some members of his family. The deceased bore a good character."

EXTENSIVE SWINDLING.—We noticed a few weeks ago the absconding of Julius Ellis, a Frenchman, who carried on business at Edinburgh as a silk mercer, leaving liabilities to upwards of 10,000*l*. Ellis, who enjoyed the entire confidence of those with whom he did business, obtained goods during the last few months to the extent of nearly 6000*l*, and with the aid of a young man who lived with him (also a Frenchman) got them conveyed in bales and boxes to the steamers at Leith, where another of the gang was in readiness to take charge and accompany them across to Rotterdam, where they were disposed of. This system was carried on every week for several months of this summer, as well as in the end of last year, and during that time upwards of two hundred bales of the finest silks, velvets, linens, cloths, and other valuable goods were thus disposed of. An agency with an office, &c., was kept in Rotterdam for converting the goods into cash, and about the time Ellis left Edinburgh the parties there sold off and also decamped.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Monday night, at Charles-street, Birmingham, a shoemaker, named William Jackley, was stabbed in the left side, near the heart, by Thomas Holder, also a shoemaker. It appears that Holder had gone home drunk, quarrelled with his wife, and attempted to strike her. A crowd collected, and marked their sense of Holder's conduct by shouting and pitching stones at the door. He became frightfully excited, and seizing a large shoemaker's knife, the blade of which was sharp up to the hilt, with a point almost as fine as a lancet, he rushed into the street. He was, however, pushed back into the house, and was next seen with two of his children at a window. The bystanders, thinking that he intended to do mischief to the children, crowded round, Jackley, who was a neighbour, amongst the number. Holder made a blow at him through the window, and Jackley fell. A policeman came up at the moment the stab was given, and rushing in, seized Holder. The wounded man was picked up insensible, and conveyed to the Queen's Hospital, at which institution he now lies, hovering between life and death. Holder was brought up on the charge of attempted murder, but was remanded to wait the result of the injuries to the wounded man.

IRELAND.

REFORM IN TRINITY COLLEGE.—A respectable journal (the *Cork Constitution*) makes some revelations respecting the reforms about to be introduced into the management of the Dublin University. New professorships will soon be founded, and provision made for them out of fellowships which, it appears, "now minister to the ease of indolence rather than to the advancement of learning." The Oriental languages, too, are likely to be better attended to, and their professorships less parsimoniously endowed.

EXPLOSION.—A letter from Tralee, dated Saturday evening, gives an account of the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Weasel, employed for some time as a tender between the Canal Basin and the Saphier Roads. In the act of towing a schooner from the Saphier up the Channel, the boiler of the steamer exploded, and the fireman, Hannagan, was blown away, or, it may be, still locked up in the engine-room, as the vessel sank about three feet, and shortly after went down entirely. The captain's son was blown into the water with some others of the crew, but picked up by the schooner's people, several of whom were severely injured by splinters.

THE DEVONSHIRE ESTATES.—The *Waterford Mail* says:—"The Duke of Devonshire is (we learn) anxious to lessen the mortgages which hang over the property by the disposal of part of his Irish estates, and wishes to sell the property in and about Bandon, and also that in Youghal and Dungarvan; but he wishes to retain the Lismore estates, the castle, and the property which extends towards Tallow and along into the county Cork. The trustees of the late Quentin Dick would purchase the entire property if it were for sale, and they have actually offered 1,000,000*l*. sterling for the entire property, which would be rather over twenty years' purchase on the rental."

MARRIAGE OF LORD EGLINTOWN.—The Lord-Lieutenant is about to be married to the Lady Adela Capel. The Earl of Essex, the bride's father, is the possessor of large estates in Roscommon, where his Lordship has been recently a visitor. The Viceregal nuptials are to take place on Tuesday, and the ceremony is to be strictly private.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN DONEGAL.—The wretched Gweedore dispute is likely to bear bitter fruit. One of the landlords, whose name in connexion with the district has been frequently before the public, has ere this probably perished by the bullet of the assassin. On Monday evening a hasty report reached town that the Rev. Alexander Nixon had been fired at and badly wounded on Sunday last while leaving church, in company with his wife and daughter. Other accounts state that the shot had proved fatal, but a despatch dated Tuesday night says that the unhappy gentleman was still living, but that no hopes were entertained of his recovery. The ball passed through the neck by the mouth.

GALWAY PACKET STATION.—The Admiralty have issued orders for moorings to be laid down at Galway for the convenience of the Northern Atlantic Steam-packet Company's vessels in the harbour of Galway. A Dublin paper says that Government has decided upon constructing a harbour at Galway capable of accommodating the Transatlantic traffic which is being developed by the new line of steamers. The company propose to make the service weekly; and the principal advantages set forth by the promoters are, that it will save 480 miles in distance and from 35 to 48 hours in time to passengers, and, owing to its telegraphic facilities, will enable messages to pass between London and Washington in about six days; that the dangers of the Channel are avoided; and there will be a saving of insurance as well as of wear and tear from the reduced sea distance; and that the Government on both sides of the Atlantic will grant mail contracts.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

IMPROVED CLOTHING FOR INDIA.—It has been decided to make an alteration in the dress of the troops serving in India. For the present dress is to be substituted a suit of a light drab colour, made of a strong material chiefly composed of cotton, consisting of a tunic and loose trousers. Instead of the Government providing the men with this dress, as at present, commanding officers of regiments and depôts will be permitted to employ any contractor they please to furnish the new clothing, the authorities at the Horse Guards paying the colonel or other commanding officer a certain price for each suit supplied. The regiments now in India and the troops about to embark will be supplied with the new clothing.

LAUNCH OF H.M. SHIP EDGAR.—The screw line-of-battle-ship Edgar, 91 guns, was launched on Saturday, shortly before two o'clock, from Woolwich Dockyard. The concourse of spectators was very large, and the weather being most propitious, the scene on the river and in the yard was exceedingly animated. Mrs. Shepherd, the wife of the captain superintendent, named the ship, which left the slip in the most easy and graceful manner, amid deafening cheers, the band playing "Rule Britannia."

IRON-CASED FLOATING BATTERIES.—The theory of iron-sided ships resisting the fire of ordinary men-of-war, or shore batteries, has most signally failed in practice, as developed at Portsmouth on Monday, by the gunnery of the Excellent. The Erebus, a new 16-gun iron-built steam battery, of 200-horse power, was moored at 400 yards' range from the gunboat Snapper, iron plates four inches thick having previously been affixed over the ports on the side next the gunboat. The fire was directed from the Snapper, and consisted of four 68-pounder "turned" solid shot, and four 32-pounders. The result was instantaneously shown; the 32's merely indented the iron battery, but the 68's passed right through it, and the first of them split two of the beams.

A DUTCH SQUADRON of five screw men-of-war, commanded by Rear-Admiral t'Hooft, arrived in St. Helen's roads on Tuesday, at 8.30 p.m., and steamed up to Spithead on Wednesday morning, where it anchored at 9 o'clock. The Dutch Admiral saluted the Governor and the Port Admiral, and the compliments were duly acknowledged by H.M.S. Victory and the garrison battery. The Dutch squadron is from the Texel, and will remain at Spithead a few days to coal, &c., after which it will leave for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

SANDHURST AND ALDERSHOT.—The ground between the camp at Aldershot and Sandhurst College, and the vicinity of the college itself, became on Wednesday the scene of a brilliant field-day and sham fight; the defence of the college and grounds by the gentlemen cadets against an attacking force including troops from all the regiments in the camp being the distinguishing feature of the day's proceedings. The various manoeuvres were executed with the greatest precision, and left nothing to find fault with by the most exacting of military critics. The gentlemen cadets were led by Major G. Man and Captain Paterson, the whole body being commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, the Superintendent of Studies. The plan of defence was arranged by the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Scott. The small body of cavalry attached to the college was commanded by Captain Warde. The attacking force was commanded by General Knollys. The most conspicuous corps were the 4th Dragoon Guards, the 47th, 15th, and 5th Foot, and the West York Militia (Rifles). The whole force, in review order, with their bands playing, marched past General Knollys, who stood with his staff at the central portico. The General expressed great satisfaction at the manner in which the operations had been conducted.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

AN important meeting of shipowners and other gentlemen connected with the shipping interest of the port of Montrose was convened last week to meet Mr. Baxter, member for the borough, for the purpose of consulting how to obtain redress of the grievances under which they at present suffer. William Mitchell, Esq., shipbroker, occupied the chair, and addressed the hon. member at great length. He said: It is notorious that

the British shipowner is losing ground in the competition to which he is exposed. The commerce of the world is fast passing from British to foreign shipping, and unless something is done to prevent it, the maritime supremacy of England will sink into insignificance, and our flag only occupy a secondary place amongst commercial nations. The imports and exports of our country are steadily increasing, so that it is not the want of trade, but the want of ability to compete with our rivals, that is the cause of our sad condition. In many cases our own ships are lying idle, and foreigners driving a profitable trade in our own harbour. Now, the question is, why is this, and what can be done to remedy it? I attribute it entirely to the repeal of the navigation laws, and the oppressive burdens and restrictions that our shipping is subjected to. The repeal of our navigation laws laid open our commerce to all nations, and stripped the British shipowner of any privilege he possessed. When they were repealed, we were promised that we should have reciprocal advantages by all other countries, otherwise, the non-reciprocating states should be excluded from the benefit of our repealed navigation laws. Has France conceded her trade to us—has she reciprocated? Not one iota, except on paper. Has Spain reciprocated? Surely not. Has America reciprocated? Yes, in name, but not one shade in reality; from New York to California she protects her trade to her own shipping, and she has no other trade to give. Then, what nations have reciprocated? Literally none. The oppressive restrictions, taxes, and burdens we suffer from our own Government are truly shameful. We believe that the reciprocity principle promised by the Government would help us a little, and as it can be attained by a simple order in council, we hope the present Government may grant us this; and, this once attained, we may then look for relief from our other burdens.

Mr. Baxter said that it was evident that the shipowners were not enjoying free trade. He viewed unfavourably the suggestion to apply merely for an order in council, and allow the matter to rest there. He thought the owners should rather give up this narrow view of the question; and, as the grievances complained of were not confined to them alone, they should endeavour, by a combined movement, to have the matter brought before the House of Commons for consideration, where he thought it must eventually come. He thought, however, that the present condition of the shipping interest of this country, bad as it is, would contrast favourably with the deplorable state of depression in which the shipping interest of the United States has for some time been placed. He was informed on good authority that in the United States shipping generally was in the most deplorable state ever seen. The reason assigned for this great depression was, that British vessels had taken from them the trade of the North Atlantic.

It was then resolved that the shipowners of Montrose should put themselves into communication with those of other ports, with a view of carrying out Mr. Baxter's suggestions.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

YARMOUTH has been the scene of a deplorable catastrophe—the wreck of two vessels and the loss of seven lives. The vessels belonged to the same owner, named Nell, of Grimsby. The one called the Queen parted from her anchor in the roads on Monday night. Before another anchor could be let go, she struck the ground about fifty yards from land. The next morning the master was washed from the deck, with his child three years of age in his arms, and drowned. The other persons on board consisted of the master's wife, who, with two of her children, aged five years and fourteen months respectively, was lashed in the lee shrouds with the mate and a boy. These were rescued from their perilous position, but not until one of the children had died from exposure. The other vessel was the Kingston; she grounded off Hosoy on Tuesday morning. She first struck on an outer bank, but over this she soon beat, when she took the beach. Not a boat was launched, nor, we understand, was any effort made to save her crew, consisting of the master and two men, who were washed away and drowned. The master's wife was lashed in the rigging, but was brought ashore dead. The coroner's jury, at the conclusion of the inquest, returned the following verdict:—"We find that John Watkinson came to his death from exposure and cold while lashed to the rigging of the ship." The jury also expressed their regret that the beachmen had shown such a want of sympathy in not attempting to rescue those on board some considerable time before they did so.

A fatal collision at sea has been also reported. The Wingrave brig, with a crew of thirteen hands, was proceeding from the Tyne to London with coals, and from all that has been gathered she has been run down by a screw steamer, there is reason to think the Kangaroo, from London to Inverness; all hands have, it is feared, perished. The boats belonging to the Wingrave and some wreck have been picked up off Southwold. The Kangaroo has put into Lowestoft, with her bows fearfully stove in, and it has been ascertained from the crew that on the night preceding the steamer came in collision with a laden coal brig and sank her; that the steamer

put out her boats, and the men pulled to where they heard cries in the water; but that the night being so thick they could not find any of the unfortunate crew, and their impression is that all hands were drowned.

There is too much reason to fear that other vessels have been lost, and that their crews have perished. Large quantities of wreck have been seen at other points of the northern coast, supposed to be the remains of vessels which have been cast away in the heavy gales at the beginning of this week.

An appalling accident happened at St. Vincent's Rocks, Clifton, near Bristol, on Saturday. A young lady, a daughter of a clergyman, and a granddaughter of the famous Leigh Richmond, approached too near the edge, and was precipitated down the rocks a distance of some hundreds of feet. She was of course dashed to pieces. It is very desirable that strangers should be protected at such places by an iron railing or fence. This is the fifth or sixth fatal accident at the same spot.

Mr. Robert Ridsdale, well known in the sporting world as owner of St. Giles, who won the Derby in 1832, and of Margrave, the winner of the St. Leger in the same year, died suddenly at his lodging at Newmarket on Saturday last. He retired to bed at his usual hour, eleven o'clock, and on the servant going to his room in the morning she discovered him dead upon the floor.

A dreadful slaughter of cattle has occurred on the Eastern Counties line, at Shenfield. It appears that about thirteen or fourteen bullocks strayed from a field on to the line, and shortly after two goods trains passed each other, running over and killing six of the animals. The accident is attributed to the density of the fog and the darkness of the cutting, which prevented the drivers of the engines from seeing the obstruction. The down goods train, laden with flour and wheat, was thrown off the rails and was much shattered, and the up-mail train was detained two hours.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

ORDERS are said to have been sent to Brest to embark five companies of Marines for China; they are to proceed to Canton, where it is supposed the French intend establishing themselves on the territory formerly belonging to France.

The journey of Prince Napoleon to Algeria is adjourned till March next, and the Emperor's visit to Compiègne is said to be countermanded.

M. Nahon, the French Vice-Consul at Tetuan, who was said to have been murdered at Tetuan, is shortly expected in France on leave of absence.

Heavy rains having swelled the numerous rivers that fall into the Rhône, in France, the river has overflowed its banks, and much property had been destroyed in consequence; one man had been drowned. The potteries at Roquevaire had been destroyed, and many houses had fallen in.

The new legislation on the usurpation of titles in France has necessitated the re-establishment of an old French monarchical institution, called a council, destined to examine and testify the validity of titles. It may become a serious weapon in the hands of the present Government.

The *Pays* of Tuesday considers the failure of Mr. James at the Reigate election, and the insults he then received, as attributable to his defence of Simon Bernard.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday contains an article on the affair of the Charles-et-Georges. Having entered at length into the historical bearings of the question, the writer concludes:—"Having made a more attentive inquiry and more exact appreciation, Portugal has complied with the just remonstrances of France. Such a resolution is conformable with equity, and will cause to disappear every trace of misunderstanding, and will have, without any doubt, the effect of restoring to the relations of both countries the character of cordiality which they had before."

SPAIN.

The Spanish expedition against the Riff pirates is, after all that has been said of its adjournment to next spring, to sail now, and without the co-operation of the French. General Prim will command it. At the same time reinforcements continue to go to Cuba, and the Spanish troops in the Philippines will go with the French to the coast of Anam, where the joint expedition of the two Catholic Powers must have arrived by this time.

By letters of the 21st October we are informed that the diligence between Leon and Madrid was stopped near the latter city, and the passengers were compelled to give up their money and jewels to the value of 120,000 reals.

Letters from Seville state that the Infanta Christina, whose recovery was almost despaired of a few days since, is out of danger.

The people are occupied with the elections, to the exclusion of everything else.

It is stated that on the 21st all the monthly liabilities of Spain had been paid up, leaving 2,000,000 of dollars in the treasury. Such a state of things had not been seen for some years in that country. It is, perhaps, this palmy condition of the public funds that has given strength to a belief that the Minister of Finance had been understood to have expressed a strong opinion with reference to the foreign creditors, and to be determined, as soon as circumstances will permit and the financial state of the country will allow, to do justice to the holders of Spanish coupons.

The squadron which is to act against the Moors of the Riff, states a despatch from Madrid, dated the 26th of October, is nearly ready to start. It will be commanded by Admiral Diez Herrera.

A Ministerial circular, inserted in the *Gazette*, regulates the mode of sale of the national property, which will soon take place.

The *Parlamento*, an organ of Narvaez and Nocedal, had been condemned to a fine of 16,000 reals and costs for a seditious libel. The *Fénix*, the organ of the Queen-Mother, had at last formerly declared itself favourable to the Ministry. In the course of this article it says:—"If unfortunately for the interests of the Throne and the dynasty our hopes of the present policy of General O'Donnell being supported by the country should be most painfully deceived, we should almost despair of the future prospects of the Peninsula."

A discount bank was about to be established at Alicante.

A letter from Melilla states that the Spanish garrison having made a sortie to capture a cannon from the Moors had sustained a repulse.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Government, in delivering up the Charles-et-Georges to France, declares that it cedes only to the threatened employment of force.

There is not much doubt that Portugal has yielded, not because convinced she was wrong, but under pressure. Portugal is of opinion she has not the resources to defend herself if France proclaimed war, and thus France is regarded as having only succeeded in making might prevail over right.

M. de Paiva is expected back in Paris next week. The amount of indemnity which Portugal is to pay is still unfixed; but the point is comparatively immaterial. Having ceded to force upon the great principle, a little money more or less is of slight importance.

NAPLES.

The official journal states that on the morning of the 10th inst. a strong undulatory shock of earthquake was felt at Lecce, Brindisi, Taranto, and Bari. It lasted six seconds. It occasioned no injury, but the population were greatly alarmed, and the archiepiscopal church of Brindisi was rent open.

The espousals of the Duke of Calabria will probably take place at the end of January, and the Prince will meet his affianced bride either at Trieste or Foggia. The marriage will be celebrated at Foggia.

PRUSSIA.

On the 25th inst., at a united sitting of both the Prussian Chambers, the necessity for creating the Regency was unanimously acknowledged amidst enthusiastic cheers for the King and the Prince. On the following day, at a separate sitting of both Chambers, a message was received from the Prince Regent, informing them that he would take the oath prescribed in Art. 58 of the Constitution before the members of both Houses. Accordingly, at one o'clock, the members of both Chambers assembled in the White Saloon of the Royal Palace. The Prince, after having thanked them for the patriotic unanimity with which they had co-operated in the establishment of the Regency, took with a firm voice the constitutional oath. The President of the First Chamber thanked his Royal Highness in the name of the country. The Minister President (Von Manteuffel) then declared the Diet closed.

The Prince of Prussia was Governor of the federal fortress of Mentz, and Governor-General of the Rhenish province and of Westphalia. His brother, Prince Charles, will replace him at Mentz, and the Prince of Hohenzollern is to succeed him in the other post. An idea was at first entertained of suppressing the latter situation, but it has been maintained out of consideration for the province, and the Prince Governor will take up his residence in the Château of Coblenz.

AUSTRIA.

It is believed that the war budget will undergo considerable reduction. The annual levy, which was 103,115 men, is in future not to exceed 85,000.

The Protestants of the empire are making every effort to have their rights recognised, and to obtain the reorganisation of their churches. They complain of the parsimony which the Government, so generous towards the Catholics, displays in all matters relating to their creed. The Hungarian Protestants have not yet been allowed to hold a General Synod, but the Greeks in the Banat have been more fortunate. Some weeks ago a Synod was held at Carlovitz. Count Coronini, Governor of the Banat, and the Servian Voivodina, attended the meetings of the Synod. The *Ost-Deutsche Post* states that the Skouptschina is not to meet in the principality of Servia until next spring.

The Emperor and Empress will return from Ischl to Vienna towards the end of the next week.

The Customs Conference, which is now assembled at Hanover, has at last resolved to abolish the transit duties in the States forming the Zollverein. The idea originated with Austria.

The Austrian Cabinet is said to be treating with the Turkish Government for the cession of a port in the Sea of Marmora to the Austrian Lloyd's.

SWITZERLAND.

The conflict between the canton of Geneva and the Federal authorities has been arranged. The Federal Council at Berne had received a telegram announcing that an amicable arrangement had been concluded, and the Genevese Council of State had consented that five of the suspected foreigners should quit Switzerland with their own consent on being paid a sum of money from the Federal treasury to defray their expenses; five other refugees are to remain in Geneva on a promise of conducting themselves with great propriety; and, finally, five others who have concealed themselves are to be sought for, and expelled as soon as discovered.

ROME.

The arch-priest of Giulianello, a town near Velletri, has been arrested for murdering a boy under circumstances of the most refined cruelty. The priest had been robbed of a sum of money, and suspecting the author of the theft to be a shoemaker, with whose wife he had endeavoured to establish a criminal intercourse, he inveigled the shoemaker's son into his house, bound him, and shut him up in the cellar, and then commenced a series of tortures upon him with a view of making him reveal where his father had concealed the stolen money. As the boy really knew nothing about the matter, he could tell nothing, and he finally succumbed under the inflictions of the arch-priest, and after much research, suspicions were aroused, and his body was found in the cellar with thirty-six wounds upon it.

Fox-hunting at Rome has been stopped by Cardinal Antonelli. British and Roman sportsmen are in despair, the very large number of persons who directly or indirectly find employment arising out of the hunt will be thrown into distress. With hunting, racing ceases also, and the Roman Spring Meeting will cease to enliven the picturesque valleys of the Campagna.

TURKEY.

The detailed news concerning the insurrection of the Christians in Bosnia is alarming. The exasperated Christians seem determined upon a war of extermination. Sixteen Mahomedans have been formally beheaded in one village. At the same time the insurgents seem to spare the Sultan's property, for they allowed the customs-collector in a frontier place to withdraw with his cash and accounts to Austrian territory, where they themselves have placed their wives and children for safety. The Governor of Bosnia is collecting a force of 10,000 men to suppress the revolt.

Every day brings new proofs that the Turkish Government is really sincere in its intention to make reductions in the Administration. The Imperial *irades* dismissing, or, as it is called, placing *employés en disponibilité*, follow each other with edifying rapidity.

The land line from Constantinople to Cape Hellas which the Turks have undertaken to make in connexion with the submarine cable from Alexandria to the latter point is advancing, but rather slowly; about 39 out of 150 miles are completed, and by dint of urging, talking, and writing, it may be finished before the winter.

The Russian Cabinet has set an example at Villafranca which the other powers will hardly be slow to follow. One English ship of the line is now at Antivari, in the Adriatic, and another has left Corfu for Candia, where things are less quiet than could be wished.

According to a Constantinople telegram a National Turkish Bank is to be established with a capital of 1,000,000*l.* in hard cash, and 8,000,000*l.* in notes. The whole affair is in the hands of English capitalists, excepting shares to the amount of 100,000*l.*, which have been taken by Swiss houses.

It is definitively settled that the district of Grahovo is in future to form part of Montenegro, but there is no question of a port in the Adriatic being ceded to Prince Danilo.

Telegraphic advices from Constantinople, dated October 20, say that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has laid the foundation-stone of a building to be called the Commemorative Temple, and which, by having as inscription the names of the soldiers who have fallen in the last war, will give a moral support to the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Lord Stratford was to leave on the 21st.

DENMARK.

The Princess Louisa of Denmark was safely delivered on Wednesday, at Castle Bernstorff, near Copenhagen, of a Prince. The Princess and her child are both doing well.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor has just adopted two measures of some importance relative to Poland; one concerning the recruitment, from which the inhabitants are to be exempted for three years, to make up for the voids made in the population by the levies *en masse* effected under the preceding reign; and the other suppressing several branches of taxation.

The *Invalide Russe* announces the subjection to Russia of the whole mountainous region extending between the sources of the Terek and the valley of Charo-Argoune. The report of these successes in the Caucasus was brought to Tiflis by Captain Fadeef, who came without an escort, accompanied only by a deputation from the pacified tribes. This is the first time, says the *Invalide*, that a Russian officer has passed along this route.

AMERICA.

The City of Washington brought news to the 9th inst. It was believed that the fire at the Crystal Palace was the work of an incendiary. An arrest had taken place at New York in connexion with the Turkish coining conspiracy. The steam-ships Baltic and Atlantic had been sold to a Nicaraguan company.

The steam-ship Arabia has arrived with New York dates to the 14th inst.

Elections for members of Congress and State officers had been held in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, and the returns, as far as received, were unfavourable to the democrats.

The American treaty with China had reached Washington. It is substantially the same as heretofore published.

General Cass was again suffering from severe indisposition.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company are said to have sold their valuable lead mines in Newfoundland for 200,000 dollars. The *New York Herald* says:—"Several cargoes of the metal have arrived, and are on their way to this port. It averages 80 per cent., and is frequently cut out in pure lumps, being esteemed equal in richness to any in the world."

The first overland mail from San Francisco reached St. Louis in twenty-three days, whence the news was immediately telegraphed to New York, thus beating the steamers. The California news is unimportant.

Several skirmishes with Indians had taken place in Oregon. A rumour prevailed that General Palmer's party had been massacred. A telegraph line from Placerville to Salt Lake had been commenced.

New York advices of the 15th have been received by the *Hammonia*. Her Majesty's ship *Valorous* had arrived at New York to convey Sir William Gore Ouseley to Central America, as special envoy from England. She took from Fayal forty-two of the Austria's rescued passengers, landed there by the French brig *Maurice*. Three remained in hospital, being badly burnt.

The *Arago* arrived at Cowes on Thursday. Fraser River dates are to September 16. The Indians continued to molest the miners, and had murdered several parties. The steamer *Seabird* had been burnt on the river, but without loss of life.

Californian news is to the 21st ult. The Democratic majority in the State was about 8000 over the combined opposition. The Hon. William Ferguson, a State senator, shot in a duel with George P. Johnson in August last, had died of his wounds. The next Legislature of California will stand 24 Administration Democrats to 10 Opposition in the Senate, and a large Democratic majority in the House.

The Salt Lake correspondent states that the territory was quiet at latest dates. A serious battle was reported to have occurred on the 1st ult. between a detachment of the 2nd Cavalry and the Camanche Indians, in which Lieutenant Van Camp and four cavalry were killed and several wounded, while forty Camanches were killed.

INDIA.

TELEGRAPHIC news has been received this week from India, *via* Marseilles, and dated Bombay, September 27.

From Oude we learn that a successful attack on a body of rebels, numbering about 3000, posted on an island of the Gogra, took place on the 19th instant. Two companies of Europeans, the Kupperthela Contingent, and some of Hodson's Horse, attacked and drove them out of their entrenched position on the island, killing, it is reported, 1000. The artillery fire did great execution among the fugitives, and also sunk two boats laden with the enemy. Two of the rebel leaders are reported to be among the slain. The British loss was not severe.

From Central India the news is that the Gwalior rebels are still at Seronge, but it is thought that they will make an attempt to cross the Nerbudda, between Saugor and Bilas. The following are the present positions of three columns of British troops serving in Central India:—Major-General Michel, commanding Malwa field force, at Bilas; Brigadier Parke, with Neemuch field force, at Sarungpore; and Brigadier Smith, moving with his force from Gooma towards Seronge. The first cavalry reinforcement for Central India, consisting of Guzerat and Gackwar Horse, from Dohad, under the command of Captain Buckle, was expected at Oojein yesterday.

The Bombay Presidency is quiet.

The *Times* informs us that the Proclamation which was to announce the assumption of the Government of India by the Queen was drawn up and despatched from this country some weeks since. Intelligence of its arrival in India may be very shortly expected.

There is reason to believe that there is no truth in the report which was circulated last spring, to the effect that the Rane of Jhansi had sent two persons to treat with the British authorities, but that these negotiators were immediately hanged. The messengers sent were, on the contrary, well treated.

CHINA.

TELEGRAMS from Marseilles on Thursday, stated that advices had been received from Hong-Kong to September 12:—

"The Chinese agents for negotiating the tariff are not yet come. The English Hong-Kong papers accuse the Chinese Court of bad faith, and state that the Government is recompensing the braves, and does not publish the treaty of peace in the interior, the people believing there is only an armistice."

JAPAN.

LORD ELGIN has arrived at Hong-Kong. He is the bearer of a treaty concluded with Japan, which is almost identical with the American treaty. One year after its ratification five ports will be opened to English traders. Cotton and woollen fabrics are only to pay a duty of 5 per cent. of the declared value, on importation; almost all other articles are to pay 20 per cent.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

WE have received news from Cape Town to the 11th of September. The smallpox still prevailed there, and had spread to Worcester. Great sanitary precautions had been adopted.

Elections for the Legislative Council were proceeding. It is a fact worthy of notice that, although the last elections for members of council in 1853 extended over six days, the total number of votes polled was only about 16,000. This year the number is very nearly 30,000 in three days. The whole number of "registered voters" in Cape Town is 5000, of whom about 3500 voted their votes.

Governor Sir George Grey was absent on the pacific mission he had undertaken as mediator between the Boers of the Orange River Free State and the Kafir tribe ruled by Moshesh. It is fully understood by all parties that neither the British Government nor the colony is to be compromised in any way by the result of this mediation, or committed to the enforcement of its terms. The second party of the Lambesi missionaries had left Cape Town.

The ship *Countess of Elgin* has left for India, with 106 horses, the *Granger* with 116, and the *Floating Light* with 124. The left wing of the 60th Rifles had left King William's Town to embark for India.

The mail steamer *Dane* arrived on Thursday, having left the Cape on the 20th ult.

Sir George Grey was still engaged in mediating between the Free State and Moshesh.

In the colony everything was peaceful, prosperous, and progressing. The revenue, notwithstanding some reduction of imports, was steadily increasing. The elections for members of the Legislative Council had taken place in both provinces. It was proposed to connect South Africa with Mauritius and Bombay or Ceylon, India, and Europe, by the electric telegraph. Three Kaffirs charged with the murder of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, English Church minister in Bristol, Kaffaria, had been found guilty and condemned to death. The mixed British and Portuguese Commission Court had decided that *Floes de Mozambique*, captured by the *Lyra*, was taken on evidence insufficient to justify the seizure, and restitution has accordingly been ordered.

Four slave vessels have been captured and sent into St. Helena.

His Excellency and the General Commanding the Forces have had an interview, at which it was decided to send every available soldier to India.

Upwards of 2000 of the German Legion have volunteered for India.

On Sunday, the 12th of September, the ship *Merchantman*, having on board a number of troops for India, put into Table Bay to land the officers, crew, and passengers of the *Eastern City*, of Liverpool, one of the Black Ball line, which had been burnt at sea on the 23rd and 24th of August, in lat. 31 S., and long. 32 W., when on her way from Liverpool to Melbourne; the *Merchantman* fortunately hove in sight in time to save all on board, except one man, Peter McLean, who is supposed to have been suffocated in his berth.

EGYPT.

AN Alexandria letter says:—"The overflow of the Nile has not been so great this year as there was reason to expect. The waters receded rapidly, and a very large extent of land was not properly watered. The accounts received from the interior on the subject of the cotton crop are most unfavourable. Caterpillars and other insects have appeared in great numbers. In the provinces of Zayzey, Mansourah, &c., much damage has been caused by the heavy dews, and it is expected that the yield will be about 100,000 quintals less than last year. The public health continues excellent, and the country enjoys the most perfect tranquillity."

WEST INDIES.

CUBA.

In the explosion at Havana on the 29th ult. the loss of lives was 112, and 128 wounded; loss of property over 1,000,000 dols.

JAMAICA.

Advices are to the 6th inst. The inhabitants were much pleased with the arrangement by which the Panama steamers are to touch at Kingston monthly. The weather was fine, with moderate rains.

GUADALOUPE AND MARTINIQUE.

From the French islands we learn that Guadeloupe had received a large accession of labourers, comprising 700 Africans and 750 Asiatics. The sugar crop of the current year in Martinique was estimated at 55,000 hogsheads.

MEXICO.

We have received Mexican news *via* Havana. The steamer had arrived at that port from Vera Cruz on the 3rd inst. A courier arrived there that morning from the city of Mexico, stating that Vidaurri had been defeated by General Miramon, near St. Louis, and that the General had captured a thousand prisoners and several pieces of artillery. At eight o'clock the same morning a courier arrived at Vera Cruz, stating that Vidaurri had defeated Miramon, and that the latter had blown out his brains in despair.

From Tampico we learn that Governor Garza had levied a contribution on all foreigners to the amount of 100,000 dollars. On failing to raise the sum, he imprisoned a number of Spaniards and Americans for thirty-eight hours, allowing them nothing to eat or drink. They were finally released on a promise to pay the amount, and a number fled to the nearest station. The Spanish Consul took refuge in a Spanish vessel of war at Tampico, while his family went on board the Solent, and were landed at Havana. Some important despatches are on their way to Washington from the Spanish Consul, and the American Minister would sail from Vera Cruz, on the 18th, for the United States.

On the way from the city of Mexico the diligence was attacked by robbers; three of them were shot by the diligence party, who escaped uninjured.

Intelligence received by the Arago confirms the rumour of the defeat of Vidaurri by Miramon, and other battles on a smaller scale had occurred, but the results were doubtful.

ABYSSINIA.

