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CAUTION to Householders, Bankers, Merchants, and Public Offices. The Patent NATIONAL and DEFENCE LOCKS can be had *only* of T. BUCKRIDGE, 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, coroner, to Messrs. Chubb, for the NEW RD of 200 Guineas. See Pamphlet and Description, to be had gratis, and their proof Iron Safes, Plate and Jewel Chests, Dead Bolt and Despatch Boxes, Embossing Dies, &c., Warlike and Street Door Latches, 17s. 6d. each.

NICOLL'S NEW REGISTERED PALETOT

HAS all those advantages which secured such general popularity to Messrs. Nicoll's original paletot, that is to say, as it avoids giving to the wearer an outé appearance, 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, thus securing a more graceful outline, and 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.

In London, the NEW REGISTERED PALETOT can alone be had of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, and 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.

A NEW DEPARTMENT FOR YOUTH, &c.

H. J. and D. NICOLL recommend for an out-side Coat the Havelock and Patent Cape Paletot; and for ordinary use the Cape Suit, such being well adapted for young gentlemen, on account of exhibiting considerable economy with general excellence. Gentlemen at Eton, Harrow, and Winchester, the Military 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 for travelling are the soft neutral-coloured shower-proof Woollen Cloths manufactured by this firm, but for the promenade other materials are provided. The price will be two guineas and a half for each Cloak; but with the Mécanique and a lined Hood a few shillings more are 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 Chamois. 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.

NICOLL'S PATENT CAPE PALETOT

I offers the following desideratum: the Cape descends from the front part of the shoulders, and forms a species of sleeve for each arm, both are at perfect freedom, having to pass through enlarged apertures in the side or body of the Paletot; these apertures, however, are duly covered by the Cape, which does not appear at the back part of the Paletot, but only in the front, and thus serves to form hanging sleeves, at the same time concealing the hands when placed in the pockets. The garment is altogether most convenient and graceful in appearance, and can in London alone be had of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, and 120, REGENT-STREET; and 22, CORNHILL.

CAUTION.

In consequence of many impudent attempts to deceive the public, it is necessary to state 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 letters. Each garment is marked in plain figures, at a fixed moderate price, and is of the best materials.

H. J. and D. Nicoll have recognised agents in various parts of the United Kingdom and Colonies, and any information forwarded through them will be thankfully acknowledged or paid for, so that the same may lead to the prosecution of any person copying their trade mark, or making an unfair use of their name; that is to say, in such a manner as may be calculated to mislead.

(Signed) H. J. and D. NICOLL,
REGENT-STREET and CORNHILL, London.

ADIE'S HIGHLAND CAPES, suited for Shooting, Fishing, Driving, &c., of Waterproof Scotch Tweeds, in all the Heather, Granite, Stone, and other Mixtures—the best productions of the Highland Looms.

SCOTT ADIE, the Royal Tartan Warehouse,
115, REGENT-STREET, corner of Vigo-street, LONDON.

OPENING OF NEW PREMISES.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the magnificent and capacious premises, 180 and 190, Tottenham-court-road, corner of Francis-street, London, were opened on MONDAY, the 25th of October, as a first-class Clothing and Outfitting Establishment, by LAWRENCE HYAM, in connexion with his long celebrated house, 30, Gracechurch-street, City.

The stock, which consists of every description of Men's, Youth's, and Boys' Attire, adapted to the present season, is of the most novel description, being manufactured by L. HYAM, within the last three months, expressly for this establishment. Everything that long experience and taste can suggest has been brought into requisition, in order to render this establishment not only the most popular, but of paramount importance to every class of the community. The Public are invited to inspect the immense assortment now on hand; and as every garment will be sold at a more fraction of profit, this, combined with intrinsic goodness and great durability, L. HYAM hopes will ensure universal support. In the ordered department, cutters of great talent and experience are engaged, thus ensuring to those who favour L. HYAM with their patronage in this department the certainty of obtaining superior garments, both in quality, workmanship, and durability, at a great reduction in price.

L. HYAM, TAILOR, CLOTHIER, AND OUTFITTER.
West End Establishment—180 and 190, Tottenham-court-road, W.; City Establishment—30, Gracechurch-street, City, E.C.

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

ARE all made to Order from the New SCOTCH CHEVIOT, all Wool Tweeds, of Winter substances, thoroughly shrunk, 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.

WINES AT HALF DUTY.

South African Port... 20s. and 24s. per doz.
South African Sherry... 20s. and 24s. per doz.
South African Madeira, 24s. per doz.

Pure, full body, with fine aroma. Terms Cash.

"After giving them a very close scrutiny, we can with the greatest confidence recommend these Wines to our friends."
—*Victorian Herald*, Nov. 6, 1858.

BROWN and BROUGH, Wine and Spirit Importers, 29, Strand, W.C., and 24, Crutched-friars, City.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE

LUXURY.—Our superior SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, &c., in brilliant condition, 20s. per dozen.

"I find your wine to be pure and unadulterated."

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

Pint Sample of either, Twelve Stamps. Terms—Cash or Reference. Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus.

The Analysis of Dr. Lethbridge sent free on application. Colonial Brandy, 15s. per Gallon. — WELLES and HUGHES, Wholesale Wine and Spirit Importers, 27, Crutched-friars, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

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.

WHISKIES—EQUALISATION OF DUTY.

The choicest Scotch and Irish from 14s. to 18s. per gallon.—OWEN and Co., 75, Lower Thames-street, London, E.C., opposite the Custom House. Shipping and the Trade supplied.

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 In-

junction. 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, homœopathic chemist,

London.—11b. and 11b. packets, 1s. 6d. and 9d.—This excellent production, originally prepared for the special use of homœopathic patients, having been adopted by the general public, can now be had of the principal grocers. Each packet is labelled James Epps, homœopathic chemist, London.

THE VERY FINEST COLZA OIL

for moderator lamps, selected from choice parcels direct from Lillo, 4s. 6d. per gallon. Tallow Store Dips, 7d. per lb.; ditto Moulds, 8s. per dozen lbs., stored in March last especially for family use. Household Soaps, 40s., 44s., 48s., and 48s. per cwt. Delivered free to any part of, or within five miles of, town, and orders of 50 value railway free to any part of England. WHITMORE and CRADDOCK, 10, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C., London, old servants of, and City Agents to, Price's Patent Candle Company.

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.).

POPE and PLANTE'S WINTER HOSIERY.

of every description, knitted and woven. Under-clothing for Family use and Invalids. Printed and Woven Flannels in great variety.—POPE and PLANTE, Manufacturers, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.

POPE and PLANTE'S MILITARY SHIRT,

constructed to fit the figure without creasing with peculiar accuracy.—POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.

POPE and PLANTE'S LADIES' ELASTIC

SUPPORTING BANDS, for use before and after Accouchement, admirably adapted for giving efficient support, and EXTREME LIGHTNESS—a point little attended to in the comparatively clumsy contrivances and fabrics hitherto employed. Instructions for measurement, with prices, on application, and the articles sent by post from the manufacturers and inventors, POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

SOHO LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTORY.

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

Size of Glass.	Outside Measure of Frame.	Price.
40 by 30 in.	51 in. wide by 39 in. high from	37. 10s. each.
46 by 36 in.	48 in. wide by 54 in. high from	57. 0s. each.
50 by 40 in.	52 in. wide by 60 in. high from	67. 0s. each.
53 by 43 in.	55 in. wide by 65 in. high from	77. 0s. each.
56 by 46 in.	59 in. wide by 69 in. high from	87. 0s. each.
60 by 48 in.	62 in. wide by 74 in. high from	107. 0s. each.
70 by 50 in.	64 in. wide by 84 in. high from	127. 0s. each.

Mahogany dressing and cheval glasses, gilt cornices, girandoles, picture frames, &c., at equally moderate prices.

Merchants and shippers supplied by special contract.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY,

celebrated for more than 150 years, maintains an unrivalled reputation for cheapness and first-rate quality. The stock is most extensive and complete, including the finest truss, parent Ivory Handles at 32s. per dozen, choice ditto Balance Handles from 22s. per dozen, medium ditto Balance Handles (an exceedingly cheap and serviceable family article), 16s. per dozen; also Bone, Horn, Stag, and every variety of mounting, all warranted. Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, with Silver, Pearl, Ivory, and Plated Handles, in cases of 12, 18, or 24 pairs, also plated Fish-eating Knives from 14s. per dozen. Silver and Plated Fish Carvers of the newest and most elegant designs always in stock.—London agents for Messrs. Joseph Rodgers and Sons' celebrated cutlery.

DEANE and Co.'s General Furnishing Ironmongers, Warehouses (opening to the Monument), London Bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—The waste of coals

arising from the use of badly constructed fireplaces in most families is truly enormous. The desirable object 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 24s. 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 28s. each, complete. Any one who has experienced the superiority of fire brick over iron for retaining heat and radiating it into an apartment would never consent to have grates with iron backs, which conduct the heat away. 3. Improved Grates with Stourbridge fire-brick backs and porcelain sides from 35s. each, complete. The advantages of porcelain for ornament over iron or steel arise from its cleanliness, saving of trouble in cleaning, and from its beauty not being impaired by lapse of time. Illustrated prospectuses forwarded on application. Also

STOVES FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, SCHOOL

ROOMS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Of the best construction.

These Stoves burn little fuel, require very little attention, may be had with or without open fire, and will burn night and day in severe weather, or throughout the season if required, whilst they are entirely free from the objection found to so many stoves, that of a liability to become overheated and to render the atmosphere offensive. Illustrated prospectuses forwarded. Manufacturers of Edwards's Smokeless Kitchen Range, which alone obtained a first-class medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1855.—P. EDWARDS, SON, and Co., General Stove and Kitchen Range Manufacturers, 42, Poland-street, Oxford-street, W.

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.

THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

BOTH in the metropolis and in the provinces the Reform meetings of the week have been many, if not of the first importance. At Manchester we have had a large meeting for the purpose of founding a Local Political Reform Association, on the principles of registered manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, and equal electoral districts—a programme not far behind that of the Charter itself. An argument addressed to the middle class by one of the speakers, on the subject of political agitation, is certainly well worth the serious attention of that class, which has undoubtedly stood in the way of an extension of the suffrage quite as obstinately as the classes above it: "Commercial men, shopkeepers, and working men themselves," said Mr. Hooson, "suffer from political agitation. Working men do not like political agitation; but the obstinacy of the middle and higher classes renders it necessary. Let the middle classes," he said, "destroy that agitation by taking their stand upon manhood suffrage." The feeling of this meeting, however, appeared to be in favour of a rate-paying suffrage, and Mr. Bazley, the newly elected member, pledged himself to support that principle in conjunction with Mr. Bright. At Finsbury and elsewhere Mr. Ernest Jones has been working with spirit for the adoption of the whole five points of the Charter as the only reform acceptable by the people. At these meetings various Liberal politicians have seemingly felt bound to allude to Reform; but have spoken in such vague and general terms that they afford no indication of the points on which public opinion is likely to converge.

The frequency of Cabinet Councils latterly has attested the activity of the Government, on whose hands business is thickening. In anticipation of a time coming when small grievances will find no Ministerial ear at leisure, the hop-growers of Kent and Sussex have been at the Chancellor of the Exchequer once more, to urge him to grant the relief which he cannot deny their right to ask. These unfortunate cultivators of the soil are the victims of a peculiarly objectionable impost, the maintenance of which must bring about one of two results—either the hop-growers must go on growing the bitter plant and be ruined for their pains, or they must leave off growing it, and our national beverage will lose its character of perfect beer. The fixed tax, about 20s. per hundred-weight, presses with painful inequality upon the various qualities—the cheapest Sussex hops at 40s. paying the same amount of duty as the highest priced Kentish hops at 120s. The hop-growers have also the precarious nature of the produce to urge in behalf of the relief they are praying for. The only answer

that has been returned to them is, that the subject shall have the "anxious consideration" of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mystery surrounds the publication of the two despatches from Sir John Young—a mystery not in the least penetrated by the suspicions and guesses of either the friends or opponents of the present Government. Perhaps, in spite of the active "inquiry" set on foot by the Foreign-office authorities, we shall not come at the truth of the matter on this side of the opening of Parliament in January next; perhaps not even after the recurrence of that great constitutional event. Meanwhile, the publication does not affect the merits of the question, nor has it arrested the journey of Mr. Gladstone.

An India House telegram puts us in possession of news from Allahabad to the 16th of last month. The point of interest is Oude, where Lord Clyde is preparing to commence the campaign, if he has not already commenced it. Generally speaking, the rebels are either flying before the victorious British forces, or are inactive. There has been one exception, in which a body of rebels, numbering twelve thousand men and twelve guns, advanced on Sundella, but they were beaten in several engagements, lost four of their guns and upwards of a thousand men killed. Tantia Topee, beaten again and again, and driven from place to place, was making his way to the eastward, somehow recruiting his forces in men and guns, so as to compensate for his losses, at every step he takes. The Nana is said to have removed well out of danger, and to have posted himself somewhere within reach of the Himalayan fastnesses.

By the Calcutta mail, which arrived on Saturday morning last, we have a very interesting document purporting to have been issued under the seal of the King of Delhi before his overthrow. It is a proclamation to the people of Hindostan, both Hindoos and Mahometans, who "are being ruined under the tyranny and oppression of the infidel and treacherous English." A great number of charges are brought against the British, and several of these have undoubtedly very good foundation in fact. Some of the things complained of are, that the native Princes are deprived of their rank; that the Zemindars are not absolute on their own lands, but are liable to be summoned even by their slaves before the law-courts of the British; that the merchants are called upon to pay for schools, roads, &c.; that the native workpeople see their goods put out of market in competition with European products; that religious persons are not supported; whereas the King promises to the merchant railways and steamboats out of the public treasury, and the workman he propitiates with the promise that he shall labour for "kings, rajahs, and the rich." Two other grievances are specially urged: the first is, that in the army a native, no matter what his social

rank, cannot rise above the grade of subadar, or lieutenant; the second is, that under the iniquitous rule of the English, no one in authority gets "presents." This interesting state paper makes known the fact that, long before the outbreak, several of the princes of the Delhi family were busily stirring up the fires of rebellion.

The speech of the King of Portugal at the opening of the Cortes, on the 4th instant, has put the finishing touch to the story of the Charles-et-Georges, as it has been told in the pages of the *Moniteur*. The one-mindedness of the Emperor Napoleon and Dom Pedro on the "settlement" of the difficulty, as described by that veracious organ of French official mystification, is strikingly verified by the following words of the grateful and accordant King of Portugal:—"This question having been taken from the field of right, in which my Government sought to maintain it, my Government having exhausted the resources in which the letter of treaties authorised it to have confidence, was obliged to cede to the peremptory exaction of the delivery of that vessel and the liberation of the captain."

In consequence of the absence of Count Montalembert's advocate, M. Berryer, at the time originally named for the trial, that absurd and wonderful proceeding is postponed until the 24th. In the mean time, the Emperor is giving to Algeria a little of the freedom which he denies so persistently to France. On the representation of Prince Napoleon he has consented to the appointment of certain Jews to seats in the Councils-General. "The Jewish native population of Algeria," says Prince Napoleon, "is very considerable, and will show its gratitude for this mark of interest and confidence."

But a more interesting fact in connexion with foreign news is a statement that all the great Powers, Austria included, have sent a requisition to the Pope on the subject of the boy Mortara. The Pope is asked to restore the boy to his parents; he answers that it is not possible for him to do so. The head of the "only infallible Church" is the slave of his infallibility, and though the whole of Catholic Europe should cry shame, he must stand by the fanatics who have put in force the powers of their Church—even though he should in his heart anathematise them for their blundering over-olificiousness.