A PARIS journal, the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, publishes the following information relative to Abyssinia:—"A war has just been commenced between the followers of Ras-Ubié, King of Tigre, and the celebrated Kasai, who has proclaimed himself Emperor, under the title of Theodore I., and whose dominions comprise Amhara and the entire south division of Abyssinia. A letter from Alexandria gives some details respecting the army of this Prince, of which the organisation is remarkable for that country. The army consists of 30,000 men, and is formed into three divisions, of which two are infantry and one cavalry. The latter is commanded by a former non-commissioned officer of the Chasseurs d'Afrique. The troops are all armed with muskets, of which a third have percussion locks. The artillery is composed of twelve field-pieces well appointed. It is commanded by an Italian, who was formerly a captain in the Neapolitan army. The troops are formed into regiments, battalions, and companies, and they manoeuvre well. The Emperor Theodore occupies himself much with his army: he is possessed of great natural talents, and owes all his success to his own exertions. This sovereign professes a great respect for the memory of the first Napoleon. He has had the history of his reign translated in the Abyssinian language and read in the public schools, which are numerous in his dominions. The Emperor Theodore is to commence his campaign next month. If he succeeds he will unite the kingdoms of Tigre and Schoa with the Amhara, and he will thus constitute a vast state as important as the ancient Abyssinian empire, of which Strabo has left us a description."

TAHITI.

THE *Manitour Tahitien* publishes an account of the opening of the native Legislative Assembly at Tahiti on the 12th of July. The French Commissioner, with his Staff, accompanied Queen Pomare to the Protestant Church, where the ceremony took place. The Queen and the Imperial Commissioner were received by a deputation of twenty deputies, and headed by the Regent Paraita. The Rev. A. Simpson, a Protestant minister, delivered the usual prayer, and a hymn was sung by the children of the charity schools. The Queen's speech mentioned that her son, "Joinville," had been entrusted by her to the Imperial Commissioner for the purpose of being educated in the French laws and language. The Imperial Commissioner afterwards addressed the Assembly in a long speech, in which he pointed out all the improvements which had taken place since the last session, and drew a very flattering picture of the prosperous state of the country.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, 6th P.M.

AMONG independent and intelligent men there is but one opinion as to the conduct of the respective Governments of Portugal, France, and England in the matter of the Charles-et-Georges, that is to say, the revival of the slave trade by France. The behaviour of the first has been, under circumstances of great difficulty, courageous and dignified, that of the second the overpowering of a hectoring bully, and that of the third none of these things. Rarely has so great a slight been offered to Great Britain as on this occasion, and with the best intentions towards Lord Derby's Ministry, it cannot fail to be regretted that the conduct of Foreign Affairs should have fallen into the hands of a gentleman who esteems a French alliance above all things, even above honour and a loyal observance of treaties. When the conduct of Canning, under similar circumstances, is contrasted with that of those who pretend to follow his policy, it will be seen at what a long way off they do follow.

Those who bear no love to England, and their name is legion here, do not attempt to conceal the fact that the despatch of two vessels of war to the Tagus and the peremptory conduct towards Portugal were intended to show the world what a little store is now set upon the English alliance, and how completely subservient are English statesmen to the Imperial Government. No one denies, except those "unfortunates" who are hired to do so, that the French Government is now reviving the slave-trade in a disguised form. And it is boasted that, although England has spent twenty millions sterling, and covers the ocean with her cruisers, yet the French colonies *shall* be supplied with workers—whether they be called slaves or immigrants is of no moment. The *Moniteur*, in answer to an article in the *Times* which has stung the Government to the quick, and proved that the English people are not participants in the cowardly abandonment of their most ancient ally, comes out this morning with an article in which the proofs of guilt are suppressed in the most barefaced manner possible. What was true the official paper suppresses, what is false it prints. It would not be profitable, but simply nauseating, to wade through the string of falsehoods. Nothing is said about the immigrants coming on board with their arms tied behind their backs, nothing of the admissions of the Government Commissioners, but this impudent conclusion—"The Charles-et-Georges had been carried to Lisbon to be there judged in appeal before a higher jurisdiction. The Government of the Emperor, who from the commencement neglected no effort to enlighten that of his most faithful Majesty on the true character of this affair, hoped that the Cabinet of Lisbon, after having examined all the circumstances of the arrest, and the documents relative to the proceedings at Mozambique, would be anxious to recognise the irregularities of the proceedings adopted by the Governor-General of that colony towards a vessel which the suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade could not even reach. (!) This hope was at first deceived; but the Portuguese Government, brought back by a more attentive examination to more exact application, has given way to the first representations of the Government of the Emperor. A determination to conform to equity, in causing to disappear all trace of misintelligence between the two countries, will have for effect, we do not doubt, to restore to their relations the cordial character they had before this regrettable incident." The Portuguese Government has been compelled by the abandonment of her oldest ally—Great Britain—to restore a slave and her captain to liberty, and to pay an indemnity for having taken them in pursuance of the treaty with Great Britain. It must not be forgotten that this slave was captured in pursuance of stipulations made with England to prevent the slave-trade. For the loyal fulfilment of this engagement Portugal has suffered outrage, and is to be compelled to pay. There may be no wish to forestal the account which the nation will ask from Lord Derby's Ministry, but Englishmen cannot fail to remember that there was a time when, if two French men-of-war had dared to take a ship out of Portuguese water, a British fleet would have been sent to Toulon to carry the captured and the captors to the Tagus. But from Chatham to Malmesbury there is a falling off indeed!

Probably your readers are wearied ere this with discussions relative to the fraudulent baptism and scandalous abduction of the Jewish prodigy, young Mortara. The event, it is believed, is pregnant with much greater importance than may appear at first sight. When the first account was published, a typographical error, held to be intentionally committed by some malleous printer's devil, substituted an "o" for the "a" in the second syllable of the name, and people read in "Mortora" *more aux rats*—an ominous signification that the affair would prove a death-blow to the Ultramontanes—*rats d'église*, as they are familiarly called occasionally—and put a stop for ever to their burrowing and undermining

of the foundations of society. The mercantile speculations of a former Pope in indulgences separated England and Northern Europe from Rome; and there would be nothing surprising if the blunders of his successor in trampling upon the laws of nature, the setting at naught the authority of fathers over their offspring, the impudent concoction of miracles, and the insolent charlatanism of Ultramontanes should cut off France from the diseased system which has its centre in the city of Seven Hills. I do not mean to say that we may shortly look for the wholesale conversion of France to Protestantism, although I conscientiously believe that were its ministers free to preach the Gospel, its growth and development would be rapid beyond all measure; but it is evident to all men not blinded by fanaticism that the French Catholic or Gallican Church will become separated more and more from that of Rome, and this separation would be hailed with delight by the great majority of the population. It suits the purpose of the present Government to flatter the Ultramontanes, and to affect great devotedness for the Holy See, for the sake of the support it receives in return. The priests are looked upon as useful auxiliaries in maintaining order, and hence they are courted and encouraged in their inroads upon liberty; but the people, including all classes of society, are heartily sick of their prurient curiosity in confession, and of their tyranny. The chief evils of which the populations complain, and with just cause, are auricular confession and the forced celibacy of the priesthood. The first is held to be often made the means of gratifying nasty passions, so filthy as to be nameless, and workmen believe the confessional to be no better than the Lion's Mouth in Venice. There is scarcely a married man or father of a family who would not look upon the abolition of enforced celibacy as a benefit to humanity, for although marriage may be prohibited, the gratification of sensual passions is indulged in, as the records of police-courts would abundantly prove were not these trials invariably held with closed doors—*à huis-clos*. No Frenchman imagines that being debarred from marriage enforces continence among the priesthood, and a story is related of a country curé who, in pronouncing a funeral oration over his housekeeper, said, "C'était une excellente femme, mes très chers frères; pendant vingt ans elle a demeuré dans ma maison, et elle ne m'a jamais fait d'enfants!" Eighteen months ago, a gentleman, recently married at Rennes, remarked in his wife a gradual estrangement and an attempt to return to a state of celibacy, for so it must be called for lack of a better expression. He questioned his wife, and at last ascertained, amid tears and earnest supplications for absolute silence, that her confessor had represented the marriage state to next door to sin, and had recommended her to observe a strict continence towards her husband, as far as possible, which would render her acceptable before Providence. The husband was indignant, for he was fondly attached to his wife, and determined not to tolerate such a nasty interference in his household. He waited next day for the curé crossing the public place, and, accosting him hat in hand, held language to the following effect:—"Sir, I have been informed of your dirty insinuations to my wife. If you dare ever again to pry into what passes in my bedchamber I will wait for you, not here, but as you leave the church, and buffet you on the cheek; nor shall I hesitate to tell aloud wherefore I do so." With the public mind brought into the state of discontent which actually and universally exists, it may be easily imagined what an effect has been produced by the rape of Mortara. Government officials term it a most untoward event—one which must evidently place the French Government in the position either of antagonist or of accomplice of Roman tyranny. Sincere and conscientious Roman Catholics do not hesitate to assert that the conduct of the Papal authorities is diametrically opposed to the teachings of the Fathers of their Church. And as it would be most unfair to allow it to be supposed that so numerous a class of Christians approve of forcible conversion—the doctrine *compelle intrare*—much less child-stealing, perhaps you will make room for the following extract from a letter on the subject, written by one of the most learned in canon law, and as fervent a Catholic as ever lived:—"I am curious to see how M. Louis Veuillot, that famous champion of Ultramontane doctrines, will manage to refute St. Thomas, the angelic doctor; Pontas, doctor *in utroque* and Penitentiary of Paris; Bancel, celebrated commentator of St. Thomas; Jacques de Sainte-Beuve, who, seeing his great learning and the holiness of his life, was the oracle of bishops, chapters, curés, princes, and magistrates; the Sacred Congregation of Cardinals, having for mission to interpret the Sacrosanctum Council of Trent; the decree of these sacred interpreters, and the solemn approval given thereto by Pope Innocent X., the greatest Jesuit of all, he even who has been for ever rendered so celebrated by his bull against the pretended Five Propositions of Jansenius. To do so, M. Veuillot must make himself more Papist than the Pope, and the Holy College more Jesuitical than the General Aquiliva, or the General Ricci, and a greater inquisitor than the inquisitor Grillandus. In the *Dictionnaire des Cas de Conscience*, by Pontas, Doctor in Theology, Penitentiary of the Church in Paris (3 vols. folio, Paris, 1741), vol. i. p. 371, it is stated: 'Case 24.—Macoul, priest-missionary in the kingdom

of China, having often occasion to baptise children, whose fathers are pagans, asks if he may and if he ought to baptise them without the consent or even against the wishes of their parents, especially when the infants are ill, to the danger of themselves. Reply.—It must be replied to this difficulty by making a distinction with St. Thomas (part iii. quest. 88), for either these children have the use of reason or they have it not. If they have, and ask to be baptised, Macoul may baptise them, even against the wishes of their fathers. The reason for which, given by the saint doctor, is that children who have the use of reason are masters of their will, and independent of that of their fathers in respect to things which are of divine right or natural. "Pueri infidelium filii aut habent usum rationis, aut non habent. Si autem habent, quantum ad ea quæ sunt juris divini an naturalis, incipiunt suæ potestatis esse, et ideo propriâ voluntate, invititis parentibus possunt baptismum suscipere. . . . et ideo tales moneri possunt et induci ad suscipiendum baptismum." But if the children have not yet the use of reason, they are by natural right under the safeguard of their fathers. It is wherefore, as priests ought not to baffle those who have the use of reason against their will, they may not, without violating natural justice, baptise those who have not the use of reason without the consent of their parents. St. Thomas says:—"Si vero non habent usum liberi arbitrii, secundum jus naturale sunt sub curâ parentum, quandiu ipsi sibi providere non possunt. Et ideo, contra justitiam naturalem esset, si tales pueri, invititis parentibus baptisarentur, sicut etiam si aliquis habens usum rationis baptisaretur invititus." (St. Thomas, *ubi supra*, 2, 27, quest. 10, act 12.) In conclusion, the saint doctor added another reason wherefore children in this case ought not to be baptised; it is that these infants, having a natural inclination for their parents, would elapse easily to infidelity, and that is wherefore the Church does not approve this baptism before they have reached the age of reason, and desire it. "Esset etiam periculosum taliter filios infidelium baptisare, quia facile ad infidelitatem redirent propter naturalem affectionem ad parentes, et ideo non habet. Ecclesiæ consuetudo quod filii infidelium invititis parentibus baptisarentur." It is also for this reason that the Congregation of Cardinals, interpreter of the Council of Trent in so far as regarded discipline and manners, being consulted by missionaries to China, made a decree, approved by Innocent X., by which it was prohibited to baptise infants without the consent of their fathers and mothers; and on the occasion of the baptism at Avignon of a Jew girl, unknown to the father, the Congregation of Cardinals ordered its preachers to declare that whosoever should dare hereafter to repeat the same thing, besides the mortal sin he would commit, would be punished by his superiors in the manner they might think fit. This is what is reported by Louis Bancel, *Moralis Sancti Thomæ, Infidelitas*, vol. i. What has been stated must be understood to apply to cases even where children are ill, in danger of death, but not to those who are evidently dying or despaired of. In this case a missionary, or any other Christian, may administer baptism, and is even obliged to do so by the law of charity, provided he can do so without using violence and without scandal." (De Sainte-Beuve, vol. iii. chap. xxiii.)

In order to a clear comprehension of the case, and of how sweeping a condemnation the above quotation is of the forcible conversion and rape of young Mortara, it should be stated that the baptism is said to have been surreptitiously performed when the child was twelve months old and by a servant wench sixteen years old, who kept the secret for five long years. The first question that will naturally arise is, Did the baptism really take place? for the wench is proved to have lied in fixing the illness, which led to the baptism, at a date shown to be false by the testimony, under oath, of the doctor of the family. With such rotten evidence before them the Ultramontanes are obliged to have recourse to fable. They pretend that the Pope has the infallible power of discerning whether baptism has been administered or not, and that he has beheld, somehow and somewhere in the Jew boy, the unmistakable signs of conversion. Your readers will recall to mind, with a rising smile, the powers of divination described in *Iudibras*.

It is not worth while to spend time in refuting the quirks, the quibbles, and subterfuges employed by the Ultramontanes to get over the difficulty of proving, besides the fact of baptism, the competency of the serving-wench to judge of the state of health of the child, and of the expediency of administering the initiatory rite of Christianity. I keep, therefore, to the great and main fact, the scission introduced into the Roman Catholic Church by the rape of young Mortara. To day the Universal Christian Alliance have published their address to the Pope, which is signed by the president, Monnin-Japy, and by the secretary, Georges Schlatter. Whether regarded in a religious or political point of view, the address is of the highest importance, and I therefore subjoin a translation as literal as practicable:—

"Paris, 26th Oct., 1858."

"Holy Father,—A domestic misfortune, lifted up almost to the height of a universal calamity, preoccupies at this moment the attention of the peoples. Here is what is learned with stupefaction:—The infant Mortara, born at Bologna (States of the Church) of Israelite

parents, secretly baptised in private in the cradle, it is said by a Catholic servant, and to-day aged about seven years, has been carried off from his family by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities of Bologna, for the reason, say the apologists of this act, that, having become a Christian by baptism, the child has a right to be protected in its faith against the influence of his Israelite parents. It is in respect to this event, Holy Father, that the members of the Universal Christian Alliance appeal respectfully to make you hear their lamentations and their cares. Belonging to divers churches, the members of the Universal Christian Alliance are united among themselves by the solemn profession of these three evangelical principles—Love of God, creator and father of all men; Love of men, immortal creatures and children of God; Love of Jesus Christ, son of God and Saviour of men. It is in the name of these principles of faith and Christian activity, and after the example of the Saviour, who taught the Israelite to recognise his neighbour in a Samaritan, that the members of the Universal Christian Alliance stretch abroad in common their fraternal action to every unfortunate one whom they may serve, whatsoever may be his belief and his nationality. The step they take at this hour, Holy Father, is in the first rank of the duties imposed upon them by the principles of their Alliance. It is in invoking the respect for paternal authority which they behold outraged in that which is most sacred; it is in reclaiming the rights of conscience, which can never be with impunity disregarded, and which are proclaimed aloud in the constitutions of the most enlightened peoples; it is in relying, above all, on the most positive teachings and doctrines of Christianity that the members of the Christian Alliance seek from you, Holy Father, the restoration of the child Mortara into the hands of his parents. If the excess of zeal committed towards this infant, first by a servant, next by public functionaries and religious authorities dependent on the Holy See, could obtain your sovereign sanction, Holy Father; if the demands of his parents, supported by so loud an explosion of public opinion, should be raised in vain up to the throne of the Sovereign Pontiff; if the assertions of those who sustain this carrying off as legitimate, and even obligatory, should receive a definitive confirmation, we cannot think without a lively alarm upon all the dangers which will result therefrom to the Christian faith, not to speak of the grief that will be felt by crowds of the faithful; and from the doubts and suspicions which in consequence may arise in their minds, will not the adversaries of the Christian religion be seen to rejoice that the supreme chief of Catholicity should give his consecration to an act directly contrary to public morality and to the law of all civilised nations? Moreover, if it sufficed, from a baptism accomplished clandestinely and unknown to his family on a little child, or even from the tardy and suspected declaration of a servant who may pretend to have conferred such a baptism to authorise the carrying off this child from his parents, what must not be henceforth the fears and anguish of a multitude of families in all the countries where the religious authority which professes a parallel doctrine shall be powerful enough to carry it into practice? We, Frenchmen, shall then see ourselves reached by the same blow in France; not only the Mussulmans become our fellow-countrymen in the most important of our colonies; not only the Protestants whose fathers formerly underwent the same odious treatment, and the same moral tortures, and to whom it must not be given to foresee the return of those days of anguish and of mourning; not only the Greek Christians and all the schismatics from the point of view of the Catholic Church, but even the Catholics themselves, so soon as, for motives more or less founded, the purity of their faith may be suspected, and the Christian education of their children regarded as in danger under their paternal direction. A short time since we pleaded before the King of Sweden the cause of tolerance and of equity in favour of a few women converted to Catholicism, and for this reason legally stamped in Sweden with severe condemnation. To-day it is to the supreme and venerated chief of the Catholic worship that we address a humble request inspired by the same Christian sentiment. Quite recently a child of Christian parents was abstracted from his family by a disciple of the Koran; the news was received everywhere with a lively indignation, and with happiness was it learned soon after that justice had been rendered. We, remembering the maxim, 'Do not to others as you would not they should do unto you,' and, above all things, the maxim of our Divine Master, 'Omnia ergo quæcumque vultis ut faciant vobis homines, et vos facite illis; hæc est enim lex et prophetæ.' We come to the foot of the throne of the Sovereign Pontiff, to support with instance the demands of the Israelite family of Bologna. Render back, Holy Father, peace and happiness to the parents of young Mortara, and security to all those whom the carrying off of this child has filled with disquietude and suspicion. Minister of God on earth show to all men that your arm stretches forth to protect and bless. We lay at your feet, Holy Father, the homage of our veneration."

It now remains to be seen what answer the Pope will give to this address, which is more strongly worded than it might be supposed the Government would have allowed to be published. Meanwhile, the excitement and irritation of the public are intense, and become more

so every day. Men ask one another, Why does not Government interfere? The Papal system is upheld by those "holy French bayonets," and the Pope is the mere creature of the Emperor. A repetition of the letter to Ney, and the withdrawal of French troops, would tumble the whole system down like a house of cards. Every morning the *Moniteur* is eagerly scanned to see if the Government has screwed its courage to the sticking-place to speak in the name of humanity and family ties, and every morning brings a fresh disappointment. Men do not hesitate to say that this prolonged silence and inaction are a scandal and a shame to France, a stigma of national humiliation and degradation. An eminent member of the Imperial family does not conceal his disgust and indignation at this fresh inroad of priestly tyranny; and an opinion is gaining ground that the Emperor is only biding his time and waiting for the ripe fruit to fall into his lap. The sincerity of his devotion to the Holy See is questioned, and people are in expectation of a decree one of these mornings appearing, which will set forth the high crimes and misdemeanours of the Papal Government in mystic language, and declare the annexation of the territory, the maintenance of the Pope in Paris, and the bestowal of the title of Roi de Rome on the Imperial baby. The ways of Napoleon are devious until he has trodden in his uncle's footsteps; and as for the Papal Government they have well-nigh filled up the measure of their misdeeds which lead them blindfold to destruction. *Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat.* The rape of Mortara may be counted next to Luther's burning of the Papal bull.

As an instance of the great amount of personal liberty enjoyed here, which partisans of Government assert is greater than in any other country, the account of what passed at Amiens only a day or two ago may not be uninteresting. The editor of a local paper criticised an actor, who went, like the French Dragoon at Newcastle, and grossly insulted the writer. In the evening, the public, sympathising with the editor, greeted the appearance of the actor on the stage with what the Bishop of Oxford called nasty hisses. Whereupon, the Central Commissary walked on to the stage and read the following decree by the Prefect of the Somme, which looks as if it had been prepared beforehand:—"Considering that the last performances at the Amiens Theatre have been distinguished by regrettable disorders; considering that, while leaving to the public the greatest freedom of appreciation, the authority should watch that the progress of the spectacle be not interfered with;—we decree: Art. 1.—It is prohibited to receive actors on their entrance upon the stage with manifestations which, by their character and continuance, may trouble the performance. Art. 2.—Signs of approbation or of disapprobation will be tolerated, but only after the public shall have been able to appreciate the play of the actor. When these signs of approbation or of disapprobation, by being continued, prevent the peaceful continuation of the spectacle, they should be formally interdicted." The dissatisfied portion of the audience were invited to send in their complaints, and a discussion took place among the malcontents in the *foyer*. At half-past nine, a company of the 9th Line were sent for and drawn up outside on the pavement. The opera was recommenced at a quarter to ten, but the hisses being renewed, the Police Commissary bounced forward again and invited peaceable people to withdraw before he proceeded to clear the theatre, whether by rolling volleys or a bayonet charge is not mentioned. The threat and proximity of troops outside obtained a hearing for the opera *tant pis que mal*.

GERMANY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

October 27.

On the 20th inst. the Prussian Landtag met in the White Hall of the Royal Palace, and the Prince Regent, taking a position on the right of the throne, read the following speech:—

"Illustrious, noble, and gentle Sirs of both Houses of the Diet—With deep and painful emotion, but at the same time with firm confidence, I stand in your midst. The heavy affliction which this year past has befallen our gracious King and master still cleaves to him by the inscrutable will of God, notwithstanding the heartfelt supplications of his faithful people. In consequence of this, and as the physicians consider a residence abroad for a time absolutely needful, my Royal brother has been pleased to summon me to undertake the Regency of the kingdom till, by the mercy of God, he shall be again able to exercise the functions of Royalty himself. That he may soon be sufficiently recovered to do so is, as God is my witness, my constant wish and prayer. It is a great relief to my mind that his Majesty, in his wisdom and forethought for the welfare of the land, has summoned me to undertake the Regency. In obedience to this enunciation of the Royal will I, viewing the actual circumstances and the prescriptions of the laws of the land, have undertaken the heavy burden and responsibility of the Regency with the earnest desire, furthermore, to do that which the constitution and the laws require of me. I expect, gentlemen, that you on your part will do the same. The documents relating to the Regency will be laid before you, by a special message,

in general assembly, and every necessary explanation will be given should you require such.

"Gentlemen, the gloomier the present prospect is, as regards the state of our King and Lord, the loftier let us bear the banner of Prussia in the conscientious fulfilment of duty, in mutual confidence and unity.

"I conclude with the cry that has so often resounded joyfully in this hall, 'Long live the King!'"

After reading this speech the Prince retired, whereupon the Minister Manteuffel, by command of the Regent, declared this session extraordinary as opened, and, after a pause, added that the respective chambers for the assembling of the members were at their disposal if they pleased to make use of them. More lies in this than at a glance appears—the Diet is a tolerated, not an established thing. On the 21st the two Houses met in General Assembly to receive the Regent's Message, which was merely a repetition of the edicts issued by the King and the Prince, and concluded by calling upon the Diet to acknowledge the necessity of the Regency. The Message having been read, a committee of thirty members of both Houses was formed to consider it. In the selection of the committee the majority had the self-denial to admit a certain number of their opponents, i.e. Liberals, which act stands in praiseworthy contrast with their conduct last session, when none but members of the majority were permitted to sit in committees. This is so much the more important, as from the Prince's speech it will be seen that the committee is at liberty to demand explanations from the Government.

The acknowledgment of the necessity of the Regency took place thus:—

President (Prince Hohenlohe Ingelfingen): I open the debate. No one has announced a wish to speak. I close the debate. The Reporter will address the House.

Reporter (Dr. Homeyer): After so eloquent a silence it only becomes me to utter (as a conclusion) a few words. May the two united Houses here adopt the motion acknowledging the necessity of the Regency with the same unanimity as the committee.

President: I request the Recorder to read the motion of the committee. (Done.) I now summon those who agree to the motion to rise. (The whole assembly rise.) The motion is agreed to unanimously. The representatives of the country have, by adopting the resolution in such a manner, evinced their filial piety, their loyalty to the King. Gentlemen, I feel proud to preside over such an assembly. We must admit, with profound emotion, that our country has been graciously dealt with by so beloved a King. The representatives of the nation are penetrated with love and loyalty towards the King, for, whatever may be passing in the breast of each one amongst us, this unanimous state shows that we are of one mind upon the question before us. May the Almighty ever preserve this high-souled sentiment of the country towards the King. We may then await the future with calmness. Prussia will then be always powerful. (Bravo.) The blessing of his late Majesty rests evidently upon the land. As unanimously as our dearly beloved King and honoured Prince Regent have spoken to us, so let us unite in a cheer to both of them. Long live his Majesty the King, and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent!

The ceremonial in the White Hall attracted a greater number of spectators than was ever seen before at the opening of the Diet. Among them appeared the Princess Frederick William, which excited some surprise, because it is the first time that a lady of the royal family has been present on such an occasion. The Regent's speech is brief, being merely an echo of the ordinances which he issued respecting his acceptance of the Regency. He read it with a well-modulated voice, but somewhat haughtily, and his manner was more suited to the parade-ground than to an assembly of deliberating men; but the Prince Regent entertains the feeling, even more than his brother rulers, that a Representative Assembly is an encroachment upon Royal assumption. Try to hide or ignore the fact as they may, they know that Royalty and Parliaments are conflicting elements, one of which must ultimately annihilate the other, or both settle into powerless equilibrium. In the Upper House a motion was made to present an address to the Prince, declaring the readiness of the House to lighten the burden of the Regency by their loyal exertions, &c. The motion proceeded from the Court or Feudal party, in the hope of giving rise to a debate which it is supposed they knew the Prince was averse to. They spread the report that the Regent was desirous of receiving such, but it was quickly contradicted by the friends of his Royal Highness, and the motion was rejected by a majority of four, the votes being 80 against 76.

Some of the journals express their disappointment at the brevity of the proceedings in the Chamber, by which the whole question was reduced to a simple formality; but it is really hard to say what there was to debate about; indeed, brief as were the proceedings, there was enough done and said to insult an educated and highly conceited people. Everybody knows, or at least believes, that the King of Prussia is a confirmed lunatic, and has been so for more than a year. Yet the Government officials will persist in speaking of him, and in attributing speeches and acts to him as if he were sound in his mind, and only rather weakly in body. Such a theatrically farcical illusion, and contempt for the sight, hearing, and understanding of the nation, will not tend

to instil respect for the Monarchy or the individuals composing the royal family. The people now-a-days demand truth and candour from their rulers, because they know, from hearsay and books, through whom and for whom Governments exist. Here we have a Government boasting of the education of its subjects and of their progress in art and science beyond any other people, and yet we see that Government treating those subjects as if they were the veriest boobies. There is a popular anecdote current, to the effect that not long ago the present King of Hanover, who, as every man, woman, and child knows, or at least believes, is unfortunately afflicted with blindness, was one day walking in the garden of his residence, when he happened to approach a spot where a gardener was at work. The King being made aware of his presence, addressed him with: "Well, Mr. Gardener, the weather is very beautiful and favourable for your labours." "Yes, may it please your Majesty," answered the gardener, and continued in a tone of kind-hearted compassion, "I am very sorry your Majesty is so afflicted as not to see the beauties of nature yourself." The King's attendants were horror-struck at the audacity of the man, and instantly sent him about his business, threatening him with severe punishment if he should ever be found near the gardens again.

The confiscation of journals has not yet ceased, in spite of the Prince of Prussia's accession to power. A portion of last Friday's number of the *Cologne Gazette* was confiscated, because it published an extract from the *Times* Berlin correspondence upon the Regency question, and the October number of the *Prussian Annals* was confiscated on Saturday for a similar cause.

The Vienna editors have been convoked by the authorities, according to some journals, and informed that they are entirely to abstain from criticising home affairs, and to watch that none of their co-labourers act as correspondents for foreign journals to propagate abroad what is forbidden at home.

Last Wednesday the police authorities of Leipzig advertised the loss of the Queen of Prussia's portfolio, containing money, jewels, and certain writings. Three hundred dollars reward are offered for the recovery, but up to the present moment it has not been found. The presumption of course is, that it has been stolen for the sake of the writings. It was first missed at Bamberg, and is said to have been dropped or left behind at Leipzig. The police will not admit the possibility of theft; it is improbable that so valuable an article should have been thrown amongst the luggage, or that a common thief would have ventured to take it.

INDIA.

The following private letter from an officer of one of our crack light regiments contains so many facts that throw light on the actual state of affairs in the field in India, that we are glad to have the opportunity of presenting it to the notice of our readers:—

Fyzabad, Sept. 5.

... You obtain an account of the proceedings of the troops in India much sooner than ourselves. We only know what occurs in our immediate neighbourhood, and have but a very dim notion of that, if we can afterwards believe what the despatches state. The reality is not like what one reads, as it requires a deal of ingenuity to discover that what we were participants in, is the affair or battle, or whatever one likes to call it, that lies before us in print. I don't wish to detract from the merits of the head swells, but there is one necessary accomplishment for an Indian general, viz. cooking—not of meat, but of despatches. The few are mentioned to get all the credit and honours. I think the last brevet is most disgraceful, and an insult to one-half of the army out here.

You can well imagine that we have not been on beds of roses since December last. We have been continually on the move, and have had a winter, a spring, a hot weather, and now a campaign during the rains. We have taken up a position to rest ourselves for a few weeks, and have scarcely got our straw huts, &c., finished, than some gathering of the rebels has started us and our household gods in chase. We arrive just in time to find that they left the morning previous, and are well on their way to some other spot, and then, as soon as this is ascertained, off we start again, and the same result follows. We seldom get a crack at them. They made a stand at Nawabgunge, and got well thrashed, although ten to one; but the heat was so great that we could not pursue. We lost ten men—that by sun stroke—and had about seventy knocked down for the time. Apoplexy is the most fearful disease I ever witnessed, and when at a certain stage is surely fatal. Since we started we have lost a great many, and the army a very large number. The sun is our greatest enemy; we can push on under any other circumstances, but at a temperature of 120 deg. in a tent, and 140 or 150 deg. in the sun, shuts up everybody—the natives themselves can't stand it. Well, we marched from Nawabgunge, after seeing our huts finished, to Fyzabad, and found nobody. The position was exceedingly strong and might have given us an immensity of trouble, but the niggers all bolted over the Gogra, which at that

time was $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. Well, here we rested again and made ourselves comfortable, and again had to start for this place. Here they had about 29,000 men, and a large number of these were Sepoys. We remained on one side of Goomtee, pelting at them and they at us, until boats were procured; we then crossed, and expecting a pukka fight, found that after a few days' skirmishing our friends had quietly dispersed in different directions and left the country entirely to us. A few were killed. By-the-by, when you read 800 killed, cut off the last figure, and you will have the correct number; a despatch looks better with 700 than 70 killed, and 400 than 40: this is fact. The country on this side Lucknow is fertile to the extreme, and by far the best part of India I have seen. The crops are looking well; we necessarily destroy a large quantity, but the rebels all, and most of the people, would be glad if we were successful, but the zemindars and those sort of people malign us most terribly. They say we only want to disarm the people for the purpose of more easily destroying them; however, villages become re-peopled in our immediate neighbourhood, and we thus get supplies. But our liquor is disgustingly dear, 62s. for a bottle of wine or brandy, and 2s. for a bottle of beer. Our enemies appear to be very badly off for supplies and ammunition, they scarcely ever fired at this place a shotted gun; when they did, the ball was one of ours, picked up and cleaned for the occasion. One shot that came into our camp and struck an elephant was made of the linings of tea-chests, so they must be pretty hard up. The swells pay their men 5 pice a day, 4 pice going to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. of our money. I hear that most of them are heartily tired of the whole thing, and would gladly come in under favourable terms, but there are a certain number to whom we cannot offer terms, and these do all in their power to prevent the well-disposed coming to us. I never was so tired of anything in my life, and this is the universal feeling. All the army would leave if it could, and there is one topic that all readily join in and agree with—home and its comforts. The pay is good, and it answers my book, so I must not complain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, and the royal children are at Windsor, in good health. The Prince of Wales is residing at the White Lodge. Last Sunday the Queen, surrounded by her family, followed the example of George III., by walking on the East Terrace in the afternoon, to which the public are admitted. Her Majesty rides on horseback or walks in the Home park daily. The visitors at the Castle this week have included the Queen Marie-Amélie, the Duc de Nemours, the Prince and Princesse de Joinville, the Duc de Chartres, the Comte de Paris, Prince Philip of Wurtemberg, and Prince George of Saxony. The French Ambassador and the Duchesse de Malakoff, and the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, arrived on Wednesday. The Duchesse was presented to the Queen by the Countess of Malmesbury.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—We are informed that his Royal Highness will shortly receive a commission and join the army.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE ALFRED FOR SEA.—The Prince of Wales went to Portsmouth on Wednesday to see Prince Alfred off. The parting between the brothers was very affectionate, and the royal cadet seemed also much moved at parting with his old friends and instructors, Dr. Minter and Naval Instructor Jolly. The latter gentleman is now appointed tutor to Prince Arthur. Prince Alfred seemed in good spirits, and quite at home with the young gentlemen selected to be his comrades. He will enjoy no immunity from his royal rank, and his outfit is no better nor more extensive than that of other midshipmen. The Prince slings his hammock on the lower deck, and berths himself therein the same as the other cadets, and with the same chance of "cobbing," though probably not with the like probability of receiving that introductory infliction.

RAJAH BROOKE.—Sir James has been seized with an attack of paralysis, but is recovering. He is at present at Northwood-house, near Manchester.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON TOLERATION.—At the meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, on Friday night, at Bradford, the Bishop of Oxford said he differed with many of them as to the Pilgrim Fathers, and he had no hesitation in saying so. They were Puritans, and he was a Church of England man; they were Presbyterians, and he was to the backbone a sound member of the reformed Church of England, but he honoured them sincerely for that earnest Christian principle which led them to say, "Let us worship God according to what we believe to be the purity of the faith in distant lands, rather than be obliged here in England to dissemble our convictions and to sully our faith." In those days the true, honest, hearty doctrine of thorough and entire toleration, was not understood as, thank God, it was now. In those days, the absence of toleration was confined to a few hasty articles in newspapers—(applause and hisses)—and to a few, very few—(hisses)—hasty hisses from hasty mouths. Such persons would burn them if they could, but they could not, and, therefore, they were obliged to tolerate them. He called upon them, as they valued the spiritual privileges of the land, to give to others that faith, which

they could only keep in its purity by giving as freely as they had received. The world was before them;—India, with its waiting multitudes; China, to which they had long done such deep wrong by the iniquities of the opium trade; and Africa, to whose people they owed a debt which they could never repay, for the unnumbered wrongs upon their country by the abominations of the slave-trade—these countries were all open to them, and must be occupied. He expressed his opinion that the outbreak in India was due to our own cowardice and want of firmness and consistency in the maintenance of our religious principles, and observed that if we had boldly stated that the toleration of the heathenism in India depended upon the spirit of our Christianity, because as Christians we could not persecute, and until we could convince we could not lift a finger to compel the people to accept the Christian religion, we should have removed all feeling of mistrust and suspicion, and obtained the confidence of the people by the conviction that they were honest and sincere. The right reverend prelate's address was received with mingled applause and hisses. The reception given to him as well as to Archdeacon Bickersteth by the inhabitants of Bradford was the reverse of flattering.

MR. S. WARREN, M.P.—A speech has been made to the Quarter Sessions Court of Hull by Mr. Warren, as Recorder of that town. The Recorder gave a popular, but carefully-digested summary of the practically important legislation of the last session of Parliament, which was attentively listened to by the Grand Jury and a crowded court. Mr. Warren has, we believe, made a promise, in accordance with some revelation that has been made at Hull, that he will, in the course of next session, introduce a bill subjecting landlords of infamous houses, as well as their agents, to the same penalties and pains as the tenants.

ELECTIONS.—The contest at Guildford has ended in the return of Mr. Onslow (Liberal), and at Reigate Mr. Monson (Conservative) was successful. In both cases the majority of votes was narrow. Mr. Monson polled only fifteen more than his opponent; Mr. Onslow twenty-nine. The polling day at Guildford did not pass off smoothly, for there were several stand-up fights while electors were recording their votes. At Reigate the peace was with difficulty preserved; the most amusing episode arose from the second appearance of Mr. Edwin James as a candidate. All his efforts to obtain a hearing failed. The assembly roared against him and had recourse to penny whistles, with which they had been provided by some patriotic individual. The consequence was that Mr. James gave up the contest.

COLLIERS' STRIKE.—The strike in West Yorkshire is extending. The miners of the Adwalton district have demanded increased wages, and further strikes are apprehended. Three men were charged at Wakefield with intimidation, but the case was adjourned until Monday week. The colliers of South Staffordshire have gone to work on the terms offered by their employers, but it is alleged that they will turn out again about three weeks hence.

THE DISPUTED RIGHT TO WORSHIP IN A PEW.—There has been further disturbances in the parish church of Thornbury, Gloucestershire. On Sunday Miss Sly, who has lately occupied the pew in question, was at church before her opponents—the Dalby family, to whom the pew has been let—and the pew being empty she entered and took her seat. The two churchwardens, Willsben and Screen, told her she must not sit there, and on her declining to leave, they forced her out of the pew, upon which she walked up and down the aisle very quietly. Mr. Willsben told her she must take a seat or leave the church, or he should have her turned out, and upon her not doing either, he called a policeman to assist him, and they both pushed her out of the church, holding the door to prevent her from coming in again. Previous to her being turned out, Dalby, his daughter, and two children had arrived at church, and they took their seats in the pew. Miss Sly, on being turned out of the church, remained in the burial-ground until the service was commenced, when she again entered the church and proceeded to the pew, and on seeing it not filled she endeavoured to open the door, but was prevented by Willsben, who again called a policeman and dragged her partly down the aisle, when she, showing a little resistance, was caught hold of by the constable and carried out of the church. This edifying scene was performed in the midst of a large congregation, whose feelings were at a pitch of intense excitement. Miss Sly has commenced an action against the churchwardens for the assault committed upon her. Great fears are entertained that disturbances of even a worse description than those which we have narrated will occur, both churchwardens and Miss Sly declaring they will not give in.

DULWICH COLLEGE.—The governors of Dulwich College, of whom Lord Stanley is one, appointed to carry out the recent act of Parliament in connexion therewith, have determined to open the schools, the establishment of which is rendered necessary by that act, upon Wednesday the 10th of November next. The schools are to be held in the college itself, instead of in a more central building purposely erected, as was supposed would be the case.

SIR JOHN POTTER, M.P.—This gentleman, one of the members for Manchester, died on Monday. He was the

eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Potter, of Manchester, well known for his enterprising character as a merchant, and his ardent zeal for political reform. Sir John Potter, as well as his father, received the honour of knighthood whilst occupying the position of Mayor of Manchester, an office which he filled for two successive years. At the general election last year he was returned as one of the city representatives. Failing health, however, prevented his frequent attendance in the House of Commons; but as one of the most active founders of the Manchester Free Library, and as a kindhearted and generous supporter of all the local benevolent institutions, Sir John Potter's memory will long be respected by the citizens of Manchester.

THE CHARTER.—On Monday a new hall in College-street, Chelsea, was opened with an address from Mr. Ernest Jones. The hall was crowded. A resolution, pledging the meeting to the People's Charter, was supported by Mr. Ernest Jones and was unanimously carried.

AN ADDRESS TO THE FRENCH CONSUL AT NEWCASTLE.—The Mayor of Newcastle, Mr. Anthony Nichol, waited upon the Count de Maricourt, at the French consulate, Newcastle, on Monday, and presented him with an address, signed by the Mayor, the Chairman of the River Tyne Commissioners, several of the aldermen, and many of the members of the town council, besides several clergymen, merchants, and tradesmen, expressive of their confidence in the denial which had been given by the Count to the charge of interfering in the municipal elections, of their personal esteem for himself, and their wish that he might continue to exercise his functions at the port of Newcastle. The Mayor, in presenting the address, expressed the strong personal gratification which he experienced in being made the bearer of this address. The Count, we are told, was much affected; he, however, recovered himself sufficiently to thank his visitors in feeling terms, and concluded his speech by saying: "The allusion to my sovereign in your address, as the illustrious ally of her Majesty the Queen of England, will, I am sure, be received by his Government as a proof that his loyalty and good faith towards this country have produced their effect in a manner which is not to be disturbed by the indiscretions of a journalist."

CITY SEWERS COMMISSION.—The commissioners met on Tuesday. A report was presented on memorials against slaughter-houses in the City, and praying their abolition, which had been submitted to Dr. Letheby for consideration. The report was very long, and contained suggestions for mitigating the nuisance the slaughter-houses occasioned, and particularly pointed out the injurious effects produced on the public health by the state of Newgate Market. In presenting this last report, the general purposes committee said, in conjunction with the doctor, they had framed some regulations for improving the condition of the market. The court then adjourned.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The late electrician to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, Mr. Whitehouse, has offered his services again to the undertaking from a feeling of duty, as being so largely identified with the inception of the project; and also because he is convinced that the cable is readily recoverable. He therefore asks permission to make the necessary examination, and if that should be satisfactory to his judgment, he offers to re-open communications with Newfoundland at his own risk, and to maintain it open at a moderate percentage on the receipts. The American papers say the cable will never be put right until Mr. Hughes, an American electrician, gets charge of it.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—There was not much difference in the health of the metropolis during the last week from that of the former, the deaths (1118) showing a small decrease. The deaths from scarlatina were 156. The number of births was 1695. Dr. Letheby reports the mortality in the City as having increased to 64. The average number for the month was 55, and for the corresponding period for the last three years the deaths averaged 48.

A JEWISH PROVINCIAL MAYOR.—The Quarter Sessions of Queenborough, on Tuesday last, were the first held under the mayoralty of L. S. Magnus, Esq., recently elected to the mayoralty. The mayor gave a sumptuous dinner to the recorder and members of the corporation. After the usual loyal toasts, the mayor gave that of "the Church," coupling with it the name of the incumbent, the Rev. R. Bingham. The mayor pointed out how persons of the Jewish persuasion could consistently not only respect the Church, but lend their aid in support of it.

REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER.—At a meeting of the Liberal electors of Manchester, Mr. Bazley was chosen as the candidate for that party. Mr. George Wilson proposed Mr. Cobden, but after some discussion the meeting agreed to support Mr. Bazley. It appeared that Mr. Cobden had declined to represent Manchester even if elected. Mr. Bazley's address advocates an extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, retrenchment, and a pacific policy.

POPERY IN AMERICA.—The fact is undeniable that the Catholic Church is making rapid strides throughout the United States. Within a year we have had occasion to record several Catholic celebrations, which, for the splendour of their ceremonial, and high order of intellect engaged, have surpassed anything emanating

from any other religious community. There was the consecration of the Bishop of Hartford, at Providence—a magnificent ceremony; the solemn dedication of several churches, and the consecration of another—a very rare ceremony—which, according to the rules of the Catholic Church, can only be performed when the building is free from debt, and thus devoted to the service of God entirely and for ever. And recently the foundation-stone of a Catholic cathedral has been laid on the Fifth avenue, in this city, which, when completed, will be the most magnificent architectural structure in the country, superior to many and inferior to few of the ancient cathedrals of Europe. The other religious communities must bestir themselves, and give up their internal quarrels and sectional strifes, if they would not be outrun by the Catholic Church, which, though the oldest of them all, seems to travel onward in this country with no lazy footstep, but, on the contrary, with the vigour and swiftness of youth.—*New York Herald.*

THE LATE GEORGE STEPHENSON.—A meeting was held at the Town-hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for the purpose of taking measures to procure the erection of a monument to the memory of the late George Stephenson. Lord Ravensworth was called to the chair, and in a speech of some length dwelt on the great benefits the late Mr. George Stephenson had been the means of conferring not only upon the commercial and manufacturing portion of the community, but more especially upon the poorer class, those who lived by the daily labour of their own hands. He was particularly a model for them to imitate, for he was essentially the architect of his own fortune, born as he was in the very lowest class of society. The speaker then proceeded to recount the most interesting incidents in the life of that eminent engineer, from his boyhood to his death, and adverted to the numerous inventions of which he was the author.

POOR-RATES.—An important meeting of the Metropolitan Association for the equalisation of Poor-rates was held on Wednesday. The report, which was unanimously adopted, announced a material change in the tactics of the association. Henceforth they will endeavour to extend the area of rateability, so that the charge for the poor shall be one of absolute equality throughout all the counties of England. A special financial board is the machinery by which this object is to be realised.

THE PARLIAMENTARY STATESMEN OF FRANCE.—Whatever else may have changed in France, it will ever be remembered to the honour of her parliamentary statesmen that ten years after the calamitous revolution which levelled the throne and the liberties of the nation in the dust, not one of those illustrious men who had served her in freedom condescended to govern her under despotism. The possession of absolute power, the acquisition of wealth, the desire of what are called honours, may be more easily satisfied by a successful minister under the imperial régime than amidst the perils and resistance of parliamentary life; but these vulgar attractions have not seduced a single man of real eminence from the principles he had embraced, and history can produce no finer example of constancy to an unsuccessful cause.—*Edinburgh Review.*

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Return for the week ending Friday, October 29th, 1858. Number admitted, including season ticket holders, 22,160.

THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA'S POCKET-BOOK.—The *Times* correspondent at Berlin says:—"I may mention an event which has caused a good deal of talk here. On the journey to Meran, at Leipzig the Queen missed a valuable portfolio. The police were immediately in activity, and a detective officer sent express from Berlin, but without any result. The portfolio contained, in money, bank-notes for about 700 thalers, and the loss was one which could not be very serious to a Queen of Prussia. That the police have been urged to make every exertion for its recovery, and that they should not have succeeded, with a police so efficient as the Prussian, has given rise to much talk of all sorts. That the portfolio contained a political correspondence of great value to its Royal owner is doubtless only a malicious invention of the Junker party, got up for the purpose of bringing odium upon some person or other who is disagreeable to them, and who might be supposed to have more interest in becoming possessed of such papers than of a paltry sum of 700 thalers. I shall say no more of this portfolio at present, as you may perhaps, after all, have to hear of it again.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.—Colonel and Major Burns, sons of the poet, have accepted the invitation of the committee of the approaching festival in Glasgow. Samuel Lover, Esq., has intimated his acceptance of a similar invitation.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The tropical screen is now completely closed in; upwards of twenty thousand feet of space having been added to this department, it will form a most agreeable lounge for the winter season. Out of doors on Thursday was as dreary and dull as could well be imagined. Within the tropical department of the Crystal palace, a pleasant warmth, combined with the vigorous appearance of the plants, now in luxuriant growth, presented a marked and most agreeable contrast; and as all the approaches are under cover, cold and wet need not prevent exercise and enjoyment.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, &c.

THE COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH.

The Courtship of Miles Standish, and Other Poems. By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Kent and Co.

ANOTHER volume of American poems, long expected, often heralded, and by the poet of America most popular, at all events on this side of the sea, across which the "other poems," grouped together by their writer under the title of *Birds of Passage*, have flown. Whittier, Bryant, Poe, and Longfellow stand very high upon the steps which lead to the vestibule of the Temple of Genius. And on each lower tier you can set a fair quatrain or so of American songsters. And yet we confess we look to America, with an expectation only whetted, and far from being allayed, for grander poetry and richer song than she has yet given to the world.

We regard this book, then, only as one more preliminary and tentative soaring in an ether in which we believe longer and higher flights will yet be sustained. We must commend the book as simple, popular, hearty, and eminently healthy, but only in this guarded sense, only as one more stone in the foundation of a coming fabric, only as one more blossom, one more earnest of the fruit of the future.

Why entertain, some may ask, so high and exigent an expectation of American poetry? Why expect great poetry from a middle-aged people, leaving their paternal seats just at the epoch in national history, when the poetry of heart was dying out and the poetry of head was building itself up, and soon developing amid themselves in their new territory that active industrial strife which is thought by the short-sighted to kill the seeds of poetry and make its growth impossible? This oft-put dogma is easier answered by reference to an undeniable fact than by any tedious counter-argument. England, the mother stock, has been pursuing the same course industrially, and a very similar course politically, as America, all through the last two hundred years, since the Mayflower sailed across the seas. If poetry, and great poetry, has in these latter days proved itself practicable here, there is no reason why it should not, amid no greater obstacles, prove itself practicable there. Nay, more, there is in America more food for poetic expression than we possess. She has all that we have, and more. The grand parts of English national history are hers as well as ours. The Elizabethan Westward Ho! days are our historic property, but hers too. And does she not still bear in her visage the proofs of descent from Pym and Cromwell's Puritans as much as ourselves? And from the point at which the stream was divided, from the time when she began to have an independent national history of her own, her deeds have been as enkindling as ours. The battle of Bunker's Hill ought as naturally to have enkindled poetry as the battle of Trafalgar—nay, more, for the fight at Bunker's Hill was more really and truly *pro aris et focis*. And yet she has only got *Yankee Doodle* for a national poem to set against what Campbell and Dibdin have given to us. It was not then the spirit of poetry dropping from the clouds to her that was wanting, but the open chalices capacious enough to catch the inspiring draught. We have around us English lanes, and meads, and hedge-rows, and country churches; Kentish well-shaded vales and landscapes watered by Severn and Avon. America has in her national heart the memory and imprint of all these, but she has, besides, the silent majesty of her primeval forests, cathedrals of pillars to the sky, the sullen roar of eternal Niagara—an ever-repeated epic itself—and the boundless infinity of prairies congenial to the eremitism of all high genius.

Perhaps the full amount of poetry inherent in the Transatlantic soil and soul will never be evoked till the nation passes through a crucible of tribulation. The man upon whom the cloudless sun has ever shone, never learns the innermost depths of his own nature, and a probation of sorrow is necessary to great heartedness. So is it with nations. The disconsolate maiden of Ettrick Forest, singing of her lover slain at Flodden, on the day

'When the flowers o' the forest were all wed away,' sang more deeply and richly poetical words than even those which Burns set to the tune which the pibrochs played when the Scots marched to Ban-

nockburn: and the Caudine Forks and the Syracusan Lines evoked a deeper poetry than Marathon or Lake Regillus.

America has been seeking of late the elements of poetry in her own land and history. This is the only safe beginning. And in the book before us, Longfellow, who has sung of Spain, and Italy, and the Alps, tells an old story of the Puritan days, clothing with his story what is as deep and as old as humanity, very common, therefore very great and poetical.

Miles Standish, a Puritan soldier, captain of the band which had arrived the year before in the Mayflower, "clad in doublet and hose, and boots of Cordovan leather," strides through his room, while his secretary (another Milton to a Cromwell), the gentle John Alden, sits and writes. Rose Standish, the hero's wife, lies buried "Yonder there, on the hill by the sea." The captain walks, and meditates, and reads, whilst John Alden is—

Busily writing epistles important, to go by the Mayflower,
Ready to sail on the morrow, or next day at latest, God willing!

Homeward bound, with the tidings of all that terrible winter,
Letters written by Alden, and full of the name of Priscilla,
Full of the name and the fame of the Puritan maiden Priscilla.

John Alden loves Priscilla. To his dismay Miles Standish breaks his long silence by asking his friend to woo Priscilla for him. He cannot woo her himself, for he says:—

I can march up to a fortress and summon the place to surrender,
But march up to a woman with such a proposal, I dare not.

I'm not afraid of bullets, nor shot from the mouth of a cannon,
But of a thundering "No!" point-blank from the mouth of a woman,
That I confess I'm afraid of, nor am I ashamed to confess it!

There is in John Alden's breast a hard and sore struggle. But friendship prevailed over love, and Alden went on his errand.

Through the Plymouth woods he walks, his heart still unsubdued itself, but restrained by his honourable will. He reached his goal, and heard, as he drew near the door, the musical voice of Priscilla

Singing the hundredth psalm, the grand old Puritan anthem,
Music that Luther sang to the sacred words of the Psalmist,
Full of the breath of the Lord, consoling and comforting many.

Then, as he opened the door, he beheld the form of the maiden
Seated beside her wheel, and the carded wool like a snowdrift
Piled at her knee, her white hands feeding the ravenous spindle,
While with her foot on the treadle she guided the wheel in its motion.

Who does not imagine the result of the mission? A gentle young man sent to an orphan maiden to plead a rough soldier's suit! Long does John Alden most fairly, almost ardently, plead his friend's cause.

But as he warmed and glowed, in his simple and eloquent language,
Quite forgetful of self, and full of the praise of his rival,
Archly the maiden smiled, and, with eyes overrunning with laughter,
Said, in a tremulous voice, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?"

This carries us only to the end of the third part of the poem. Any vital interest or real plot ends here; and what attaches to the remainder is derived from the anger of Miles Standish, gradually softening into pacification and full reconciliation; the modest shame of Priscilla, after the utterance of what she feels to have been a somewhat unmaidenly confession, and the renewed, and ever-renewed, solicitude of John Alden as to whether love or friendship lights for him the right path. At last all clouds are cleared away; they are married in the church; the bride is lifted by her husband to

the back of a white pillioned steer, and through the forest they go home.

Like a picture it seemed of the primitive, pastoral ages, Fresh with the youth of the world, and recalling Rebecca and Isaac,

Old, and yet ever new, and simple and beautiful always, Love immortal, and young in the endless succession of lovers.

So through the Plymouth woods passed onward the bridal procession.

The poem maintains, without enhancing, the writer's fame. There is the old objective simplicity, very refreshing in our days of spasmodic lashings of the soul. The metre is well managed. We do not learn that English is as capable as Greek or German of hexameter verse, but at least that Longfellow has fully made use of what capability there is. The poem has not the clear, Scotch reel-like ring of *Hiawatha*, nor do we find the rich, closely painted, summer-day descriptions of "Evangeline," but there is a closer approach to a humorous clear-seeingness, and deeper insight into intricacies of character, than we remember to have struck us in any of his former poems.

The book is one which grown men will read through at a sitting, and to its metre we have proved that little children will nod their heads and beat their feet if you but rhythmically read it to them.

QUICKSANDS.

Quicksands: a Tale. By Anna Lisle.

Groombridge and Sons.

ON dipping into this volume we thought we had taken up an American story, for now and then we get some rather original specimens of morals and manners from the land of Brother Jonathan, but, after wading forwards, we mended our guess, and made up our mind that the story is really from a strong-minded English authoress. Hereditary insanity, coupled with intoxication, is the subject chosen for illustration. Helen Grey, a beautiful but somewhat silly young lady, plights her troth to John Howard, a very excellent young fellow, and soon afterwards is introduced to Arthur Huntington, a so-so sort of Lothario, with a positive predilection towards intoxicating beverages and incipient insanity, carefully kept out of sight, to whom she transfers her affections, and ultimately her hand. After some strange adventures, Helen becomes aware that a fatal secret hangs over her marriage, which has been brought about by the artful and heartless contrivance of her husband's mother and her own mother. At first, she surmises that her husband is given to drink. This turns out to be true; but a mysterious Mr. Brooks, who has just escaped assassination at the hands of Arthur Huntington, breaks the real truth to her. Retribution follows. Her husband's mother dies, after making a clean breast, duly penitent; her husband dies a raving maniac in a madhouse; and her mother marries a hard-hearted miser, who, for her proper punishment, gives her something more than a Roland for an Oliver. These personages being all got out of the way, Helen and John Howard approximate, renew old loves, and join hands for life. We have a word of advice to the lady authoress—it is, not to be so lavish of pious appeals and Bible and Prayer-book interpellations. Some of the characters moralise quite as well as country parsons would do, and appeals to Heaven and the hand of God are sprinkled through the volume as plentifully as blackberries. Such solemn matters are out of place in ephemeral productions—they savour, to our mind, of irreverence.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF RICHARD FURNESS.

The Poetical Works of Richard Furness. With a Sketch of his Life, by Dr. Holland, M.A. Partridge and Co. RICHARD FURNESS, a man in the humbler walks of industrial life, had much of that stuff in him which goes towards the composition of a true poet. He has been likened to Burns, but, we think, without much judgment. Burns was self-educated—he was Nature's poet—he did not model himself on past excellences, he looked to Nature alone for ideas, and gave voice to his feelings with a rough strength and

tenderness which cultivated poets would in vain attempt to imitate. Furness had some qualities in common—he was self-educated, of masculine intellect, of true poetical tendencies; but he did not, like Burns, form his mind by the study of Nature alone, he took other types; and though his utterances are made with the voice of the poet, they are “combined, cribbed, confined” by previous study of what cultivated men and classical poets have achieved. Hence the want of that positive originality which constitutes the charm and the unapproachable power of Burns. There is, however, enough of sterling stuff in this volume to justify a warm eulogium. A specimen of the poet's manner—Crabbe will be recognised here—may serve, we hope, to draw numerous readers to the volume:—

A PARISH POORHOUSE.

Poor orphans dwell, unblest, unpitied there,
Nor know a mother's love nor father's care;
Age on his sticks, forsaken by his sons,
And honest labour stript of all by duns;
The joyless widow and deserted wife,
The unpension'd soldier and abandon'd life;
There drunken dropsy swells upon his bed,
And near him palsy shakes his feeble head;
Consumption wastes the next akin to death,
And wheezing asthma labours hard for breath;
There charity ne'er warms her frozen breast,
Nor scarcely wraps her children in her vest;
Want stands as porter at the hopeless door,
And to his scanty board admits the poor,
To weekly pensions, sanction'd by the law,
To useless labour, and to beds of straw.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND NATAL.

The Settler's Guide to the Cape of Good Hope and Colony of Natal. Edward Stanford.

THE advance of the South African colonies, which has been much accelerated by Parliamentary government, has drawn attention to them, but the well-wishers of the colonies at home and abroad find they are not known as they ought to be. The wool trade has now grown to such a degree that it is on a par with the Australian, and South Africa promises to take the rank of the first wool country in the world. The wine trade has quadrupled in four years, and South African wines have really a hold on the market.

The present *Guide* emanates from the Cape, prompted by the desire to make the claims of the colonists better known, and is founded upon the materials collected by Mr. W. J. Irons, who is one of the most active and public-spirited colonists, who is not only familiar with the Cape, but took a prominent part in the colonisation of Natal, and particularly in the settlement of Verulam. As a basis for the work, Mr. Irons addressed questions to the authorities of all the districts, and the information is, therefore, authentic and recent; and Mr. Irons, being well acquainted with the views of the working and emigrant classes at home, has been able to provide for them the very materials they require. We think the work is impartial, that no undue favour is shown to one colony over another, and, having tested it, we find that it contains the latest information. There is a description of Greyland, the proposed new colony, and a mention of such new villages as Robertson and Malagas.

TRUST AND TRIAL.

Trust and Trial. From the Danish. By Mary Howitt. Hurst and Blackett.

As a picture, and a faithful one, of Danish life in rural districts, this volume will be received and read with great pleasure. The incidents of the story are simple and touching: the main interest centres on the love and ultimate marriage of Thorbjorn and Synnové, who belong to families of contiguous homesteads. The perfect simplicity that shines through the single-hearted personages introduced into the story will be most “refreshing” to readers whose palates have been somewhat palled by the high-seasoned incidents and super-refined sensibilities of modern novels. The translation appears to be faithful, and to have aimed at reproducing in the idiomatic raciness of the original.

God Manifest. By the Rev. O. P. Hiller. (Hodson and Co.)—The author's purpose in this volume is to solve some of the great problems of the mystery of life under “the bright light of the new dispensation.” His endeavour has been, and we make this assertion on his own authority, to trace both moral and physical evil to their true source; to show that the latter is but an effect of the former, and that the former is simply the result of a perversion of man's faculties, the possibility

of which perversion was necessarily implied in his existence as a free and rational being. Besides this purpose the author has taken a much wider field indeed—he has endeavoured to show the origin of the diseases which so widely afflict mankind; the origin of fierce animals, and of noxious and poisonous plants and minerals; the causes, too, of poverty in social life, of tyranny in political life, and of wars between nations. The author is an earnest and a strong thinker. He is unfeignedly devout, and has kept his purpose constantly in view by showing that with man himself, and not with the good Creator, lies the responsibility for all the social, and physical, and animal evils he lays bare and unflinchingly dissects. It would lead us too deep into controversial questions were we to enter upon a critical investigation of the writer's statements and deductions. We desire to avoid polemical matters as much as possible, but this desire does not blind us to the merit of the work, which favourably represents the tendency of American thinkers of a special class in this inquiring age.

An Hour Ago; or, Time in Dreamland a Mystery. By J. F. Corkran (Longman and Co.)—Mr. Corkran has evidently a strong mind with high poetic tendencies. He has, however, chosen a theme which, even had a Milton immortalised it, would have met with as many detractors as admirers. When we find Machiavelli, Savonarola, Erasmus, Luther, Calvin, and Melancthon holding dialogues together, no one can doubt the subject of disquisition; and though we are disposed to do homage to the poetic powers of the author, it must be understood that we do not pay the theme a similar compliment.

Lott-ery. By Mrs. Jones, of Pantglas. (Routledge and Co.)—A very slight tale, with very little of real life in it. The price is only sixpence, but small as the sum is, we fear that what we could honestly say would hardly induce any one to invest that amount in a number of this *Lott-ery*.

Newspaper Press Directory and Advertiser's Guide. By Charles Mitchell. (Red Lion-court.)—We have just received the publishers' announcement of the issue of this work for the year 1859. From experience we can readily vouch for its value to all who are in any way connected with the press, as proprietors or editors; to the many interests who are continually in want of information as to the exact opinions of journals they would wish to adopt as organs, and, above all, to the advertising classes. Advertising is now recognised as a necessity to many trades, and, in one stage or other of its existence, to every joint-stock association; and the officials of companies, beyond all others, must be in continual want of such a statistical and comparative handbook as Mr. Mitchell submits to them. The general history of the newspaper press is an interesting addition to the work, as is also the paper by Mr. W. F. Finlason, barrister-at-law, on *The Rights and Responsibilities of Newspaper Proprietors, Agents, and Advertisers as to Advertisements*, which may be read and re-read with profit by those to whom it is addressed.

BOOKS RECEIVED THIS WEEK.

Principles of Social and Political Economy. By W. Atkinson. 3 vols. Vol I. Demy 8vo. Longman and Co.

The Works of Francis Bacon. By James Spedding, M.A., Robert Leslie Ellis, M.A., and Douglas Denon Heath. Vol VI. 8vo. Longman and Co.

Sylvan Holt's Daughter. By Holme Lee. 3 vols. 8vo. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Phantastes. A Faerie Romance for Men and Women. By George MacDonald. 8vo. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A Summer and Winter in the Sicilies. By Julia Kavanagh. 2 vols. post 8vo. Hurst and Blackett.

Historic Notes on the Book of the Old and New Testament. By Samuel Sharp. 2nd Edit. 8vo. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Life: its Nature, Varieties, and Phenomena. By Leo H. Grindon. 2nd Edit. Demy 8vo. Whittaker and Co.

History of the Rise and Progress of the Iron Trade of the United States, from 1621 to 1857. By B. F. French. New York. Post 8vo. Trübner and Co.

Jesus Christ in the Grandeur of his Mission. By E. Whitfield. Post 8vo. E. T. Whitfield.

Memoir of James Stirling. By Rev. A. Wallace. 16mo. Glasgow: Scottish Temperance League.

Moral Statistics of Glasgow. By W. Logan. 16mo. Glasgow: Scottish Temperance League.

Outlines of Creation. By Ellsha Noyce. Illustrated with 400 Engravings. 8vo. Ward and Lock.

The Illustrated News of the World, and National Portrait Gallery, Part IX. The London Joint-Stock Newspaper Company.

Shreds and Patches; or, Pathos and Bathos. By Jane Kennedy. 8vo. W. Kent and Co.

Cassell's Illustrated Almanack for 1859. Kent and Co.

Checkmate. A Tale. Post 8vo. Bentley.

Shahmah in Pursuit of Freedom. By an American Citizen. 8vo. New York. London: S. Low, Son, and Co.

Fraser's Magazine, No. 847, for November. J. W. Parker and Son.

The Arts.

THEATRES AND PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY DRURY-LANE.—A second visit to Drury Lane to hear *Martha* confirms the impression we received on the occasion of our first. The work itself, while very lightly scored, is rich in graceful *morceaux* of melody elegantly accompanied. Infinitely below the *Rose of Castille* in musical dash and in opportunities for musical declamation, and, therefore, less likely to attract the million, it would, in our opinion, be found far more easy of translation from the orchestra to the drawing-room piano, and more charming when so adapted. Mr. W. Harrison as *Lionel* is more successful in this than in Mr. Balfe's opera, and has opportunities for the display of taste and feeling as well as force, of which he avails himself skilfully. Miss Pyne, we need hardly say, is charming in “*The Last Rose of Summer*,” and *Nancy* (Miss Susan Pyne) evinces an amount of talent and *espiglerie* that her performance in “*The Rose*” had little prepared us for.

LYCEUM.—With the fiftieth performance of his original comedy of *Extremes* Mr. Edmund Falconer brought his season to a close on Saturday evening last. The only change in the cast of the play since our last notice of it was the substitution of Mr. Henry Vandenhoff for Mr. Leigh Murray, in the part of *Frank Hawthorne*. In these days of beards, whiskers, and moustaches, his entire abnegation of all those appendages gives him the appearance of an overgrown and prematurely discreet youth, and contrasts so strongly with the masculine appearance of the “fast” gentlemen of the piece, that the forbearance with which they receive his sarcasms seems almost too absurd. We should suggest, with all good-nature, his assumption of whiskers at least, should he be again called on to take the part of *Hawthorne*. Mrs. Weston, as usual, bore the weight of the piece along, and was received with the genuine applause her *Mrs. Wildbriar* richly merits. Messrs. Emery, Rogers, and Garden still well support her in furnishing the comic element; and Mrs. Alfred Mellon is no less interesting in the part of *Miss Vavasour* than when she first succeeded to its original and highly-appreciated representative, Mrs. Charles Young. After the comedy Mr. Falconer delivered a pleasing address, for the whole of which we cannot find space, but which elicited frequent demonstrations of approval. He concluded it as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen—I have the greatest disinclination to assume the character of Mr. Puff, but as we are likely to meet again, it is mere courtesy, as well as business, to inform you, that I have taken the theatre for a longer term, commencing on Boxing-night; and it is a mere matter of fact to state that nearly all the present members of my company will at that time give me their aid; that I also shall have the assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley and Miss Louise Keeley; and, at the conclusion of their present engagements, of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Young, of Miss Rosina Wright, and several other artists of professional reputation; that Mr. Robert B. Brough has undertaken to write the new Lyceum burlesque, the scenery for which is already in the process of being painted by Mr. William Calcott, late of the Haymarket Theatre; and that the Harlequinade of the comic Pantomime will be sustained by the Lauri Family. I will not make you extravagant promises of unusual wonders, but I have reasonable hope to present you with that legitimate and worthy-of-being-seen entertainment which the union of such skilled artists as I have named is almost certain to produce. In conclusion, to my thanks let me add my sincere wishes that you may all of you realise those blessings of health, prosperity, and content which are so necessary to the full enjoyment of the more imaginative pleasures which poets, painters, and actors in grand conjunction are labouring to create for your entertainment at Christmas, and which are almost essential at that holiday time to ensure a good night's rest to the juniors who have dined on roast-beef and plum-pudding.