This pestilent olificiousness is just now highly active. In Ireland we have an attempt being made to secure six orphan children by the ever-watchful shepherds of the Catholic flocks. The father of these children was, in name only, a Catholic, but their mother was a staunch Protestant, who earnestly devoted herself to the rearing of her children in her own faith. At the instance of her husband she consented to allow the children to be baptised at a Roman Catholic chapel; but she consented to that only on the ground that "Protestants

acknowledge Roman Catholic baptism," and she told the priest plainly that "no priest or nun should ever get a child of hers." The children were placed at a Protestant school. In the course of time both the father and mother died, the six orphans were seized upon as lawful spoil by representatives of the "true" Church, and there is now a tremendous struggle going on for the possession of these six poor little souls—a struggle which must be carried on until the aggressive insolence of these priests, who are forgetting the terms on which they are permitted to practise their religion in this country, has been thoroughly put down.

With the filibusters of America Mr. Buchanan has come to a very complete understanding. He has issued a proclamation enjoining all the civil and military officers of the Government to be upon their guard to prevent the fruition of Walker's third expedition to Nicaragua, of which that redoubtable chieftain has made no secret.

The Bishop of London's charge to the clergy of his diocese will be highly satisfactory to the great body of those who wish well for the Established Church; it is in the broadest sense a popular charge, and calls upon the clergy simply to do their own duty, and not to look so constantly to legislation for the remedy for church-rate and other difficulties.

Robert Owen, who has passed away at the age of eighty-nine, was a striking example of a man with one idea. His one idea was a great and good one, being nothing less than the perfectibility of the human kind. His life was devoted to the working out of his idea, and his life was a failure as a whole, though the world has been a gainer by his unsuccessful labours, and will honour his memory more highly, perhaps, in the time to come than it is prepared to do at present. Robert Owen was the founder of infant schools in this country, and his success was striking and complete; but he failed when he came to apply the same principles to the education of men and women; then it appeared that the docility, the orderliness, the "like views and like wants," engendered by his system, were results incompatible with the free development of the free man, making of him a mental and moral mechanism, or, in other words, and what to Robert Owen was abhorrent, a slave, or the ready victim of a tyrant, if not a tyrant himself.

THE ENGLISH AND THE FRENCH AT ROME.—A letter from Rome says:—"As I write, the hardy little troopers of the Empire tramp past the street-end to the sound of their clear-blown trumpets, and an old organ-woman is grinding "God save the Queen" below the window. There are Roman troops here, certainly; fine looking dragons, of the sort one sees in French engravings mercilessly pistolling picturesque brigands. Infantry there also are, of no very martial or cleanly aspect, and Swiss in French uniforms, and Papal Body Guards in black and yellow stockings, something between Rigoletto and a beefeater. But these are merely to make up a show. See, on St. Peter's Piazza, the men of action, the true masters of the situation, in their grey coats and red trousers, smart, active, and soldierly. There exist persons, worthy of credit, who assert that some parts of Rome are still inhabited by Romans. It may be so, but little is known of those remote quarters. The crown of the causeway, the pick of the street, is for John Bull, to whom has adjoined himself, in some force, his brother Jonathan. English is spoken in the hotels, English inscriptions are on the shops, English goods within them; it is an even bet that every third well-dressed man or woman you meet on the Corso is English, as are, certainly, nine out of ten of those hard-working persons who industriously perambulate ruins, galleries, and studios, counting statues, and "doing" Rome. On the Pincian Hill a French band plays to an English audience, and if now and then a Cardinal drives by, his scarlet gown looks like an intrusion among the crowd of British paletots. We are told of a Pope, but we believe in a General, and the priestly frock gives the wall to the soldier's tunic."

THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING.—Stephen Girard says:—"I have always considered advertising, liberally and long, to be the great medium of success in business. And I have made it an invariable rule, to advertise in the dulllest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out. On this the *New Orleans Bulletin* remarks: "Some people, however, by their conduct, appear to think that Stephen Girard didn't know how to make a fortune, and think that their stores are enough known already; these people will continue to jog along at a snail's pace, and are soon distanced by their competitors. There is skill in advertising as in everything else. Advertisements should be changed often, and their phraseology altered, or they will be considered as out of date. This is the age of lightning and steam presses. Sleepers must wake up, or they will be left behind."

Home Intelligence.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

MR. BERKELEY, M.P.—The Hon. F. W. Berkeley made a speech at Bristol on Saturday. He said, during the twenty-one years for which he had served in Parliament, he had from time to time heard a cry about Tory progress, but he had always found that progress to be just a sufficient move to prevent them from going backwards. Would any man tell him that they intended to do away with the influence of the aristocracy, to get rid of the pot boroughs? They would do no such thing. They might tell him that Lord Stanley had an inclination to be liberal. He replied that Lord Derby was once liberal, and evinced the same tendency as Lord Stanley did now. He would believe Lord Stanley to be a Reformer when he found him so, but never before. They would find the Government liberal so long as they were too powerless to be illiberal; but when in a condition to throw off the mask, they would find that they were Tories. He considered it an unwise thing that any individual, even an individual of Mr. Bright's great and acknowledged talent, should attempt to carry such a measure forward. He knew the House of Commons well, and believed that any Reform Bill to be successful must command Government support. Mr. Berkeley then remarked on Mr. Bright's two speeches, expressing his admiration of the first, but stating the second to be so visionary, wild, and unsafe, that he was unable to accord it any praise at all.

MR. WISE, M.P.—At a public banquet at Stafford, Mr. Wise, M.P., said that he would never consent to make the fleeting interests of a party of more importance than the enduring interests of a nation. He should like to see a Reform Bill before he volunteered to express an opinion on any of its details. Unfavourable to hasty legislation, to dreamy theories, or to exalted impossibilities, and bearing in mind that we had a mixed constitution of King, Lords, and Commons, he was anxious that the varied interests of all classes in the country should be equally represented. That intelligence and industry, capital and labour, property and character, should each be elements in creating a good representative institution. There were many questions which must soon force themselves on the attention of Parliament. He might refer to our administrative departments, where extravagance existed, and supervision was needful. No less a sum than 25,000,000*l.* was spent annually to keep up the army and navy. He believed that sum to be far in excess of what was really required to keep the whole force in a state of high efficiency.

MR. CHEETHAM, M.P.—At the annual meeting of the Athenæum, at Lees, near Oldham, Mr. Cheetham, member for South Lancashire, said it was quite evident there would be a wide extension of the suffrage at no very distant date. His experience of the institutions of this country and of those abroad had shown him that our institutions were of a character with which no other land was blessed. Therefore he did, with anxiety and with great hope, knowing the character of his fellow-countrymen, look to the extension of the suffrage, and whatever extension it might be, they, as Englishmen, would make it their great duty not to destroy, but to maintain the liberties and institutions under which they dwelt. It was often said that the institutions of England were not equal to the American, but there was no American so free as an Englishman. He did not deny the advantages which the American institutions had within themselves; but what did he see there and here? He saw in this land that every Englishman might, in private or in public, by pen or mouth, state the honest convictions of his mind without fear of the Government or of his fellow-countrymen. That could not be done in America. Let them try amongst slaveholders to denounce slavery. In this country they could denounce the Crown, the Parliament, or individual members, and were perpetually doing it, yet there was no fault found. He wished them to contrast the freedom of other nations with that of this country. There was no country in Europe in which property was better preserved, or in which there was more individual freedom. That was the continual cry of every foreigner. Look at our religious freedom; every man was free to form his own religious opinions; and we tolerated even the Mormons, and justly so, so long as they obeyed the law. We had no persecutions here for religious or political opinions.

MR. GORDON RENOW, M.P.—On Monday this gentleman addressed his constituents at Colchester. He adverted to the mutiny in India, and proceeded to discuss the policy of the transfer of the government from the East India Company to the Crown. After touching on the proceedings consequent upon the introduction of the Conspiracy Bill, and to the probability of a Church Rate Abolition Bill being passed in the ensuing session, he came to the question of Parliamentary Reform. He said no doubt the Government intended to bring forward a measure on the subject, and it was not difficult to infer that its drift was to give in-

creased power to what was called the "territorial party" in the country; there was no doubt as to that object. Many boroughs would no doubt be placed in the disfranchising Schedule A, and the difficulty would be to determine to what new constituencies the members for the boroughs thus disfranchised should be transferred. He trusted the country would firmly resist any attempt to diminish the number of members which the commercial party now possessed. Two other points must, he considered, be included in a Reform Bill to make it a satisfactory measure. The first was an extension of the suffrage—and, secondly, if an extension of the suffrage was given, it must be protected by the ballot.

MANCHESTER.—A monster meeting, numbering seven thousand men, has been held in the Free-trade Hall, and unanimously voted for a resolution in favour of manhood suffrage, triennial Parliaments, electoral districts, and the Ballot. This demonstration presented the appearance of a union between the middle and working classes of Manchester on the Reform question, and while speeches were made by those who represented the operatives, such men as Mr. Bazley and Mr. George Wilson addressed the vast assembly as representatives of the other class. It was urged upon the meeting that it should go for less than manhood suffrage, in order to warrant success, and indeed an amendment was moved which would virtually have announced a compromise on the suffrage question, but it does not appear to have been pressed. Loud cheers saluted the names of Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Gibson, and Bazley. Mr. Bright has accepted the invitation to the Manchester banquet for the 10th of December. Mr. Bazley was elected on Wednesday without opposition.

FINSBURY.—On Tuesday night a meeting was held in the Cooper-street School-rooms. The assembly adopted resolutions in favour of manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, electoral districts, and triennial parliaments. On the suffrage question, Mr. Danby Seymour spoke of certain limitations which might fairly be enacted, but the meeting opposed his suggestions, and Mr. Ernest Jones spoke against them. An open air meeting was held on Sunday last in Britannia Fields, Hoxton, which was addressed by Mr. E. Jones and other democrats, and at which similar resolutions were carried.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL ON INDIA.—At a religious meeting at Edinburgh, the Duke said:—"I remember at the time of the first discussions which took place recently in Parliament, reading with some care the evidence which was taken before the courts-martial with regard to the first movements of this rebellion, and I must say that I rose from the perusal of these papers with a full conviction that the panic with regard to the loss of caste, which panic could not have arisen if caste had not been recognised, was one of the real and main causes of the rebellion. I believe it arose in a real panic on the part of the high-caste Indians that something had been done or was about to be done which would sacrifice their caste. We ought not to have an army subject to such panics. We ought, if possible, to avoid having our forces raised on such a principle and under such conditions as to make them liable to fears and to dangers of this kind."

Kossuth ON HUNGARY.—On Monday evening M. Kossuth delivered a lecture on "Hungary, in connexion with the condition and general interests of Europe," in presence of a numerous audience, in the Music-hall, Edinburgh. He said:—"Nine years of war, torture, and misery have rolled by since Hungary, deprived of her freedom, constitution, and national existence, lies prostrate on the cold stone of political slavery. It is the third time now during a history of a thousand years. The first time it was under Leopold I., in the seventeenth century. The second time it was under Joseph II., in the eighteenth century. Both times under the Hapsburgs, of course. I cannot help deriving hope and confidence from the fact that on each of these occasions the lawless prostration of my country did not last longer than exactly ten years. I trust the spirit of our fathers has not so departed from our generation as to allow the present degradation to last much longer; only that this time the making up of the accounts will be different, of course. Our fathers tried compromise, and were deceived. You could as soon wash a blackamoor white as make Hapsburgs true to any sworn pledge of duty and honesty. The remedy of royal oath was tried over and over again. Each new oath brought ten new perjuries. The thread of confidence is broken, and no power on earth will knit it again. That's over now, but the ominous ten years are not over yet. O Thou who rulest the destinies of nations, and—long-forbearing but just—weighest the tears of the oppressed in the balance of retribution, look down in mercy on my native land! Grant, oh grant us but a wink of a favourable opportunity! A wink of opportunity is all we pray for; as we shall know to profit by it so may our destiny be." Towards the conclusion of a lengthened lecture M. Kossuth expressed great confidence for the future as to the side on which Britain's sympathies would be shown, from the increase of the independent Liberal party in the House of Commons. He also emphatically warned England against the dangers of an Austrian alliance.

SUNDERLAND.—A requisition is in course of signature requesting the Mayor to call a public meeting of the inhabitants to consider the subject of Parliamentary Re-

form. The requisition has been signed by a large number of the reformers of the borough, and the meeting is intended to be held in the Athenæum on Tuesday.

LORD LYTTLETON.—At an educational soirée, held at Birmingham, Lord Lyttleton said:—I am unwilling to meet any large assembly here without saying a few words on a passage relating to the upper classes in one of the recent speeches of Mr. Bright; for I must say that the obvious effect of that passage is to hold up those classes to public odium, and that if such are the sentiments of the great body of the intelligent people of this town, any member of them may well think twice before he presents himself to any assembly here. The words to which I refer are those in which Mr. Bright said that the aristocracy of England acquired predominant power at the revolution of 1688; and from that time to this they have deliberately used that power for the purpose of plunging this country and the world into a series of ruinous, unnecessary, and sanguinary wars, with the direct object of putting money into their own pockets. A greater crime could not be imputed to any class: and I do not hesitate to say that if that charge were true, the confiscation of every acre of land which we possess would not be too severe a punishment for that great crime. I think that the people of this place do not agree with the statement which I have quoted. They have almost always been represented by gentlemen holding Liberal views—views in which I myself, to a great extent, share; but they have never yet been represented by one in whose public life a main object seems to be to inflame the feelings of one part of the public against another.

MR. DUNLOP, M.P.—On Tuesday Mr. Dunlop addressed his constituents at Greenock. The hon. gentleman, referring to the Reform question, said:—So far as regards the franchise, I expect that the Government measure will go further than is generally looked for. The Government bill, even though plausibly liberal in many of its provisions, would require to be narrowly watched to secure that it shall be a real and true, and not a sham reform. In this view the question of the distribution of seats is one of vital importance, though I must guard myself against being committed to any absolute rule, which, if carried out without qualification, would give London as many members as Scotland, the number of whose representatives I trust to see adequately increased. I am still opposed to the Ballot, which I believe would prove a cloak of corruption, and would undermine the bold independence of spirit and action which is far more valuable to a nation than any form of voting. Nor am I satisfied with the proposed rating franchise; it will, I fear, exclude a large body of clerks and rising mechanics not settled down in life, who may perhaps be the very élite of their class, while it will, I fear, embrace classes whom experience has shown not to be beyond the influence of corruption.

MR. E. C. EGERTON, M.P.—At a recent meeting at Macclesfield, Mr. Egerton touched upon several political questions, declaring that the topic of education had been worn so threadbare that it was impossible to say anything more about it. He sincerely hoped that in the promised Reform Bill the framers of the measure would not forget an educational franchise. The working classes had shown, by their extreme forbearance in all times of difficulty, that they were intelligent, and worthy of the privileges conferred upon them. He therefore hoped that those who should have the redistribution of the franchise would not overlook any further claims which the working classes were entitled to urge.

ECCLESIASTICAL ITEMS.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S CHARGE.—His Lordship's charge was delivered at great length on Wednesday to nearly a thousand of the metropolitan clergy in St. Paul's Cathedral. Church-rates and Puseyism were the topics chiefly adverted to. With respect to the former, the Bishop advised the clergy not to be sanguine in their hopes, for where Church-rates have once been refused all chance of recovering them is gone. He looks to a land rent-charge being imposed in rural parishes in lieu of the rates, but he cannot hope that such a substitute will be found in towns. Generally speaking, the Church now-a-days must not look to be propped up by the secular powers if it forfeits the affection of the people. The Bishop's opinions are what might have been expected from one who is a liberal churchman, but yet a churchman. He can see no hardship in any man being called upon to pay for a public institution like the Church, which the majority of the nation is content to keep up. Against Puseyism the Bishop spoke plainly. "Why should any clergyman wish to make his church such that a common man, placed suddenly within it, would not be able to say whether he was in a church of England or a Romish place of worship?" The Bishop commented upon a published letter addressed to him by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Liddell, in reference to the summary dismissal of Mr. Poole. With respect to the services in Exeter Hall, the Bishop stated that the incumbent of the parish in which that building is situated had taken a mistaken view of his responsibilities. The Bishop also dwelt, and at considerable length, upon the desertion of the flocks from the City churches, and proposed a better application of existing endowments.