The manager's address was succeeded by the farce of *Betsy Baker*, in which Mr. and Mrs. Keeley were rapturously received in their original characters of *Mr. Mouser* and *Betsy Baker*. Mrs. Howard Paul's singular and very pleasing version of Balfe's “Come into the garden, Maud” next received a unanimous encore; and the performance concluded with the amusing comic ballet of *The Rendezvous*. The entertainment being announced as for the benefit of Mr. Falconer, we had much pleasure, especially considering the pretty things he was so good as to say of our fraternity, in noticing that the enthusiastic plaudits of a crowded house seemed to warrant his hopes of a merry meeting between himself and the public after Christmas.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.—On Saturday evening last a dense crowd, not of local amateurs only, but of playgoers from all quarters of the town,

assisted at the opening of Messrs. Phelps and Greenwood's season, and the re-revival of Shakspeare's *King Henry the Fifth*; and we are bound to add that the management have never a jot abated the title to high renown for thorough dramatic completeness which their long exertions have extorted for them from the public. The principal parts were cast as follows:—

<i>King Henry V.</i>	Mr. Phelps
<i>Fluellen</i>	Mr. Frederick Robinson
<i>Nym</i>	Mr. C. Fenton
<i>Bardolph</i>	Mr. Williams
<i>Pistol</i>	Mr. Charles Young
<i>Williams</i>	Mr. J. W. Ray
<i>Dame Quickly</i>	Mrs. H. Marston
<i>Katharine</i>	Miss Grace Egerton

while Mr. Henry Marston, as chorus, in the guise of "Old Time," posed with much dignity amid his traditional emblems in a gothic niche, most appropriately delivered his commentary and coupled up the story, after the manner of the ancients. As *Henry the Fifth*, we may briefly say, and that, too, after reflection, that Mr. Phelps was "every inch a King," and, except in apparent age (a defect for which a remedy might be suggested without difficulty), the King of the play. He brought before his audience all the noble, brave, impulsive, and affectionate nature wherewith the poet meant to clothe the monarch who had thrown away, on the throne's steps, all the scurf of levity and debauchery that had befouled the *Prince Hal*. We remember—and, indeed, we shall seek none—no better illustration of what was the chivalry of old than that furnished by Mr. Phelps in his interpretation of *Henry V.* Not in support of this position, which may only be maintained or disputed by such as will loyally watch the actor and the play, from his first appearance on the stage to the fall of the curtain, but as a most choice specimen of his elocutionary power, we must refer to the King's soliloquy, which ends the singular quasi-political discussion with *Williams* in the camp scene of the fourth act:—

Upon the king! let us our lives, our souls,
Our debts, our careful wives, our children, and
Our sins, lay on the king.

Passion and declamation, again, often make a most unholy alliance; but in the celebrated address to "my cousin Westmoreland," the actor is great and inspiring; he is such a leader as all would love to follow, and such a one that the success of his handful of invalids in the ensuing battle against the whole chivalry of Charles VI. is foreseen. In the love scene with *Katharine*, the dignity of the king, the simplicity of the wooer, and the conqueror's sense of his laughable position, with the honesty that could not bear to be misunderstood in the matter, were as finely combined and shaded by the artist as by the dramatist. Of the less prominent characters, who are as the sands of the sea in number, we have little to say beyond that all were satisfactory in their parts. Of those mentioned above, Mr. Robinson makes a very gentleman-like and pleasant *Fluellen*; of his Welsh we confess ourselves incompetent to speak. Mrs. Marston has in *Dame Quickly* but slight field for her genius. Mr. Ray was judiciously sententious and John Bullish as the soldier *Williams*, and the comicality of the late General Falstaff's three retainers was too heavy for the three gentlemen named to be really successful in. The costume of the play was admirably got up and the scenery very beautiful. The view of Southampton harbour, the landscapes of the camp and battle-fields, were superior works of scenic art, and the splendid panorama of the siege of Harfleur merits all the praise we could bestow on it as a work of elaborate mechanism as well as a pictorial illustration.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Good houses continue to endorse our oft-repeated verdict of approval of the entertainments offered by Miss Swanborough to her patrons. *The Last of the Pigstails*, now worn a little threadbare, fills up well enough the interval between the first and second pieces; but the *Bonnie Fishwife* is as attractive as ever, and Mr. Byron's *Maid and the Magpie*, which runs perfectly smooth, is beginning to be admired as it deserves. We have already said so much about the varied excellencies of this burlesque and its performance that we will not risk our readers' fatigue by a recapitulation, but content ourselves with general praise of the piece, the performers, the stage management, and of those important and often neglected requisites to the success of such works, the music and singing.

MONS. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—We have received an elegant official programme *préliminaire* of M. Jullien's arrangements for the forthcoming series of Concerts at the Lyceum Theatre, to which we have already more than once alluded in our columns. It would appear that after due consideration of the limited area at his disposal, our versatile conductor has turned his attention rather to the illustration of several high-class works in a style of perfect finish than to the elaboration of musical "sound and fury." Herein, we think, he

is as well advised as he was when in his earlier days he wielded his enchanter's wand to gather the British public into a circle where quadrilles and waltzes were the *pièces de résistance*. Musical people though we may be, it must be owned that ten years ago the Symphonies of Beethoven and Mozart, and other classical compositions, were no acceptable pabulum to the public at large. Strong meat is not for babes; and we were indeed ungenerous did we omit M. Jullien from the list of those who have materially helped to strengthen the national stomach. He may now reckon on an attentive and—he must not forget this—a discriminating audience for the works of Mendelssohn and of Beethoven, where, in the days we speak of, he could have expected only empty benches or well-bred tolerance. He now, he tells us, proposes to consolidate an orchestra *d'élite* and, "thus making up for quantity by quality (N.B. this is hardly fair to the capabilities of his former bands), to aim at the realisation of the dream of Beethoven, who said, 'Mon rêve du beau pour l'exécution de mes symphonies c'est un orchestre de soixante.'" Since M. Jullien and his numberless imitators and competitors have created an immense demand for executive talent, there is no doubt that, though the theatres and many other musical establishments will be in full swing this winter, there will still be a fine orchestra at the command of the popular chief. He has already made use of some eminent talent. Miss Vinning will commence the season, and will be followed by Mesdames Rudersdorff, Stabbach, Enderssohn, and Madlle. Jetty Treffz. The "Choral Symphony" of Beethoven, Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," and the "Fuga Fugarium" of Gregory I. are among the compositions of pretension promised, as well as several lighter novel-ties, and a grand march, introducing the national hymns of every country under the sun, and descriptive of the convocation and assembly of the Universal Congress of International Harmony.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BALAKLAVA FESTIVAL.

—A large number of persons, as we ventured in our last number to predict, assembled at the Palace on Monday last to assist at the commemoration of the death-ride at Balaklava. Not less than 1500 decorated Crimeans, who had availed themselves of the Company's invitation, formed, we need hardly say, the chief attraction, and the bands of the Scots Fusiliers, the Grenadiers, and the Coldstreams, led respectively by Messrs. Boose, D. Godfrey, and C. Godfrey, joined that of the Crystal Palace Company in delighting the visitors. The intervals were filled up by Highland reels, sword dancing, and pibroch playing, and the last display for the season of the whole system of waterworks took place about three p.m. The most inspiring feature of the programme was the performance of the following selection by the united bands:—

1. "The Coronation," March..... Meyerbeer.
2. Overture "The Camp" Lindpaintner.
3. Quadrille "Alliance" Manns.
4. Selection "William Tell" Rossini.
5. "Annie Laurie," March..... Cavallini.
6. "Rule Britannia," "Partant pour la Syrie," "God Save the Queen."

The superb effect of this *ensemble*, and the enthusiasm with which it was received, fully justify our often recorded impression that the Crystal Palace is well adapted for military music, and that stringed orchestras of any moderate dimensions are thrown away in its vast reverberating area. The assemblage of nearly fifteen thousand persons to hear three brass bands shows clearly enough that the public have formed the same opinion, and will no doubt encourage Mr. Bowley to provide the same class of entertainment next season without misgiving as to its remunerativeness. We must not omit a notice of the Balaklava trophy, constructed out of various fine-art properties belonging to the company, under the direction of Mr. Hayes, of the Arts department. It consists of a columnar shaft forty feet in height, standing on a base from four to five yards square. It is flanked by casts from the four "Victory" statues of Rauch in the Walhalla, enriched with the colours of the Allies and captured Russian ordnance, and surmounted by a figure of Victory.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—Amongst objects of Art recently lent to this Museum is a beautiful series of crystal vases, cups, and spoons, &c., mounted in enamelled gold and jewels, belonging to the Marquis of Salisbury, and by him deposited there. They were contained in a silver-mounted case which was found at Hatfield, some years ago, in a chest under a bed. Judging from the case, which is, however, of a later workmanship, they appear to have come from Spain; not improbably a trophy of war in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Together with these is a pair of silk stockings, the first made in England, and presented to Queen Elizabeth; these also came from Hatfield. Dr. Bishop has also lent for exhibition a very beautiful bas-relief of Italian Art of the fourteenth century, a Virgin and Child slightly coloured and gilt, supposed to be the work of Giotto. Both have been placed in the division of Ornamental Art.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VISITING CARDS.—We are often annoyed by people's reluctance to "leave their names." Like others, we are subject, in our private as well as in our public capacity, to visitors, and once or twice a week we are driven into a fever of excitement by our laundress's announcement of "Please, sir, a gentleman's—or, worse still—that gentleman's been: but he wouldn't leave his name." Not he: our enemy—for a bitter one he is—knows too well the disagreeable sense that crawls over one who has nameless visitors, to put us out of our misery by coming when we are at home, or by dropping his incognito. He must positively watch us off our premises, and then make his pestilent calls. Entreaties are in vain—eye of laundress aforesaid never retains his image—she don't know that she ever saw him before—she wouldn't know him again—she didn't "partickler" notice his height. None of our familiar friends ever own to having met him on the staircase. He never left a letter, a card, or a message: but he said always "it was no matter." "Mysterious being, be manifest," we are apt to cry in our desperation. "Do thine office. Present thy long-forgotten unpaid bill. Demand calls upon our scrip in dead companies, arrears of income-tax, or surcharge in respect of unenumerated Dog Tray when we lived in the country three years ago. Ply the craft of the detective upon us. Investigate us about the last runaway match we abetted, or about the anonymous letters that have scandalised the neighbourhood, but for Heaven's sake, fiend of the door-mat, have a name! For thou hast one, perchance, tormentor. But what a name it must be that thou art so chary of it. It may be, being Paul, Redpath, or Archer, thou art not sweet upon it; or as Snook, Pook, or Snodgrass, thou abominatest it. It may be De Koppell, or Plantagenet, that thou wouldst not have it noised abroad that thou art of our acquaintance. But whoever thou art—whatever be thy business, for pity's sake, say thou art somebody. If thou wilt but say Smith or Jones, there is a possibility we may arrive by the exhaustive process at the fact that thou art a stranger; but pray, pray never again say, "it's no matter." We have a suggestion to offer to such as so afflict their friends. We invite their attention to the photographic portrait cards which Herbert Watkins, of Regent-street, contrives somehow to multiply *ad infinitum*, and which Mr. Marion, of the Papeterie shop in Regent-street also, is able to sell at the ridiculous price of a guinea and a half for a hundred. Of these portrait cards again, other interesting applications must occur to every one. How much waste, curiosity, and suspense we should be saved if, instead of the usual pasty-faced intimation that our familiar friends had dropped out of our orbit into matrimony, they would send us on a plain card the likeness of the happy pair, or—all we should be curious about—of the happy fair. How easy, again, are they of enclosure to friends abroad; how ready a way do they offer of exchanging vows between parted lovers, of chiding neglect, preferring humble suit, prettily asking forgiveness; how sweetly, last of all, by their help, may the relatives of the departed pay vicariously the last call of all! We have been so much struck by the evident suitability of photographic portraiture to birth, marriage, and death announcements, that even at the risk of proximity we have not been able to refrain from helping—though the talented artist stands far above the need of our tiny aid—to make public what we may almost dignify with the title of an invention.

NEW FINE-ART SOCIETY.—We are glad to be enabled to announce the formation, under high and influential auspices, of a "Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts." The programme will, we believe, be issued in the course of a few days; meantime we may say a few words concerning the objects of the society, which include the following:—To create a true sympathy between artists and those to whom they minister, and to elevate the aspirations of both in the mutual relations so established; towards this end to attempt the diffusion of sound principles of art and criticism amongst the public by means of lectures, discussions, and classes for study, illustrated by important examples selected from the works of eminent masters of all schools; to award annually prizes, medals of honour, and other testimonials to the producers of works in painting, sculpture, architecture, music, and poetry, such works having been produced in public within the twelvemonth preceding the distribution; conversaziones to be held monthly during the season, to which ladies will be admitted; two exhibitions of paintings, sculpture, &c., in each year—one of ancient the other of modern art—to be open free to the public on certain days of the week, and certain days on payment; a permanent exhibition of engravings, and a library of reference illustrative of the arts of design of all ages; the establishment of provincial cornices, with honorary secretaries, under whose auspices will occasionally be held meetings and exhibitions, with distribution of prizes, in their respective localities. We wish success to this project, which will usefully occupy new ground.—*Illustrated London News*.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Night, October 29th.
FRANCE.

THE *Moniteur* of this day announces that the *Correspondant* has been seized for the article by Count Montalembert upon England and India. A prosecution is to be instituted against Count Montalembert and the publisher of the periodical. They are accused of attacks against the principle of universal suffrage, the right of authority which the Emperor is invested with by the Constitution, and the respect due to the laws. They are further charged with attempting to excite the people to hatred and contempt of the Government, and endeavouring to disturb the public peace. A few sentences selected from the article will be more to the point than any comment or description. The Count says:—

"Finding the foul marasmus creeping o'er me, my ears tingling with the low tittle-tattle of ante-chambers and the yells of fanatics who think themselves our masters, or hypocrites who think we are their dupes, suffocated by the servile and corrupting miasma of a loathsome atmosphere, I left France for England to take a bath of fresh air." (P. 205.) After attending a Parliamentary debate on India, he says:—"I came forth from this august spectacle, full of emotion as might any man who looks to a Government as something above a lacquey's waiting-room, and who seeks in a civilised nation something better than a flock of sheep only fit for the shears, or to be led to nibble in silence under the shadow of an enervating security." (P. 261.) Contrasting the colonial policy of England in both hemispheres with that of Spain, he thus speaks of the latter country:—"Does not history cry out to her with voice of thunder, Cain, what hast thou done with thy brother? What hast thou done with the inheritance of Columbus confided to thy care? What has Portugal done with the rich reversion of Albuquerque? Go gauge the depth of her decrepitude at Goa!" (P. 213.) "You will there find what are the final fruits of absolute government in the colonies as well as in the respective mother countries." (*Ibid.*) A very eloquent tribute is paid to the memory of Havelock and William Peel. In another passage he writes:—"Returning to France, I find in *L'Univers*, 23rd May, 1858, Parliamentary Government styled a farce, with scenic decorations. Happy country and happy clergy, whose organ gives such sound information in such decorous phraseology." (P. 264.) All throughout, he belabours the ignoble scribes "who interlard visions of the Virgin with scurrilous invectives against the grandeur of Great Britain."

Young Maricourt, the hero of the Newcastle adventure, has arrived at Paris, and is welcomed by all fire-eaters as a champion of Gallic supremacy over newspaper impertinence.

A Paris letter says:—"The Bourse of Paris pays no attention to the scheme for cutting Asia and Africa asunder at Suez, and its chance at Hamburg or Amsterdam is very precarious. In London it is feared no dupes can be found at all. Unless the Jews come forward, the isthmus must remain as it was when the people of Israel crossed the Red Sea."

SAXONY.

From Dresden we learn that our Minister, Mr. Forbes, twenty-five years at that post, is dangerously ill.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

(Lessee—Messrs. F. Robson and W. S. Emden.)
Monday, and during the week, will be performed a comédietta entitled

LADIES, BEWARE.

Characters by Messrs. G. Vining, G. Cooke, Mrs. W. S. Emden, Misses Stephens and Wyndham.

After which, the original Drama by Wilkie Collins, called

THE RED VIAL.

Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, Addison, F. Vining, W. Gordon, G. Cooke, H. Cooper, Mrs. Stirling, and Miss Marston.

To conclude with Tom Taylor's Comédietta

TO OBLIGE BENSON.

Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Cooke, F. Charles, Misses Marston and Hughes.
Commence at half-past seven.

THE ROYAL GRECIAN THEATRE, CITY-ROAD.

Licensed as such by the Lord Chamberlain.
Proprietor, Mr. B. O. Conquest. Acting Manager, Mr. C. Montgomery.

On Monday, November 8th, will be produced A NEW
DRAMA, by the Author of "It's Never too Late to Mend."

On Monday, and during the week,
A LIFE'S REVENGE.

Characters by Messrs. T. Mond, Sinclair, Linham, Grant, Manning, Power, Gillet; Misses J. Covey, H. Covey, and Rivers.

The favourite Divertissement, CATALONIAN REVELS,
produced by Mrs. Conquest, introducing her pupils.

Concluding with the much admired drama of

THE PHYSICIAN'S WIFE.

Dancing in the Casino at 9 o'clock, weather permitting.
Mr. T. Berry's celebrated band.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

(Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and
Mr. W. Harrison.)

PRODUCTION OF MARITANA.

Great Success of MARTHA and the ROSE OF CASTILLE.
On Monday and Thursday, Wallace's MARITANA. Don
César de Bazan (his original character), Mr. W. Harrison:
Maritana, Miss Louisa Pyne.
On Tuesday and Friday (11th, 12th times), the ROSE
OF CASTILLE.
On Wednesday and Saturday, MARTHA.
Conductor—Mr. Alfred Mellon.
To conclude with, each evening, the ballet-divertisse-
ment, LA FLEUR D'AMOUR.
Commence at half-past seven.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

(Farewell Season of Mr. Charles Kean as Manager.)

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday,

MACBETH.

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,

KING JOHN.

Preceded every evening by the farce of
AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)
Stage Manager, Mr. Chippendale.

Last five nights of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews in the
Comedy of

LONDON ASSURANCE.

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Dazzle (his original character), Mr. Charles Mathews;
Lady Gay Spanker, Mrs. Charles Mathews. Mr. Buckstone,
Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. Rogers, Mr.
Clarke, Mrs. B. White, and Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam, will also
appear in this Comedy.

After which,

HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR.

Written by Mr. Charles Mathews.
Mortley (his original character), Mr. Charles Mathews.
Followed by the popular Ballet of

JACK'S RETURN FROM CANTON.

In which Miss Louise Leclercq, Mr. Arthur Leclercq, and
Mr. Charles Leclercq, will appear.
Concluding with

ANY PORT IN A STORM.

On Saturday, November 6th (the benefit of Mr. Charles
Mathews), when will be produced a new Comic Drama, in
three acts, entitled

THE TALE OF A COAT.

In which Mr. Charles Mathews will appear.

After which,

THE DOWAGER.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews.

Followed by

THE ETON BOY.

Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Buckstone, and Mrs. Charles
Mathews.

Concluding with

JACK'S RETURN FROM CANTON.

Commence at 7. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.

THEATRE ROYAL, SADLER'S WELLS.

(Under the Management of Mr. Phelps.)

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, with new Scenery,
Dresses, &c., Shakespeare's Play of

KING HENRY THE FIFTH.

King Henry, Mr. Phelps; Exeter, Mr. T. C. Harris;
Fluellen, Mr. P. Robinson; Williams, Mr. J. W. Ray;
Nym, Mr. C. Fenton; Pistol, Mr. C. Young; Chorus, Mr. H.
Marston; Charles the Sixth, Mr. Haywell; The Dauphin,
Mr. C. Seyton; Constable, Mr. Belford; Burgundy, Mr.
Ward; Canterbury, Mr. Mengeson; Boy, Miss E. Travers;
Katherine, Miss G. Egerton; Hostess Quickly, Mrs. H.
Marston.

Thursday, and Friday,

THE HYPOCRITE.

Dr. Cantwell, Mr. Phelps; Mawworm, Mr. C. Young;
Colonel Lambert, Mr. H. Marston; Darnley, Mr. Belford;
Seward, Mr. C. Seyton; Charlotte, Mrs. Charles Young;
Old Lady Lambert, Mrs. H. Marston; Lady Lambert,
Miss Atkinson.

On Saturday,

THE WIFE.

Julian St. Pierre, Mr. Phelps.
To conclude each evening with

A TENANT FOR LIFE.

Box Office open from 11 till 3, under the direction of Mr.
Austin.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.

PROSPECTUS.

Monsieur JULLIEN'S TWENTIETH and LAST ANNUAL
SERIES OF CONCERTS will commence on MON-
DAY, the 1st of November, and continue for one month,
being given as Monsieur JULLIEN'S FAREWELL, or
"CONCERTS D'ADIEU," previous to his departure on his
Universal Musical Tour through the capitals and cities of
Europe, America, Australia, the Colonies, and civilised
towns of Asia and Africa, accompanied by the élite of his
orchestra and other artists, savants, and hommes de lettres,
forming the nucleus of a society already constituted under
the title of "Société de l'Harmonie Universelle," with the
object not only of diffusing the divine and civilising art of
music, but of promoting, through harmony's powerful elo-
quence, a noble and philanthropic cause.

In taking leave of this great country of order, liberty,
justice, and progress, Mons. Jullien feels that it will be im-
possible for him to express in an advertisement the deep
feeling of gratitude and attachment which overpowers his
heart, when he calls to mind the kind hospitality extended
to him by the people of Great Britain, and the long and
uninterrupted patronage bestowed upon his endeavours to
advance musical art in the United Kingdom.

Mons. Jullien regrets that, through some combination,
against which he has been unable to combat, he has not
succeeded in obtaining one of the larger theatres in which
he has hitherto given his Annual Series of Concerts—viz.
Drury Lane, Covent Garden, or Her Majesty's Theatre—
establishments which may be considered, and are, in fact,

better adapted for the accommodation of his patrons; but
this very deficiency of space Mons. Jullien has sought to
turn to advantage by selecting for the present season
virtuosi of European reputation, and vocalists of the
highest talents and renown, and by allowing only the élite
of his orchestra to perform—thus making up for quantity
by quality, and endeavouring thereby to realise the dream
of Beethoven, who said, "Mon rêve du beau pour l'exécution
de mes symphonies c'est un orchestre de 60." From the
great master himself we here learn that his symphonies
were composed for only sixty performers, and, in fact,
many circumstances have shown that by doubling the
parts, whether of string or wind instruments, the orchestra
has lost that perfect balance in the relative power of
combined sounds which it is essential should be strictly
proportioned for the perfect rendering of many melodies,
harmonies, and passages, called, in counterpoint, imitations
and fugati. Under these circumstances, Mons. Jullien can
assure the public that he has spared no effort to render the
Concerts at the Royal Lyceum Theatre as attractive as the
first series which he gave in the same establishment in
the year 1841-2.

The immense progress which musical art has made in
England within the last 20 years has encouraged Mons.
Jullien to compose the first part of his performances chiefly
of classical works. As in the case of those festivals which
he first introduced in England under the title of "Nights,"
dedicated to one or other of the great masters, a great por-
tion of the first part will be devoted to the music of Beetho-
ven, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Haydn, &c. This idea Mons.
Jullien had entertained for the last five years, having become
personally convinced that England was rapidly earning the
title of a great musical country. Now, at last, he feels
gratified to announce that this season the first part of his
programmes will present a selection of a far higher order of
music than hitherto, and will include important works of
Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and other great com-
posers, ancient and modern, which have not previously been
performed at these concerts. Among these may be men-
tioned the masterpiece of Beethoven, the Ninth Symphony,
commonly known as the

CHORAL SYMPHONY.

composed to Schiller's grand poem, "The Ode to Joy," cele-
brating the union of all nations in one joyful concord;
Mendelssohn's celebrated "LOBGESANG," or Hymn of
Praise; and Gregory the First's "CANTO FERMO" and
"FUGA FUGARUM," concluding with the "HYMN OF
UNIVERSAL HARMONY."

The SECOND PART of the PROGRAMME will be
MISCELLANEOUS, and will bring forward in review
those original compositions and arrangements of Mons.
Jullien which have received the largest share of public
approbation during his musical career in England; also his
latest orchestral productions, which have never been per-
formed by his orchestra in London, but are now quite the
vogue in France and Germany. Among the latter may be
cited "Fern Leaves" Valse; "The Campbells are comin'"
Quadrille; "Les Feuilles d'Automne" Valse; "The Frikell"
Galop; A New "Chinese Quadrille;" and "La Grande
Marche des Nations, et Progrès des Civilisations," com-
posed on the authentic National Hymns of every country,
and descriptive of the convocation and assembly of the
Universal Congress, elected by every reigning monarch,
every established government, and every nation of the
world, united in one peaceful confederation by the powers
of harmony.

Mons. JULLIEN is most happy to state that among the
artists who will appear during his farewell season he is
enabled to announce the name of the celebrated violinist
WIENIAWSKI, who in France, Germany, Russia, and
Italy has established one of the greatest reputations since
the appearance of that marvellous genius, Paganini.

Engagements are also concluded with several primo
donne, who will make their appearance in succession for
short periods each.

The favourite English soprano, Miss VINNING, will com-
mence the season on Monday, the 1st of November, and will
be followed by Mesdames KUPERSDORF, STABACH,
ENDERSSOHN, CEDRONI, &c., and Madlle. JETTY
TREFFZ, who will arrive expressly from Vienna, to take
her farewell of the public in London previous to accom-
panying Mons. Jullien on his Universal Musical Tour.

Principal Cornets—Messrs. Duhem and Leloup.

Leaders—Messrs. Willy and Lehou.

Sous-chef d'Orchestre—Mr. Leray.

Director of the Chorus and Maestro al Piano—Mr. Land.

Conductor—M. JULLIEN.

Superb Decorations à la Renaissance, designed and exe-
cuted by M. Willmunt, the celebrated decorative artist of
Brussels, will adorn the theatre. The crystal chandeliers
and prismatic lanterns will be supplied by the celebrated
firm of Messrs. Defries and Sons, the gas arrangements will
be under the sole direction of Messrs. Jones and Outwaite,
and the general fittings-up and arrangements for the ac-
commodation of the public have been entrusted to the
care and experience of Mr. Barra Jackson.

Further details and notices of present and future ar-
rangements will be contained in the programmes and adver-
tisements.

Admission, One Shilling. Private boxes, stalls, and re-
served seats to be secured at Jullien and Co.'s, 214, Regent-
street; from Mr. Hammond; and at the Box-office of the
Theatre from Mr. Chatterton, price 27. 2s., 17. 11s. 6d., 17. 1s.,
and 10s. 6d. Reserved seats, 2s. 6d. Letters and commu-
nications to be addressed to Mons. Jullien, 214, Regent-
street.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL—

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK—POLYGRAPHIC
HALL, King William-street, Charing-cross.—The Season
will terminate on Saturday Evening, and the Last After-
noon Performance on Saturday, November 6th, at Three.
Every Evening at Eight. Private Boxes, One Guinea;
Box Stalls, 5s.; Orchestra Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphithe-
atre, 1s. Places may be secured at the Polygraphic
Hall, and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-
street.

LAST MONTH.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S Comic
and Musical Entertainment, "PATCHWORK," every
night (Saturday included) at 8, at the EGYPTIAN HALL,
Piccadilly. This is positively the last month in London, as
the Salle is then required by Mr. Albert Smith for his
CHINA. Mr. Howard Paul will introduce a new American
eccentricity, "Peggy Dear," and Mrs. Howard Paul will
continue her wonderful imitation of Mr. Sims Reeves in
"Come into the garden, Maud," which receives nightly an
ovation.

Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Commence at Eight. A
Morning Performance every Saturday at Three, and also on
Tuesday, November 23.

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 30, 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.

MR. BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.

HAVING remained in seclusion during the autumn, and listened in vain for some signal of popular movement on the subject of Reform, Mr. Bright has at length broken silence, and, according to his former wont, has given us one of his stirring speeches on the great question which is so soon to be upon us. Like every man of clear head and strong will in the country, he feels that no more time ought to be lost in denoting broadly and distinctly what it is that the people expect, and what it is they would be content with. Nothing could be more mischievous than to allow Lord Derby and his colleagues to drift ignorantly upon the shoals of abortive compromise in this matter. It would be quite another thing had no promises been made, or no party issue staked upon the question. The country is prosperous, food is plenty, employment may not be adequate, but emigration has various temptations just now, so that no immediate symptoms of congestion to any formidable extent are perceptible near any of the great centres of vitality. Popular outcry against administrative abuses there may be said to be none; neither is there any popular organisation worthy of the name. But for these very reasons it may be said with truth that the opportunity is one peculiarly propitious for the settlement of the question, and one which wise men, if any such there be in high places, will not suffer to slip. A certain perception of this, indeed, may not unreasonably be ascribed to Ministers. Cabinet meets next week, and no doubt the committee of that body appointed to prepare the outlines of a Bill for next session will be expected to present the result of their preliminary cogitations to their colleagues. But what is far more important than any suggestions of these gentlemen, or any adoption thereof by a majority of the Cabinet, is the clear understanding by them and all others whom it may concern what the people's opinion is of what ought to be done, and what the people's determination is as to insisting upon it. It can tend to nothing but the revival of party competition, chicanery, complication infinite, and confusion without end, if this one all-essential fact be not first made clear—so clear that no man or set of men, whatever their faculty of mystification, can affect to misunderstand it. No greater folly and no greater scandal could be committed than that Parliament should meet in February next to find a tectotum of Reform upon their table to be taken up by turns and spun by each lordly gambler for power with no other object than that of winning the game of office. The days are gone when this sort of thing could be done on subjects vitally affecting the mass of the nation with impunity; and for the sake of us all the attempt is fervently to be deprecated.

It will not, however, be the fault of Mr. Bright if the middle and working classes are not wakened betimes to the duty that lies upon them of telling their rulers in a few plain peremptory words what they are resolved upon. And if his speech at Birmingham on Wednesday last serves no other purpose, he will certainly not have spoken in vain. We are not at all sure that we coincide in all of Mr. Bright's views of electoral change,

any more than we do in some of his eccentric notions of foreign policy. But that signifies little. He is one of the few really strong men whom the manufacturing element has turned up in our time. He has very little real sympathy with the working classes; and none, as far as we can judge, with those who are devoted to the professions, whether of arts or arms; but is a witness all the more unexceptionable when he speaks out manfully for the rights of intellect and of industry? He is too shrewd not to see that the class to which he himself belongs, that of opulent and enterprising traders, has no more chance of obtaining a fair share of power or influence in the Legislature or the Administration of their country, as things now stand, than if they were Kaffirs or Malays. There is not a single merchant or manufacturer in the present Administration, nor was there one in the last. One or two, after they had retired from business, were, as a mark of extraordinary condescension, permitted to sit in former Cabinets. But the monopoly of power has been actually growing more exclusive latterly, and Lord Palmerston's and Lord Derby's Cabinets have proved as insolently exclusive of the commercial element as any that existed in the dark days of George III. Mr. Bright says nothing about this, but he feels it, and a despicable catiff he would be if he did not. Far from repudiating the self-interest of such a man, or of the class he so vigorously represents, we shall rejoice heartily to find him and them throwing themselves into the ranks of the disfranchised many, and making common cause with us. Community of self-interests is a far surer and healthier ensign of success than the gilded and varnished patronage of some whimsical grandee or splenetic peer. Our age and country no longer need demagogues like Lord George Gordon, Sir Francis Burdett, or the late Earl of Durham, and, for our part, we have no desire to see flash leaders of the sort ever heading angry mobs again. We have got beyond all that, let us hope, and what we now want is, that each injured and outlaid class of the intelligent and industrial community should speak out audibly for itself its sense of wrong under the present *mis*-representative system, and its sense of the debt of justice that is due to it. Mr. Bright has, in this respect, set a good example, and we earnestly hope it may speedily be followed.