THE BISHOP OF RIPON ON THE REFORMATION.—On Tuesday evening the Bishop of Ripon delivered a lecture in the great hall of Exeter Hall. The Right Rev. Prelate commenced by stating that they were on the eve of the three hundredth anniversary of the Reformation. On the 17th of November, 1558, Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne, and from that moment the power of Popery was abolished in this country. The effects of the Reformation had three influences—political, religious, and social. With regard to the social influence, nobody could regard the Reformation but as a deliverance from bondage and a Papal supremacy. The Pope could depose sovereigns and absolve their subjects from obedience to them; and it was not for the want of will that that power was not exercised now. That was at a time when the power of the Pope's bulls, which made kings tremble, was not the shadow which it had now become. In former times the Popes filled the Church benefices with Italian priests, who took the money from the flocks they never saw, and never intended to visit. He also taxed the country heavily to support his Papal State, and carry on his foreign wars, and thus impoverished the kingdom over which he usurped a power; and the abolition of these things was a great benefit to the people of this country. The breaking up of the monasteries had been accompanied by acts of spoliation, but, notwithstanding that, he considered it a national blessing. The first great effect of the Reformation was a deliverance from mental bondage. They had now the blessing of thinking for themselves, and judging for themselves, which was against the first principles of the Roman Catholic religion. The result of this emancipation was the advancement of science, art, and commerce; and if Newton were alive again, he would wonder at the progress that had been made in his own science, which had already gone further than he ever conceived it would reach. The Reformation had given them the Bible, established the right of private judgment; it had given them a pure liturgy, upon which they were complimented even by the Dissenters; and it denounced auricular confession—(tremendous cheering)—for which there was no authority in the Church of England, and against which a hundred arguments might be used.

ANTI-CONFESSIONAL MEETING.—At a meeting of the Kensington Vestry, the subject of the confessional in the Church of England was considered, as an adjourned question on the report of a committee which recommended the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons, praying that they would address her Majesty to take into her consideration the abuses and innovations which had been introduced into the Church. The petition was unanimously adopted.

THE CHURCH IN INDIA.—A memorial, numerously signed by members of the Church of England, to the Earl of Derby, has been published. The memorialists deplore that laws still exist in India whereby the superintendence of lands devoted to the support of idolatrous temples is vested in the officers of Government. They suggest that the observance of heathen festivals as public holidays in our courts of justice and other public offices should cease, as this gives a sanction and recognition on the part of Government to idolatrous worship. With regard to caste, they ask that no ground of exemption from the discharge of any military or civil duty voluntarily undertaken be admitted on the plea of respect for the usage of caste. The memorialists suggest that the best mode of meeting educational difficulties is by the system of giving grants in aid to any school which secures to children a specified amount of secular knowledge; and, further, that in every school maintained by Government the opportunity of Christian instruction should be offered to all who choose to profit by it.

THE 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF QUEEN ELIZABETH'S ACCESSION.—An attempt was made among the evangelical party to get up a demonstration on Wednesday to celebrate that day, but it was not very successful. The Lord Mayor went to church, and there was a special service in Westminster Abbey, and in other places of public worship. Dr. Cumming, and another bidder for popular applause, the Rev. Robert Maguire, "improved the occasion" before admiring audiences.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF DISSENTERS.—A tea party in connexion with the Religious Liberation Society was held at the Milton Club on Wednesday night. Mr. Miall presided, and with his accustomed vigour expounded the principles of the movement. He remarked upon the extent to which their sentiments were now being indirectly supported by leading statesmen, instancing as the latest proof the case of Sir James Graham. He avowed that the separation of the Church from the State was the object which he sought to accomplish, and declared his conviction that the moral and spiritual power which belonged to the Church of Christ would suffice to give it vitality and success. On the question of church-rates, he said that no settlement short of their entire abolition would be satisfactory. A vast amount of speechifying followed, diversified by "sentiments," the first of which ran as follows: "Church-rate abolition, total and immediate (by Parliament if it will); but, failing Parliament, by the people in the parishes." The Rev. John Burnet proposed "Voluntaryism at home as well as in the colonies; may the tendencies of legislation stimulate its friends, and the teachings of experience hasten the conversion of its opponents."

GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, Commissioner Goulburn has delivered judgment on the question of certificate in the case of Joseph Levy, of Jewry-street, Aldgate. The bankrupt applied for a certificate on the 23rd of June last. The Commissioner, who on the former occasion saw grounds for suspending his judgment, now wholly refused the certificate, granting protection for twenty-one days only, for the purpose of appeal.

There has been a certificate meeting in the case of Davidson and Gordon, when, after considerable discussion, an adjournment was ordered, to obtain the evidence of Mr. Chapman, late of the firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co., and also that of J. Windle Cole.

A charge of stealing 150*l.* worth of boots has been preferred against Henry James Dell, cab proprietor, of Hoxton, at Southwark police-court. The evidence represented that the owner of the property had warehoused it with Dell, and on applying for the goods, with a view of removing them, he was met by evasive and shuffling answers, and the ultimate confession that some part had been disposed of. It was then stated by Mr. Solomon that the prosecutor in this case had been associated with one Roberts, formerly in Essex-street, Strand, and it was believed they were engaged in an extensive swindling transaction perpetrated on a wholesale boot-maker of Northampton, and it was probable the property in question was a portion of that so obtained. This statement was indignantly denied, and Dell was remanded.

The case of Mr. Samuel Griffiths, metal broker, who in the recent crisis "went" for the third time, and for a very large sum, has excited considerable attention because of its connexion with the affairs of the Wolverhampton Bank. A few days ago, Mr. Commissioner Balguy, of the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court, gave the bankrupt a first-class certificate, and the solicitor of the Wolverhampton Bank threatened to appeal to the Lords Justices. Bills were circulated throughout Wolverhampton, announcing Mr. Griffiths's return to his home, and inviting all who were the friends of justice to meet at the railway station "the friend of the poor, the fatherless, and the orphan," and give him the welcome reception that he deserved. At the hour appointed there issued from some public-houses, where drink had been provided, a large number of the baser sort. These soon swelled into a mob 1500 strong. There had been got together two bands of music, and all the cabs in the town. Upon these, upon the hats of the multitude, and otherwise exposed, there were many such placards as "Success to Commissioner Balguy!" "Welcome to Mr. Griffiths!" "Return of the Persecuted to his Home." "Down with his Enemies!" On alighting from the train, Mr. Griffiths was presented with an address. The bands struck up "See the conquering hero comes;" and the bankrupt made a speech, saying he was a persecuted man, and that demonstration showed that his neighbours confirmed the testimony of one of the judges of the land, that he was an honest man. He then distributed barrels of beer to the thirsty crowd.

At the Southwark police-court, on Tuesday, the engineer, carpenter, and firemen of a Hamburg steamer were charged with smuggling. There was clear proof that the offence of smuggling had been committed, and the carpenter admitted that he had put some of the brandy and tobacco in the place where they were found. There was no evidence against any of the other prisoners, who stoutly protested that they were innocent, but yet the magistrate declared that under the Act of Parliament he was compelled to convict the whole of them, and they were accordingly sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.*, or to endure six months' imprisonment.

At the Middlesex Sessions Mary Ann Davis was indicted for robbing Samuel Bennett, a police-constable, who formerly served as an artilleryman in the Crimea; and having been on a day's pleasure along with another policeman, went into a public-house, and there met the prisoner and another woman; and from thence went to other places with them, when the prisoner contrived to rob him of the moneys stated in the indictment. She was found guilty, but sentence was deferred, as she is to be tried again on another charge.

At the Surrey Sessions William Tweed, an ex-policeman, was convicted of stealing 1*l.* 8*s.*, a pair of boots, and other articles from his former companions in the force, taking advantage of the circumstance of having lived along with them at the section-house. The court sentenced him to four months' hard labour.

George Pearce, a cabman, and William Brooks, a "buck," had the charge preferred against them of having robbed a lady who had hired the cab at night. Instead of being driven to where she desired, Pearce, taking advantage of her ignorance of the locality, drove her to some other place, and on handing her out of his vehicle, robbed her of a purse, a muff, and a brooch, and also attempted to get possession of her gold watch. The prisoners were remanded.

A judgment arising out of the New Building Act was given by Mr. Bendon, at Marlborough-street police-court, which his worship had postponed last week for consideration. The act requires that a certain vacant space be left behind dwelling-houses for the purposes of light and ventilation. It was represented

by the district surveyor that a house situated in Charles-street had the area in the rear covered in and lighted by a skylight; and this he considered to be in contravention of the act. The magistrate, however, held, that as the lower part of the building was used as a shop or warehouse, and not as a dwelling-house, and as provision was made for sufficient light and ventilation, the premises were constructed in accordance with the terms of the act.

John Culpeck was brought up on remand at Marylebone, charged with stabbing his wife with intent to murder, and was fully committed for trial. The wretched man had afterwards attempted to take away his own life, both crimes arising, as was alleged, from improper conduct on the part of the wife. A large assemblage outside vented their feelings towards the wife of the prisoner in hisses and groans as she left the court, and the aid of the police was required to protect her from some rougher demonstration.

A letter-carrier, named Webb, has been committed for trial by Mr. Jardine, on a charge of stealing money letters. He was detected by means of a "test letter," which was resorted to in consequence of complaints from his district regarding the non-delivery of transmissions.

From a statement made by Dr. Bristowe, medical officer of the parish of Camberwell, to Mr. Norton, at Lambeth police-court, it appears that a practice exists calculated to excite some trepidation in the minds of cab travellers. Dr. Bristowe has ascertained, from inquiries made by himself, that it is not an uncommon thing to convey bodies, especially those of children, to the cemeteries for burial in public cabs. In those cases where death has resulted from scarlet fever, he very naturally considers that such a practice must be attended with considerable risk to persons using, soon after, vehicles that have been so employed. His worship thought the public announcement of the fact would be sufficient to put a stop to the evil.

The French and Belgian strumpets have increased to such an extent about Regent-street and the neighbourhood, and are so disgusting in their behaviour that the inhabitants are resolved to abolish them if possible. Mr. Elkington, of Regent-street, with some of his neighbours, consulted Mr. Bingham, at Marlborough-street, on Thursday, upon the matter. Mr. Elkington said these women made by their calling 4*l.* or 5*l.* a week each; one had boasted that she considered it a bad week when she did not clear 28*l.*; therefore, they would care very little for a fine, perhaps of 10*s.* He thought imprisonment should be resorted to. Mr. Bingham said, in a recent case where he had inflicted a punishment of seven days on a Frenchwoman who had acted indecently in the public street in the daytime, some gentlemen managed to get his judgment quashed at the Quarter Sessions. It was suggested that it would be as well to have the prostitutes under the same regulations as prevailed at Paris. Mr. Bingham replied that it certainly would be of advantage to give power to take up these girls when in the streets for the purpose of prostitution, and carry them before the police or the district surgeon to be examined as to the state of their health, and if they were not able to show a certificate of health, to compel them to absent themselves from the streets. Such a system would at least tend to abate the nuisance in the public streets, as many of these women would keep within doors to avoid what they would consider—notwithstanding their mode of life—a great indignity.

James Baylis, of Northumberland-street, Strand, was charged at the Guildhall with uttering two forged bills of exchange. The bills had been discounted by Mr. Jones, of Albany-street, into whose hands they had come in the way of business. The prisoner replied to the charge that it was a *bond fide* transaction, and that the bills were really accepted by the person whose signature they bore. He was committed.

The third hearing of the charge against the London General Omnibus Company of conspiring to injure and ruin the Metropolitan Saloon Company, took place on Thursday, before Mr. Paynter. It was denied on behalf of the Saloon Omnibus Company that the object of this prosecution was to induce the defending company to purchase their omnibuses. The proceedings might lead to the impression, but for the squabbling that took place, that the drama is completed, and that the public will hear of a compromise. A compromise was, indeed, hinted at on the side of the General Omnibus Company, and not very much opposed by the Saloon Company. Mr. Paynter addressed some very suitable exhortations to the General Company, in the hope that they would behave themselves better for the future, and apparently under the impression that his services will not be further needed. But the case stands deferred or adjourned until Tuesday, 21st December.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—Alexander Murray was placed at the bar of the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Monday, charged with the murder of his grandmother, at Bridge of Earn, Perthshire. The prisoner, who had been ten years a seaman, had within the past two years had two attacks of delirium tremens, and had twice attempted self-destruction, and had been in consequence confined in lunatic asylums both in Paris and

London. He had come home from a voyage on the 19th of August, having previously spent some days in excessive drinking, and after having been at home two days suffering from the horrors of delirium, he attacked his aged grandmother with a breakfast-knife, and murdered her by cutting her throat. This act was evidently committed in a paroxysm of mania, and in the belief that he was destroying a man who he thought was attempting his capture. The most remarkable fact in connexion with his case was that about eight hours after the murder his sanity appeared to return, and he became conscious of the dreadful crime he had committed. A verdict of Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity, was returned. The prisoner was ordered to be detained in custody during her Majesty's pleasure.

AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY.—The *New York Herald* contains the following fearful story of murder, which occurred at the residence of Mr. Francis Gouldy, a retired merchant of that city. The eldest son, a young man, nineteen years old, returned home after all the family had retired. His father chid him for keeping late hours, and spoke to him about his extravagant course of living, when the youth retired to his own room, vowing vengeance on the whole household. Arming himself with a hatchet, knife, and pistol, he proceeded to the bedroom where his father was sitting, and struck him on the head with the axe until he was insensible; then turning upon his mother he attacked her with the same weapon; then his brothers, aged fourteen and six years, who ran to the assistance of their father, were assailed. The attention of the fiend was then called to the two servant girls, and they in turn were also horribly butchered, and finally the wretched young man wound up the night's atrocities by blowing his brains out with a pistol. Out of the six persons injured probably four will die from the effects of their wounds.

SHOOTING CASE NEAR BARNSELY.—A young man named Isaac Wood was shot by his companion, William Haigh, on the 12th ult., in consequence of a quarrel over a game of bowls, near Barnsley, and died of his wounds. From the evidence adduced at the inquest, it appears that some altercation arose between the two men, which ended in a savage fight, both kicking each other furiously. Haigh got the worst of this encounter, and being excited by drink he said he would fetch something that would do for his opponent. Wood was going home when he was overtaken by Haigh, with a gun in his hand. A man named Edwards rushed at Haigh to prevent him using the weapon, but Haigh knocked him down with it, and then deliberately presented the gun at Wood's head. The latter raised his left arm to protect his face, and Edwards jumped up at the same moment, but too late to prevent Haigh firing, and the contents of the gun (small shot) entered Wood's left arm, side, and face, smashing his elbow. He fell to the ground, and Haigh walked off. Wood was taken to the Sheffield Infirmary, where his arm was amputated, but he died from the wound. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Haigh, who was committed to York Castle.

POACHERS AND GAMEKEEPERS.—A terrible encounter took place on Wednesday between gamekeepers and poachers on the estate of Richard Watt, Esq., of Bishop Burton, a small village about three miles from Beverley. A gamekeeper was killed by gunshot; a watcher so seriously wounded that he was declared by the medical men to be rapidly sinking; and a third received so much shot in his abdomen as to render impossible his removal to give evidence. Ten or twelve poachers were engaged in the affray. Two of them have been arrested.

FATAL BRUTALITY.—On Thursday an inquest was held at Peckham on the body of Elizabeth Little. The deceased lived with a man named Turner, and had just been delivered of a child in premature labour; upon which occasion Turner had behaved to her in such a brutal manner that she died in consequence of his ill-treatment. After a long and patient inquiry, the jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against him, and he was conveyed to Horsefonger-lane.

IRELAND.

RIBANDISM.—The *Carlisle Sentinel* says:—"The Riband conspiracy is extending itself to the surrounding counties through the agency of 'delegates'; and unless the local authorities of every county exercise the utmost vigilance, will once more usurp sway in districts during many years remarkable for industry and tranquillity. The 'delegates' appear at times as travelling dealers, or mechanics out of employment; their head-quarters are held at public-houses, to which they invite persons who are named in their instructions; and they have been known to indulge in the most lavish expenditure, with a view to seduce young men into a confederacy the main features of which are outrage and murder. Ribandism exercises an appalling tyranny over the farmers of every district in which it takes even temporary root, as their 'servant boys' are usually prominent members of the body. This confederacy aims at the regulation of 'wages and diet' as they do at present in the counties of Kerry and Cork. They assume the right of adjudication in the management of land; they dictate to the domestic circle by proclaiming marriage, on pain of death,

between the farmer's daughter and one of their body; finally, if the farmer's sons enter into the conspiracy, it assumes another phase—that of compassing the death of those in the occupation of land who do not surrender it to the former occupants, who may have given 'their goodwill of it' for a consideration some ten or twelve years ago, and at this point agrarian outrages and murder commence. The ruffians who are most prominent in swearing in unhappy men are the first who give information, and either save themselves from expatriation or the halter by accepting the reward offered for the detection of offenders against the laws."

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.—*Saunders's News Letter* gives currency to rumours to the effect that the Right Hon. Frederick Shaw is about to retire, and that he is to be succeeded as Recorder either by Mr. Henry Joy, Q.C., one of the candidates for Trinity College at the last election, or by Mr. Lowry, of the North-West Circuit; and that Mr. Moody retires from the chairmanship of the West Riding of York, and that his successor is to be Mr. Charles Shaw, a younger brother of the Recorder.

THE QUEEN'S COUNTY MURDER.—The local correspondent of the *Express* writes as follows:—"It is now certain that the murder of Mr. Ely did not come by surprise on many persons in the locality, and that, though the act of one man, the villainous intention was no secret. It is a strange fact that none of the persons in the employment of either of the Messrs. Ely heard the shot, although a watchman on the branch line of the Roscrea and Parsonstown Railway, though stationed at some distance, was attracted to the spot, and it was by him (with the assistance of his lamp) that the hat was found, the police being at the time in search of Delany. This watchman was formerly in the constabulary. That James Delany is the murderer, and that he is still in the district, no one attempts to deny, but there the matter for the present ends. The local magistrates have formed a committee to raise subscriptions to a reward fund. Large sums are being contributed."

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—On Monday, as Samuel Murray Gason, Esq., D.L., J.P., who resides at Littleton, in the vicinity of Nenagh, was returning home, he was fired at from behind a hedge by a blacksmith with a pistol, containing a charge of slugs, and which perforated his coat and vest and grazed his side. Mr. Gason lost a good deal of blood, and has had a most wonderful escape. It is not believed that this outrage had any connexion with the Riband conspiracy.

M. DE LAMARTINE.

The subscription which was set on foot to relieve this distinguished Frenchman from his liabilities has not reached by a great deal the sum which the originators of the movement expected to realise in France. The poet may, however, console himself with the knowledge that whatever the shortcomings of his countrymen may be, his misfortunes are commiserated abroad wherever the French language and literature are known. Under the title "*De Lamartine versus France*," the following expression of sympathy appears in the *Méditerranée*, a Maltese journal:—

Familiar as we all are with the calamities of that ill-starred race, men of genius—more than ever ill-starred in these money-making days, when Mammon seems to reign supreme in the hearts of all human kind—familiar as we are with the fate of the Miltons, the Camdens, the Dantes, the Tassos, the Fosclos, and the other master-spirits of times gone by, we must say that the shamefully slow progress of the subscription opened in France in favour of A. de Lamartine has caused us no little surprise, has excited in us no small misgivings as to the future of that country. Yes, and we say it with the greatest reluctance, the ingratitude which the French are showing towards the author of the *Méditations*, towards the man who saved France in 1848, makes us almost despair of that expected regeneration for which all the friends of France have been longing, ever since the nation, who has done so much for the cause of freedom, was enslaved by the perpetrator of the infamous *coup d'état*.

We have too high an opinion of our readers to think it necessary to say one word about the literary merits of Lamartine. We shall not here enlarge on the services which he rendered to the cause of order in 1848. We shall merely state that in the service of his country he wasted an ample fortune and became a poor man. That to be released from pecuniary difficulties in which he became involved by circumstances over which he had no control, he submitted to the humiliation of a national subscription. And the sum required is not forthcoming. Surely the hero of the 2nd December has proclaimed that "*L'Empire c'est la paix*." It is a peace, however, that might with greater propriety be called stagnation; a stagnation of all the higher feelings, of all those ennobling sentiments which lighten the burden of this mortal coil and make us reconciled to our fate. Let Napoleon III. rejoice at this state of things. We cannot envy that portion of the French people who are satisfied with it, the enjoyment of such a peace. But we had always believed that the heart of France was sound, that the blood of 1789 and 1848 still circulated through the veins of France; we had always believed that

thinking France would rather have war, under any form, than "Imperial Peace." And it is with deep regret that we find ourselves compelled to ask: "Where are the men of France?" The French have always laid claim to a very fair proportion of that spirit of chivalry which has done so much to civilise Europe. The French have also been charged by their neighbours with being more fickle and more volatile than the most volatile Athenians. And we are sorry to see that their conduct in so ignobly humiliating one of the heroes of 1848 has more than justified the accusations of their rivals. We are informed that the English admirers of Lamartine have taken it upon themselves to subscribe the sum grudgingly by his countrymen. Will it ever be said that "perfidious Albion" has paid to the worth of him who, if not one of the greatest statesmen, is surely the greatest and most genuine modern poet of "la belle France," that tribute which was refused him by his self-proclaiming chivalrous countrymen.

Our Maltese contemporary does not appear to us to have taken a very correct view of the case as far as the cause of Lamartine's misfortunes is concerned. We have inserted his remarks in our columns merely to show how wide-spread is the feeling for the poet's distress.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

Two women lost their lives, and several persons were scalded, at the Independent Calvinist Chapel in Rye-croft, Ashton-under-Lyne, on Saturday last, by the explosion of a boiler placed in a cellar under the chapel, which was used to heat water for the purpose of warming the chapel by pipes running round the building.

We have to record another of those calamitous occurrences which are a disgrace to the authorities of the metropolis. In a street near Spitalfields, a lofty and heavy stack of chimneys fell early on Tuesday morning, the ponderous debris forcing their way through all the floors of an adjoining house, killing two persons and seriously injuring several others. Is such a supervision as would condemn and remove dangerous structures in London an impossibility?

The late violent gales have produced their inevitable effects in numerous disasters and some loss of life at sea. The accounts from all the Channel ports, and indeed generally from those of the British seas, teem with the announcements of disaster.

A fatal accident has occurred to a young woman named Susan Butler, on the Newmarket-road, near Cambridge. The deceased, who was of a light character, on Thursday last, in company with a female companion, had been driving about in a fly, and had indulged too much in brandy-and-water. At an inn, the two females formed an acquaintance with two gentlemen, and ultimately accompanied them in a trap which they had with them. The deceased insisted upon driving, which she did at a furious rate, in spite of the remonstrances of the others; the consequence being that the party were thrown out, and the deceased was killed. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," adding that the accident was caused by the deceased's own act. The affair has created considerable interest at the University, in consequence of the two gentlemen alluded to being gownsmen. Neither of the others received any serious injury.

A lamentable accident has happened in the family of the Earl of Bradford, at Weston. While Lady Newport, who had just arrived at the family seat, was engaged in conversation with the Ladies Lucy and Harriet Bridgman, the dress of the latter caught fire, and her sister was also enveloped in flames in the vain endeavour to render her assistance. They both lie in a most deplorable condition.

The past week has been one of very tempestuous weather which has produced very deplorable results. Numerous shipwrecks, with loss of life, are reported from the eastern coast. In town much damage has been done by the gales, and on Monday night a policeman was blown into the Surrey canal and drowned.

We have to notice a calamity, which is remarkable as apparently arising from the same cause as the recent Bradford rascality. This time Bolton is the scene. Two children of a farmer in the neighbourhood died suddenly, and the post-mortem examination proved that the only reason for death was an inflammation of the stomach apparently produced by poison. The mother says she bought a pennyworth of lozenges from Mr. Smethurst, of Bolton-moor. The deceased children partook of them, and the presumption is that they caused their death. A coroner's jury has adjourned, in order that it may be put in possession of complete evidence.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP CURAGO.—Letters from Smyrna state that the Curago has been got off without the slightest damage. It seems that she was steering by the old charts, and that the spit of land on which she struck has much extended since they were made. In fact, by them she ought to have been in twenty-nine feet of water. Before they got her off they were obliged to take out her guns, coals, stores, &c.

NEW BREACH-LOADING CANNON.—Experiments have been made at Chatham with a new description of breach-

loading cannon, the invention of Sergeant Robert Watry, 3rd Battalion. The gun is capable of firing ten rounds per minute, and although only four inches in length from the breech, was found to do execution at one hundred yards' distance. The model has been highly approved of by the officers that witnessed the experiments.

MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.—On Saturday, at Chatham, Henry Davis, a bandsman of the Marines, was brought up in presence of the troops at that depot, to receive the sentence of the court-martial which had been held on him for desertion and for making away with his musical instruments. The judgment of the court was read in the presence of the entire battalion, the prisoner being sentenced to be branded on the breast with the letter "D," to be imprisoned for 168 days in Fort Clarence Military Prison, and also to be placed under stoppages until the whole sum of which he defrauded the War-office is made good.—The punishment of the lash has been inflicted on private David Jones, of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for gross insubordination and mutinous language in the presence of the troops. For this crime he was sentenced to receive fifty lashes, and also to be imprisoned for fifty-six days. The prisoner underwent the corporal punishment; after which he was removed to the garrison hospital.

THE GERMAN LEGION.—A letter has been received from an officer of the German Legion in British Caffria, which states that the commanders of regiments had been ordered to send a list of those officers of the corps willing to volunteer for service in India. It has also been notified to the whole of the German military colonists there that volunteers will be received to serve either in India or any other of her Majesty's possessions or colonies. They are engaged for ten years certain, and will enjoy the same privileges and emoluments as the British soldiers as regards pay, rations, pensions, promotion, rewards for good conduct, and meritorious service, with half-pay after a certain number of years. In addition to this they are to receive a gratuity, are to have a free equipment, and will be entitled, at the expiration of their time of servitude, to a free passage to the Cape of Good Hope, and will then receive a free grant of house and land from amongst those at the disposal of the Government. Captain von Gonthard and six other officers have been selected to take charge of the volunteers, and have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march to East London for embarkation to India. Several large vessels have already been chartered by Government to convey the volunteers to their destination.

CLOTHING FOR THE ARMY IN INDIA.—The whole of the army at present serving in India are to be provided with new regulation cloths better adapted for warding off the scorching heat of the tropical sun than those now in use. The closely-fitting tunic of thick cloth, with the stiff leather collars and tight belts, are to be replaced by a loosely-fitting coat of thin red serge, devoid of all ornament excepting the shoulder-straps, bearing the number of the regiment, and a plain row of staff buttons. This is well adapted for keeping out the heat of the sun, and at the same time allowing of free perspiration. The troops are also to be provided with a large loose coat of stout jean, of a very light drab colour, with full trousers of the same material. Though stout and close in texture, these cloths are not waterproof. They are, however, undoubtedly admirably adapted for a hot and dry climate, where rain, except at particular seasons of the year, seldom falls. The head-dress with the loose white covering now used by the troops in India will not be changed for the present.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR OF HOSPITALS.—Dr. William Richard Edwin Smart has been appointed Deputy Inspector of Naval Hospitals, the promotion to date from September 17th, 1858, the date of the well-earned promotion of Dr. Burn and Dr. Anderson to the respective ranks of inspector and deputy inspector of hospitals, for services during the late war with China. Dr. Smart, throughout the Chinese war, has been staff-surgeon of the hospital ship at Hong-Kong—a position of responsibility which he has occupied with great benefit to the public service. He is justly considered one of the most able and accomplished medical officers in the service. During the Crimean war Dr. Smart was surgeon of the Naval Brigade Hospital at Balaklava. He is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and recently obtained the Blanc gold medal for the best medical journal in the service.

NEW FIRST-RATES.—The dockyard authorities have as many men employed as can work upon the undermentioned ships at Portsmouth, with the object of getting them out of hand with all despatch:—The Victoria, 121 guns, 1000-horse power; the Prince of Wales, 131 guns, 800-horse power (both on the stocks); and the Neptune, 120, sailing ship, under conversion to a 91-gun screw two-decker, with 600-horse power.

GOSPORT.—The War Department is placing cannon of the heaviest metal and most improved construction on every available point of the Gosport fortifications. A contract has been entered into for the conveyance of the cannon from the Guard Wharf, Portsmouth, over the floating-bridge to Gosport. Two months will elapse before this work is completed, although the utmost despatch will be used.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

AN application has been made to the Procureur-Imperial to fix the 24th inst. instead of the 17th, as originally intended, for the trial of M. de Montalembert. The ground of the application is the absence of M. Berryer, the counsel for the defendant, and the short time allowed to prepare the defence. The application has been granted, though not until the Procureur-Imperial had taken twenty-four hours to consult with his superiors.

Prince Napoleon, in accordance with the letter of the Emperor, has instituted a Commission of Inquiry into the real nature of the African immigration scheme.

The *Moniteur* contains an official account of the capture of the fortified port of Turon, in the empire of Anam, by the joint forces of France and Spain. The resistance was weak, though the Anamites were evidently prepared for an attack, and though their arms and ammunition and mode of warfare are perfectly European—in fact French, the French having themselves been their teachers. The French and Spaniards are now lodged in two camps on the spot, and it is expected that they will march on to Hué, the capital, which is but a very short way off. The *Univers* states that the Catholic Bishop Melchior, the news of whose arrest in Cochinchina was received some time since, has been executed by the authorities at Hué.

Additional despatches have been received from the French army in the Bay of Tourane to the 25th of September. Admiral Rigault de Genouilly at that date had not received a reply from the Court of Anam, although the time fixed by him had expired. He had not been able to attack Hué, the capital of the empire, because the second division of the Spanish army, coming from Manilla, had not arrived, and the artillery, of which the Admiral had great need, was with the second division.

A pamphlet has just appeared, entitled "L'Angleterre et la Guerre," in which it is conclusively established by A. plus B, that England has neither men nor money, and must inevitably fall an easy prey whenever it may suit the convenience of her powerful neighbour to attack her. These incendiary writings are utterly neglected by the public, and cannot pay their expenses. The frequent appearance of them is therefore the more curious.

The following letter has been addressed by the five independent members of the Corps Législatif to M. Bonabeau, recommending that an attempt should be made to carry the vacant seat in the Nièvre. M. Bonabeau was a candidate at the last general election, and, although defeated by Government influence and pressure, he polled 6000 votes. This letter was written in answer to a request that the nucleus of an opposition which exists in the Legislature would advise him as to the course he should pursue under present circumstances:—"You ask us what should be your attitude at the coming election. You must stand. As long as a Constitution leaves us any rights, we should make use of them. Abstention is a mistake. As to your programme, it should be reduced to one point—Liberty. Without liberty a nation cannot have either security, greatness, material prosperity, or dignity. Appeal to all lovers of liberty, without regard to their antecedents, and they will vote for you." The document is signed by MM. Emile Ollivier, Jules Favre, Ernest Picard, and Darimon, deputies for Paris; and by M. Hénon, deputy for Lyons. This manifesto is especially remarkable as being an appeal to the Orleanists, who are numerous in the department, to coalesce with the men whose names savour of Republicanism.