Whether the elective franchise is to be extended to all ratepayers as such, or whether a pecuniary limit of 4*l.* or 5*l.* be affixed by law, signifies numerically but little. In the metropolis and many of the great towns the difference would not be worth fighting for, so few comparatively are the number of houses paying less than 5*l.* a year in rent. In the smaller boroughs it would, no doubt, make a difference; and for that reason, as well as because we think it unwise for any small consideration to leave any just ground of complaint unredressed, we should be in favour of ratifying to taxes without any pecuniary limit as the foundation of the new franchise. There will always be a certain number of humble dwellings exempted from rating on account of the poverty of their occupants; and about these it would be absurd to contend. But if a man is a householder, and contributes out of his earnings to support the poor of his neighbourhood, to keep the highways in repair, and to maintain civil and military charges of the State, let him have a voice in the nomination of those by whom those charges are imposed and by whom the laws are made. Chartism and all other forms of organised discontent will then die out of themselves. The extraordinary forbearance and patience of the people year after year while waiting for this fundamental recognition of their existence by their rulers is one of their strongest claims to its full and frank concession. We think with Mr. Bright that any measure which contains not this will be but an ineffectual one, and will inevitably lead to further agitation. We own we are somewhat less sanguine as to the practicability of a complete and satisfactory redistribution of seats. If Ministers attempt any large scheme of positive disfranchisement, they will encounter a mass of opposition which no amount of reason would ever overcome, and of which the more conservative portion of their rivals for office will be only too glad to avail themselves to compass their parliamentary overthrow. Nor will such a scheme be less embarrassing should they resort to a general election. We should very much prefer to see the experiment tried of inclusive enfranchisement of towns, wherever they are to be found of sufficient size, and sufficiently contiguous to have common sympathies and interests. We admit that

this, in some cases, would give rise to anomalies and apparent inconsistencies, not easily defensible in debate. But, upon the whole, we think it a more practical way of going to work than by any wholesale transfer of electoral power from the small boroughs to the counties, as certain Tories recommend, or from small boroughs to great cities only, as Mr. Bright would seem to indicate. Some twenty great towns, and perhaps as many popular counties, are entitled, no doubt, to additional representatives; and we have no objection to take the number required from places which are notoriously either venal or nomination boroughs. But beyond the reasonable limits of such a change, we hardly expect any aristocratic party sincerely to go; and knowing, as they well do, the weight of opposition, which in a Parliament like the present any plan of dividing the country into equal electoral districts would call forth, we confess that we should regard the proposal of any project of the kind as meant only in bad faith by Ministers.

FURTHER DESTRUCTION OF THE SLAVE TRADE TREATIES.

WHEN the French Government succeeded in maintaining its course, notwithstanding the challenge of this country to disallow the contract granted to M. Régis, we remarked that the effect would be to cancel the compact between European Powers and the United States for the armed suppression of slavery. Subsequent events have confirmed that calculation; Portugal has, however innocently, assisted in corroborating the tendency of the Régis contract; and although M. Régis himself is understood to have realised nothing but failure through the high price of free black emigrants on the coast of Africa and the want of enterprise in Guadeloupe and Martinique, the moral effect of this invention is a perfect success. There is some reason, in fact, to suppose that Portugal and Don Pedro have to a certain extent been at variance. The king is a young man of chivalrous mind, highly cultivated, and unquestionably sharing the exalted humanitarian views of which Lord Palmerston is the most consistent and chivalrous exponent in this country; and as soon as he actively interfered in the matter he peremptorily stopped anything resembling a slave trade in the African settlements of Portugal, as well as on the west coast. In the mean while, however, there appears little reason to doubt that the local Government of Mozambique have connived at a trade in blacks, nominally free, actually bond. This circumstance, of course, weakened the friendly mediation of our Government, since it was manifestly against common sense as well as justice that a ship, carrying on trade according to license from the Governor of Mozambique, should be seized by the Government of Portugal and confiscated, while its owner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for being in a place and doing that which the local authorities positively allowed. The interference of Don Pedro, has had an effect the very reverse of what he intended. The whole subject of the Charles-et-Georges is complicated and will never, perhaps, be rendered perfectly distinct and free from ambiguity; but in the French view the state of the case is this:—The vessel was not engaged in slave-trading, but in the conveyance of free black emigrants from the waters of Mozambique to the island of La Réunion. Under orders from Lisbon, the Colonial Government of Mozambique interfered with this legal traffic in free black emigrants, and seized both ship and captain. France instantly protested, and called for surrender, with compensation to the injured parties; and, under pressure of French power, deprived of moral force by the imperfections of her own case, unaided by any intervention on the part of England, Portugal has given way. From the French point of view, the Government of Lisbon has therefore been compelled to recognise the difference between free black emigrants and the old-fashioned style of slave-trading.

But for the protest of Great Britain the scheme of M. Régis might have been attempted, and might have broken down as it has, without having been positively converted into a precedent establishing the distinction between the free emigration and the slave-trade. The assertion of the protest, however, and its failure, have undoubtedly committed this country to recognise the distinction originating with France. The action taken by the Portuguese Government in the case of the Charles-et-Georges

has had the same effect, only, in coming after the British recognition, it not only constitutes a fresh precedent, but forms a second in a series of precedents, and appears to give continuity of legal sanction to the practice.

This newly established law will most likely bring about consequences so important that they can at present scarcely be appreciated by the British public. Amongst the first effects is likely to be a very curious competition, to which the West India colonies will be exposed. At the recent meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, Mr. Chamerovzow, the Secretary for the Anti-Slavery Society, brought forward some statistics to prove that free labour in the West Indies is becoming a great deal cheaper than slave labour used to be; and he argued that if estates have been thrown out of cultivation by hundreds in Jamaica, or other colonies, the produce in the remaining estates is more considerable, and at a lower prime cost. A letter from Consul Campbell, at Lagos, in Africa, has assisted Mr. Chamerovzow to some further statistics of the same tendency. Since the growth of legitimate commerce wages have risen in Freetown, Sierra Leone, from 4d. a day to 10d. or 1s. 3d. a day; the price of a slave has risen from 4l. 10s., or 5l. 12s. 6d., to 16l. 17s. 6d., with the consequence that slaves, male and female, at Lagos, are incited to save in order to purchase their own redemption. Freedom therefore, is beginning to rise in Africa, while its value is increasing in the West Indies. Mr. Stephen Cave, chairman of the West Indian Committee in London, establishes the fact that the West India planters continue to confront ruin; and the rejoinders of Mr. Chamerovzow, that the protective power of free labour renders it cheaper than slave labour, scarcely applies, since the essential for certain processes in the manufacture of sugar is continuous labour. Mr. Chamerovzow wants to know how many hours a day, Mr. Cave requires. He appears scarcely to comprehend such peremptory necessities as the keeping a blast furnace constantly hot, or keeping all hands at work towards the close of harvest; he could hardly understand how a few days' holiday, if the men choose to take it, would compel the owner of the blast furnace to let it blow out. The negro, while still in slavery, or but recently emancipated from it, appears not to fall under the industrial pressure offered by wages as the European does; and, whatever the rate of pay, he throws up his employment for a little rest or pleasure, to the utter destruction of processes which cannot be broken off except at immense loss. The British West Indies have been competing in the sugar trade with other colonies—French, Spanish, Portuguese, or Dutch—in which there has been a less manufacturing and commercial sharpness, so that the British colonies have maintained their ground to some extent, notwithstanding the fact that they commanded a less certain and continuous use of labour. They now seem likely to be exposed to a much more formidable competition. The system of free black emigration appears to have been definitively established by France; the protest of England and the interference of Portugal having had the effect of an action at law, which tries the validity of a title. Under these circumstances, we may expect the trade to be prosecuted with greater activity than ever. The French sugar colonies in South Africa and America will be supplied with hosts of free emigrants under such regulations that even a French operative would regard as slavery. Other colonies, which desire similar supplies, are not likely to abstain from copying the example of France; and, while Spanish traders in slaves are liable to be seized by British cruisers for piracy, it is more than probable that the Spanish West Indies will see the advantage of dropping the slave-trade, and supplying themselves by means of the French free black emigration. Possibly, for all her alliance with Great Britain, Spain will find it convenient, and certainly profitable, to fall in with the new régime, and to adopt her own branch of free emigration. Holland has contemplated the emancipation of her slaves, but it has been deferred from time to time, and the present state of the negro trade in French ships on the coast of Africa may either defer the Dutch emancipation or expedite it, with such laws and regulations it would facilitate the adoption of the new scheme. Such results we anticipate from the mere effect, commercial and moral, of the advantage which France has evidently gained.

The price of slaves has risen in Africa in con-

sequence of the increase of legitimate commerce; but it has been artificially enhanced in tropical America by a species of protection, the joint slave trade squadron having operated to keep up the price of slaves by the frequent losses of negro cargoes. It has been calculated that if one vessel in three succeeds in evading the squadron, the owner is paid. One slave therefore, in the West Indies is worth more than three negroes on the coast of Africa. According to the statistics furnished by Consul Campbell to Mr. Chamerovzow, the increase in the value of slaves is scarcely three times what it used to be; consequently if negroes could be conveyed across the Atlantic without the loss of two in three, the trader will be paid fully his present profit, although he were actually to lower the price of the slave—we beg pardon—of the free black emigrant. Now the new emigration plan affords the opportunity of transshipping negroes without the loss of two in three. Indeed, when once the free plan has been in full working, it is certain that, independently of the loss of whole shiploads, the mortality will diminish on board the emigrant ships, because there will be no longer the same necessity of crowding, which is the principal cause of disease and death. Under such circumstances, the preventive squadron, which will be so often engaged in the ceremony of looking on while the free ships are carrying out their cargoes of blacks, will become comparatively useless. The slave-trade will be put to death—not by the squadron, nor even by legitimate commerce, but by the superior commercial safety and profit of the free plan. The squadron being *functus officio*, the treaties for its maintenance of course fall to the ground. This is so obvious that we may already foresee how European Governments will propose to relinquish the maintenance of a force which will then present itself in the light of a purely useless expense; and should the United States, as a point of honour, maintain a home squadron to prevent the piracy of slave-trading on the part of its own citizens, the purely useless fleet on the coast of Africa would most likely be recalled. Under these circumstances, what are the British West Indies to do? Let us submit to this renewed competition, and our own sugar colonies would be thrown wholly out of work. In that case, we relinquish the surest ground upon which the African slave can be trained in civilisation; and the attempt to maintain the forcible suppression of the slave-trade in the teeth of impossibilities would result in abandoning the only course which we can henceforth pursue for the purpose of teaching the African; the spread of intelligence in any people being, after all, the only counteractive to the enslavement of that people.

THE SPANISH ELECTIONS.

THE hopes which until lately lingered around the name of O'Donnell have, one after another, died out, and popular feeling is once more setting in as strongly against the Minister as it did on the morrow of his treachery to Espartero. A second time the intriguing Marshal has essayed to play the same manoeuvring part, obtaining power by the transitory favour of the Court, and seeking to fortify himself in its possession by simultaneous professions of sympathy with opposite opinions, and of zeal for the advancement of interests the most antagonistic. To the Moderados he has been during the last three months unbounded in his proffers of friendship, and lavish of his actual benefits. Many posts of importance at home, and all the most valuable appointments abroad, have been given or left to them. Without such concessions it is probable, indeed, that his administrative career, brief as it has hitherto been, would have been briefer. His aim, as he pretended, was to propitiate the French Court and allay the Absolutist misgivings of his own; and, remembering that he had a Cortes packed by his predecessors, to whom he dared not appeal for effective support, and the Queen hesitated to give him at first the power of dissolving, the Progressistas generously forebore to hamper him on account of these proceedings, and contented themselves with the promise of legislative measures of a truly liberal kind. To them he affected in private an air of the utmost cordiality and unreserve. He pointed to his hindrances and difficulties, and begged of them to give him time. His language resembled closely that which he had held when entering into his memorable alliance with the veteran Duke of Victoria in 1850. As then, he abjured all thoughts of reverting to the

arbitrary principles of his past political life; he had outlived the errors of his youth, and only needed time and opportunity to show himself in his truer and newer colours as the practical leader of progress. He could not have been unconscious, when reiterating these vows of penitence and improvement, how vividly many of his hearers must have recalled their former utterance, and how speedily they were falsified. Wholesale recantation of opinions needs either profound earnestness of spirit, or rare self-possession in the convert. But when the *soi-disant* proselyte has gone through the process more than once, and people stand by and look him straight in the face who remember him in opposite parts not very long before, it takes no ordinary amount of hardihood to go through further acts of renunciation. In all this, however, Marshal O'Donnell seems to have executed his difficult task with address and even with success for the moment. Many of the old chiefs of the Liberals stood aloof and silently looked on, without committing themselves by any profession of confidence in his plausible and florid protestations, but from no section of the party did he encounter anything like opposition, and from many quarters he received disinterested, though necessarily circumspect, support.

From the outset it was felt on all hands that an appeal to the constituencies would be the real test of his influence at Court, and touchstone of his sincerity towards the people. If the faithless and fickle Queen should eventually refuse him permission to summon a new Parliament, a few months must terminate his second attempt to govern; and if in the mode of dealing with the elections he strove to imitate his factious predecessors in the Cabinet and to pack the representative body with his own creatures, instead of abiding frankly and loyally by the free choice of the nation, it would obviously become the duty of all true friends of good government in Spain to repudiate him finally and openly, and leave him to the mercy of that profligate power of which he had made himself the tool, and of whose perfidy he must, sooner or later, prove to be the dupe. The events now passing at Madrid and elsewhere throughout the Peninsula go far to prove the wisdom of those who distrusted the reculant convert of June last, and declined to enter into any public alliance with him. The power of dissolving the Cortes was, indeed, exercised by Queen Isabella during her autumnal tour in the northern provinces of the kingdom; but the decree was prepared and signed so secretly that none of the other members of the Cabinet are said to have been aware of it until the very eve of its promulgation. It struck us at the time that this mystery augured ill for the coming elections. What if secret conditions were made between the monarch and his minister as to the course to be taken regarding the nomination and support of candidates? What if either O'Donnell or his royal mistress feared to disclose these conditions to the rest of the Cabinet, and trusted to chance or fraud to enable them afterwards to justify the unconstitutional course therein pursued?

Our worst anticipations have been since fulfilled by the reckless conduct of the Government, both respecting the ostensible preparations for the elections and likewise with reference to the press. Against the latter an open crusade has been instituted by the authorities. Journals, professing even moderate opinions on the Liberal side, are daily prosecuted under the provision of the reactionary laws, framed by Narvaez and Sartorius when in power. The tribunals are continually crowded, we are told, with assemblages composed in a great degree of persons of the wealthier and more educated classes, who flock to hear the eloquent invectives pronounced against the Government by the advocates of the persecuted press. Harangues the most exciting are thus delivered to limited, but influential, audiences; and the halls of justice are turned into the arenas of bitter and exciting political strife. Resort, meanwhile, is had, it is said, to every species of intimidation and corrupt inducement, to secure the return of those whom the Minister believes that he may absolutely trust. Men of mark and worth like M.M. Olozaga, Escosura, and others, are taboed openly in the Government circles on account of their known liberality of opinions; and so profligate is the use made of the means of sinister influence arrayed against them, that more than one of the popular candidates avows his expectation of defeat, and expresses his willingness to retire. If we are not much misinformed, this frantic and factious conduct of the Ministerialists is, in part at least,

inspired by French counsels and by promises of French aid. It does not suit the views of Louis Napoleon that a really Liberal Cortes should be elected in Spain. He has had trouble enough with a truly free and national Legislature in England and in Piedmont; and he cannot be supposed to relish the prospect of a third out-spoken Parliament so near the confines of his silenced empire. O'Donnell was decorated not long ago with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour in token of the confidence reposed in him by the Emperor, and we have not heard that anything has occurred to weaken the ties of confidence and mutual esteem in which the wily Sovereign and the plastic Minister regard each other.

THE REAL PLAGUE.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* states the following very important fact:—"I have already spoken of the Prince's anxiety to establish railways in Algeria as the best and most rapid means of colonising the province; but, unfortunately, he has to contend with the complicated formalities and inertia of the bureaucracy. I do not speak of the conduct of individuals, but of the system, which seems impervious to reform, which exhausts the spirit of the most active and the most courageous, and which sometimes would lead us to conclude that it is not the Sovereign nor his Ministers who really govern the nation, but the bureaucracy. People are surprised that, after a change of Ministry, or even of dynasty, there should be little or no change of system, and that matters should move on as slowly as before. But they forget that the *chefs de division* are seldom or never changed. It is related of one of these officials that he stated to a contractor for army supplies that if Marshal Soult had signed the contract he would have opposed it. The real Government is the bureaucracy, whose members—well intentioned, educated, and courteous gentlemen generally—are slaves to the system they administer. Against these traditions the Prince, like every one else, has to struggle. He cannot make men move speedily who believe it their duty to keep measured steps." What the writer says of the system in France is equally true of the system of Germany. Nowhere now is there any man of commanding talents on any throne of Europe except in France, but everywhere there prevails a system of minute regulations. It is wholly and entirely bureaucratic. Sovereigns and their Ministers do not govern nations, but they are governed by officials. The first Napoleon, powerful as he was, could do nothing without them, and he was their servant; the present Napoleon is little better than their tool or their slave, and is tolerated and supported because he supports and enforces the system established by the bureaucracy. He is its head, and its operations are carried on in his name.

Its traditions, its regulations surround every man, and life can only be continued in obedience to them. The system does not date from to-day, it is as old nearly as the monarchies of the Continent, and changes of ministers and of dynasties make no change in the system. Even substituting a nominal republic for a monarchy does not alter it. The chiefs of division, the prefects, the vast hierarchy of officials, nestled in every parish, from the Emperor down to the lowest police-constable, continue from generation to generation, and mould mankind to the forms fixed for society centuries ago. Life cannot expand according to its inherent laws, it can only expand as the bureaucracy prescribes.

We, of course, have our bureaucracy. Our numerous commissioners, our many boards, our permanent under-secretaries, our large bands of well-drilled clerks are composed of "well-intentioned, educated, and courteous gentlemen;" but they act only on the principles of the system they are appointed to carry out. By these, however faulty, whatever may have been their origin, they are bound. These they inherit, these prescribe their duty, form their minds, and enslave them as completely as the people of the Continent are enslaved by a system. Ministers go in and out at the bidding of Parliament, the Parliament is renewed in a certain period as a matter of course, or at the pleasure of the Crown, but the permanent secretaries of the Treasury, and the Home-office, and the Foreign-office, and the Board of Trade, and the clerks of Parliament, and the Revenue Commissioners, remain in their places to instruct the new Ministers in the course they are to take, and prescribe the routine of legislation. Nothing can be done,

scarcely a question answered, without them, and they guide both Ministers and Parliament. In their boxes, under their keeping, and subject to their interpretation, are all the precedents for the conduct of the Government and the making of laws, and Government only moves, and can scarcely move in safety, except it move according to precedents. Our bureaucracy is quite as much our master as the bureaucracy of the Continent is the master of Louis Napoleon, Francis Joseph, and the Prince Regent of Prussia. Red tape, more powerful than the silken bonds of love or than the bayonets of soldiers, everywhere ties the living present to the dead past, and can make it foul and disgusting though unable to destroy it.

Everybody, when questioned, denies the advantages of red tape. Permission to move, and license to live, are plagues abroad and at home. The bureaucracy regulating business, and always alarmed at the new, never sanctioning it till it has been turned round and round and sent from office to office to be inspected, and weighed, and measured, and judgment passed on it, is equally branded as an impediment to successful life in Paris and in London. It is, therefore, an inherited superstition, not a philosophical contrivance. It continues in spite of our convictions, not in consequence of them. It is not, like clothing factories, the offspring of our wants, nor, like schools, the dictate of reason, nor, like saving, the result of foresight,—it is for us what castes are for the Hindoos, and Buddhism for the Chinese, an ancestral rule of life for which no type is to be found in the material world to which mankind in all times and places look, and by which, in the long run, they judge and guide their conduct. Why, in fact, do people abroad and at home ridicule and condemn bureaucracy or red tape? Because it stands in the way of realising the advantages of greater freedom, greater wealth, and greater happiness, which the constitution of man and his surroundings make us all practically believe—for we act on the belief—is our destined lot.

Of late we have taken to improve the education of our bureaucracy, and in default of polytechnic establishments, *Rathis-Collegium*, &c., propose by examinations to make the administrators of the system execute it more completely, and become more completely its tools and our masters. The despotism of heroes, of strong-willed men, of men ambitious of power and of fame, has faded away, and in its place we have substituted and are substituting a cumbrous system of minute regulations devised by dull, plodding men at their desks. It appears to be regular, it professes to attain a good end, and the nation believes in the object while practically it derides the bureaucracy. The system of "how not to do the right thing," "the great Circumlocution-office," are universally anathematised, but it is supposed that by making men more skilful in the functions of round-about, and in not doing the right thing, the bureaucracy will be rendered more agreeable and more useful to society. This is a vain expectation. The bureaucracy of Germany is drilled so as to content the most enthusiastic advocate of drilling, and is mischievous in proportion as it is skilful. There everything is brought under its control, and even religion, which in the olden time, being often in opposition to it, was a check on its despotism, and which to some degree is still independent amongst us and has a life of its own, is in Germany the mere creature of the bureaucracy. To the same extent our bureaucracy is to be exalted by special education, and made the one master and director of all men's lives and all men's consciences.

It must not be supposed that no harm can come from extending the bureaucracy amongst us because it is paid by the public, and the money must be voted by Parliament. As it is completely the master of Louis Napoleon, and Francis Joseph, and all the sovereigns of the Continent, it is clear that it must be the master of the desultory assembly which meets a few months every year at Westminster, much more to talk than to act. To this assembly the bureaucracy submits the estimates for paying its own services, and it determines what those services shall be and how they shall be paid. Take, for example, the supplies voted for the year 1857-8 for the revenue departments:—

	£
Customs,	855,482
Inland Revenue salaries	1,429,188
Ditto Police	63,120
Post-office	1,868,181
Superannuations	488,150
Total.....	4,699,066

These are voted by the House of Commons on estimates made by the departments which the House of Commons has no means whatever of testing. It can neither know with any accuracy the nature of the services to be performed, nor how they should be paid. The Treasury might be expected to be some check on the departments; but, in truth, the Treasury, a changing board, knows nothing on these subjects, and its proceedings are guided by representations from the departments. What is true of the services and salaries of the revenue departments is equally true of all the branches of the bureaucracy. They respectively settle their own duties, settle how they shall be performed, and how they shall be paid for performing them. Well did Mr. Bright say on Wednesday that there is no country where there is less real responsibility amongst high officials than in England. But when the high officials are not responsible, how can the low officials be made responsible? They are not, except to one another; and as a body, so far as regulations for them and the control of Parliament are concerned, they are quite independent. This actual irresponsible body, this bureaucracy which, on the pretence of keeping society in order—the most magnificent work of the Creator outside Heaven—interferes with all business, and all lives, and is wholly irresponsible for what it does, is the real plague of modern society. Despotism in its hard form of cruel, arrogant self-will—such as Mr. Carlyle loves and advocates—society has outgrown, but it remains hampered by the swaddling-clothes of a minute, dull, painstaking, timid, anxious, selfish, ignorant, and irresponsible bureaucracy.

We have found this great fact duly recorded in the *Times*, and, as faithful journalists bound to notice facts, we call the attention of our readers to it. For us who belong to the advanced party, to the foremost rank of the "Onwards," it is not enough merely to criticise a parson or sneer at a philanthropist; it is not enough to tell the public that examinations are going on and tests of greater official skill are coming into use; we have to look at the tendencies and the bearings of the old and the great institutions of society; and we see none of which the power is now so mischievous and which is increasing faster than that of the bureaucracy,—the institution how not to do the right thing at the right time, and how to prevent it being done. For general discomfort, general uneasiness, general dissatisfaction, there must be a general cause, and we know of no cause more general and more sure to be a source of evil than an irresponsible bureaucracy, which will allow individuals only to move and work and live as it pleases.

THE NEW INDIAN COUNCIL.

SOME misapprehension appears to have prevailed on the subject of an assumed difference of opinion in the new Indian Council, which, as certain of our contemporaries hinted, had resulted in the resignation of three of the members.

The facts appear to be these:—The East India Company and Government have each taken legal opinions on the subject of the powers still possessed by the Company under the old charter. The opinion, as far as our information extends, is to the effect that the new act does not touch the powers of the Directors with respect to the management of their stock. The Company are still a company to all intents and purposes as far as their financial character in this respect is concerned. We believe, also, that the Company have the power by charter to unite for trading purposes, but we cannot see what advantage this gives them, as they would have the same privilege without any charter at all. When it was ascertained that the Company continued to be a company with respect to its stock, three of the new Council sold out their stock and thus ceased to be Directors of the old East India Company, retaining, of course, their position as members of the new Indian Council. This proceeding was no doubt the foundation of the report that an important secession had taken place.

We have reason to believe that the most cordial feeling prevails between members of the Council and their head, and that Lord Stanley is winning golden opinions by the course he is pursuing under the grave circumstances by which his important post is surrounded.

PORTRAITS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF PRUSSIA.

THE PRINCE AND HIS INTERNAL POLICY.

IN Prussia, as in Germany at large, there are three chief parties, with two of whom, at least, the Prince Regent will have to measure strength before long. They are respectively:—the Feudalist Junker party, or the high aristocratic element; the moderate Constitutionalists, who recruit their ranks from a portion of the middle class, with an infusion from the discontented nobility; and, thirdly, the Democratic party, which latter, for the nonce, is kept in the deepest subjection, and condemned to almost total silence by the repressive measures of the prevailing system.

Of these three parties, the first has been estranged from the Prince through the opposition it has offered to the establishment of his regency. The second—the moderate Constitutionalists—have sought to take advantage of this feud between the heir-presumptive and the Junkers for the furtherance of their own political interests; we fear, however, they will find themselves sadly deceived in their speculation. As to the third party, the Democrats, we have already depicted in former articles how undying is the hatred with which the Prince regards them. The streets of Berlin running red with blood in 1848, the battle-fields of South-Western Germany, and the fosses of Rastadt bear ample evidence of the sanguinary energy with which Prince William is prepared to beat down the cause of democracy.

It may therefore be seen from the few hints given above that, properly speaking, the Regent does entertain no particular affection for any of the chief political parties. If he could follow out his own desires, he would, unquestionably, carry on government exclusively by the means of the military and the bureaucratic element, making front at once against the Feudalist faction, and against the ideas of popular liberty in however moderate a form they may appear. Nor have we any doubt but that this will be the chief aim of his forthcoming administration. We must, however, keep in mind that, to some extent, he will have to struggle with many difficulties in carrying out such a line of policy. We are sure, for instance, that in spite of the jealousy with which he considers the Kreuz-clique, he will not be able to act entirely without it. In a monarchic state, such as Prussia still is, and as the Prince wishes to preserve it, the landed aristocracy will always necessarily play an important part. It is possessed of too many facilities for making its influence felt to be easily removed from the contact with all governmental affairs. The sway the aristocracy holds over the soil of the kingdom, the prominent position many of its members occupy in the army and the diplomatic branch, and the privileges it enjoys at a Court where royal etiquette is so strictly observed, all tend to confer upon the mediæval coterie a material advantage that it would be a matter of difficulty to dispossess them of. Whatever, therefore, may be the personal leanings of the Regent, he will, in some degree, be restrained by this state of society. It is true, if he could make up his mind to throw himself upon the Constitutionalists, if he resolved to establish a sort of "citizen-kingship," he could easily neutralise all the efforts of his antagonists, the Junkers. But no sane man can expect such a course from any Hohenzollern—from a royal race all the members of which have ever entertained such a sovereign contempt for the middle-class *canaille*. Not even the very founder of modern Prussia, although he built up the fortunes of his house with the aid of generals and statesmen that had sprung from the loins of the people, even he did not scruple to say "that honour was only to be found with those of noble blood, and never among the burgher rabble." If these were the sentiments of the enlightened despot Frederick II., what can be expected from a man of such narrow martinet notions as the present Regent?

We do not think, consequently, that a resolute Constitutionalist policy will be the characteristic of the Regent's administration. The ill-favour with which he is regarded by the coteries of the King and Queen might naturally induce one to suppose that he would find the necessity of seeking some counterbalancing aid among the Constitutionalists. But, on the other hand, his haughty notions and royal prerogative will assuredly prevent him from doing what policy would seem to point out as the only course for him to pursue. At the mature age of sixty-two, the Prince is but little

likely to change the opinions or conduct of his past life. He has ever been the consistent enemy, by turns openly and covertly, of representative government. We cannot, therefore, assume that he will henceforth become its ardent friend and admirer. That he should take the oath to the Constitution we never doubted for a moment. He has accustomed us to beholding him perform such acts of hypocrisy whenever he has found the occasion compulsory. In 1847, for instance, he bound himself by oath to the Constitution, at the bidding of the King. In 1848, he also recognised the then state of affairs, but it is a matter of history how he kept, even for a few months, those sacred obligations entered into.

Besides, a sovereign of the most rigid despotism principles may well take the oath to observe a constitution so emasculated by repeated *coups d'état* as the one at present prevailing in Prussia. Do we not know that all the guarantees of representative government are there destroyed? Is that palladium and all other popular rights, a free press, to be found in Prussia? The daily seizures of the most moderate prints give a lamentable answer. Is ministerial responsibility—the right of meeting—is personal liberty—is the inviolability of the citizen's domicile—is a guarantee for judicial independence—in short, are any of those liberties which, to our notions, are the ingredients of a constitution, to be found in that kingdom? Assuredly not! Well then, there can be, after all, but little reason for the Regent to object to swear to a constitution which provides nothing.

These may appear severe strictures, but, unfortunately, daily occurrences in Prussia do not allow of our speaking in any other strain. The continued persecutions against the press give a bad augury for the future constitutional policy of Prince William. No less ominous sound the rumours which ascribe to the Regent the intention of appointing as Chief Ministers in his future Cabinet Baron von Bismark-Schönhausen and M. von Bethmann-Hollweg—the former belonging to the aristocratic party, the latter to the *crème de la crème* of the most sickly portion of moderate constitutionalism. If the Prince were really to have this intention, he would be pursuing a similar course to that of his brother Frederick William IV. It was always the policy of the abdicated King to combine in his ministers the feudalist and the bureaucratic parties, so as to conciliate both, and always have two shoulders to rest upon when the road became difficult. Thus, Manteuffel represented the bureaucratic, sham-constitutionalist element, whilst Westphalen stood there for the squirearchy and the Kreuz-bigots. Now, the appointment of Bismark-Schönhausen and Bethmann-Hollweg would be a similar combination. Bismark, at present Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia at the Frankfurt Diet, is decidedly a man of the great landed interest, though he has, on a few occasions, exhibited more courtesy than Feudalist sentiments. He would serve as the connecting link between the Prince's Government and the Junkers. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, on the other hand, who is by courtesy called a constitutionalist, chiefly because the men hitherto in power were such rabid absolutists, would be the means of conciliating that very moderate portion of his party which is contented with the shadows rather than the realities of political life. In other words, the same comedy would be played as has disgusted Prussia for the last few years. Such, at least, is the rumour that circulates in Berlin, among those who are generally well informed. We reproduce it without guaranteeing it; but it, nevertheless, appears to us to possess a sufficient probability in itself.

This much is certain that the Prince, though an adversary of the governmental pretensions of the aristocracy, yet by natural bias leans to the aristocratic class. In this he is somewhat the counterpart of the King who, with all his *dilettauti* predilections for mediæval usages, frequently indulged his preference for the social intercourse with erudite men in whose veins the blood of nobles did not circulate. Such an apparent contradiction of taste may seem strange; but a closer scrutiny will easily make manifest the reason of this anomaly. The King, although politically mad on the subject of Right Divine, was himself of a cultivated mind. To him, therefore, the occasional communion with enlightened *savans* was an agreeable change from the barren sphere of tyrannical notions that he had chosen to dwell in. He could place himself in such company without fear of appearing at too great a disadvantage beside his learned associates: for, albeit his

renown for erudition may have been exaggerated, still, in scientific attainments, he certainly surpassed his fellow-monarchs. Now, the case is very different with Prince William. Little claim has he to the title of *savant*. His imagination seldom soars above the details of the barrack-yard and pipe-clay regulations; and in the society of the learned he must content himself with the unpretending rôle of William "the Taciturn." It may be easily imagined therefrom that he has no great relish for the companionship of men of science. He prefers that of the blunt dragoons, to be found so plentifully among the aristocratic members of the army. The position of Prince William, by this circumstance, would become sufficiently awkward, were it not for the superior accomplishments of his ambitious and intriguing wife, who has proved herself an able helpmate in political business, of which her husband reaps the tangible benefits.

We conclude here the "Portraits of the Royal Family of Prussia." We have zealously endeavoured to present faithful likenesses, colouring them not from the fanciful tints of hope and imagination, but from the materials already provided us by the antecedents of the personages depicted. In some of our portraits we have, perhaps, run counter to the accepted opinions at present in vogue; but our belief is a firm one, that when the deceptive haze which for the moment overhangs Prussian matters has cleared away, it will be found that our strongest descriptions were only faithful renderings of the actual position.

MR. SYDNEY HERBERT ON JOURNALISM.