Prince Napoleon, whose name it seems now to be the policy of the Emperor to associate with everything liberal, has issued a decree relieving the press in Algiers from certain oppressive additions which ingenuity had invented as an appendix to the repressive laws which rule the press in France by virtue of the decree of Feb. 17, 1852. The Prince says, "I annul all those regulations," and decides that the Algerian journals shall enjoy the full measure of liberty which appertains to their brethren in the mother country.

It is stated that France intends to extend her dominion in Africa to the banks of the Niger, and has with that view adopted a plan proposed by M. Faidherbe, Governor of Senegal.

M. de Montalembert receives numerous visits from all the notabilities of the opposition, and from all parts of France, letters expressive of the warmest sympathy. The judge before whom the case is to be tried, is overwhelmed with demands for admittance on the day of trial, but the police have received orders to limit the number of persons to be admitted to the court as much as they can, in order to prevent applause or other manifestations of sympathy.

A collision occurred on Monday afternoon between two trains on the railway from Rouen to Dieppe. Particulars are not known; but it is asserted that no lives were lost, and that the injuries received by several persons were not serious.

The commission appointed by Prince Napoleon to consider the question of "free emigration" from Africa,

pursuant to the Emperor's letter, sat for the first time on Wednesday in the Palais Royal. M. de Persigny is appointed as its president.

It is proposed to send a Brigadier-General to Cochinchina to command the troops. This decision has been adopted in consequence of the importance which the operations appear to assume.

M. de Hubner, the Austrian Ambassador, arrived in Paris on Wednesday from Spain. Politicians are inquiring with much curiosity whether he will be invited to Compiègne. In consequence of the great coolness between the French and Austrian Courts, the point is considered doubtful. It is said that the Court will remain at Compiègne so late as the 8th or 10th of December, because the repairs in the interior of the Tuileries will not be finished sooner.

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Trieste says that, in consequence of the pacific turn which the affairs of Montenegro have taken, the Austrian Government had recalled the squadron which was in observation on the coast of Dalmatia, and that it had arrived at Pola.

The Servian Government lately contracted with a Belgian firm for a supply of Minié rifles. The Austrian Ministry has applied to these weapons the recent order forbidding the exportation of warlike material into Servia.

A letter from Zalesziki, in Galicia, states that a few days ago some English engineers examined the river Dniester, near that place, in order to see if steamers could navigate it, and that they intended to continue their investigation to Okopy, on the Russian frontier.

NAPLES.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes:—"There is a report that an order has been given to hold in readiness six thousand men to march in the direction of the province of Capitanata. The object is said to be to guard the royal family on their route to bring back the future wife of the Hereditary Prince. If true, it is a novel method of going a wooing. Six thousand bayonets to usher in the bride of the future Francis II! It does not sound well, yet one cannot be astonished at any precautions when feelings so strong and so hostile to the Government exist."

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter of the 14th says, that although the official returns of the elections for the metropolitan districts have not yet been made up, it is well known that the ministerial candidates have everywhere triumphed. The elections went off without any breach of the peace or other accident, and without any great expression of party feeling.

The Princess of Prussia, who is still residing at Coblenz, was to perform the ceremony of opening the railroad just completed between Cologne and Coblenz. She will arrive in Berlin to be present on the 21st inst. at the celebration of the birthday of the Princess Frederick William.

It is stated that the Prime Minister will continue to hold the important military command of the Seventh Army Corps, from which it is presumed he will remove his residence to Düsseldorf, and having so successfully inaugurated the new Cabinet, himself only remain its nominal head.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government seeks support by appointing the Marquis of Duero President of the Senate. Though it has been victorious at the elections, rumours of its speedy fall still prevail at Madrid. The idea of introducing a very large number of Chinese workmen into Cuba, instead of negroes, is said seriously to engage the attention of the Spanish Government.

A Dutch brig laden with engines for the Valentia Railway has foundered on the coast of Malaga.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Madrid, Wednesday, says that the royal speech will express very clearly the intentions of the Government on the political and economical questions of the day. It is also asserted that the United States Government has declared its consent to Spain claiming satisfaction from Mexico by armed force.

Another telegram from Paris announces that the Riff pirates have made their submission to Brigadier Buceta, the Spanish commandant on the coast of Africa.

The Madrid journals of the 12th state that "a modification in, and even an entire change of, the Ministry continued to be talked of, and, notwithstanding the denials of the semi-official journals, was considered not unlikely."

It was reported that a reconciliation between General Narvaez and Queen Christina had been come to.

M. Collantes, the ex-Minister, had been ordered for prosecution for having delivered a violent speech at Palencia against the local authorities, and he would have been placed in custody if he had not been confined to his bed by indisposition.

The *Espana* and *Novedades* had been again tried for seditious libel, but both had been acquitted.

The Government has sustained a defeat in anticipation of the opening of the Cortes. Marshal O'Donnell's candidature for the presidency of the Chamber, M. Rios Rosas, has been rejected by the ministerial deputies, who have substituted Martinez de la Rosa, the friend of Narvaez. The majority is split into two heavy equal parts, one of

which by uniting with the Progresistas may at any time give a preponderance to M. Olozaga. It is seriously said in Madrid that O'Donnell contemplates a *coup d'état* before the end of the year.

The festivities of the winter season have begun at Madrid somewhat earlier than usual. The Countess de Montijo, mother of the Empress of the French, who during the summer months had got her splendid palace adorned at an immense expense, had commenced receiving company.

The famous junta of agriculture and public works of Biscay, which in accordance with its privileges acts with an almost complete independence of the home government, had adopted several important measures for the better preservation of woods and forests, and for promoting the breed of cattle by means of foreign importations.

PORTUGAL.

Letters from Portugal, of November 15, announce that the budget has been presented to the Portuguese Chambers.

We hear from Lisbon, under date the 5th of November, says the *Indépendance Belge*, that the profound sensation produced by the affair of the Charles-et-Georges is not yet calmed down. Portugal has yielded, but she will preserve a long and painful remembrance of the restraint to which she has had to submit. The language of the King, in his speech at the opening of the Cortes, has given satisfaction to these impressions of public opinion; he has said all that should be said; it would be lamentable, therefore, that excesses of the tribune or the press should compromise the position taken by the Government of his Majesty. The orders and counter-orders given to the Donawerth and the Austerlitz were of a nature to fear some new complications, and revealed a situation still somewhat unsettled. These symptoms are corroborated by a grave fact. M. de Pavia, who ought to have arrived in Paris, is still at Lisbon, and nothing is yet fixed as to the time of his return to France.

The shock of earthquake, which was lately felt in Spain, has done great damage in Portugal. Several shipwrecks have taken place on the coast of the Peninsula and in the Mediterranean.

ROME.

Letters received from Rome assert that all the great (Roman Catholic) Powers, including even Austria, have addressed remonstrances to the Pope for the release of the Jewish boy Mortara. His Holiness replied that the return of the boy to his parents was impossible. The *Civiltà Cattolica* publishes an explanation which is supposed to be semi-official.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Berne announces the arrival there of the Marquis de Turgot, the new French Ambassador to the Swiss Confederation. It is said that the French Government proposes to purchase an hotel at Berne, where the Ambassador will fix his residence. The Marquis de Turgot, whose health is delicate, had not yet been presented to the Federal Council. M. de Salignac Fenelon did not wait the arrival of his successor. He left that morning for Frankfurt. His departure caused some surprise, as it was expected he would introduce the Marquis de Turgot to the Federal Council. Some excitement prevailed at Geneva in consequence of an election by ballot which was to take place there on the 15th for members of the Legislative Body. It is expected that the Liberal party will obtain the advantage, but the struggle will be severe, as the two parties are more than usually hostile to each other. A telegram, dated Geneva, November 17, says that James Fazy and the other Radicals have been re-elected as members of the Grand Council.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The new Kaimakans of Wallachia, on taking office, have issued an inspiring address to the electors, exhorting them to exercise their newly-acquired privileges. In the course of the address they say:—"Brethren and fellow-citizens, the convention of the 19th of August opens to the United Principalities a new era of activity, and at the same time affords us an opportunity of displaying to Europe our patriotism, our love of justice, and our moderation. On your impartiality, your justice, your fear of God, depends the future prosperity of your country. We pray you, then, to appreciate properly the importance of the present moment. As the deputies to be elected will represent the whole nation, will speak and act for it, selfishness, party spirit, jealousy, and discord displayed by you would be a proof of the decline of our nation, and of shameful ingratitude towards the high powers which, by the modifications in our constitution, have given us a striking proof of their kindness."

RUSSIA.

A despatch from St. Petersburg states that the Neva has been frozen over since Friday last, and that navigation is consequently stopped.

On returning from the Caucasus, the Grand Dukes Nicolai and Michael paid a visit to the Crimea with a view of inspecting the fortifications now in course of progress on both sides of the Kerch-Yenikale Strait. Those works are destined to protect the sea of Azoff from the possibility of becoming again the scene of devastations similar to those in the late war. Even now the destruc-

tion of almost the whole coasting fleet effected by the English on the Azoff coasts is most severely felt. The key of the new Azoff Strait works will be a strong fortress near Yenikale.

With the beginning of next year commences a new weekly paper at Moscow, intended to bring about a literary union between all the different tribes of Slavonic descent. The paper will be by no means unimportant in a political point of view. The *Parus* (the *Sail*), as its title is to be, will unfurl the standard of Slavonic nationality, and, while striving to rescue that people from the hitherto overwhelming influence of German and French culture, will not fail to enlist their political sympathies more and more strongly on the side of the Great Czar of Muscovy.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 9th, says:—"The Court are still at Tsarskoe-sels, where a round of amusements is taking place. French actors play every Sunday, and the day before yesterday (Sunday), the Emperor, after the performance, gave a grand ball."

BELGIUM.

In the Belgian Chambers, the Liberal address, in answer to the speech from the throne, was carried by fifty-three votes against nine, although M. de Theux and his friends, pretending that the wording of the address was contrary to parliamentary usage and an insult to the minority, left the house in a huff. Will the clerical party now understand that they are beaten?

HOLLAND.

The Dutch journals announce that the Pope has issued a bull excommunicating M. Loos, who has just been elected Archbishop of Utrecht, and all who by their acts, counsel, or approbation took part in his election. The cause of this excommunication is that the Archbishop is a Jansenist.

INDIA.

THE overland mail arrived yesterday, bringing the following intelligence from Bombay to the 25th October:—

General Roberts has been placed on the divisional staff of Bombay, and the division under his command is under orders to join General Michel. This measure will throw such a force into the districts now occupied by rebels that their rapid reduction may be confidently anticipated.

Tantia Topee left Sironj on the 28th of September, and moved on Esanghur, which place was garrisoned by some of the Maharajah's troops. The garrison surrendered immediately, and Tantia thus became master of a good position and twenty-one new guns. In the mean time the Goona Brigade, Mayno's Horse, and Michel's Corps were in motion. Tantia Topee, apprised of their movements, and unwilling to be caught even in so strong a fort as Esanghur, retired southwards on Chundaree, where he arrived on the 6th, and after taking and plundering the town, determined to force his way through the country between Jhansi and Gwalior. He thought it, doubtless, possible to cross the Betwa, and surprise Tehree, especially if he were well seconded by a diversion to be executed by the Nawab of Banda. The Nawab was, however, met by General Michel at Mungrowlee, and completely defeated. The fight lasted till two o'clock in the afternoon, when the rebels had all disappeared, and General Michel retired to Mungrowlee. After a halt on the 10th, General Michel crossed the Betwa, and marched in the direction of Tehree, meeting Tantia Topee on the 19th of October at Sindwah, half way between Tehree and the Betwa. In the action which ensued the rebels were again beaten, lost four guns, and were driven towards the river, Colonel Liddell, from Tehree, following them shortly after in the direction of Tal Behut. Tantia Topee, the Rao Sahib, and the Nawab of Banda, escaped, but we may reasonably indulge a hope of their speedy capture.

In Candeish the Bhels have been completely destroyed by Major Keatinge. These Bhels were commanded by a Hindoo—Sectaram by name—a by-blow of the Holkar family. He seems to have been betrayed by his followers, for Major Keatinge surprised him with about forty horse near Beejaghur, and killed him. Two dangerous rebels, emissaries of the Nana, fell at the same time.

Although the campaign in Oude has not yet actively commenced, the columns on which the Commander-in-Chief most depends are in course of concentration on the Goomtee, and the strong divisions already massed at such points as Nawabganj, Barra Banki, and Fyzabad, almost suffice to show the plans of the Commander-in-Chief, who seems bent on crushing the rebels south and east of Lucknow, in the Azimgur and Goruckpore districts, before he attempts to deal with the insurgents of Upper Oude. In this first portion of the campaign the forces which Lord Clyde will have to oppose are important. The principal chiefs are Mehuudeo Housain, with 15,000 followers, near Fyzabad, and Beni Mahdo Singh, who commands, it is said, upwards of 20,000 men, on the Gorgo. But it is believed that the resistance we shall meet will be quite disproportioned to the numbers of the enemy. Strenuous efforts will be made to prevent them from breaking through the line north-westward.

Several actions have been fought against rebels in

isolated places. At Sundeela, 50 miles from Lucknow, two chiefs, Huppurshad, and Moulvie Mohammed, with 7000 men, have been annihilated by Captain Dawson with 1500 police. They lost upwards of 1000 men; our loss was nine killed and sixty wounded. A raid was made on the 5th against the rebels at Meangunge, who were worsted by Brigadier Eveleigh; with a loss of 200 killed and wounded and two guns. A fight occurred on the 8th of October at Powayne, in Rohilcund. The rebels on this occasion attacked the garrison of the place, but were repulsed, with a loss of four killed and nineteen wounded. Another action, near Shahjehanpore, on the same day, resulted in a loss to the enemy of 300 killed and two guns. In Behar, General Douglas has regularly opened the campaign by the occupation, on the 20th inst., of Jugdespore, which the rebels had evacuated.

Both at Calcutta and Bombay great preparations are made for the proclamation of the Queen's assumption of rule. Illuminations on a grand scale are to be made.

Lord Elphinstone is at his country place, Malheran. The ex-King of Delhi has been sent to Calcutta under an escort of Carabineers.

WEST INDIES.

HAYTI.

The details of a grievance said to have been sustained lately by the Haytian Government at the hands of the Washington Cabinet have just transpired, and seem not without importance. About a year back a party of Americans established themselves in the island of Navaza, about thirty miles from the Haytian coast, which is claimed as a dependency of that country; their object being to ship cargoes of guano. The Haytian Government sent two commissioners to examine, who found a regular establishment, consisting of a wharf, boats, houses, and fifty workmen, provided with weapons, and their guano was being actively collected. Thereupon the Haytian Government sent a protest to Washington, and waited the arrival of orders to the interlopers to withdraw. On the 15th of August last, two American men-of-war visited Hayti and notified that so far from the Washington Cabinet having any intention to comply with the request made, the vessels had come to protect the alleged intruders, and to warn the Government of Hayti not to interfere with them. The ground assigned was that by an Act of Congress of 1856, the American Government had been authorised to protect citizens of the United States who may discover guano in any island "not within the lawful jurisdiction of any other Government." The Haytian Government then sent a new protest to Washington, and in this position the affair at present stands. It is evident from the notice given that the United States are disposed to deny the Haytian jurisdiction.

MEXICO.

ACCOUNTS from Vera Cruz to the 22nd ult. report that a rumour was current there that Cabos, the Commander of Zuloaga's forces near Orizaba, had received orders from the city of Mexico to join Echegaray at Jalapa. It was reported that General Degallado, Commander of the Constitutionals, entered Guadalajara on the 5th of October.

PERSIA.

LETTERS from Persia state that at a banquet given at Teheran by M. Auitschoff, the Russian Ambassador, in honour of the Czar's birthday, Mr. Murray, the English Minister, astonished the company by retiring with his attachés before the toasts were proposed. According to other accounts he left the house for some unknown reason before dinner was served. Unless this news is to be classed under the head of *canard* we shall necessarily hear more of it.

TASMANIA.

THE opening of the Tasmanian Legislature took place on the 7th September. The Governor, Sir H. Young, announced that bills would be introduced to provide for the more effectual audit of the public accounts, to enable the Council and Assembly to deal with questions of their own privilege, to render Government employees ineligible to a seat in Parliament, to vest in the judges of the Supreme Court the powers of the Land Claims Commissioners, to legalise and regulate the establishment of volunteer corps for the defence of the colony, to endow prize scholarships for Tasmanian youths to pursue their studies at English universities, and to incorporate the provisions of the new Divorce Law and Fraudulent Trustees Act in colonial legislation.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE New Zealand Parliament was prorogued on the 21st of August. The results of the session are thus described by the Governor:—"The enactment of permanent laws to carry into effect the financial arrangements of the last session finally closes various irritating questions. The act for regulating the management of the waste lands of the Crown will accomplish an effective ad-

ministration by the local authorities under the supervision of the Government of the colony. Several acts have been passed for the improvement of the administration of justice. The revision of the electoral laws has secured an improved system of registration. The measures for extending to the aboriginal population the benefit of free local institutions promise to promote the civilisation of that portion of her Majesty's subjects. The act which provides for the establishment of new provinces affords to the rising settlements of the country the same advantages of local government as are enjoyed by the existing provincial centres. I most heartily congratulate you on the progress of active industry throughout the country, and on the prosperous condition of all classes of the community."

CANADA.

THE *Montreal Gazette* says:—"In Lower Canada, as before in Upper, the hero of Kars, General Williams, has occupied the chief place in the public eye. His progress through the country has been the signal for demonstrations of respect for him and the gallant exploits with which his name is associated."

"One more election for Legislative Council for the Gulf division has taken place. Mr. Tessier, the candidate for the Moderate party, was elected by a large majority."

"The Quebec people have again taken up in earnest the construction of the North Shore Railroad between this city and the ancient capital. Their city council has voted 50,000 dollars to begin with."

"Two of the banks of this city, the Bank of Montreal and the City Bank, have declared dividends at the rate of eight per cent. per annum."

AMERICA.

A DESPATCH dated Washington, October 31, states that the English and French Governments had addressed a formal note to the United States Government, announcing their determination to force the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, as understood by them, in protecting the company organised by M. Belly for the construction of the interoceanic mail across the Isthmus of Nicaragua.

President Buchanan has issued a proclamation warning citizens against joining the filibustering expedition preparing against Nicaragua under Walker, enjoining all officers of Government to vigilance in repressing these illegal enterprises.

The successful laying of the Atlantic cable was celebrated in San Francisco on the 2nd of October by a great procession, illuminations, and fireworks.

The Ariel arrived on Wednesday, having left New York on the 30th ult. In the English Channel she was detained sixty hours by a perfect hurricane blowing from the east-north-east. Captain Ludlow, the commander of the Ariel, was struck down with a sea, and broke his knee-pan. He was so ill in the Solent that it was hardly expected he would live to reach Southampton.

The Southern papers are already overwhelmed with dismay by the result of the Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania elections. They all declare they see little further hope left for the South in the Union, and denounce the "Unionists," as they call those who preach union and repudiate "sectional differences."

Highly important intelligence has been received from Oregon, in a letter from the army. The news is fifteen days later than any other received from that region, and was expressed by Indian runners. The Spokane and Pelouse Indians had been defeated after two days' fighting, the Spokane chief being captured by the troops and nine hundred horses having been taken from the Pelouses. All the plunder which had been taken from Colonel Steptoe's command in his unfortunate affair with these Indians had been recovered, even to Colonel Steptoe's pistol, which was found on the person of an Indian who was killed. The army did not lose a man. The writer considers the war in that quarter at an end, the Indians begging for peace and complying with all the demands of the United States authorities.

A New Orleans telegram of the 2nd of November says:—"The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were twenty-seven. The fever is no longer epidemic." The fever commenced on the 27th of June, and from that date till the 24th October, 7270 persons died of the disease.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says that Mr. Ward, the President of the Cincinnati Convention, which nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, has been tendered the Chinese mission. Mr. Mason has finally agreed to retire from the French mission in the spring, contemporaneously with Mr. Dallas.

Advices from Japan state that a Prince of that country was about to visit the United States, attended by a suite of fourteen persons.

The Paraguay fleet is to consist of twenty-five vessels of all kinds, containing about 3500 sailors and marines. One journal estimates the available number at about 2400 who can actually take part in the conflict, should there unfortunately be one. The controversies with Venezuela promise to take care of themselves, without

further interference of Government. General Pae, whom a successful revolution makes President, still remains in the States, and has had interviews with the President and Cabinet at Washington. These interchanges of courtesy and personal visits should result in an amicable settlement of the claims against that Republic.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The Royal family at Windsor continue in good health. Her Majesty and her daughters take exercise in the riding-house during this inclement weather, varied by occasional walks in the Home Park. The Prince shoots occasionally. The visitors at the Castle last week included the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Prince Philip of Wurtemberg, the Prince of Leiningen, the Duke of Malakoff, and Toussoun Pasha, only son of the Viceroy of Egypt, who was introduced to her Majesty by Sir Moses Montefiore, to take leave on his return home. The Prince Consort presided at a meeting of the Council of the Wellington College this week.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—His Royal Highness has gone by way of Brussels and Cologne to Berlin, on a visit for about three weeks to the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia. Colonel the Hon. R. Bruce and Major Teesdale, R.A., are in attendance on the Prince.

THE PRINCE ARTHUR.—The young Prince is to be trained a soldier, and will go through all the regimental grades of the service; like Prince Alfred, in the navy, he will begin at the lowest grade, and, as soon as he is old enough, and has got sufficiently forward with his studies, the country may expect to see him pursuing his education at Sandhurst like any other cadet.—*Court Journal*.

THE "FUNNY PULPIT."—Sunday afternoon lectures to the working classes have been resumed in several places. The Rev. A. Mursell has lectured at Manchester, the last two Sundays, on "Stand at Ease" and "Lodgings to Let." This is going quite far enough out of the beaten track. The titles of some of the lectures are open to positive objection on account of their flippancy. Thus, at Huddersfield, the Rev. J. Hanson has been lecturing from "Breach of Promise;" and at Halifax, the Rev. W. Walters has taken as subjects, "Love's Labour Lost," and "Light of Other Days."—*Birmingham Gazette*.

THE PAPISTS AND THE FREEMASONS.—A letter from Buenos Ayres, in the *Journal du Havre*, states that the bishop of that place has excommunicated all freemasons, and declared their doctrines incompatible with those of the Catholic church. In consequence of this, the clergy have exhorted from the pulpit the wives and children of freemasons to quit them, and servants to denounce them.

THE TRIAL BY JURY.—At the meeting of the Law Amendment Society on Monday, Mr. Serjeant Woolrych read a paper having especial reference to Lord Campbell's proposal to introduce majority verdicts into our common jury system. The learned gentleman strongly urged the maintenance of the practice of unanimity. A special committee was appointed to report on the whole subject of the paper.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—At a court held on Monday, a report from the Inquiry Committee was read, suggesting that the corporation should not introduce into Parliament a bill of their own for Corporation Reform, but that they should empower the committee to endeavour to effect such modifications in the ministerial measure as might be desirable. After an animated discussion the court refused to delegate such large powers to the committee.

JOURNALISTIC NOVELTIES.—The left bank of the Seine is occupied by the long, silent streets of the Faubourg St. Germain, and by that populous hive, the Quartier Latin, where law, love, logic, medicine, the art of "self-defence," and the science of "tick" are assiduously cultivated by the *studiosa juvenus* of modern France. These ingenious youths, or rather, a small fraction of them, have just started a paper—*Journal de la Rive Gauche*. It is spicily written; but the topics it touches on are exclusively interesting to the *étudiants* and *étudiantes* who form the bulk of the population of that classic neighbourhood. On the right bank, we have also the appearance of a new journal to chronicle. The tailors have already got their organ; and the hair-cutters have now determined to follow their example, and have started *Le Journal des Coiffeurs*. A Parisian wit describes it thus:—"Il frise la politique et met les lettres en papillottes."

PARISIAN DINNERS.—The French correspondent of a contemporary has the following:—"Paris was always a great place for extravagant dinners. The other day Prince Napoleon treated an assembly of connoisseurs to Chinese dishes, such as birds'-nests soup, &c. A still more eccentric banquet took place at the Trois Frères, at which the novel feature of rats'-tails soup was introduced. One of the guests, a man wholly devoid of prejudice, assures me that it does not come up to ox-tail by any means. There was also a chicken, killed and dressed after the Horatian precept—

'Doctus eris vivam misto morsare Falerno
Hoc tonoram fuclet—',
and a dish of friar's *gymnoti*, or electric eels, only to be found in the muddy waters of the Nile. Apropos of

THE PAPER DUTIES.—A meeting of master printers

THE HOMEWARD BOUND.—The subjoined communication, announcing the despatch of two Government steamers for the relief of the homeward bound, has been received by the Secretary of Lloyd's:—"Admiralty, Nov. 18.—Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 17th inst., requesting that, in consequence of the long prevalence of easterly winds, a man-of-war may be despatched for the relief of the homeward bound, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to state, for the information of the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, that yesterday two steamships were ordered to be held ready for sea, and that they were this morning directed by telegraph to proceed at once for the

NURSE WANTED.—Wanted, a nurse, who has been accustomed to the "nursing" of omnibuses. He must be well acquainted with all the complaints to which an omnibus is liable, and must know how to manage as many charges as may be thrown by the police upon his hands. He will be expected to give satisfactory proofs that he fully understands the rearing of horses, as well as the bringing up before the magistrate of opposition omnibuses. An unexceptionable bad character from his last place required. Unlimited "cordial" allowed, so that the omnibus that is being "nursed" may be put out of the way as soon as possible. Apply to the General Nuisance Company, at any hour that the Directors are not engaged in a police court.—*Punch.*

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, &c.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Principles of Social and Political Economy. By William Atkinson. Vol. I. Longman and Co.

THE work before us is the first of a series of three volumes upon a most difficult and important subject. We are informed in the preface that the author has bestowed upon it a vast amount of thought and study; that "by arduous mental labour" he has attained "the summit;" and that, if the reader wishes to share his reward, he must be content to imitate his labours. There is, indeed, no royal road to such a summit. Let us examine our author's claims to have reached it.

The chapter of contents seems to promise a very complete discussion of the question which the author undertakes. The leading authorities on the subject pass under review, the measures of statesmen and the theories of economists are discussed at length; such glaring faults are pointed at and such broad remedies suggested that nothing would seem left to perplex the student or reward the future discoverer. We will inquire how far such hopes are to be satisfied or disappointed in the main body of the work.

We find, upon examination, that the volume consists in great part of an attack upon the science of Political Economy, as laid down in theory by its discoverers, and as carried out by statesmen in practice. The grounds of attack are many and various. The author enlarges upon the different views of his predecessors, and upon their alleged inconsistencies. He complains of the exclusion of religion from political economy, and prophesies the most terrible results from the general adoption of a system of unrestricted commerce. It might be observed that to teach or to deny the principles of religion is alike no business of the Political Economist, whose duty is to point out the necessary or probable results of the various laws by which the distribution of property may be regulated, the conditions under which production is possible, and the operation of the various mental laws which may be relied upon as certain to influence an average number of men in the course of production and of exchange. He has passed beyond his province when he asserts that one end is in itself more desirable than another, or more conducive to a nation's happiness. He may show, to select an extreme instance, that one course of policy is likely to impoverish a people, another to enrich them. But here his task should end. It is not for him to dissuade or to recommend the adoption of either.

Again Mr. Atkinson bestows unmeasured censure upon statesmen, whom he accuses of believing one thing and professing and recommending another. The charge is so much exaggerated that, when the truth is fairly stated, the whole force of the objection is destroyed. For the political leaders of a country may be, and often are, so far ahead of the mass of their contemporaries, that all they are able to carry out may be a very small part of what they desire and see clearly to be for the best. As the condition of attaining anything they must be willing to relinquish much, and to lower themselves pretty nearly to the level of those about them. Such is, in truth, the bitter complaint of every man of genius who is called to the post of constitutional minister. Compelled by the necessities of their position to keep their own aims and wishes in the background, such men can only wait in patient hope that haply in their lifetime the progress of public opinion may warrant their adoption of more comprehensive policy. That Mr. Atkinson should attribute this to the vilest of motives—to political cowardice, dishonesty, and the desire of blinding their countrymen to the truth—discredits either his candour or his powers of discernment.

As to the errors and inconsistencies of writers on Political Economy it would be difficult to point out any subject of inquiry free from a similar reproach. So fallible an instrument is human reason that one great business of each generation is to clear away the rubbish of its predecessors. Unfortunately, too, on this, as on other subjects, there are would-be authorities who only further encumber the ground, unaware of the nature and difficulty of the task they undertake, and too conceited to be conscious of their own deficiencies. That Mr. Atkinson should

be unable to distinguish true from false, and trace the growth of science from the midst of noxious, choking weeds, is only one among many proofs of his incompetence for the task he has undertaken. The little force there may be in the invectives he flings out so unsparingly against the science of Political Economy is mainly due to the errors of such professors as himself, who, wise in the dark and blind in the light, unable to discern the truth themselves or to appreciate the labours of their predecessors, bring disavowal upon the subject with which they presume to meddle.

But it is the doctrine of free trade which Mr. Atkinson attacks with the greatest fury. Its adoption is the certain antecedent, he tells us, of national disaster and ruin; the spread of its principles throughout the world would involve consequences little less serious than the destruction of the human race. Equally well acquainted with the course of future events and the secret designs of Providence, he prophesies evils which the history of the past shows are improbable, and utters denunciations which might be terrible if supported by other authority than his own. More, he has discovered, as he asserts, the intentions of the Author of Nature in permitting the separation of mankind by the differences of race and language. This has been done, he tells us, in mercy, in order to prevent the growth of that free trade from which he anticipates such fearful evils.

After this, we need hardly say that Mr. Atkinson ignores such paltry considerations as the real economical advantages of free trade, and the greater blessing that may possibly accrue from it in the softening of national animosities and the diminished frequency of war. He considers that all expenditure in articles of foreign growth or manufacture is so much drawn from the support of native industry; being apparently unaware that, as imports are usually paid for by exports, the growth of foreign commerce leads directly to the production of some new branch of native manufacture or to the extension of those already subsisting. Had he recognised this law, the greater part of his first volume would never have been written, and his threats and imaginary terrors would have lost all their force and venom: *caderent omnes à crinibus hydræ*.

In other parts of the volume we find ample justification of the general exclusion of religion from works on Political Economy. To dispose of matters of science off-hand by the misapplication of texts of Scripture may save an author some thought and trouble in constructing more solid arguments; but much as the practice may swell the bulk, it certainly adds nothing in the instance before us to the conclusiveness of his volume. Mr. Atkinson informs us that the Crystal Palace was typified by the Tower of Babel, and is likely to be followed by a similar curse. Free trade is compared to the golden image set up on the plains of Dura, and is asserted to be the thing intended by our Lord when he spoke of the abomination of desolation standing where it ought not. Several pages are devoted to elaborating this notion; they principally assert that, as free trade is such a very abominable thing, no words could have described it more fittingly. This application of the prophecy is new to us, and, we doubt not, to our readers. It enables us, however, to understand Mr. Atkinson's meaning when he talks of "the duty of presenting religion in her simple, practical beauty." We may thus determine the exact sense of words which might otherwise have seemed vague and indefinite.