THE Right Hon. S. Herbert, M.P., in the course of a long and able speech delivered at Warminster, last Thursday, said:—There is no question abroad or at home, no question political, and very few scientific, which is not admirably discussed in the newspaper press of this country. The articles which appear in the newspapers, compressed into a short space, are the result of much reading and of much thought; and we who have not much time on our hands—we are all in this age pressed for time—get by that means great results and a vast amount of thought, elaborated into what the Lancashire manufacturers would call the finished article. Depend upon it, the man who shuts his eyes to the contemporaneous history of the newspaper is a man unfit to deal with the practical wants of society. In speaking of newspapers, it has always appeared to me that they might be much more useful than they are, and I have a strong belief that ultimately we shall see in the newspapers a change which will, I think, tend to make them much safer instructors of the public, for this reason—that the public would then more easily read and accept what it now takes *cum grano salis*. At the present moment newspaper writers are anonymous. My belief is that for the mission of public instruction that is a great disadvantage. It puts on a par, in point of weight and authority, the most scrupulous and the most unscrupulous writer—the most exact and the most inexact. If we knew who the writers were, we should know, in the case of a man whose character is established, that everything he says might be taken for gospel, while we should also know in another case that the writer was neither so accurate in his statements nor so careful in sifting his facts. I think we should derive great advantage from such a state of things. Then, again, there is another matter connected with anonymous writing of newspapers. A man knows that he cannot be answered. If the congregation had the right to answer, the sermon would be somewhat different from what it now is. A man would always be more careful in what he said when he knew that he would be liable to answer. Even now his writing is occasionally answered and his facts disputed, but he has not to go through the humiliation of being proved to be wrong. He is a non-entity himself. What he writes may be criticised, but he is unknown. For this reason I think that newspaper writers do not write with the same care and caution which they would otherwise exercise. Then, again, there is something in the English character that dislikes secrecy. Men are ashamed, to a certain extent, of writing anonymously, and, if they do so, they conceal it. I have known many gentlemen take a leading part in public writing, but I have always found them unwilling to admit or to be known as writers of such and such articles. They do not like the impression which would be produced if they were known as anonymous writers. In the House of Commons an impression prevails that a man who can speak in his own name upon any question takes an unfair advantage if he says something under cover of an anonymous article. There are some things which people would not bring forward except anonymously, and I have no doubt that in a few cases the public morals gain from anonymous writing; but, taking the balance of the two sides of the question, I do not say that our newspaper writing could be improved, for it could not; but the weight and influence of the newspapers would be increased if anonymous writing were diminished, where it is for the public good that it should be diminished.

INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE report read at the half-yearly meeting on Thursday merits attention, for it gives us some means of judging of how the railway system will work in India when in an advanced state.

The progress of the works is on the whole satisfactory, notwithstanding the mutiny, but we cannot conceal from ourselves that the interests of India require a more rapid extension of railway communication. With what is opened and what is in hand we shall only have 270 miles available at an early period in this Presidency, and ten times that length would not suffice for the wants of the country. This deficiency cannot be said to be owing to any fault of the railway directors, who have urged on the Government the concession of the necessary powers, and have been unremitting in their endeavours to advance the works. They have had to contend with the local insurrection of the Southals and the ravages of the great mutiny, by which many of their works are still delayed, and they are not therefore in the happy position of the Great Indian Peninsular or Madras. The question of transport is one which materially affects the progress of the works. Had the original plan been prosecuted and the line by Rancegunge and the Grand Trunk Road pushed on, these difficulties would not have been felt to such a degree, but the unhappy determination to suspend the direct route and prosecute a line by the banks of the Ganges has left the country without the relief of quick transit by a line which would be the chord to the sinuous arc of river navigation.

The difficulties and delay of navigation on the Ganges are very great, but these are now more severely felt, because the necessities of the Government during the revolt have greatly pressed on the means of transport, and bricks, timber, rails, girders, engines, and all appliances being kept back, the works proceed tardily. This has forced the directors on a strange enterprise, that of navigating the Ganges and building a number of light draught steamers and flats, for the exclusive service of the company—a measure which has been taken with great judgment. A portion of these vessels is being built here, and a portion at Calcutta, and as they are hastened as far as possible, the board fairly calculate on most favourable results. These vessels will afterwards be most necessary for steam ferries across the Ganges, and working passengers and goods from the other bank to the stations on the line.

About the 1st of October, twenty-three miles more from the Burdwan Junction to the River Adjai, were to be opened, and next year twenty-two miles more, as far as Cynthea. The line between Allahabad and Cawnpore, a portion of which has been worked by Government for some time, was to be opened for public traffic between the 1st and 15th of this month. As Allahabad is at the head of steam navigation on the Ganges, and is the new capital of the North-West Provinces, this extension is of great importance, as it is an extension of the steam traffic towards the upper districts, and is under favourable influences for the development of a revenue. Of other works we find it reported that the Great Monghyr Tunnel, nine hundred feet long, through quartz rock, is already a quarter through, and that, though the works of the grand bridge over the Soane have been suspended by the unsettled state of the country, rapid progress will be made under favourable circumstances.

We consider it a great advantage that Mr. Meadows Rendel, who succeeded his father as chief engineer, proceeded to Calcutta and took counsel with Mr. Turnbull and Mr. Puster. Mr. Turnbull has done very much for the advancement of the line, and it was a great benefit for him and for the undertaking to secure the more vigorous co-operation of Mr. Rendel and the authorities at home. This is one of the early examples of our leading engineers visiting India, and Captain Moorson affords another, but when the hill countries are accessible we hope India will be as well known to our leading men as a field of employment as France or any European country is. Mr. Rendel made several important arrangements. We have re-

ferred to the provision of steamers, and we may further mention the determination to introduce iron girders largely for bridge construction, which will result in a very considerable saving of time. The intercourse between civil engineers and the Government engineers will have a very considerable effect in modifying the proceedings of the latter by bringing them in contact with men of practical experience and authority. Mr. Rendel has naturally been treated with courtesy by the officers of Government, and the result of the intercourse will be to give more weight to his representations and those of his staff. At present the power of Government interference is sensibly felt in very many respects, and, with the best intentions, an officer of Engineers of narrow professional education and little acquainted with English practice, may well be expected to err in his recommendations, however well acquainted with the climate and country, when English civil engineers find it necessary year after year to modify their practice. There has been a strong fancy in India for brick bridges, and for these Mr. Rendel and Mr. Turnbull propose to substitute iron girders; cast iron sleepers were considerably preferable for the permanent way, but the experience of the working has determined them to substitute what was formerly thought most desirable to be avoided, namely, wooden sleepers.

With regard to new lines and extensions, the Jubbulpore surveys are to be vigorously proceeded with. It is stated the board made application for the concession of the bridge across the river Hooghly, and the line to the new port in the Muttah. Of this line, in case of its concession to other parties, they wish to have the power of purchase, on what grounds we do not very well see. Of the Northern Bengal line, from their main line at Rajmahal to Darjeeling, the directors say nothing, which is much to be regretted, as in the present state of public opinion this line is justly considered of great importance. The ravages of death and disease among the engineering staff have been very great, and among the lower classes of *employés*, as engine-drivers, stokers, carriage-builders, and workshop engineers, deaths have become so remarkable that many of the best railway hands in this country are indisposed to take engagements on the East Indian Railway. Were their line completed to the hills by this extension, the benefit to the main line would be very great, for all classes of officers and servants would have the relief of a temperate and healthy climate from time to time, and much head work and hand work could be done at Darjeeling. The Director of the Topographical Survey of India will in his generation have established his headquarters in the hills, and his assistants employed in field work have hill stations to retire to, where they will do their desk work in health and comfort. Many a valuable life would have been saved to the East Indian Railway Company did they pursue a like course. The loss to the company of the passage money is a small thing, for the loss of the local experience gained by each man is a greater loss. It is said that each soldier who dies in India in action or by the neglect of the Government costs the state 100*l.*, but there is no *employé* costs the railway company so little. A superintendent costs about 500*l.*, and an engineer 1000*l.*, or for that matter months and years of delay. By the late Mr. J. Hamilton and Mr. Nelson, the contractor, being successful in an effort to save a costly dam at the Kurumna-bridge, a whole year has been saved in the completion of the work—one example among many of the value of an intelligent officer.

The traffic of the line is now beginning to show great figures. The passengers conveyed in one year now amount to above a million, being 1,103,034. Of these nearly all were third-class passengers or natives, that is to say, of the class that we were told would never travel at all. In the month of May, 96,006 third-class passengers were conveyed, and in June above a hundred thousand, being 107,901. In the half-year the first-class passengers were inconsiderable, being 7737, the second class 25,335, but the third class 548,202. The tonnage of goods and minerals in the year has reached 160,995, and it is to be observed all the figures show an increase over the preceding and corre-

sponding half-years. The gross revenue for the year has now reached 150,232*l.*

As the figures are divided in the directors' report, it may be as well to give some of the items which constitute the revenue for the year:—

Passengers	64,690
Parcels and luggage.....	3,035
Live stock.....	3,397
Carriages	2,410
Merchandise	32,052
Minerals	43,223

On a line which is a coal and mineral line, it is natural that mineral traffic should form a large portion of the income, and that the passengers traffic should be thereby surpassed. The conveyance of this mass of minerals into Calcutta is a great fact. The merchandise traffic is of course in its infancy. The entry for live stock, 3397*l.*, is a very large one for a new traffic, which takes many years to bring into working. The parcels traffic, some people will think, is small, but this is another branch of traffic which it requires a large extent of line and extensive organisation to bring into bearing. It is one of the best paying branches and one which is last got. The conveyance of carriages is a large entry for a new line. We do not see any allusion to season tickets for the class of residents and regular passengers who are now beginning to come upon the line, nor do we see any statement of military traffic although the line has rendered very great services to the State in these times of peril.

Fish, vegetables, fruit, poultry, meat, and many other valuable articles of traffic are scarcely known at present, because they require not merely railway arrangements but trade arrangements. There must be higglers to collect, there must be convenient packages, and there must be salesmen in Calcutta to dispose of the produce. Thus it is quite clear the traffic is in its infancy.

The board report their extreme disappointment, in which our readers will concur, that, notwithstanding every representation, the East India Directors have refused to sanction, except upon prejudicial terms, the advance to Sir Macdonald Stephenson of one third of the annuity granted to him by deed of the 13th September, 1853, as requested by the Proprietors. Such want of consideration for this benefactor of India savours too much of ingratitude to meet with concurrence from any one else. That eminent man has, by the promotion of the East Indian Railway, the Euphrates Valley and the Red Sea Telegraph, conferred vast benefits on India, and all who know this are desirous that he shall in his lifetime reap some reward for his assiduous labours. The exertions of the shareholders and directors of the railway company are most meritorious, and we all hope they will persevere and make a fresh application to the new Council for India.

EMIGRATION TO INDIA AND EMIGRATION TO OTHER COLONIES.

At the present moment there is a kind of competition for likely emigrants, in which India has no share. The diggings attract to Victoria, and Columbia, but Canada, the Cape, New South Wales, and Auckland, are in the market offering great advantages to recruits.

In the Colonisation Circular issued by her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, and which is the official Guide to emigrants, there is not one word about India. At page 3, is a very copious list, showing the cost of passage not only to a great number of English colonies, but likewise to New York, but not a line as to India, although Hong-Kong is not forgotten. At page 25, there is a list of colonies and their governors, and here, again, India is left out; so, too, in the population returns at page 29.

The land bounties are given at great length for every colony except India, and it is worth while seeing what they amount to. In Canada, the price of land worth anything, is 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre, but in Canada West, one hundred acres are granted in certain districts to settlers on condition of keeping

the main road in repair. The province of Auckland, in New Zealand, gives a bounty of forty acres of land to a settler. In India grants of even a thousand acres may be obtained in healthy districts suitable for tea or coffee plantations, with one-fourth of the land exempt from tax for ever, and the remainder at a small and gradually increasing land tax. So that India presents much greater advantages to the emigrant wishing to become a landed proprietor or cultivator on free terms.

The grant of free passages to the colonies is much less liberal than is supposed. In New South Wales bounty emigrants can only be nominated by settlers resident in the colony, and must be mechanics, domestic servants, or labourers, and the bounty does not exceed 12*l.*, so that the difference has to be paid by the emigrant in Victoria. Like regulations prevail in South Australia; some free emigrants are sent out, but the majority are bounty emigrants. The like regulations prevail in Tasmania. The Cape of Good Hope sends out some free emigrants, but for Natal, bounty emigrants alone are sent out, and they have to repay the amount of their passage-money by yearly instalments. These are the only colonies to which there is assisted emigration, and this is limited to domestic servants, agricultural labourers, gardeners, country masons, bricklayers, blacksmiths, farriers, wheelwrights, sawyers, and for South Australia a few miners. A preference is in all cases given to married men of the labouring and mechanical classes.

It will be observed that domestic servants, agricultural labourers, and most of the others named, are not the classes most desired in India at present, so that for the classes for whom there is really an opening in India there is no more encouragement in any other colony, but they must in all cases pay their passages, as they will if they go to India. Now comes the question, What is the position of the men with small capital and some energy, or the men with a trade of luxury, or the men with energy, industry, and good character only going to one of the other colonies or to India? In Canada, of these classes there is only a scope for the man with small capital, and he can do little as a shopkeeper, for in all the best towns business is already a matter of connexion and large capital, and everywhere the old settler has advantages. In the new settlements the small shopkeeper has not customers enough to get a living. Farming is therefore the main chance, and as a man can get more land than he can cultivate for four or five pounds, and can get his neighbours to build him a loghouse, there is no labor to be got, for every labourer of the first year is a farmer of the next. The position of the farmer is therefore in most cases that of the cottier, unless he has some special advantages from a great town springing up, and his being able to turn to market-gardening or dairy farming. As to getting employment as a clerk, or foreman in one of the Canadian cities or bailiff on an estate, the sons of the shopkeepers take everything that comes in the way.

The Australian colonies present much the same prospect. Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Geelong, Hobart-town, Goulbourn, Launceston, or any of the towns, require of the shopkeeper as much capital or credit as in London, and there is no chance of getting employment in a counting-house, warehouse, or shop. Stone-breaking is the employment the applicant gets if he is very lucky. Gold-digging is an occupation precarious enough, but that requires some small capital to get to the diggings and find a month's provisions. As shepherds, there is a field for any kind of men who can learn the work, and in time he may get a flock of his own after many years of discomfort and hard labour. Indeed few know the hardships by which the comfortable settler attains to a position of ease. The Australian Legislatures are right: what they want is men with capital, married agricultural labourers, and woman servants.

New Zealand does not afford gold-digging, and the emigrants are chiefly agricultural and pastoral, so that the settler must be either employer or labourer, and whatever his brains, without capital, till he has capital the lot of the labourer must be his, as many a young man knows to his cost.

In South Africa shopkeeping is on the same footing as elsewhere; farming is on the same terms of capital, or the power of holding on till the ground is covered and crops come up; and there is employment in herding cattle and sheep. There is, however, there, Caffre labour available, which

materially assists the settler. In Natal, too, there is scope for sugar-planting, coffee-planting, cotton-growing, and the arrowroot cultivation. All these require some capital—sugar-works considerable capital—and coffee-planting some time of expectation before the trees bear.

A steerage passage to New York can be got for 5*l.* or 8*l.*, and to Quebec for the like sum; but this cheap passage is no consideration for the emigrant, who looks out for the land of promise and pays more. To the Cape or Natal he can get for 12*l.* or 15*l.*; to Melbourne for 15*l.* or 18*l.*; to Sydney for 15*l.* or 18*l.*; to South Australia, 17*l.* to 20*l.*; to Western Australia, 18*l.* to 20*l.*; to Tasmania, 17*l.* to 25*l.*; to New Zealand, 26*l.*; and to California, 30*l.* The cost of a steerage passage to India, Ceylon, or Hong-Kong, is 18*l.* to 20*l.*, or about the Australian standard, and when emigration flows freely in, on account of the number of ships on the berth, a Calcutta passage will cost no more than a Melbourne one. Once in India, a young man has better chances than in any other of our colonies.

Were the Emigration Commissioners to give information to Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co. to include India in their *Emigration Guide*, or enterprising shipowners to advertise "Emigration to India—steerage passage 18*l.*," there would be no want of passengers to India, and an effective emigration would take place.

NOTES ON INDIAN PROGRESS.

THERE is little news from the northern hills. What we have chiefly refers to the gallant capture by Mr. Knox of the Sepoys who escaped from the Cashmere Rajah, and were laid hold of near Spiti, one of the dependencies of Kulloo, on the borders of the Chinese territory. This feat was accomplished by one Englishman, at the head of a party of Sikhs, many days' march from Simla, among the rugged peaks of the western Himalayas.

From the southern hills we have gratifying progress in the annual report of the Conservator of Forests in Madras, which gives much interesting information of the progress of English settlement. His forests are being rapidly cleared by the coffee-planters. In the Sissipara, Perambady, and Sum-pagae passes vast clearings are being made. In the Coonoor Ghaut six large plantations may be seen, and in the Wynad there are above thirty large holdings, which the commissioners expect will from year to year increase. The coffee-plant has succeeded admirably in Mysore, and there are patches of cultivation in Madura and even in North Camara. The conservator expects that the rich valley of the Koonthas will be brought under coffee cultivation. He reports very favourably of Mr. H. Mann's tea plantation near Coonoor, in the Neilgherries. There are now about two thousand vigorous plants, a small plantation as compared with Assam, Darjeeling, or Kumaon, but quite sufficient to test the plant under a planter so intelligent and enterprising as Mr. Mann. A supply of workmen is now wanted for the manufacture.

The progress of the coffee plantations has necessarily directed the attention of the conservator to the effects on the forests. He is altogether favourable to the cultivation, but he is taking measures to preserve the timber trees, the teak, ebony, and peon trees, and likewise the fringe along the crest of mountain ridges, to maintain the climatic operation. As these mountain crests are not suitable for the growth of coffee a restriction on their cultivation can do no harm.

From Ootacamund we learn that attention is still being given to the establishment of a Lawrence Asylum for the children of English soldiers; but the committee are by no means agreed as to the basis of constitution. This is much to be regretted, as such an asylum is much wanted, and would do great good in the Madras territories, and increase the resources of Ootacamund.

Assistant-Surgeon F. S. B. F. de Chaumont proceeds to Darjeeling to take medical charge of that station.

One of the hill corps, which have rendered such efficient service during the revolt, has received distinguished honours. The Sirmoor Battalion is to be named the Sirmoor Rifle Regiment, with the word "Delhi" on an extra regimental colour, and the appointment of one colour havildar per company, and an extra jemadar to carry the regimental colour.

From the growing port of Akyab, in Burmah, we learn they keep up their newspaper, the *Rising Star*, but have only one compositor, as the other has been drowned. The paper is now published only once instead of twice a week.

The distance between Allahabad and Cawnpore, now opened by the East Indian Railway, has been run in three hours and a quarter.

The East Indian Railway meeting was held on Thursday. We have referred to the proceedings elsewhere.

The important intelligence has been received that the submarine cable across the Gulf of Manar, between India and Ceylon, has been laid, and trial signals sent. The line from Kurrachee to Bombay was completed on the 19th of September, and will be soon opened to the public. As Scinde is under the Government of Bombay, this measure is of the more interest, while it will enable the merchants of the growing port of Kurrachee to get early English advices from Bombay on the mail touching there.

It will be taken as an evidence of the increase of engineers in India, and a most gratifying fact for the progress of the country, that for the situation of Superintendent of Repairs under the Municipal Commissioners of Bombay, which we are sorry to say is likely to be given to the assistant engineer in the garrison engineers' department, there were three candidates: Mr. G. D. Dempsey, late architectural engineer to the Great Indian Peninsular Railway and a well-known writer on engineering, Mr. R. C. Rowlands, C.E., and Mr. James Rose, surveyor and builder.

The inconveniences of the silver standard are severely felt in India, and although some members of the Government, and the less enlightened Hindoos, are opposed to a change, the best authorities require an assimilation to the English standards. We trust the time will not be long before the rupee and florin are made identical, and the rupee decimalised. Constant inconveniences arise from the present standard.

The Bengal and Bombay official returns of the trade of 1857 do not show such bad results as were expected, but nevertheless the revolt did seriously interfere with trade, and this year will inflict a further loss on India and England. Bengal indigo, sugar, gunny, hides, mustard-seed, and saltpetre, all show a falling off.

The cotton export from Bombay, it will be seen by the Cotton Supply Association with pleasure, has, in the last official year, greatly increased. The export to England in 1857-8 was 229,907 canties, worth, at the official value, 3,133,603*l.*, and to China 376,646*l.* The quantities are largely above the average of the foregoing five years.

THE GALWAY LINE OF STEAMERS.—So far as the Galway Atlantic Steam Company are concerned, a satisfactory explanation, with respect to the advertised tonnage and steam-power of their vessels, has been published in the City Article of the *Times*, from Messrs. Bake, Adam, and Co., the Company's ship-brokers and agents. Messrs. Bake and Co. state that they are responsible for the advertisements, and they plead custom as an excuse for giving the gross tonnage and effective steam-power of the Galway vessels, instead of the registered tonnage and nominal power. We have referred to the advertisements of other steam companies, and find by a reference to the "Shipping Register" that what Messrs. Bake and Co. state is the case. In addition to this, they say that, according to the custom which they have adopted, they have in some instances under and not overstated the efficiency of the Galway line steamers. We consider with the *Times*, that the custom itself is "better honoured in the breach than the observance;" but it is a pity that rivalry and jealousy should have seized hold of so poor an excuse for attack. The Galway line ought to command the suffrages of every well-wisher to our mercantile prospects and greatness. Eventually it will extend the commerce and develop the resources not only of Ireland, but of Liverpool and Southampton, and every trading port in the United Kingdom. We are sorry to see narrow-minded and short-sighted accusations so industriously and eagerly disseminated. The Galway Company can well afford to keep within the strictest limits of correct and reliable assertion, whilst it would better beseem older and long-established companies and ship-owners to refrain from evil and hostile insinuations and accusations against a young and flourishing undertaking, which Government has warmly recognised, and with which such important interests and magnificent projects are bound up.—*Beacon*.

COPPER MINES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The principal copper mine now being worked is that of the Burra Burra, which pays at the rate of 400 per cent. per annum to its original shareholders, the ore yielding on an average 22 to 24 per cent. of copper. The Kapunda, of which the working capital is only 6000*l.*, it is said, produces at the rate of 25,000*l.* per annum, and gives only 15 per cent. of copper from the ore. At Chambers's Mine, an entirely private enterprise, the average yield is equal to that of the Burra Burra. The Port Lincoln, already proved to be highly productive and rich in yield, now lies inactive, from the apathy of the present private owners of the land. Two more mines of great promise are now being opened up. One, the North Rhine of South Australia, gives, on a produce of about 200 tons, an average yield of 27 to 30 per cent. of copper; and the other, the Bon Accord, although not yet returning, gives good indications of early yield.—*Mining Journal*.

MERCANTILE AND COMMERCIAL.

SURPLUS CAPITAL.—DISCOUNT SPECULATION.

IN November, 1857, the bullion in the Bank of England was 6.4 millions; a fortnight ago it was 19.5—difference, 16.1. In the Bank of France last November, the bullion was 7.6 millions, now it is 22—difference, 14.4. In the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and New Orleans, the bullion last November was 3.2 millions, now it is 13.4—difference, 10.2. In these banks, therefore, the bullion in the autumn of 1857 was only 17,000,000*l.*, now it is 55,000,000*l.*—a difference of 38,000,000*l.*; all real capital, the produce of labour; a vast sum, equivalent to half the annual revenue when the nation was taxed to pay for the Russian war.

This, however, is not all. In the Banks of Hamburg, Frankfort, Vienna, &c., the bullion now is much greater than last autumn. We are not in possession of the particulars, but looking at the large increase in the Bank of Vienna, we may venture without exaggeration, and without making any claim to pedantic exactness on a point concerning which one or two millions is of no importance, to say that the bullion lying idle in the vaults of the several banks of the commercial world is now 50,000,000*l.* more than at this time last year. Not taking into account the bullion won in the year by labour, and only to be turned into capital by saving, this 50,000,000*l.* represents an amount of capital which last year was diffused amongst the industrious classes. How much of it might have been hoarded cannot be known, but probably very little; and this amount of capital, now lying idle, was then actively circulating. As long as it lies idle it is surplus, and the existence of this surplus capital is the fact to which we direct attention.

There is no reason to suppose, notwithstanding so much capital is idle, that much productive and necessary labour is anywhere suspended. Agriculture is, we know, extending, and more land will probably be cultivated in 1859 than in 1858, or the land already in cultivation will be better cultivated. A few manufactures are slack, the construction of new works and implements, including ships, is not active, and there might be less production in future were this inactivity to continue. There is, however, more work going on now than in the early part of the present year, when there was a less amount of capital lying idle. A part of the capital may be unemployed as the consequence of diminished trade, but not much, for trade, when confidence exists, is carried on with little capital beyond the ships and the warehouses which are its necessary instruments, and beyond the merchandise including manufactured articles as well as raw products, which it exchanges, and these are as plentiful, as well conditioned, and as fully employed as last year. The great business of the merchant, the mere exchange of commodities, except in those cases in which he makes large advances, is carried on extensively by credit as contradistinguished from accumulated capital. From these circumstances we may infer that the chief purpose served by this surplus capital when actively employed is to promote new and speculative enterprises. Few of these being now undertaken, this surplus capital is little required, and hence it lies unemployed in the vaults of the bankers.

From the price of Consols not having fallen below 80 for many years, nor risen much above par, and from the rate at which money can be borrowed on good landed security, generally between 4 and 5 per cent., it is plain that the rate of interest keeps tolerably steady. The rate of discount, however, and the interest of money borrowed for short periods, varies very much and very frequently. The price of Consols last November was

88½, and the rate of discount was 9 per cent.; now the price is 98½, and the market rate of discount is not more than 2½ per cent., the variation in the interest on Consols not having been ½ per cent., while the variation in the rate of discount approximated to fourfold, or 360 per cent. The rate of profit made in business, too, unless on some special occasions like the gold discoveries or the introduction of some new and very useful invention, never undergoes such rapid and great variations as the rate of discount. On the whole, it is comparatively steady, particularly in old employments, custom having settled for each of them a different rate, proportioned to the risk run, and other circumstances. The reward in all the chief and established business of society and its quantity, with the amount of capital usually employed in it, are all liable to only small fluctuations, not greater than the fluctuations in the harvests and the seasons against which human foresight and prudence provide, and which are lessened, or even neutralised by commerce as it extends. The variations in the rate of discount, then, do not depend on variations in the quantity of business in society, nor are they connected directly with the rate of profit in business, or the rate of interest on perfectly good securities.

To show how little these variations are connected with actual trade we must remark that at the end of the fifth month of the present year the value of our exports was 15.7 per cent. less than at the end of the fifth month of 1857. At the end of the eighth month, the difference was only 10.7, and at the end of the ninth month, only 9.8 per cent. The greater part of the reduction in value, as compared with 1857, as we have shown in a former article, was merely nominal—a change in price rather than a diminution in the quantities of articles produced and exported, and in the employment of the people. We know from the monthly poor-rate returns that the number of able-bodied paupers in the manufacturing districts has continually decreased since the spring. Thus we have the evidence both of them and the trade returns to show that since the spring the trade and business of the country have increased, but in the rate of the discount there has been no increase. By the end of the year we may expect that the diminution of our trade, as against 1857, will be next to nothing, though so much capital has been lying idle, and the difference between the rate of discount now and last autumn is between 300 and 360 per cent. Variations in the rate of discount, then, are not due to variations in the actual trade and business of the nation.

Last autumn, however, the surplus capital, as we have seen, was very small, now it is very large; then the rate of discount was very high, now it is very low. Clearly, then, the rate of discount and the variations in it, and the amount of surplus capital, are connected with one another, and the variations depend on the relations between the amount of surplus capital and the demand for discount. They are not the consequences of changes in the actual business of society. In this surplus—because it is a surplus—there may be any amount of change without affecting the national welfare, just as there might be any amount of change in the quantity of corn over and above an ample average supply without causing the least inconvenience. The owners of the surplus corn indeed, and the owners of the surplus capital, with the persons who wish to borrow it, may suffer severely from changes in the relations between the supply and the demand, but to the rest of the community—except as we are all affected by the well-being of one another—these relations are unimportant. Far otherwise would it be did the rate of discount depend on the actual business of society, or did it increase and decrease with the quantity of employment and the rate of profit, and were in any degree an index to social welfare. Then we should all be as deeply interested in it as are now the owners of this surplus, and the men who would borrow it and employ it if they could.

Now, because this capital is surplus, and the relations between it and the rate of discount are utterly unimportant compared to the steady employment of the people, and the incessant though quiet production of the necessities of life, these relations may be left with much unconcern by the

public and the Legislature to be settled by the owners of the capital and those who expect to gain by borrowing it. The market for it, as for corn, should be perfectly free, and the owners or custodiers of the surplus capital, whether they be the Bank of England or other bankers, should, unbiased by any public interference, be left to their own discretion in lending it and in settling the terms of the loans with their borrowers. But we must remind the public that this capital, not being required for agriculture, manufactures, or interchange, is precisely that part of the national resources which can be devoted to new enterprises. It can only be employed in them. For the time being it is not required in any of the old occupations of society. Of late it has accumulated very rapidly, and seems likely to accumulate, unless employed in new enterprises. Hampered as all the ordinary and old industry of society everywhere is by fiscal and protective regulations, by restrictions and prohibitions, it can expand only very slowly, except as these be removed. But expand it must, growth is the law of its life, men are everywhere anxious to improve their condition. This capital, therefore, must be and will be employed, and the more it is accumulated by artificial restrictions on industry, or artificial impediments, the more certain it is at some period to be misemployed or wasted, and cause commercial convulsions.

As the capital must and will be employed, and cannot be absorbed by the old industries of the world, from the produce of which it is saved, the great consideration is to employ it properly. Nobody can judge of the mode of employing it so well as the owners and borrowers. But it is impossible to make sure of the success of all new enterprises. Even with the utmost caution many will fail. This is the lot of humanity. It is no reason for stopping them altogether, or condemning the enterprising and speculative spirit in which they originate, but an excellent reason for taking great care and for making a close examination of all the conditions on which success depends. To stigmatise all speculation is to stigmatise new undertakings; and could it possibly stop speculation, it would stop progress and make the saving which is so earnestly and continually recommended a fruitless virtue.

As mercantile men deal much in discount or use a portion of our accumulated capital, let us notice, to bring them within our description, that many of their undertakings are new enterprises. Every expansion of trade is a new business for somebody, and trade is, as the rule, for ever expanding. Every cargo purchased abroad is a speculation. The profitable future sale depends on future conditions, which may be happily conjectured but cannot be accurately known. Merchants, therefore, make large claims on surplus capital, and there is an increased demand for it when trade is active, because they continually engage in new enterprises, the majority of which are successful.

By employing capital in making railways, or erecting telegraphs, &c., it is not diverted from old industries to new industries, but a new industry is promoted or created, and capital which would otherwise be unproductive finds profitable employment. It is quite an error to suppose that capital is diverted by speculation and new enterprises from legitimate to illegitimate undertakings. It is merely put into activity. Much as the surplus has accumulated in the last year, no legitimate and customary industry has been stinted of a due supply. The vast accumulation, therefore, while every kind of productive industry has continued, leads to the conclusion that capital is less necessary to industry than industry is to capital. Without capital man can labour, all capital is the product of labour, but without labour capital is worthless, and it only becomes profitable as it is used by labour. Lying idle it is utterly useless, and only as it is brought into use by new undertakings is it distributed from hand to hand and begets much activity. The labour it then employs obtains wages, but the new undertaking may lead to no corresponding increase of production, and may in the end diminish the fund out of which wages are paid,—an additional reason for great caution in the employment of capital, but none for hampering the employment either by public opinion or legislative restriction.

TRADE OF NINE MONTHS.

(From the Board of Trade Monthly Returns ended September 30, 1858.)