It will be readily admitted that a correct analysis of the nature and causes of "value in exchange," forms a very fundamental part of a system of political economy. It may be regarded as settled, with all the certainty of a mathematical axiom, that value is determined by the amount of labour necessarily bestowed in production, and that equal quantities of labour exchange for one another. It is unnecessary here to enumerate the different modifications with which the above axiom must be received. Its substantial truth is admitted by all who are conversant with the subject. But Mr. Atkinson has ignored it, and avers that the relation between supply and demand is the real cause of value. It is true that this relation produces from time to time fluctuations in the value of articles;

but it is equally true that nothing will long continue to be produced at a price below its natural value that the market will not be permanently oversupplied with one article to the exclusion of others and that the course of trade tends upon the whole to the establishment of a substantial equilibrium or, to use the words above given, that on the whole and in the long run equal amounts of labour exchange for one another. We have no means of determining whether Mr. Atkinson has intentionally denied this axiom, or whether he was simply unacquainted with its existence. The subject is one of the first which it is the duty of the Political Economist to study, and our only excuse for employing so much space in the statement of an admitted truth must be, that a professed teacher of the science in question has shown himself uninformed about its first and most necessary laws.

The dread of a general over-production is another of Mr. Atkinson's hobbies. He is afraid, from observation of the tendency of events, that the markets of the world will at length be over supplied with every thing, and the human race be reduced to want by the superabundance of every article of necessity and convenience. The same theory has been drawn out by M. Sismondi, and, when he wrote, he was perhaps excusable; but it has been long since exploded, and cannot indeed be stated clearly without carrying its own refutation with it. The topic has been most ably discussed by Mr. Mill, and the absurdity of the fear completely demonstrated; but *mit der Dummheit kämpfen Götter selbst vergebens*—Mr. Atkinson is still unconvinced and apprehensive.

In the eighth chapter of the fourth book, which is perhaps the weakest and worst of the entire series, the author, taking a bolder flight, has ventured an attack upon the very basis of all science, and pronounced judgment against the only method which has been found available for the discovery of truth. We will not—though we might do so—characterise this attack as more than audacious, but will proceed to examine the nature of his weapons, and the skill with which he has made use of them.

The chapter contains a discussion on "synthesis" and "analysis," terms, as the reader will be aware, although Mr. Atkinson is not, which are used in several very different senses. We find them first used in the chemical sense, and rightly explained to be—the former, the composition of one body out of many; the latter, the resolution of a complex substance into its constituting elements. Both methods are of course essential in the discovery and application of chemical truths; but Mr. Atkinson tells us that the former alone is useful, and that the latter is not only useless, but absolutely prejudicial. As no reasons are adduced in support of this extraordinary statement, it is needless to attempt its refutation. The author can have taken counsel only of his great courage and his great ignorance in making it. He would be convinced of its absurdity had he the slightest acquaintance with the science of which he writes.

We next find the two words used in relation to architecture, and are told that the synthetical way of building is to commence at the foundation, and so go on adding to the structure until the whole is complete; and that the analytical plan of doing the same thing would be to begin with the roof, and build downwards, the foundation being the last part added. A pretty method this, says Mr. Atkinson, of building a house; and he proceeds to triumph in his supposed *reductio ad absurdum* as though it were a complete refutation of the whole method of analysis.

We are next informed that the synthetical method of logical inquiry is the right one, and that the analytical can lead to nothing but confusion and error. Now on this point we have two observations to offer. First, that the use of the term synthesis as equivalent to deduction, and analysis to induction—and it is in this sense that the terms are here used—although perfectly admissible, yet required explanation after what was said in the former part of the chapter. Logical and chemical synthesis and analysis have nothing to do with one another. The same words are used, but their meaning is totally altered. The error here pointed out is of the same nature as that of a schoolboy who might be led by a mere similarity of name to conclude

that Boston in Lincolnshire was a town within the boundaries of the American Union. Into such a mistake, however, Mr. Atkinson has unconsciously fallen; and passes quietly from the one sense to the other, as though in abusing chemical analysis he had been preparing the way for proving the inductive method of reasoning to be an erroneous one. We have next to observe that the inductive method is the one which scientific men have agreed to adopt, and the only one by which discoveries in science have ever been made. In every subject into which the mind of man is capable of inquiring, the same truth holds good, that general laws are discovered by an analytical process of thought, and applied by a synthetical one, and no amount of ignorant assertion on Mr. Atkinson's part will be likely to alter a necessary and fundamental condition of the exercise of the human reason.

Mr. Atkinson's grand "Eureka"—his chief remedy for all our political and social evils—is, that the chemical law of definite proportions admits of an application to the sciences of which he undertakes to treat. We are first at a loss to understand his meaning, as he loses himself in a cloud of words, just where an explanation in detail is the thing we require. As far, however, as can be gathered from a comparison of different passages, it would seem that there are two senses in which Mr. Atkinson applies his great discovery. The first of these is, that in trade, as in other things, every one ought to engage neither too much nor too little, and should extend or contract his operations in obedience to this fundamental law. We will not venture to dispute the truth of this assertion, especially as the author has established it by a series of elaborate proofs, and supported it by quotations from the Scriptures and the poets. The other sense is, that, when trade has commenced, and supply and demand have become adjusted to one another, the equilibrium is to be continually maintained, the consumers are always to require the same amount, the manufacturers to supply it, and, above all, no diversion of the national capital to foreign commerce is for one moment to be thought permissible. We will not waste the reader's time by attempting a grave refutation of this extraordinary proposition.

We are now entitled to ask what Mr. Atkinson can mean by the promises implied in his advertisement—what proof has he given us of the "study, and that, too, consisting of arduous mental labour," by which he has earned the right to conduct his disciples to "the summit?" His work is filled with prophecies, denunciations, and passages of Scripture, strangely misapplied. There is no trace whatever of sound argument, or real acquaintance with the science of which he treats. His book reads like

—a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

I. *God is Love; or, Glimpses of the Father's infinite Affection for His People.*
II. *The Brother born for Adversity: or, the Similarity of the Saviour's Sorrows and Sufferings to those of His Followers.*
III. *The Comforter; or, the Holy Spirit in His glorious Person and gracious Work.* Darton and Co.
"Go ye therefore," are the injunctions of the great Founder of our faith to his chosen Apostles, "and teach all nations, baptising them in the Name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." We have in these memorable words the distinct and undivided personification and inseparability—the Trinity in Unity of the Godhead, clearly placed before us; for we are received into the family of Christ in the single and united name—not in the names—of the Creator, of the Redeemer, and of the Sustainer and Comforter. As there is but one name, so there is but one God; as there are three names so there are three persons. There is the Unity, and there is the Trinity—the Trinity in Unity. It is to illustrate to every capacity the beauty and simplicity of this doctrine that the three volumes which we have enumerated at the head of this article have occupied the leisure hours of the author, whose daily occupation as the editor of one of the leading journals of the metropolis has given him an insight into the yearnings and requirements of the age, in which, whatever may be its faults, the chief sustaining power is its deep and earnest search into the great truths of the Gospel.

If we but look around us we soon become sensible of this fact. Churches and chapels have multiplied on all sides, not the barn-like structures of the last century, but edifices which are evidence themselves of the greater respect and veneration paid by the nation to the outward forms of public worship, and these edifices are erected by Churchmen and Dissenters, by Romanist and Protestant; for in all creeds and sects the movement has been simultaneous, and in all there has been alike the same deep and settled purpose. In private families, morning and evening prayer is no longer the exception but the rule, sobriety has replaced the ebriety of the dinner-table, and the habitual uttering of meaningless asseverations is confined to the lowest of the low. "Profane swearing," as the habit was misnamed, has gone out of date; it could not exist with that increasing reverence for holy persons and holy things which is the best earnest of a nation's faith.

In the first volume the author identifies the Father of Mercy with Love, shows how boundless is that love, and how our love of God is the truest and most acceptable offering we can place upon His altar. In the second, the Redeemer, "the Brother born for adversity," is held up as the great exemplar of patience and resignation under affliction, and of hopeful reliance upon a happy issue out of all trouble. In both volumes there is an earnestness of purpose manifested, and the matter is clothed in clear and simple language which makes its way at once to the heart. Both are already deservedly popular, and new editions of each bear testimony to the just appreciation of their merits. But it is not of these that we are about to speak, and our remarks must be confined to the third, and, we believe, by far the most important section of our author's labours.

All men who approach the Godhead through Christ, admit, as the sustaining point of their faith, the Divinity of the Father. The Socinian no less than the Trinitarian readily acknowledges with gratitude the Love which called him into being, which cherishes and supports him in the trials of life. The heresy of Hermias would find few followers in these days. The eternity of creation and the materiality of the Creator was a doctrine which could only arise out of pagan philosophy. The Pelagian denial of original sin and of the pre-existence of Christ still holds its ground amongst the followers of Socinus and Priestley; but in this country their number is comparatively insignificant, and whilst other sects and denominations of Christians show considerable increase in the many additional chapels and churches to which we have already referred, Unitarian chapels do not advance with the increase of population. When progress ceases, retrogression already begins, and it is to works like the present that such a result must, in some measure, be attributed; for no man who thinks deeply, and meditates upon the teaching of the Gospel in the spirit of Christianity, can peruse either of these volumes without arriving at the conviction of the nothingness of the Pelagian heresy, the foundation of the denial of the Holy Trinity, which finds its last resting-place amongst the followers of Socinus, Crellius, and Schlichtingius, of Clarke and of Priestley.

But there is another, and far greater evil, which true Christians have to deplore, and which has of late years spread with the rapidity of a gangrene over the body of our Protestant Churches.

No one can doubt that the Agency of the Holy Spirit in conversion, sanctification, and Christian comfort is very much overlooked, if not altogether ignored, in many evangelical pulpits and publications of the day. As the Personality and perfect Deity of the Holy Ghost lie at the foundation of all true holiness, the author has dwelt at great length on these attributes of the Spirit.

Without a well-grounded faith in the Holy Ghost as a sentient and Divine Being, there can be no true Christianity, and we earnestly recommend all who waver in the belief in that essential doctrine of our faith to peruse carefully the four first chapters of "The Comforter in his glorious Person and gracious work," the third volume to which we have called the reader's attention.

The arguments which have been employed to prove that the Holy Spirit has no personal qualities, but is simply an "influence," or power, or quality, possess, at first sight, a certain amount of plausibility; but when carefully examined their speciousness disappears, and they are seen to be nothing but ingenious sophisms. Those who have embraced the belief that the Holy Spirit is merely an "influence" exerted on the mind, chiefly ground this belief on the assumption, that the word Spirit, both in the Hebrew and the Greek, properly denotes wind or breath. Let us seek to ascertain what is

the true import of the words Spirit of God, Spirit, Holy Spirit, and Holy Ghost, as these are employed in the Scriptures. It is in this way alone that we are likely to arrive at correct conclusions.

To maintain that the Spirit must be an "influence," because we read of His being "poured out," or "breathed on" the saints in the Old Testament, or on Christ, and his disciples in the New, would be obviously erroneous, because the simple principle of construction would make the heart, and the spirit, and the soul of man, which are usually spoken of as synonymous with the man himself, to be also severally an influence; for we often read in Scripture of pouring out the heart, the spirit, and the soul in prayer to God. Taking these words thus, literally, we should be compelled to come to the conclusion that a man's spirit, soul, or heart, is wind or water, because the term "breath" implies wind, and the phrase "to pour out," involves the idea of water. I am, it will be understood, speaking of that rule of construction which is based on the interpretation of terms according to their primary signification. That in the two instances in question, where the Spirit of God is spoken of by the phrase "breathing on," or the other phrase "pouring out," the interpretations cannot be made in accordance with the literal hypothesis, must be plain to all, inasmuch as the Spirit of God could not be compared with propriety to both wind and water—these being essentially different elements. The expressions, therefore, "breathing on" and "pouring out," with others of a similar kind, are evidently to be understood, when applied to the Holy Ghost, as merely figurative. When the Spirit of God is represented as having at the time of the creation of the world, "moved on the face of the waters," or made the heavens and all their hosts by "the breathing of his mouth," or as having "breathed on the dry bones" in the vision of Ezekiel, or been "poured out," the obvious meaning simply is, that God through His Spirit performed these acts. "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth; because the Spirit of the Lord bloweth upon it; surely the people is grass," clearly demonstrates the fact that the Spirit is here spoken of as an agent, and that the blowing is but the process through which the Spirit, as that agent, produces a certain result.

We have quoted this passage at length to show how the author addresses himself to every capacity—the lowest as well as the highest. Both may follow his line of argument in combating the fallacies which he lays bare, and it is this very quality which will be sure to render the present volume not less popular than those which have preceded it. Our limits will not permit us to quote more, but the reader will find in the volume itself the most convincing proofs of the Personality and Divinity of the Holy Spirit: of His ever active agency in the conversion of sinners; of His teaching, sanctifying, and comforting all who through Him recognise the efficiency of prayer, and the atonement by the sorrows and sufferings of the Saviour.

There are many things which out of the Scriptures alone cannot be clearly and satisfactorily proved without the aid of tradition. By tradition we do not mean that oral tradition set up by the Church of Rome, but written tradition contained in the writings of the fathers of the Church in the earliest and purest ages of Christianity, by which alone we can comprehend what was the consentient belief and practice of the disciples of the Apostles, themselves, who were instructed in the faith by the living oracles of God. The value of this tradition is recognised by our author, whose labours, we earnestly trust, may ensure that blessing, which he humbly but earnestly seeks in the concluding paragraph of his preface. His book is written to confirm the believer, to convince the waverer, and, with the blessing which he prays for, to bring the disbeliever to God and to Christ by the Holy Spirit of Truth. It is most difficult to write a good book upon such an all-engrossing subject; it is not difficult but pleasant to call attention to such a one when it appears. The task has been his—the pleasure ours.

ERIC.

Eric; or, Little by Little. By Frederick W. Farrar. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

THERE is a moral to be deduced from this tale; so at least we ventured to assume after having read through the volume with unflinching attention—we feel almost disposed to alter the last word to satisfaction. *Tom Brown's Schooldays* seems to have been the model selected by Mr. Farrar—selected with judgment, and without laying himself open to the charge of imitation. The school career and its influences are brought out into strong relief, and the moral we have assumed seems to be—that evil connexions in early life produce such an evil influence on character as to warp well-disposed natures from principles of virtue into evil ways.

We must say our experiences have not taught us the lesson Mr. Farrar wishes to inculcate. We are inclined to think that school days and school associations have in general but very transient influences beyond the schoolboy period. We think they do little towards determining the good or evil direction of the *man*, and certainly, only in exceptional cases, have little or nothing to do with influencing his character or career in after life.

The tale of *Eric* would, however, persuade us that the contrary view is nearest the truth. Let the reader draw on his own personal experiences and judge between us. We claim no infallibility, and we concede, in respect to the moot point, that "much may be said on both sides." *Eric* is represented in his early youth as fearless, independent, and trained up by his aunt carefully and religiously to be truthful, honest, kind, and brave. *Eric* is sent to Rosslyn school. Here he meets with the usual share of bullies and bullying. We hope the character of Barker is exaggerated, though in its salient points we trace a strong resemblance to a school tyrant of our own school days. The good points and weaknesses of *Eric*'s character are brought out conspicuously, and, after rising and falling in the estimation of his preceptors, he performs an act of gallantry in saving the life of a fellow pupil, which act stands him in good stead with the head master on one occasion when expulsion hangs over his head. Two new scholars make their appearance at the school; and here temptation begins, here commences the turning point in *Eric*'s character. Though despising one as beneath him in character, and associating with the other only on account of his animal spirits, he is insensibly led to intimate associations with both, and with the Club of Anti-muffs, established secretly by them—to break the rules of the school—to tolerate spoken and acted depravities—to learn to smoke though forbidden—and, finally, to join in midnight debauches at a low public-house, where he and his boy companions usually get intoxicated. The principal, Dr. Rowley, detects him in this state, and expulsion is formally pronounced, but commuted to lighter punishment in consideration of the gallant action to which we have already referred. "Little by little," *Eric* loses his purity of character, until, feeling his moral degradation, he runs away from school, enters himself as cabin-boy on board a coaster, is brutally treated, escapes from the ship, and makes his way home, broken in spirits and constitution, to die repentant in the arms of his family. We intended at first to present our readers with an extract or two to show the author's power of style, but we prefer sending them to the book itself, as there is an amount of vigorous and truthful delineation both of character and scenes that unmistakably shows the author must have drawn from something more material and actual than imagination.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW FOR NOVEMBER.