I.—IMPORTS.			II.—EXPORTS.			IV.—SHIPPING—Entered Inwards.			
Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.			Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.			Entered Inwards.			
Principal Articles.	1857.	1858.	Principal Articles.	1857.	1858.	Countries whence Arrived.	1857.	1858.	
							Vessels.	Tons.	
ANIMALS—Oxen, Bulls, & Cows..No.	39,846	35,773	COCOA.....lbs.	2,327,081	3,013,408	Brit. Poss. North Amer.	1,632	762,232	1,134
Calves....."	18,721	18,235	COFFEE.....total lbs.	11,539,253	23,687,279	East Indies.....	614	463,576	554
Sheep and Lambs....."	109,963	90,785	COTTON, RAW—Total.....cwt.	1,063,138	930,716	Australia.....	115	92,612	110
Swine and Hogs....."	6,655	7,217	COTTON MANUFACTURES } value £	97,806	77,805	All other Parts.....	2,057	403,523	2,186
ASHES—Pearl and Pot.....cwt.	81,610	83,431	GUANO.....tons	16,977	17,924	For. Countries—Russia..	2,092	471,350	2,184
BARK.....	263,099	239,794	HIDES, Untanned, Dry.....cwt.	102,338	119,218	Sweden.....	963	180,252	931
BONES.....tons.	45,024	59,311	Wet.....	52,403	48,924	Norway.....	1,011	106,710	1,076
BRIMSTONE.....cwt.	542,339	792,162	LEATHER—Gloves.....pairs	382,419	319,752	Denmark.....	1,557	153,645	1,191
BRISTLES.....lbs.	1,519,345	1,262,544	METALS—Copper.....cwt.	32,703	34,240	Prussia.....	2,319	413,735	1,899
CAOUTCHOUC.....cwt.	13,960	16,561	Tin in Blocks.....	6,650	4,545	Other Germ. States	1,635	303,270	1,140
CLOCKS and WATCHES—			OIL—Palm.....cwt.	169,194	122,817	Holland.....	1,627	311,054	1,422
Clocks.....No.	197,898	164,722	Cocoa Nut.....	88,320	85,400	Belgium.....	687	143,875	864
Watches.....	66,346	66,804	Olive.....tuns	703	402	France.....	2,708	385,027	4,753
COCOA.....lbs.	5,929,642	8,418,945	QUICKSILVER.....lbs.	1,367,889	570,307	Spain.....	562	94,070	664
COFFEE.....Total lbs.	38,414,031	43,867,374	RICE, not in the Husk.....cwt.	1,124,812	74,901	Portugal.....	491	77,728	552
CORN—Wheat.....Total qrs.	2,142,152	3,427,029	SALTPETRE.....	54,057	52,157	Italian States.....	540	122,035	552
Barley.....	1,371,763	1,134,973	SEED—Flax and Linseed.....qrs.	24,291	114,431	Turkish Dominions.	222	69,485	293
Oats.....	1,272,570	1,275,289	Rape.....	43,344	93,598	Wallachia & Mold..	105	31,825	375
Peas.....	133,512	94,760	SILK—Raw.....lbs.	1,470,805	1,783,781	Other Europ. States	107	85,465	351
Beans.....	209,956	255,114	Thrown.....	222,903	287,125	Egypt.....	1,026	980,228	1,087
Indian Corn or Maize.....	1,132,139	1,132,139	MANUFACTURES—Bam. } pieces	232,958	167,793	United States.....			
Wheat Flour.....Total cwt.	1,312,705	3,236,039	dannas, Corahs, Taffates, &c. }	717,441	230,055	Mexico, For. W. I.,	441	165,694	545
COTTON, RAW.....Total "	6,758,135	7,443,054	SPICES—Cassia Ligna.....lbs.	5,370	8,525	and Cen. America.	201	81,700	264
COTTON MANUFACTURES Value £.	449,949	379,362	Ginger.....cwt.	184,030	147,339	Brazil.....	763	312,392	945
CREAM OF TARTAR.....cwt.	16,597	11,906	Nutmegs.....lbs.	2,614,204	3,280,447	Other States in Ame-			
DYES and DYING STUFFS—			Pepper.....	1,892,119	1,637,600	rica, Africa, Asia..			
Cochineal.....cwt.	13,520	10,099	SPIRITS—Rum.....proof gallons	736,446	450,403	Total.....	23,766	6,343,617	25,236
Indigo.....	53,212	55,609	Brandy.....	95,804	60,386				
Lacdy.....	6,187	8,328	Geneva.....	211,191	184,052				
Logwood.....tons.	27,849	17,331	SUGAR—Unrefined.....cwt.	32,208	74,239				
Madder and Madder Root.....cwt.	289,393	195,043	Molasses.....	19,623	14,967				
Garancine.....	22,616	21,867	TALLOW.....lbs.	7,244,034	5,316,099				
Shumac.....tons.	11,400	6,009	TOBACCO—Stemmed.....	51,961	38,056				
Terra Japonica.....	6,004	3,336	Unstemmed.....	7,984,724	6,555,078				
Cutch.....	802	1,408	Manufactured, and Snuff.....	658,529	864,453				
Valonia.....	17,997	10,849	WINE.....total gallons	1,521,618	1,704,691				
ELEPHANTS' TEETH.....cwt.	5,849	8,079	WOOL—Sheep and Lambs'.....total lbs.	29,629,787	20,735,423				
FLAX.....Total cwt.	1,427,603	831,563	Alpaca and the Llama Tribe..	128,071	98,362				
FRUIT—Currants.....cwt.	122,821	126,832	WOOLLEN MANUFACT. } value £	10,678	13,734				
Lemons and Oranges.....bushels.	584,714	73,743	TURES, not made up.....						
Raisins.....tons.	113,374	269,878							
GUANO.....lbs.	2,010,948	1,526,173							
HAIR—Goat's Hair or Wool.....lbs.	136,434	134,839							
Manufactures of Hair and									
Goats' Wool.....Total cwt.	434,285	503,977							
HEMP.....	438,850	462,692							
Wet.....Total cwt.	169,031	176,232							
HIDES—Dry.....Total cwt.	169,031	176,232							
Wet.....Total "	417,695	273,961							
HIDES—Tanned.....lbs.	3,770,456	2,460,736							
HOPS.....cwt.	7,978	11,637							
LEATHER—Boots, Shoes, and									
Goloshes, of all kinds.....pairs	140,309	103,899							
Boot Fronts.....	482,235	486,478							
Gloves.....	3,597,381	2,797,332							
METALS—Copper Ore.....Total tons	64,165	70,183							
Copper.....cwt.	72,380	85,640							
Iron, in Bars.....tons	35,993	15,843							
Lead.....	7,861	10,108							
Spelter.....	13,147	15,391							
Tin.....cwt.	27,759	28,431							
OIL—Train.....tuns	11,324	10,173							
Palm.....	510,067	541,183							
Cocoa Nut.....	122,702	139,119							
Olive.....tuns	11,158	10,017							
Seed Oil, of all kinds.....	7,227	4,878							
OIL SEED CAKES.....tons	69,734	50,347							
POTATOES.....cwt.	300,744	1,278,810							
PROVISIONS—Bacon & Hams.....cwt.	352,400	177,446							
Beef, Salt.....	100,271	145,104							
Pork, Salt.....	59,606	70,013							
Butter.....	351,406	301,005							
Cheese.....	278,342	252,545							
Eggs.....No.	105,036,800	112,358,400							
Lard.....cwt.	170,840	82,432							
QUICKSILVER.....lbs.	221,785	93,074							
RICE, not in the Husk.....cwt.	2,011,944	2,887,380							
SALTPETRE.....	311,601	192,773							
Cubic Nitro.....	240,454	285,592							
SEEDS—Clover.....	133,800	125,083							
Flax and Linseed.....Total qrs.	518,210	608,775							
Rape.....	128,188	100,072							
SILK—Raw.....Total lbs.	7,755,848	4,068,655							
Waste.....cwt.	14,114	11,065							
Thrown.....Total lbs.	403,500	278,693							
Broad Stuffs—Silk or Satin.....lbs.	159,354	217,610							
Gauze, Crapo, and Volat.....	22,331	24,271							
Ribbons.....	322,893	290,948							
Plush for Hats.....	102,349	99,010							
Bandannas, Corahs, Taffates, &c. pieces	305,027	123,103							
SPICES—Cassia Ligna.....lbs	172,400	400,138							
Cinnamon.....	454,580	483,591							
Cloves.....	200,479	1,429,055							
Ginger.....cwt.	10,780	22,102							
Nutmegs.....lbs.	229,524	248,170							
Pepper.....	2,725,579	5,791,757							
Pimento.....cwt.	21,124	33,672							
SPIRITS—Rum.....proof gallons	4,739,036	5,382,357							
Brandy.....	2,497,803	515,474							
Geneva.....	139,237	93,267							
SUGAR—Unrefined.....total cwt.	5,799,309	6,640,041							
Molasses.....	771,442	620,407							
TALLOW.....	603,093	515,498							
TAR.....lasts	8,180	3,095							
TEA.....lbs.	51,273,197	50,997,583							
TIMBER—Doals, &c.....total loads	781,817	694,010							
Staves, not exceed. 72 in. long.	54,615	65,493							
Wood, not sawn.....total loads	719,304	689,187							
TORACCO—Stemmed.....lbs.	4,003,775	2,899,057							
Unstemmed.....	15,409,543	15,431,119							
Manufactured, and Snuff.....	1,125,720	1,301,584							
TURPENTINE—Common.....cwt.	1,429,930	1,489,920							
WINE.....total gallons	7,312,474	4,180,509							
WOOL—Sheep and Lambs'.....total lbs.	90,057,404	83,647,892							
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe.....	1,805,183	900,000							
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES—									
Not made up.....Value £	1,103,500	920,597							
Partially made up, Shawls, &c. lbs.	15,209	13,223							
YEAH, dried.....cwt.	54,207	58,783							

THE TRADE OF NINE MONTHS.

In the preceding tables we lay before the reader the full particulars of our trade in nine months, and therefore shall limit ourselves to noticing one or two peculiarities. Some imports have declined in the month, such as coffee, flax, hemp, hides, timber, and wine, but cotton, sugar, wool, with corn, have increased. The tonnage of shipping entered inwards in the month has fallen off to 791,886 as against 931,014 in 1857. The declared value, however, of our exports in the month, 10,713,765*l.*, is only 355,109*l.* less than the declared value in the month of 1857—11,068,874*l.*; and the tonnage of shipping cleared outwards in the month, 996,044, is something greater than the tonnage cleared outwards in the corresponding month of 1857—990,209. Although the principal share in the improvement of our exports is due to our increasing trade with India, we notice with much satisfaction that there is a sensible increase in the cottons, mixed silks, woollens, and worsted stuffs exported to the United States in 1857. We hope, therefore, that the trade with the States, which is not purchased by any sacrifice like some of the trade to India, will now rapidly revive, though we cannot expect it to reach, even in some years, the gigantic magnitude it had attained prior to the commercial convulsion of last year. A considerable sum, equal to the whole deficiency in the value of exports for the month, is accounted for by the cessation of the export of British-made spirits to France. This was, in 1857, purely incidental, occasioned by the failure of the vineyards abroad. In the nine months of that year the declared value of British spirits exported to France was 364,411*l.*; in the nine months of the present year it is only 4096*l.*, without the least chance at present of being again revived. We may expect hereafter a continual increase of our trade, but it is not at present much enlarging its demands for discount accommodation.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

London, Friday Evening.

ALTHOUGH there is not the slightest degree of excitement in the general trade of the country, and although there is still a certain degree of quietness in particular branches, it is certain that a considerable expansion is being gradually developed. A reaction in the value of cotton, founded upon the character of the American advices, has been seized by the purchasers of yarns, and partially by the buyers of cloths, as a favourable opportunity to press spinners and manufacturers for concessions. To some extent this policy has succeeded, and it has naturally caused dulness in trade, for few—except those whose circumstances did not enable them to resist the pressure—have been disposed to yield. Nothing shows more clearly the skill and judgment with which the commerce of this country is carried on than the variations that have occurred in the Lancashire markets during the last two months. Trade there began to revive the moment there was a return of confidence, and the exhaustion of stocks created during and subsequent to the collapse, added to a simultaneous foreign demand, imparted much activity to the looms and frames of the district. The increased consumption of cotton was soon felt by the Liverpool and American holders, and prices consequently hardened if they did not substantially advance. In some descriptions, they absolutely "ran up." Purchasers for all the continental markets thereupon abated their operations, though the home trade remained steady, and they refused to commit themselves, except for immediate wants, solely upon the score of price. This state of things lasted some time, but it did not, until about three weeks ago, arrest the progressive improvement in the demand. At last, however, it did, to some extent, cause a marked degree of quietness. Let it be understood that the sole foundation for this calmness was the maintenance of the price of cotton in Liverpool. Now the case is the converse. There is again a temporary period of calm and quiet, accompanied with some degree of complaint, but it is caused not by advancing but by receding prices of cotton. From this fact we deduce a conclusion that the existing dulness will be comparatively short. A restricted trade from advancing prices is not unnatural—indeed, it is a common incident in commercial experience—but, on the other hand, falling prices generally encourage consumption and increase transactions until the level is found at which the relation of demand and supply meets the circum-

stances both of consumer and producer. That the Manchester trade will speedily rally may be inferred not only from several considerations of this character, but from the particular circumstances referred to below, and it will be observed that, notwithstanding the inactivity of the present demand, stocks are not really accumulating. In Yorkshire, the demand for woollen and worsted goods continues, and there is a good deal of briskness, tempered, however, by the firm price of wool. The most decided improvement we have this week to notice is in the hardware and iron trades. Not only is there an active foreign demand for our productions in these branches, but the home trade is extending, and the accounts uniformly lead us to expect further improvement. There is no doubt that these trades have been much depressed, and their present revival is, therefore, extremely gratifying; but the publication of the mining statistics, collected by Mr. Robert Hunt, keeper of mining records, induces us to think that the depression in the latter part of 1857 was somewhat exaggerated.

The railway traffics, so far as they show the receipts from the conveyance of merchandise, are again favourable. On some of the lines connected with the north there is a marked improvement. They are beginning now to compare with the depressed period of last year; but we attach more importance now to the weekly than to the annual comparisons, and in this respect they are becoming more and more satisfactory. The improvement is certainly very gradual, but it is sure and healthy. The Board of Trade returns for September confirm this view.

The state of the money market is not particularly satisfactory to the capitalists' interests. They cannot lend their money in any amount at more than 2 per cent., and even at that rate there is little or no demand, while upon commercial bills 2½ per cent. is considered a favourable price. The banks have this week been refusing deposits at call, and the discount houses are full. Money is thus lying idle in large amounts. But prudent traders are not induced by this fact to enlarge their transactions upon borrowed capital; they prefer, if trade extends, to increase their operations by their own legitimate resources. Under these circumstances, there has been a continuation of the demands upon the Bank Directors to reduce the rate of discount to 2½ per cent., and some indignation has been expressed that they decline to be led by external intimidation. For this policy a valid defence is to be found in the fact that the continental demand for gold has absorbed all the supplies that have arrived in the present week, and that further amounts will follow both to Constantinople and Vienna, the former on account of the late loan, and the latter to pay the Austrian Government for the Lombardo-Venetian Railway. The gold in the Bank of France is stated to have been considerably reduced by the last operation; and from the returns of the Bank of England, published this evening, it appears that the stock of bullion has fallen off 144,084*l.*, leaving it at 19,132,476*l.*, against 19,276,560*l.* last week. And according to the official return in this evening's *Gazette*, the export of specie in the week ending last Wednesday amounted to 499,881*l.*, of which 396,655*l.* was in gold, or 85,639*l.* more than the imports. In this state of things, and more especially with a prospect of the demand continuing, we see no ground for blaming the course adopted by the Directors.

In Manchester, last Saturday, there was rather more firmness in yarns and cloths suited to the India trade, buyers having operated to a fair extent in 40-inch shirtings and in 30's and 40's mule yarn. Hard twists for the Mediterranean markets were also in rather more demand. In other goods the market underwent little or no change. There was a moderate business in domestics, long cloths, and T cloths, at rather lower rates, but the comparative absence of demand for the Levant affected the weights and qualities taken for the Eastern markets unfavourably. Printing cloths steadier in value, but the demand quiet. On Tuesday there was an unfavourable change in the market, in consequence of a decline in the value of cotton in Liverpool, the American advices showing large supplies and a disposition to part with them. In Liverpool, that day, there was a decline of 1/16*d.* per lb. upon the prices of the previous Friday, except for a few of the better descriptions. The consequences in Manchester were, on the one hand, an increase of that caution which has restrained the action of the buyers of yarns and goods for several weeks back, and, on the other, a further weakening of confidence in prices among producers. The finer yarns above No. 80, which are relatively much cheaper than lower counts, and which are not affected by changes in American cotton, must be excepted from the preceding statement. So also must 40 mule, both of the common and medium qualities, which are sustained by the recent purchases and the continued demand for India. But splinnings from Nos. 60 to 80, though not quoted lower, are decidedly halting at the quotations; and the bias of 60 is at any rate

somewhat unfavourable. The greatest alteration is in that mercurial article 32 cop twist, which must be sold, if at all, ½*d.* to ¾*d.* per lb. lower than it could have been a week back. Next in weakness are 4 to 12 mule and water and 20, and 30 water. Taking these several kinds along with such others of mule and water in bundles, warps, cops, and pincops, as constitute the great bulk of the production, the depreciation may be averaged at about ½*d.* per lb., not more. The following statement of the actual decline from the highest not nominal but real prices, before the commencement of the present subsidence, has been published:—

In Nos. 4 to 12 mule, in bundles.....	½ <i>d.</i> to ¾ <i>d.</i> per lb.
4 to 12 water, in bundles.....	¾ <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>d.</i> per lb.
20 to 30 water, in bundles.....	¾ <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>d.</i> per lb.
20 to 30 mule, in bundles.....	¾ <i>d.</i> per lb.
40 mule, in bundles.....	¾ <i>d.</i> per lb. fully.
16 to 24 and 28 warps.....	¾ <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>d.</i> per lb.
12 to 30 pincops.....	¾ <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>d.</i> per lb.
40 twofold.....	¾ <i>d.</i> per lb.

Goods have been affected in the same direction as yarns, though they do not perhaps show it in an equal degree. Among those which are best upheld are long cloths, T's, and certain other domestics, but in them the tendency of prices is unfavourable. The considerable purchases lately made in shirtings and other articles for India have not prevented their giving way; as, compared with a fortnight ago, we may state, for instance, that 40-inch shirtings have lost 1½*d.* to 3*d.* per piece. The accounts from India, and also from China, are good, and are inducing rather more transactions. That a dulness now of three weeks' duration must have caused some accumulations in first hands there can be no doubt. We feel satisfied, however, that they are comparatively inconsiderable, and producers are not even without orders in hand. We know that one great commission house holds a smaller stock of cloth than at any time for five years back.

The cotton trade at Glasgow has followed the course of that at Manchester, but with somewhat of a firmer tone in goods.

The cloth halls of Leeds last Saturday were not very numerously attended, consequently the cloth cleared was less in quantity than has lately been usual. Prices, however, were unchanged. The inquiry was principally for seasonable articles, and for goods of a fancy character, distinguished by either beauty of fabric or superiority of finish. The warehouse trade has been steady, and for the season of the year satisfactory. There has been an average attendance of buyers in the town, and along with the orders that at this period generally come to hand a fair trade has been transacted in the warehouses. In the manufacturing localities the preparations for a large spring trade are proceeding, and are giving full employment to the mills and artisans. There has been a slight improvement in the demand for combing wool. On Tuesday the morning was so dull and gloomy, that it was next to impossible to discern the shades of colour in cloths, and the Coloured Hall was, consequently, only thinly attended. Still, though the quantity of cloth that changed hands was not extensive, there was a good feeling in the trade, and the transactions arranged were healthy and satisfactory. The atmosphere had somewhat brightened before the market hour in the White Hall, and as the examination of the goods in that place was not required to be so searching as in coloured articles, there was a considerable improvement in the attendance of buyers as well as in the operations. A fair business was done in whites. As may be expected, prices are not now likely to be affected until the wool sales, commencing on the 4th proximo, have made some progress; and any material alteration is not anticipated, inasmuch as the wool then to be offered will not be in very large supply.

The Bradford market is firm, and trade is unquestionably healthy. Considerable animation has prevailed in all branches. The demand for worsted yarns for the home trade is good, and where contracts have been made for the ensuing month full terms have been realised. Indeed, this branch is buoyant. In worsted yarns for export there is some abatement in the demand, and quotations are a shade lower; and in cotton yarns there is some dulness. But for goods the purchases are equal to a full average; stocks are not accumulating; and the manufacturers are well engaged with orders.

The worsted trade of Halifax has not materially varied this week. For wools, yarns, and pieces, prices remain very firm, and an upward tendency has been manifested.

In Huddersfield there is no change. Stocks are small, and prices firm. The demand for fancy countings, new styles in fancy trouserings, and woollen and Bedford cords, continues brisk, and large quantities of these goods are now being regularly manufactured, and readily sold. Plain goods in black and mixture doeskins and superfines are somewhat slow of sale, the country trade continuing in an unusually quiet and depressed state. Stocks on hand in the Cloth-hall are not, however, very large for the

season, although this result has certainly been brought about more by the caution of manufacturers in making additions to them than by any very extra demand during the past few months. The state of credit generally in this market is very satisfactory, and there are now none of the unpleasant rumours afloat which so embarrassed manufacturers about this time last year. The local wool trade has presented a rather brisker appearance during the week, several of the larger manufacturers having been in the market. Low goods still sell slowly.

In Halifax all the letters at the beginning of the week reported a better feeling, spinners finding orders plentiful, yarns for the home market being in special request. Manufacturers, particularly those who make fancy goods, are quite busy, and there is even some improvement as regards prices. This brisk state of things has had its effect upon wool, which is held very firmly at late rates; indeed lustre sorts are in some cases a shade higher.

In Rochdale the trade in flannels of all descriptions continues very active, particularly in the finer class of goods. Domestic, unions, and fancy goods also command a good market. The heavier class of flannels have also a good sale for the home trade, but for export the trade is limited. The trade in linsey-woolseys and Yorkshire goods in general is comparatively quiet, but nevertheless such as to keep machinery well employed. Merchants are now compelled to limit their purchases or to give advances for fresh orders. Wool is more inquired for. Staplers are indifferent sellers except at a slight advance, which in some few cases has been obtained. This demand is made by some in the full assurance that prices for most sorts of wool will rise. New skins are dear, while old ones are almost bought out. Many staplers allege that their stocks are light, and that to replace them higher rates must be given.

The hosiery trade in Nottingham and Leicester is good, particularly for seasonable descriptions; and the glove branch is daily becoming more active. Fancy goods remain in moderately good demand, and altogether business is healthy, while manufacturers are expecting a good steady trade for some time to come. The lace trade is depressed, but the manufacturers are abstaining from making stocks and they are looking for a reaction. In Nottingham, the export demand for hosiery is very good; the men employed in the rib branch have obtained an advance in price, as there is a difficulty in procuring hands. "Altogether," says a correspondent upon the spot, "the hosiery trade is in a highly satisfactory condition, the operatives getting good wages."

The linen trade shows no material change from the description given of it in our last. Flax is still scarce, but prices remain the same.

The silk trade is not affected by the advancing tendency of the raw material, the demand being, in most cases, nearly equal to the supply.

From the Staffordshire potteries the accounts are good.

In Norwich the shoe trade is good, and placards are constantly being exhibited to the effect that additional hands are required. In the manufactures of the town there is an improvement, as the number of unemployed weavers is less. Indeed, trade generally is better throughout the eastern counties, though the farmers are complaining of the low prices they obtain for their wheat and other produce. Flax works are about to be established at Gainsborough.

From the iron and hardware districts the accounts are again favourable, though the improvement is not, perhaps, so decided as the expectations of many had led them to hope. "It is generally admitted," says one letter from Birmingham, "that there is much more business doing than there was a couple of months ago, and that prospects are better; and it is not anticipated that there will be any material change for the rest of the quarter. The improvement that has taken place will be maintained, but for a very brisk trade we must wait until a little before spring, by which time foreign orders will be large." Tenders have been invited by the Norwegian Government for the supply of 9000 tons of rails, and for foreign railways generally there is a good and increasing demand. Holland promises to be a good customer next quarter. The American orders, by last mail, were light, and of a character to indicate that they do not go much beyond immediate requirements. It is probable that this will be the feature of the States and some other branches of the foreign trades until the spring. With Canada the trade this autumn has been nominal, chiefly in consequence of the continued scarcity of money in the province. There have been a few more orders stirring of late for the South American markets, and in some departments of the continental trade rather more activity has been manifested. The Russian orders this season have been considerable, more so than for several years, but this branch will soon close owing to the stoppage of the navigation by ice. At the same time several of the largest firms have orders in hand which will occupy them for several months to come. The brass founders, par-

ticularly in the cabinet branches, are more active. With regard to Wolverhampton, there is an increased demand for iron. Generally there is more activity in the district. A great number of the colliers who have been on strike have returned to their work, and although there are still some pits at which operations have not been resumed, it is believed that the strike will gradually die out. In Sheffield, notwithstanding a scarcity of employment in some branches, most establishments are moderately busy. There is an increasing demand for common cutlery for the American and Indian markets, for which the manufacturers have been enabled to obtain advanced prices. There is a marked improvement in the steel and other heavy branches, and in the saw, file, and edge-tool trades. Prospects are certainly promising, though it is perhaps only in comparatively few instances where the manufacturers have more orders on hand than are sufficient to keep their workpeople fully employed. It is a great thing, however, to have a constant supply, which is the case now. The strike of Lord Fitzwilliam's colliers has unsettled the coal trade, but it is hoped that it will not be protracted. Thus the general features of the iron and hardware trades are satisfactory, and there is every prospect of further improvement.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

A GENERAL meeting of the London and South-Western Company was held on Wednesday, for the purpose of considering the recommendation of the directors to lease the Staines and Wokingham and the Portsmouth lines. The proposition to lease the Staines and Wokingham lines was agreed to without opposition, but that with regard to the Portsmouth line created a lengthened discussion, the chief ground of objection being that it would lead to a collision with the Brighton Company. Against this it was urged that if matters were left as they were the South-Eastern Company would step in and extend their line to Southampton. The proposition was ultimately carried by a large majority.

At the adjourned meeting of the West London Company the report of the committee appointed in August last was adopted, and it was agreed to declare a dividend of 5s. per share on the first-class shares in respect of arrears due to the holders thereof.

On Monday a public meeting was held at Morpeth to promote the new line of railway projected between that town and Bellingham. Sir Walter Trevelyan occupied the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Earl of Carlisle, the chairman of the North British Railway, and other gentlemen. The meeting pledged itself to promote the railway by every means in its power.

The half-yearly meeting of the Peebles Company was held at Peebles on Tuesday. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. on the preference and 2½ per cent. on the ordinary stock was declared, and the retiring directors were re-elected. The directors were authorised to issue debenture stock to the amount of £2,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, in substitution of an equivalent amount of debenture bonds.

A public meeting was also held at Peebles on the same day for the purpose of forming a company to construct a line down the Tweed from Peebles to Inverleithen. It was stated that the length required was six miles, and the estimated cost would be £80,000. A committee was appointed to take steps for organising the company.

The contractor for the Redditch line is bound to have the line complete and ready for opening by the 1st of August next. Considerable progress has been already made in the works, and the utmost confidence is entertained that the line will be complete and opened at the appointed time.

An experimental line, which was laid down about six months ago by the Permanent Way Company on a part of the Greenwich Railway near the Commercial Docks, was inspected a few days ago and found in a most satisfactory state.

A dinner was given to the new manager of the London and North-Western Company, Mr. W. Cawkwell (late manager of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway), on Tuesday evening, at the Clarence Hotel, Manchester, by his railway friends.

The half-yearly meeting of the East India Railway Company was held on Thursday. Mr. Crawford, the chairman of the board of directors, in moving the adoption of the report, observed that it gave a very satisfactory statement of the company's position. Some of the works were still delayed by the insurrection in India, while others had been entirely abandoned; but wherever they could be pushed on not a day had been lost, so long as the means for transporting material could be found. During the past year the company had opened for public traffic 148 miles of railway, and very shortly an addition of twenty-two further miles would be made to that total. Up to the present time the traffic upon the railway already open would yield a return upon the outlay of at least 7½ per cent., and, on the whole, the directors had no reason to alter their

already expressed opinion of the hopeful prospects of the undertaking. After considerable discussion the report was adopted.

The annual meeting of the Deeside Company was held on Tuesday at Aberdeen. Resolutions adopting the report, declaring a dividend of 5 per cent., and re-electing the retiring directors, were carried.

At the last half-yearly meeting of the South-Eastern Company the Hon. J. Byng made some startling statements respecting the excessive rates levied upon the railway in the parishes through which it passed, amounting in some cases to as much as 75 per cent. of the entire rate! Since that time the directors have been endeavouring to obtain a reduction in the rating of the railway in several parishes in Kent and Sussex, and have met with great success. In one parish the rate has been reduced from 200% to 50% per mile.

THE LUCCA AND PISA RAILWAY.—This line, with its stations, engines, and all that is required for the daily exercise of the railway, is advertised to be "sold by auction," at Lucca, on the 9th of December next.

THE EGYPTIAN RAILWAY.—There is now not above ten miles of the Egyptian railway unfinished. When it is completed, the expense of conveying the India and China mails will be reduced 20,000% a year. The sum paid by the Admiralty for conveying seaborne mails is at the present time 1,040,940% a year.

APPOINTMENT.—We (*Aberdeen Herald*) understand that George Reith, Esq., the present able secretary and general manager at Aberdeen of the Scottish North-Eastern Railway, has been appointed to the management of the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada. We have heard the salary stated at 2000%.

RAILWAYS IN ALGERIA.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The rich and extensive province which lies at the gates of France has hitherto been forgotten or neglected. A change, however, seems now to come over the spirit of the Parisian speculators, especially since it became known that English capitalists were in the field. Sir M. Peto expended, as I am informed, some 12,000% or 15,000% in the survey of the country between Constantine and Philippeville, and is a competitor for the concession of a railway between those two towns. Messrs. G. P. Bidder, Edwin Clarke, Wythes, and F. Ommaney, came here a few days ago, to obtain an audience with Prince Napoleon, relative to the concession of a railway from Algiers to Oran. On account of the indisposition of Prince Jerome the audience did not take place till Friday last. In the mean time Mr. G. P. Bidder was obliged to return to London, and his place was taken by Sir J. Paxton. These gentlemen were received by the Prince at the Palais Royal. Besides the English competitors for the concession there are several private ones, the chief of which are said to be MM. Pereire, Mirès, and Rothschild. M. Paulin Talabot, who has recently undertaken the working of a rich iron mine, is also, I believe, among the number. M. Mirès, I am told, has offered to deposit 50,000,000% caution money; and M. Pereire, it is said, will be aided by a great London house."

HOME, COLONIAL, & FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Mincing Lane, Friday Evening.

INACTIVITY is still the prevailing feature in these markets, and, as usual under the circumstances, prices have, in some cases, had an inclination in the favour of the consumer, but in general there is a continued freedom from anything like depression. The Board of Trade Returns again bear satisfactory evidence of a progressive trade throughout the country, the consumption of most of the primary articles being well sustained. Money continues abundant, and the easy condition of the discount market facilitates the advancement of legitimate trading, but still fails to induce speculation in any material degree.

CORN.—The supplies of English wheat at Mark-lano have been small, but more than adequate to the demand, and former prices have been obtainable only on the choicest descriptions. The imports of Foreign grain have been large. Fine old wheat is held firmly, but new cannot be placed except on easier terms. No quotable change has taken place in the value of flour, but the trade has ruled exceedingly dull. Indian corn, of which arrivals are expected shortly, has a drooping tendency. Malting barley brings late rates, but grinding samples are 6d. to 1s. lower. Malt continues in moderate request at former prices for best qualities. English peas are in limited supply, but the imports of foreign have increased; the latter have in consequence declined 1s. to 2s., fine boilers offering at 41s. to 42s. per qr. Scarcely any change can be quoted on beans, but to sell lower rates would have to be taken. The imports of foreign oats have been considerable, and a decline of 1s. per qr. has followed, at which sales to a fair extent have been effected.

LONDON AVERAGES.

	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat.....	4663	at	45 2
Barley.....	2586	"	37 11
Oats.....	2541	"	25 8
Rye.....	—	—	—
Beans.....	65	"	42 6
Peas.....	88	"	54 6

WEEK'S ARRIVALS.

	English.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat.....qrs.	1230	—	8220
Barley....."	1790	—	6440
Malt....."	4290	—	—
Oats....."	640	1500	37,610
Flour.....sacks	1580	—	1060
Ditto.....brls.	—	—	—

SEEDS.—The week's arrivals of linseed are 2400 qrs. Black Sea, 1580 St. Petersburg, 780 Archangel. Prices are again easier. Bombay, 55s. to 56s.; Calcutta, 51s. to 53s. The Archangel goes to granary. Black Sea for arrival offers at 52s., and Calcutta at 51s., cost, freight, and insurance, including bags. The gross importation over the kingdom, for the first nine months of this year, has been under the average of the two preceding years, whilst the exports have been unusually large, which would have told upon the market but for the heavy stocks with which the present year commenced. Rapeseed are inactive, but not altered in price. Calcutta, 55s. to 56s.; fine Bombay, 63s. to 63s. 6d.; inferior to good, 47s. to 57s. per qr.

OIL-CAKES continue dull. Best barrel linseed are worth 10s. to 15s., and bags, 10l. 7s. 6d.; Western bags, 9l. 7s. 6d.; Rape, 5l. 15s., to 6l. 10s., according to quality.

STOCK.—The trade in live stock has been decidedly better, with about an average supply of beef; full prices to a small advance have been obtained. The number of sheep at market has been much smaller than of late, and the demand being good an advance of 2d. per stone has been realised. Veal is also dearer, and pork made rather higher prices on Thursday. The following were the numbers at market and the quotations:—

MONDAY.

Beast.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
5,203	19,300	117	450
4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.

THURSDAY.

1,060	4,250	100	180
4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.

PROVISIONS.—At Newgate and Leadenhall the supplies of dead meat from the country have been heavy, especially of beef, which is again lower, the extreme range of prices being from 2s. 2d. to 4s. Prime Down mutton has made 4s. 4d., but other qualities are not dearer. Pork was in demand in the early part of the week, and firm, but to-day there is more at market, and 4s. 4d. is about the top price. Veal 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d., with a steady demand.

SUGAR.—Floating cargoes have been in some request, but landed parcels have met with few offers. Prices have not fluctuated materially, but, except for fine Benares, they have inclined in the buyer's favour. The statistical position of the market is satisfactory, the clearances being well kept up, and the arrivals moderate. The consumption in the kingdom during the last nine months exceeds that of the corresponding period last year by 55,800 tons, whilst the import shows an excess of 44,700 tons. The Dutch Trading Company have announced for sale on the 18th November, at Amsterdam, 20,600 baskets of Java sugar against 11,000 baskets last year, and 22,120 in 1856.

West India.—The week's business comprises 1778 hds. Barbadoes, fine brown to good grocery, 38s. 6d. to 45s. 6d.; crystallised Demerara, 45s. to 47s. 6d. per cwt. *Mauritius*.—12,000 bgs. sold, at 31s. to 34s. for low to mid. brown; 39s. to 41s. 6d. for yellow, 48s. 6d. to 49s. 6d. grainy. *Bengal*.—8554 bgs. were in part sold. Good to fine white Benares, new crop, 49s. to 52s.; extra (16s. duty), 53s. 6d. to 54s. 6d.; Gupattah date, 41s. 6d. to 45s.; brown Dumma, 33s. 6d. to 34s. per cwt. *Madras*.—283 bgs. Jaggery brought 32s. to 33s. 6d. per cwt. *Foreign*.—On the spot the dealings have been restricted. 518 hds. 193 brls. Porto Rico partly sold at 87s. to 89s. 6d. for brown, and 42s. to 47s. 6d. for grocery, a portion of superior quality being held at 48s. to 48s. 6d.; 787 cks. 10 trs. Cuba Muscovado were chiefly bought in at 37s. to 39s. for good to fine brown, and 89s. 6d. to 46s. for low to fine yellow; four floating cargoes in Avanna, together 10950 bxs., sold for out-ports at 27s. for No. 94 to 30s. for No. 14; and a cargo of white Bahia for the Mediterranean at 27s. 3d. per cwt. *Refined*.—Purchases are made for immediate requirements only, and quotations are rather easier. Brown lumps, 52s. 6d. to 58s.; Dutch crushed has been offered at a decline, sales having been made at 34s. 4d. to 34s. 5d. per cwt.

MOLASSES.—A moderate business is doing at 15s. to 15s. 6d. per cwt. for middling St. Kitts, and 12s. 6d. for Cuba.

COFFEE.—In the absence of arrivals the markets continue bare of supplies, and quotations firm. Stocks are now 400 tons less than those of last year. In auction 100 bgs. good old native Ceylon sold at 48s. 6d.; and 284 cs. fine Noldobetum at 84s. to 88s. per cwt.

TEA.—Private telegrams reporting a deficiency of

10,000,000 lbs. in the season's shipments from China, induced a temporary inquiry in the early part of the week, and common Congou changed hands at 11d. cash. Subsequently, public sales of 28,235 pkgs. were brought forward, comprising a large proportion "without reserve." The sales went very unevenly, good qualities without much change, but common grades ½d. per lb. cheaper; 11,100 pkgs. sold.

SPIRITS.—The market is quiet; small sales of rum are reported at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. for Demerara, and 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. for Leewards. The stock is 31,630 pns. against 25,872 last year.

RICE remains almost entirely out of demand, bdt 2200 bgs. Java sold at high prices, fair to fine 11s. to 14s. per cwt.

SALTPETRE is 2s. to 2s. 6s. per cwt. cheaper, 4½ to 2½ per cent. sold at 42s. 3d. to 44s. per cwt.

SPICES.—Cinnamon in the quarterly sales sold steadily; firsts, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; a few lots superior, 2s. to 2s. 7d.; seconds, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; thirds, 9d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.; Sumatra pepper is in moderate demand at 4s. 8d.; ginger is still a steady sale; African, 24s. duty paid; Bengal, 16s. to 16s. 6d. in bond; Pimento brings 3½d. to 3½d. for small quantities; 100 bgs. Zanzibar cloves brought 3½d. for fine, the inferior qualities selling cheaply at 2½d. to 3d. per lb.

INDIGO.—The October sales which commenced on the 12th were concluded on the 26th. The total declared was 14,237 chts. in the A, and 1606 chts. in the B catalogue, making 15,843 chts. in all, and comprising 9780 chts. in Bengal Tirthoot, &c.; 1578 Madras; 1023 Kurpah; and sundry lots, Manilla, Oude Figs, &c. Prior to the announcement of the present sales, fine Bengal indigo had attained a rise of 3d. to 6d. per lb. on the July rates, the market having been influenced by a demand for export, and by unfavourable crop reports. The large quantity of this description brought forward on the present occasion led to a considerable reaction, and the sales opened at a reduction of 2d. to 4d., the depression increasing up to the close, when it reached 3d. to 9d. as compared with the previous auctions, a fall of 6d. to 1s. 3d. from the highest point of the market, Kurpahs being scarce, sustained an advance of 3d. to 4d. Dry leaf Madras, from the same cause, brought from the July rates to 3d. advance. The total put up was 14,843 chts., of which 5996 chts. were withdrawn, 3121 bought in, and 6726 sold. Public sales of 2334 snrs. 163 cs. Guatemala went heavily, about two-thirds delivery, at a decline of 2d. to 3d. on the better qualities, but inferior kinds were unaltered; ordinary cortices to fine sobres, 2s. 10d. to 6s. 8d.

COCHINEAL.—Of increased supplies brought on offer only a small portion found buyers, at a partial decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb.

SAFFLOWER.—225 bls. W.X.G. mark, sold at 7l. 5s. to 9l. 7s. 6d.; being 10s. dearer.

LAC DYE.—263 chests—were chiefly bought in P.N.C. and B. Mirzapore at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.; inferior brands, 6½d. to 7d.

SHELLAC is 2s. to 4s. cheaper; Mid garnets sold 72s. to 72s. 6d.; native orange, 66s. 6d. to 67s. 6d.; European do., 72s. 6d. to 73s. 6d.; red do., 71s. 6d. per cwt.

COTTON.—The week's business at Liverpool is only 32,710 bales, and prices are lower for fair Orleans, and 3/16 for Mobile and Upland. In London the sales are 1000 bales, at a decline; Surat, 5½d. to 6½d.

POTATOES.—With average supplies of home produce and a moderate trade quotations are steady. Regents York, 75s. to 78s.; Kent and Essex, 75s. to 80s.; Shaws, 55s. to 75s.; middlings, 40s. to 50s.; French, 60s. to 70s. per ton.

HEMP.—Small transactions are recorded at 16l. 5s. 16l. 10s. for ord. to 22l. 10s. to 22l. 17s. 6d. for good.

JUTE is again 10s. per ton lower, but in better demand at the decline. Of 4600 bales offered, 8000 sold at 15l. 15s. for common, to 19l. 10s. for good.

METALS.—Foreign has been further advanced to 121l. 10s. to 122l. for Banca, and to 119l. 10s. to 120l. for Straits, but the demand is checked. Sales of spelter have been made at 22l. 15s. Scotch pig iron, although dull of sale, has been steady in price at 54s. to 54s. 6d. Copper firm. Lead unaltered in value.

ONIONS.—Lisbon is a slow sale at 29l. 10s. to 29l. 15s. on the spot, and 30l. for monthly deliveries up to June next. Rape inactive; foreign refined offered at 46l. to 47l., and brown at 42l. 10s. The home demand for olive oil is dull at late rates, but there has been more doing for export, at 41l. for Mogadore oil. Cocoa-nut still firmly held. Cochin, 39l. 10s. to 41l.; Ceylon, 38l. 10s. Fine palm is scarce, and taken readily at 40l. 10s. per ton. Fish oils neglected; sperm, 85l.; pale seal, 37l.; cod, 35l.

TURPENTINE.—The arrivals of Rough are 2000 brls. on distiller account. No sales have taken place. Spirits are easier to buy. English without casks may be had at 40s., and American and casks 41s. to 41s. 6d. per cwt.

WHALE-FINS.—There are buyers of Davis Straits at 550l., with undersized at half price.

TALLOW.—Although the close of the season is so near at hand, opinions in the best-informed circles differ materially as to the result; a very large business has been done during the week mainly for delivery in all the year from 49s. 3d. to 49s. 7½d., but there were few or no sellers for spring; and buyers and sellers have been

so nearly balanced that very little variation in price has taken place in any position; the deliveries on contract have been cleared off by the trade, and it is difficult to find tallow for sale on the spot. The consumers generally are still out of stock, and as it is confidently stated that the import of palm oil will be short, the deficit to a certain extent must be supplied by tallow. Our market leaves off quiet at 49s. 9d.; 49s. 6d. spot; 49s. 6d. all the year; 49s. 9d. to 50s. Jan., March; 50s. 6d. March alone. The public sales to-day were of little consequence. The late letters from St. Petersburg state about 8000 cks. done, 160½ to 161 on the spot, and 164 for August, 1859. Shipment, 39,640 cks., 1855; 101,665 cks., 1856; 90,470 cks., 1857; 92,678 cks., 1858. The telegram of yesterday states the shipment 100,000 cks., and 25,000 cks. on the wharf, price 157; weather mild. Town tallow, 53s. 6d.; rough fat, 2s. 9½d.; melted stuff, 37s.

THE SHIPPING TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

We extract the following statistics from an able leading article in the *Daily News*.—

For the first time since 1850 the rapid increase of our trade has been retarded. The value of the imports in the first eight months of the year is less by 14,600,000l. than in the eight months of 1857; and the value of the exports in nine months of 1858 is 9,400,000l. less than in the nine months of 1857. The shipping entered inwards shows a slight increase, the shipping entered outwards a slight decrease. In British shipping, both inwards and outwards, there is a decrease, though, as the return excludes transports with Government stores, it does not inform us of the total employment of shipping. The number and tonnage of steam and sailing-vessels built and registered in the United Kingdom were, in the seven years prior to 1850:—

Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1843	698	83,097
1844	689	94,995
1845	853	123,230
1846	809	125,350
1847	936	145,834
1848	847	122,552
1849	730	117,953
Total	5562	813,011

Yearly average 794

The number and tonnage of the steam and sailing ships that were built and registered in the seven years subsequent to 1850, were:—

Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1851	672	149,637
1852	712	167,491
1853	798	203,171
1854	802	196,942
1855	1098	323,200
1856	1150	244,578
1857	1278	250,472
Total	6510	1,535,491

Yearly average 930

Another return, also to be found in the *Statistical Abstract*, enables us to make a comparison between the shipping cleared outwards and inwards in the three years immediately preceding 1850, and in the last three years.

The total tonnage of vessels cleared inwards and outwards was as follows:—

Years.	Tonnage.	Years.	Tonnage.
1847 ...	14,279,196	1855 ...	18,489,470
1848 ...	13,306,626	1856 ...	21,589,049
1849 ...	14,004,388	1857 ...	23,178,792
Total ...	41,590,210		63,257,311

Yearly average 13,863,403

The shipping of the United States, which is more than double that of any other State in our foreign trade, was in 1849 only 1,196,310 tons compared to our 9,669,638 tons. In 1857 the United States tonnage in our trade had increased to 2,510,398; but though our tonnage had not increased in like proportion, it was at that period 13,694,107 tons, or upwards, or five times as great as the tonnage of the United States engaged in our trade. The tonnage of some other States engaged in our trade was, in 1849 and 1857, as follows:—

	1849.	1857.
	Tons.	Tons.
France	802,504	868,897
Denmark	278,984	560,872
Other German States	218,579	810,054
Prussia	218,277	673,008
Norway	240,010	740,414
Holland	177,909	480,517
Russia	143,741	87,181
Sweden	98,825	282,903

The increase is distributed amongst them all except Russia, the shipping of which has decreased.

MONEY MARKET AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

WHATEVER difference of opinion may prevail as to the effect on speculation of the Bank directors maintaining the rate of interest at three per cent. in defiance of incessant and not very legitimate pressure from without, there can be none with respect to its action upon trade. The whole commercial body, traders, manufacturers, and merchants, are indirectly experiencing the benefit of the resolution evinced by the Bank.

It is true that no vigorous expansion of commerce in any particular direction has manifested itself, but it is equally true that commerce, for some time past, has been steadily advancing, and that, though we are doing a restricted trade, it is an increasing and a sound trade. This is an advantage of which the community at large may be supposed to reap the principal benefit, with, however, some exceptions, as will always be the case in any phase that commerce may present. On the other hand, there is little doubt that the monetary stagnation that continues is injurious to active enterprise. In accomplishing good—that of restraining undue speculation—it creates an evil—that of almost annihilating the trade in money and the exercise of money in new enterprises and legitimate undertakings.

The result of the Bank discussion on Thursday seems to us to be justified by circumstances of a commercial character which have presented themselves recently. There have been several small channels opened by which our superfluous gold has found vent. The Exchanges are acting on our bullion, and, though large arrivals are expected, there is every prospect that the accumulation of bullion which has been going on will be arrested. The return to specie payments by Austria has had its influence on the market for bullion.

We do not see that our own trade requirements will absorb any considerable quantity of our unemployed surplus for some time to come, but we do see that the numerous foreign undertakings, railways especially, in which we are involved will draw from this country very large sums periodically to pay calls with.

While we are on the subject of foreign enterprise, we may just glance at the unfair means by which the public mind is attempted to be prejudiced against the sufficiency of the security of the Turkish Loans. There are two parties at work on this question—one, the most active, doing all it can and putting every engine in motion, a portion of the press of course included, to run down the security, to shake confidence in the stability of the Turkish Empire, and to cast doubt on the soundness of its financial condition; the other, interested in floating the Loans, and anxious of course to induce capitalists to come forward and take up the stock at a good price. Now, without giving a peremptory decision one way or other, we may go so far as to say that we think the statements prejudicial to Turkish *bona fides*, and the solvency of Turkish finances have been purposely exaggerated. We do not think that holders of this stock need be under any alarm on the subject either of guaranteed interest or principal.

The William Lemon Oliver who figures in the Guildhall police report of Thursday is not a member of the Stock Exchange; we do not know what authority he had for calling himself a stock-broker—we presume this is a mistake. The investing public should be made aware that there is a very great difference between an "outsider"—a person calling himself a stock and share dealer, or agent—and a regular member of the Stock Exchange. In the first case, the public have no security whatever against positive dishonesty in ordinary dealings, and frauds like that disclosed at Guildhall; in the other case, the Stock Exchange member is bound by the rules of the house, and although these rules do not in all cases prevent irregularities, they have this general effect, that any admitted broker being convicted of improper conduct in his business transactions with the public is certain to be expelled the house, and thus to have his subsistence taken from him, unless he can pick up a living among the outsiders.

On Thursday a deputation of the principal salt producers in Cheshire and Worcestershire waited on Lord Stanley, introduced by Mr. Bramley Moore, M.P., to represent the injury the trade sustains from the absence of

bonding privileges in the other ports of India similar to those enjoyed at Calcutta. His Lordship gave assurances that the matter shall be carefully looked into.

The property of the Eastern Steam Company is to be merged in the "Great Ship Company (Limited)," the shareholders in the former receiving for every 20l. now held 2l. 10s. in the capital of the latter. In this proposal the shareholders have already signified an almost general acquiescence. The 330,000l., at which the capital of the new company is fixed, is estimated to be sufficient for all purposes, inclusive of the allotment to which the Eastern Steam shareholders are entitled in right to their existing shares. The directors of the new undertaking are Messrs. Wm. John Beale, R. J. R. Campbell, M.P., Wm. Dargan, Herbert Ingram, M.P., Wm. Jackson, M.P., and the Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley, M.P.

Money can be had freely on the Stock Exchange at one and one quarter per cent. for short time.

Silver is being sent to the East again; but in small amounts.

Large amounts of gold are on their way here from Australia, Russia, and New York.

The estate of Messrs. Gotech and Co., Kettering, bankers, is said to be sufficient to pay 20s. in the pound.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

At the general meeting of the Royal Mail Steam Company, the principal topics discussed were the loss on the Australian contract, and the relative merits of the screw and paddle-wheel vessels. The chairman said their fleet was in an efficient condition, and their affairs in a promising position. The report was adopted, with a vote of thanks to the direction.

At the half-yearly general meeting of the Globe Insurance Company, the usual half-yearly dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, was declared, free of income-tax. Mr. Alexander McKenzie, a director of the Oriental Bank, and Mr. George Saintsbury, Secretary of the London Provident Institution, were elected auditors.

It is now arranged that the Eastern Steam Company's meeting, to authorise the proposed liquidation and sale of the vessel to the new company, entitled the "Great Ship Company (Limited)," is to take place on the 2nd proximo. The greater number of the shareholders are in favour of the arrangement, and consequently no obstacle is likely to interpose to the accomplishment of the scheme.

The ordinary general meeting of the Foreign Vineyard Association was held on Thursday. The reports stated that the accounts from all the wine districts announced a great abundance and an extraordinary quality. A resolution that a dividend of 10 per cent. be declared was agreed to.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 27th day of October, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued..... 32,985,700	Government debt.. 11,015,100
	Other securities... 3,450,000
	Gold coin and bullion..... 18,510,700
	Silver bullion.....
£32,985,700	£32,985,700

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' capital 14,533,000	Government securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)..... 10,800,407
Reserve..... 3,100,000	Other Securities..... 14,783,137
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Commissioners of National Debt, Savings Banks, and Dividend Accounts)..... 6,130,285	Notes..... 11,700,000
Other deposits..... 13,331,092	Gold and Silver Coin..... 621,716
Seven Day & other Bills..... 858,004	
£37,975,220	£37,975,220

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 28th day of October, 1858.

THE COLLIERS' STRIKE.

We regret to learn that the Colliers' strike in Yorkshire has assumed a new and not a better phase, as will be seen by the following letter:—

Leeds, October 28th, 1858.

To the Editors of the Leader.

GENTLEMEN,—Your excellent article on the coal-trade strikes gave great satisfaction from its sound and truly public tendency; and I have to inform you that a very strenuous attempt has been made to procure a reference of the dispute to a fair court of arbitration. The men made a proposal by their delegates to do so, and this was placed before the masters, by a requisition recommending it, signed by the Vicar (the Rev. Dr. Hook), the leading bankers, magistrates, manufacturers, and merchants of Leeds; and to-day a meeting of the master colliers has rejected the idea of arbitration *in toto*, treating the requisition as an infringement of the

rights of capital to legislate for itself. Upon the rejection of arbitration, the men, by deputation, proposed to submit to a reduction of five per cent., and to give up all else in dispute except their right to union for self-defence; and this also was rejected, without interview. The men were informed without authority that if, before the masters broke up, they would agree to a reduction of ten per cent., and sign not to support a strike, they would be permitted to work; if not, the masters would neither treat with, nor meet them again. And so the thing is to be fought out by the ruin of either one side or the other. The men seem unanimous in standing out against treatment they declare so unjust and unfeeling, and they now appeal to the public for support. In the mean time, about 3200 people are thrown out of work, and other works are stopped in consequence. All the pits are either standing or merely playing with a few top men or stray hands. The trade is finding other channels of supply, and it is probable that the Newcastle or Durham beds will furnish West Yorkshire with the fuel masters will not choose to let the men procure for themselves. At present we do not see an end of this strike; the men declare they will starve out till Christmas, and many are preparing to find other means of employment. It is thought the union of the masters will now be broken up, and that they will individually treat with the men on the best terms they can severally agree upon; if so, perhaps yet a better result may follow than at present seems likely.

Most respectfully,

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, October 26.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

WILLIAM SHAW, Liverpool, ironmonger.
MARY and GEORGE GOWLAND, Liverpool, chronometer-makers.

BANKRUPTS.

EDWARD HUNN BUNTING, Wells, draper.
WILLIAM GUN MAHON, Upper Berkeley-street, West, Courthouse-square, bill-broker.
THOMAS KEMP, Loose, Kent, maltster.
EDWIN COLLINS, Old Kent-road, market gardener.
JOHN BOXELL, Hephzibah-terrace, Grange-road, Dalston, commission agent.
GEORGE HOLDEN and GEORGE HOLDEN, jun., Birmingham, pencil-case manufacturers.
WILLIAM MILLS, Tamworth, watchmaker.
JOSHUA HILL, Fairfield, near Liverpool, joiner and builder.
LYDIA M'LELLAN, Llandudno, licensed victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

WILLIAM CULLEN WHITEHEAD, Glasgow, merchant.
ALEXANDER BURNS, Airdrie, grocer.
JAMES HOLME, Kilmalcolm, farmer.
JAMES HOLME, jun., Kilmalcolm, farmer.
JOHN BLACKIE, Edinburgh, tea merchant.
NEIL CAMPBELL DUFF, Edinburgh, provision merchant.
WILLIAM FRASER, Houston, Renfrewshire, innkeeper.

Friday, October 22.

BANKRUPTS.

EDWIN COLLINS, Old Kent-road, Surrey, market-gardener.
THE WILTS AND GLOUCESTER AGRICULTURAL DISTILLERY COMPANY (LIMITED).
JAMES GOULDING, Carlisle, grocer.
JOSEPH HARNDEN, Ivy-lane, City, eating-house keeper.
ROBERT G. SAUNDERS, Cannon-street, City, merchant.
RICHARD HENCHLEY, Derby, ironfounder.
MATTHIAS SMITH, Halifax, carpet merchant.
CHARLES WALTER HORD, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, music seller.
WILLIAM CHILTON HUMPHREYS, Winchester, coal merchant.
ELSDON PRINGLE, Southport, shipowner.
ABRAHAM COCKSEDGE, Oxford-market, Marylebone, builder.
JOSEPH RANDALL GURNEY, Chalfont St. Giles, Buckinghamshire, farmer.
WILLIAM CANFIELD KENT, Blechingley, Surrey, innkeeper.
EDWIN WARDEN, Birmingham, builder.
JOHN COLBECK, Lower Bebbington, Cheshire, grocer.
JOHN HENDERSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cabinet-maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

JAS. DUFF and JOHN DUFF, Blackford, Perthshire, farmers.
A. DUNN and SON, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, farmers.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Glasgow, general excursion news agents.
EDWIN THOMAS, Cwmawr, Caermarthenshire, farmer.
JOSEPH GUTTERIDGE, Cullen, hotel-keeper.
ROBERT DUNCAN, Cambuslang, grain merchant.
DAVID MARTIN, Glasgow, wright.
JOHN MORRIS, weigher at the Harbour of Dundee.
W. and J. BORTHWICK, Main Point, Edinburgh, engravers.
JOACHIM HAYWARD STOCQUER, Peebles, gentleman.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.

Name of Company.			Name of Company.			Name of Company.		
No. of shares.	Amount of shares.	Amount paid up.	No. of shares.	Amount of shares.	Amount paid up.	No. of shares.	Amount of shares.	Amount paid up.
84543	12	10	Stock 100	100	100	48810	204	13
Stock 100	100	100	Stock 100	100	100	all	all	all
Ambergate, &c.			Chester and Holyhead, 5½ per cent.			Ditto New		
Birkenhead, Lancashire, and			Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent.			Ditto Bonds 1876		
Cheshire Junction			East Anglian, Class A, 5 and 7 p. c.			Ditto 1873 without op.		
Bristol and Exeter			Class B, 6 per cent.			Ditto 5½ p. ct., 1877, ditto		
Caledonian			Class C, 7 per cent.			Madras guar. 4½ per cent		
Chester and Holyhead			Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per			Ditto ditto 5 do.		
East Anglian			cent., No. 1.			Ditto 4½ per cent. Extension		
Eastern Counties			No. 2.			Ditto Thirds ditto		
Eastern Union, class A			New 6 per cent.			Ditto Fourths ditto		
class B			Eastern Union, 4 per cent.			Scinde		
East Kent			Great Northern, 5 per cent.			Ditto New		
East Lancashire			5 per cent. Redeemable at			Ditto New		
Edinburgh and Glasgow			10 per cent. pm.			Ditto Punjab		
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee			4½ per cent do.			Trinidad (limited) Scrip.		
Great Northern			Great Southern and Western			FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
A stock			(Ireland), 4 per cent.			Antwerp and Rotterdam		
B stock			Great Western, red. 5 per cent			Belgian Eastern Junction		
Great Southern and Western (I.)			con. red. 4½ per cent.			Dutch Rhinish		
Great Western			irred. 4 per cent.			Eastern of France		
Lancashire and Carlisle			Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 per			Great Luxembourg Constituted		
Thirds			cent.			Shares		
New Thirds			London and Brighton, New, guar.			Obligations		
Lancashire and Yorkshire			6 per cent.			Namur and Liege		
P. 167.			London and S.W., late Third			Northern of France		
92. shares			Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln,			Paris and Lyons		
London and Blackwall			3½ per cent.			Paris and Orleans		
London, Brighton, and South C.			Midland Consolidated, 6 p. ct. Stk.			Royal Danish		
London and North-Western			Bristol and Birm., 6 per cent.			Royal Swedish		
Eighths			4½ per cent. pref.			Sambre and Meuse		
London and South-Western			Norfolk Extension, 5 per cent.			5½ per cent. Pref.		
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln			North British			West Flanders		
Metropolitan			North-Eastern — Berwick, 4 per			Western and N.-W. of France		
Midland			cent. pref.			MISCELLANEOUS.		
Birmingham and Derby			York, H. and S. purchase			Australian Agricultural		
Midland Great Western (I.)			North Staffordshire			Australian Royal Mail		
Newport, Abr., and Hereford			Oxford, Worcester, and Wolver-			Atlantic Telegraph (Limited)		
Norfolk			hampton 6 per cent.			British and Irish Mag. Tel. A		
Northern Counties Union			Scottish North-Eastern Aberdeen			Do. B. 7 per cent. till 1862		
North British			guaranteed 6 per cent.			Do. C.		
North-Eastern — Berwick			7 per cent. Pref. Stock			Canada		
G. N. E. Purchase			3½ per cent. Pref. Stock			Crystal Palace		
Leeds			South Devon, Annuities 10s.			Do. Preference		
York			South Eastern 4½ per cent. pref.			Eur. and Amer. Steam (Limited)		
North London			South Yorkshire, 4 per cent. guar.			Eastern Steam		
North Staffordshire			BRITISH POSSESSIONS.			Electric Telegraph		
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolvn.			Bombay, Baroda, and Central			Electric Telegraph of Ireland		
Scottish Central			India, guaranteed			English and Australian Copper		
Scottish N. Eastern Aberdeen Stk.			Ditto ditto			European and Indian Jn. Tel.		
Scottish Midland Stock			Ditto Additional Capital			General Steam Navigation		
Shropshire Union			Buffalo, Lake Huron			London Discount		
South Devon			Buffalo, Brant and			London Gen. Omnibus Company		
South Eastern			Goderich 6 p. ct.			Mediterranean Electric Telegraph		
South Wales			Ditto 1 July 1873			Mediterranean Ex. Tel. (Limited)		
South Yorkshire and River Dun.			Buffalo and Lake Huron			National Discount Company		
Do			Ditto 1 June 1874			North British Australasian		
Vale of Neath			Calcutta and S. East. (Limited)			North of Europe Steam		
LINES LEASED			Central Oude (Limited)			Oriental Gas		
AT FIXED RENTALS.			Ceylon Guaranteed 6 per cent.			Do. "New Shares"		
Buckinghamshire			Demerara			Peel River Land and Min.		
Clydesdale Junction			Eastern Bengal			Peninsular and Oriental Steam		
E. Lincolnshire, guar. 6 per cent.			East Indian			Do. New		
Hull and Selby			Ditto Ditto C Shares			Rhymney Iron		
London and Greenwich			Ditto Ditto E Shares. Extn.			Do. New		
Preference			Geelong & Melbourne guar. 5 p. c.			Royal Mail Steam		
London, Tilbury, and Southend			Grand Trunk Canada			Scottish Australian Investment		
Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock			Ditto 6 per cent. Debon. 1878			South Australian Land		
Midland Bradford			Ditto 6 per cent. Preference loan			Submarine Telegraph Scrip.		
Northern and Eastern, 5 per cent.			Ditto 6 p. c. 2nd iss. 3 p. c. dis.			Do. Registered		
Royston, Hitchin, and Strepeth.			Great Indian Peninsula guar.			Trust and Loan Company of Upper		
South Staffordshire			Ditto New ditto			Canada		
Wilts and Somerset			Ditto ditto			Van Diemen's Land		
PREFERENCE SHARES.			Great Western Canada shares			Victoria Docks		
Bristol and Exeter, 4 per cent.			ENGLISH STOCKS.			Do. New		
Caledonian 10½, 4½ per cent.			Fri.			FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Fri.			Fri.			Fri.		
Bank Stock, div. 5½ p. c. 1-year			Do. do. Scrip			Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent		
3 per cent. Reduced Anns.			Do. Bonds, 4 per cent., 10007.			Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent		
Ditto for Opening			Ditto under 5007.			Ditto 4½ per cent. 1858		
3 percent. Consols Anns.			Bank Stock for account Aug. 5			Ditto 5 per cent., 1829 and 1839		
Ditto for Opening			3 p. ct. Cons. for account do			Ditto 6 per cent., 1843		
New 3 per cent. Anns.			Ditto for Opening do			Ditto 4½ per cent., 1858		
Ditto for Opening			India Stock, for account do			Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent.		
New 3½ per cent. Anns.			Exchequer Bills, 2d. and 1d. p. day			Ditto Deferred 3 per cent.		
New 2½ per cent.			Ditto 10007.			Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent.		
5 per cent.			Ditto 5007.			Ditto 3 per cent.		
Loi g Anns. Jan. 5, 1860			Ditto Small			Danish Bonds, 3 per cent., 1825		
Ditto exp. Jan. 5, 1860			Ditto Advertised 14			Ditto 5 per cent. Bonds		
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860			Ditto Bonds, A 1858 3½ p. ct.			Dutch 2½ p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders		
Ditto April 5, 1865			Ditto under 10007.			Granada Bonds, New Active, 2½ p. c.		
India Stock, 10½ per cent			Ditto B 1850			Ditto Deferred		
Do. Loan Debentures			Ditto under 1000			Guatemala		
Fri.			Fri.			Mexican 3 per cent		
Fri.			Fri.			Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent		
Fri.			Fri.			Ditto 4½ per cent. (Urbarron)		
Fri.			Fri.			Portuguese Bonds, 3 per cent., 1853		
Fri.			Fri.			Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p. ct. in £ st		
Fri.			Fri.			Ditto 4½ per cent		
Fri.			Fri.			Sardinian Bonds, 5 per cent.		
Fri.			Fri.			Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent.		
Fri.			Fri.			Ditto 3 per cent. Deferred		
Fri.			Fri.			Ditto Passive Bonds		
Fri.			Fri.			Ditto Com. Cert. of Coupon not fd.		
Fri.			Fri.			Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent		
Fri.			Fri.			Ditto 4 per cent. Guaranteed		

NOVEL METHOD OF CONNECTING AND FILING PAPERS, &c.—Mr. A. F. Walden, of 2, Stratford-place, Camden-square, a gentleman well known among the principal Assurance Societies for his inquiries into doubtful, and his successful detection of fraudulent, claims, has just brought out a small and very neat machine, by means of which and metal eyelets (similar to those used for making the brass holes in stays and boots) every description of papers and documents, &c., can be neatly and firmly connected in a quick and easy manner. This machine will prove a great acquisition to the office and the counting-house, and from its manifold uses, as well as its cheapness, will ere long get into general requisition. We particularly recommend it to managers of Assurance Societies and lawyers, and it will be especially serviceable to public offices.

THE HOP DUTY.—The Excise Hop Duty Repeal Association have called a meeting of the planters and others, to be held at Tunbridge Wells, on November 5. The *Sussex Advertiser* says that the necessity of an early appeal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer is painfully apparent. The low price realised for any but hops of the choicest growths, and from the most favoured districts, and the accumulated pressure of the heavy duties of the last few years, are rapidly bringing on a crisis in the affairs of a large section of the planters. The duties of a year and a half have to be paid in the next few months, and the utter inability of a numerous body of growers to raise the sum due to the excise is a matter of universal assertion.

THE WESTERN BANK.—The *Scottish Press* says:—We understand that an influential section of the shareholders have had repeated consultations during the past week with eminent counsel. The result is, that they have resolved to take immediate steps to apply to the Court of Session for a suspension of the recent call of 100l. per share made by the liquidators. Meanwhile, the liquidators have resolved to avail themselves of the recent amendment of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, and have instructed their lawyers to institute an action against the directors of the Western Bank for the last ten years—a period which embraces the names of Messrs. Baird, and other gentlemen of great wealth and influence. The *Glasgow Morning Journal* says:—"We understand that a summons of reduction, repetition, and damages has been raised and executed by one of the shareholders, a lady resident in the east country, against the directors of the Western Bank. This will practically test the question of their liability."

GOLD IN CANADA.—Reports of the discovery of gold are again prevalent. The ore, it is said, has been found in small quantities upon the Eagle River, about 100 miles from Ottawa city, up the Gatineau River. The report adds that some Indians made the discovery. How much reliance is to be placed on these rumours it is impossible to say at present. It is also said that lead in a pure state, with zinc, have been found in the same districts.—*Canadian News*.

SPANISH FINANCES.—The *Madrid Gazette* of the 23rd contains an order of the Minister of Finance to the effect that whenever a supplementary or extraordinary credit is granted, the decree making the grant shall set forth by what means the credit is to be paid; also, if the credit be required at a time at which the Cortes are not sitting, the Council of State shall report on the urgency and necessity of it. Another order of the same Minister directs that the payment of the coupons of the public debt, both Consols and Deferred, also the dividends on road and railway shares, and on all kinds of public scrip, shall be made in the provincial chief towns at the provincial treasuries. This measure, by encouraging the investment of provincial capital in the public funds, will, it is said, probably increase the upward tendency which has been lately manifested in the money-market.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—At Marseilles, on Wednesday night, at the banquet given to M. de Lesseps, that gentleman stated:—"That the works of the Suez Canal will commence in three months, and that the canal shall be opened in three years."

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION ALONG THE LIVERPOOL DOCKS.—At the weekly meeting of the Mersey Dock Board, a letter was reported to have been received from a "Mr. Belcher, hon. secretary of the Liverpool Docks Telegraph Company," in which the writer asked if the board would be inclined to afford any assistance to the company in constructing a line of telegraphs along the docks. The chairman said that there would be no need of any public company, as the board themselves would of course have telegraphic communication along the docks and quay as soon as their line to Holyhead was completed.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Company was held yesterday. Mr. Dickson in the chair; the object being to confirm the conversion of the shares into stock, agreed to at a previous meeting, which having been passed, the meeting adjourned. The prospectus has also been issued of the Scottish Australian Mining Company, with a capital of 80,000l. in 14 shares. The object is to work certain mineral properties in New South Wales acquired by the Scottish Investment Company, and of which very favourable reports have been received.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

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New LECTURE by Mr. E. V. GARDNER, Professor of Chemistry, on **ARTIFICIAL LIGHT** as applied to PHOTOGRAPHY, practically illustrated by Moule's Patent Apparatus.

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LECTURE by Mr. KING, on the **MECHANICAL PROPERTIES of the ATMOSPHERE.**
On Tuesday Evening, the 2nd of November, at Eight, Mr. J. A. Williams, assisted by Miss Annie Eppy, will commence his series of **Musical Sketches of Popular Composers**, introducing some of Mr. J. Parry's **Bufo Songs**.

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TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

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V. THE ROMAN AT HIS FARM.
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