The article on "The Present State of France" was evidently prepared with the view of balancing the probabilities of war on the part of France either with Europe or with England. The reviewer is correct in stating that on the question of external politics "Great Britain and France are the two European empires from whose mutual alliance each has the greatest commercial and diplomatic advantages to secure," but not so entirely accurate in what immediately follows, that "from whose mutual hostility each possibly has the greatest danger to apprehend." No doubt war with France is most undesirable, but the circumstances would differ. War would entail serious inconveniences on the British Empire, but they would be light and transitory compared to the crushing consequences which would fall on the existing state of things in France. No one, we suspect, knows this better than Louis Napoleon himself, and though at present dimly, and if at all, distantly contemplating a contest with this country as just within the range of probabilities, we feel satisfied that war with us will only be the *derrière ressort*, the last card on which the yet uncrowned gamester stakes his ultimate fortune. The reviewer gets together a strong array of circumstances to show that France is not in a condition to go to war, that neither her social, political, nor financial position will permit her to indulge the martial ardour of her army. To the facts brought forward in reference to the insecure political and social position of France, we are inclined to subscribe generally; but we think her financial position

has not been treated in that exhaustive spirit of which the theme is susceptible. For instance, the reviewer has left out of sight the Aladdin-like structure of speculation, which almost more than anything else has marked the advent of the present French dynasty. The edifice of wild speculation of all kinds which has been fostered by speculators, and which has even found favour in the highest quarters—which has made the fortunes of countless parvenus—has more than once tottered to its centre, and every oscillation has been felt even within the atmosphere of the throne itself. Shake but the fabric of speculation which has reared itself into such enormous proportions within the last ten years, and you shake the foundations of the present Empire. The collapse of *Crédits Mobiliers*, *Crédits Fonciers*, and other joint-stock inflations, which, bolstered up by artificial means, and repudiated by all sound economists in this country, will inevitably involve the collapse of the incoherent empire. We have no fear on the subject of a war with France just yet, but we quite agree with the reviewer that it will be as well to lose no time in putting the defences, military and naval, of this country in such an efficient state as to enable us to meet and surmount proximate or remote contingencies. "Sanskrit Literature" is the subject of the next article. In the paper headed "German Church Historians," the state of British Church History is contrasted with the state of Church History in Germany, and the conclusion is, we fear too truly, most unfavourable to the reputation of this country. We have no work by an English divine comparable to Neander's German History, and the reviewer has stated a pregnant truth in the following sentence: "English Church history has yet to find its Hallam—has still to wait for its Macaulay." Sir Alexander Grant's *Ethics of Aristotle* gives occasion for a somewhat pedantic investigation into the question of the influence of Aristotle on Oxford—an influence which has assumed so marked a feature in the Oxford mind and on Oxford thought. We do not consider the article is quite up to the mark; certainly some of the deductions of the reviewer are fairly open to question. "Popular Education in Britain and Ireland" condemns the National system in Ireland as a failure in its comprehensive aspect, but on inaccurate grounds. The failure is by no means well ascertained; the obstructive causes are centred solely in the Roman Catholic priesthood. "The Decay of Modern Satire" is readable enough, but does not go sufficiently deep into the subject. Very few will be inclined to agree with the writer of the article "that the satires of Moore and Byron are obsolete." Moore's polished and pungent satires may be only occasionally resuscitated, but Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" will at least have as long an immortality—we hope the Hibernicism will be overlooked—as the writer predicts for the anti-Jacobin *jeux d'esprit*. "Novels by the Authoress of John Halifax," sets forth the specialities as well as the short-comings of the talented authoress, and "The Atlantic Telegraph" is a fair summary of the inception and completion of this modern miracle of science.

MEXICO AND THE MEXICANS.

Mexico and the Mexicans. By C. Sartorius. Edited by Dr. Gaspey. Trübner and Co.

The very title-page plunges us into a mystery from which the short preface does not relieve us. Whether this work has been originally written in German by C. Sartorius and translated by Dr. Gaspey, the intelligent reader is left to discover, nor throughout is this point cleared up. The subject, however, in itself carries with it such warm interest that we gladly pass over the doubt, and at once commence our literary researches through regions which have seldom been graphically depicted, although they demand, not only from their present position but their past history, a clear and full exposition for the benefit of the European reader and the European traveller. *Humboldt's New Spain* is, as yet, the best work on the subject. But as there are many parts of it too dry, too strictly statistical for general perusal, our present author proposes to ornament by "his carving and fluting" the ponderous edifice of the great Baron.

The volume before us, which only consists of 100 pages, is divided into three parts; the first showing the peculiar features of those regions, and in this portion our author shows a most profound knowledge not only of botany and arboriculture, but also a more than ordinary smattering of geology.

The second portion of the work is a sketch of the different races which have made Mexico their home; while the third touches on the agricultural resources of the country in general.

Mr. Sartorius evidently addresses his pages to scientific readers. To one unacquainted with botanical and geological technicalities, the first portion of this book will not only seem dry, but almost unintelligible; the style may be gleaned in a few words. Speaking of the American fig, the author thus explains:—

The large dark leaves of the tree itself cast a deep shade, besides which the descending shoots are entwined with every imaginable variety of creeping plants, by bignonia, paullinia, anstolochia, convolvulus, &c., which often form the most brilliant festoons. On the thick branches are masses of large bulbous orchids and epiphylls (for example, *E. Cavendishii*), with beautiful umbellate blossoms, and on the thinner branches all kinds of tillandsias, especially the *tillandsia usneoides*, which floats in the breeze like a grey veil. The ground is covered with dense groups of long-leaved bromeliads (*brillia pita*, for example), the tough fibres of whose leaves furnish the best thread for leather articles.

Our author next travels into some very interesting matter relative to the geological properties of the soil, and in alluding to the highlands where he now carries his reader, he thus accounts for their formation:—

"The eastern side of the Andes presents us with a vast plain resembling the sea; the principal mountain ridge, instead of jutting forth, gradually rises in the form of terraces, each of which is distinguished by the peculiar character of its vegetation. The whole of the country from the Gulf of Vera Cruz to the highlands is evidently of volcanic formation; nowhere is there a trace of granite or gneiss, but on all sides we meet with conglomerate and tufa, lava, basalt, and porphyry. Everywhere there are conical mountains with fallen craters, all open to the east—a proof of the fearful convulsions the country must have been subject to. In many places there is a crystalline-slate stone, with a regular angle of incidence of about 60 deg. rising in a curve from below; at other points calcareous mountains appear between volcanic formations."

And thus C. Sartorius gives us an exact, though somewhat technical, description of the ground itself as well as the features which embellish it. He then proceeds to give an account not only of the aborigines, but also of those various tribes which have sprung from the commingling of strangers. He portrays at some length the peculiarities of the pure Mexicans, or descendants of the celebrated Aztecs—the Mestizos, and the Creoles, who here mingle together. From his account, and he doubtless draws it as a flattering picture, we must confess that morality is at somewhat a low ebb; amongst the men we have always heard of drunkenness and a love of gambling, but our author here gives us a somewhat loose description of the manners of the females, who seldom marry without having gone through the forms of abduction. One more extract from this work—the portraiture of a Mexican (Creole) family—and we will, compelled by want of space, draw to a close:—

A somewhat stout señora sits on the bed on a fringed tiger-skin, in the Turkish fashion (with her legs doubled up under her), enjoying a cup of chocolate, whilst a maid is seated near her on the ground, holding a silver plate with a glass of water upon it. The good lady has a cloth thrown over her head and shoulders, but the curious will not fail to observe that she wears no cap (invariably the case with Creole ladies), but that her hair hangs down her back. Her morning gown, too, is not plaited, but hangs about her much like a sack.

Merry peals of laughter in the next room lead to the presumption that the young people are there. Sure enough they are the daughters; but strange to say, not one has her dress closed: one has her arms out of the sleeves even, which are tied round her waist like a sash. Their plaited hair hangs down their backs, the feet are enclosed in silk slippers, but the stockings are wanting. Of what use would they be in so mild a climate? The blue and white cotton wrappers are worn; but they conceal but little. The young people gaily smoke their cigars, whilst one of them is seated on a mat on the ground, having her long glossy hair combed by the maid. The room is not over tidy; the stockings lie about the room; on the bed are silk dresses, which are evidently for attending mass; on the chairs are crapes and other articles of dress. The dressing-table is not well supplied with brushes, soaps, essences, &c., but with a complete assortment of rings, earrings, bracelets, brooches, chains, and pins.

And then our author goes on to give us a specimen of the conversation indulged in by these Creole belles in their boudoirs, the burden being, of course, Love—eternal Love.

The remainder of the volume is fitted up with the agricultural powers and properties of Mexico,

out of which we would gladly, had we room to do so, extract some very interesting matter; but, as it is, we must here close our remarks, by assuring those who feel interested in the statistics of Mexico that this book is well worth their perusal and attention. It is true that it is wanting in romantic adventure and highly coloured scenes of central American life. It does not, like the pages of the French author (edited by Captain Marryat) in the fanciful volume called *Monsieur Violet*, draw such vivid scenes of enchantment that the reader desires instantly to visit Monte Rey, nor such fearfully graphic accounts of conflagrations and stampades that the startled peruser shudders as he almost fancies he shares in the dangers of the writer. But as a correct picture of the country and the people, well got up, unaffectedly written, and superbly illustrated, we can conscientiously introduce Mr. Sartorius's work to every person interested in Mexico and the Mexicans.

NATURE AND HUMAN NATURE.

Nature and Human Nature. By the Author of "Sam Slick, the Clockmaker." Hurst and Blackett.

AN old favourite with a new face appears as the first volume of Messrs. Hurst and Blackett's Standard Library of Cheap Editions of Popular Modern Works, each comprising a complete work. If we are to judge from the handy form, nice binding, and elegant typography of *Nature and Human Nature*, the publishers intend to do every justice, in this reissue, to the well-established authors whose works they are intending still farther to popularise, and to the high reputation of their firm. They have been rather unfortunate in their selection of an engraver for the frontispiece of their first volume, which hardly does justice to Mr. Leech's spirited drawing of Mr. Slick, and makes out a bevy of this artist's regulation young ladies even more insipid than usual. But be that as it may, the learned author's rich fund of humour and acumen so richly furnish a five-shilling volume, that, after all, a frontispiece is an utter superfluity.

The prospect of a fusion of our North American colonies with the United States has begun to assume so much more important dimensions than is generally known by the public, or is even within the knowledge of those who have mere Government intelligence to trust to, that the political chapters of the Clockmaker's lucubrations are more attractive than ever to those better informed persons who cannot look without some degree of apprehension to the severance of those colonies from the mother-country. We have not the same low opinion of the present Colonial Secretary as has been bred in us by long familiarity with one or two of his Whig predecessors, and we venture to say that as a literary man he is not unacquainted with the following passage in *The Bundle of Sticks*, and may possibly turn it over in his mind when her Majesty's Servants of the Cabinet attend in the green-room of the political theatre, to hear the next reform farce read:—

"Doctor," said I, "things won't remain long as they are. England has three things among which to choose for her North American colonies—first, incorporation with herself, and representation in Parliament; secondly, independence; thirdly, annexation with the States."

We have not room for the sage remarks that follow; but they are worth reading and inwardly digesting. We are quite of the Clockmaker's way of thinking, that the bundle of sticks wants binding and the hoops of the colonial tub tightening. We could say much more upon this head were it consistent with our immediate function, but here perforce we must now stop, not without a hope that we may meet the chatty Clockmaker again. We would hear from him about the New El Dorado, the North-West passes, and the interoceanic communications, which promise soon to be so interesting and so important both to the colonies and the empire.

DURATION OF LIFE IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

An Enquiry as to the Duration of Life in Rural Districts. By J. H. James, Barrister-at-Law, F.S.S., &c. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

THIS is a very ingenious and, more strange to say, a very amusing book, for the author has illustrated his scientific researches by topographical, biographical, and heraldic notices, and with several entertaining anecdotes of the celebrated characters who are buried in the environs of London. To use his own words, he has collected and analysed the results of

investigations into vital statistics, which he has recently made in nine parishes situate in Middlesex and Surrey. These may be regarded as a fair standard of the value of human life in England and Wales. There have been added such other details in connexion with local and personal history as it is believed will render the work of much interest to the ordinary as well as professional reader.

The following will give a fair idea of the style of the work:—

It is now proposed to gather the results of our observations in vital statistics embraced in the rural districts, which contain the parishes of Acton, Chiswick, Ealing, Hammersmith, and Fulham, in the county of Middlesex; and those of Barnes, Kew, Mortlake, and Putney, in the county of Surrey—the whole of them (except as separated by the river Thames) lying locally together.

The area of the nine parishes covers 19,361 acres, and, in 1852, embraced a population of about 65,000 persons, and is probably now increased to 70,000. The soil of the district is partly clay and gravel, the former being not so stiff as the red and heavy clay to be found in the midland and western counties.

The Life Table, which has been compiled from the returns of the 6380 persons (including 3205 males and 3175 females), shows that at the age of 46 (when, according to the combined population on the English Life Table, one-half of them would be dead), the result of the Rural Mortality (here developed) gives 1992 males and 2004 females (in all 3996 persons) alive at that age; being 806 in excess of the general expectation of lives over the entire population of England, or, about one-eighth part of the persons so registered in the Rural Table.

Two-thirds of the whole number (6380) were living at 42, one-half at 56, one-third at 67, and one-sixth at 76.

The same proportions in the English Life Table, just referred to, will be found only at the ages of 21, 46, 64, and 75; and at the latter ages, the Rural and English Life Tables begin to approximate.

The Rural Table, from 70 to 101 years of age (taking the aggregate of persons living at those ages), shows that there survived no less than 729 males and 1066 females; whilst 1 male and 1 female completed respectively their 113th and 114th year; making a total of 1797 persons, or, approaching to 30 per cent. of the whole number born and recorded.

Adverting to the relative position and degrees of longevity enjoyed by the inhabitants of the nine parishes, we may remark, first, that Chiswick, Fulham, and Hammersmith, on the Middlesex side, lie low, and about on the river Thames. The same applies to Barnes, Fulham, and Kew, on the Surrey side; whilst Acton and Ealing (but to the north and north-west of the four first-named parishes) are on sloping and high ground. Ealing, especially, forms high table-land, overlooking the other localities, and commanding a prospect of Surrey and its hills. Ealing is said to be on a level with St. Paul's Cathedral; but Hammersmith is in a vale between Acton and Notting-hill, and about 80 or 90 feet below the latter eminence. The prevalent opinion that good health more attaches to elevated localities is here at fault; for, the higher range of longevity is found in the parishes of the most depressed area; but some qualification may be necessary, inasmuch as Acton and Ealing bear to a more northern and a colder aspect.

The relative results of the different parishes have, upon the whole population, as regards longevity, been found, according to Table I., to stand thus:—

	AVERAGE DURATION.		
	Yrs.	Mths.	Days.
1. Kew	54	2	0
2. Putney	52	0	9
3. Chiswick	52	0	8
4. Fulham	51	6	26
5. Acton	51	0	6
6. Mortlake	51	0	4
7. Hammersmith	50	8	7
8. Ealing	49	1	9
9. Barnes	49	0	0

It is possible, as regards Kew, that returns of mortality, more numerous and approaching to that of the adjoining parishes, might not place it above Putney, Chiswick, and Fulham.

On Nervous Disorders and Nervousness, lapsing into Melancholy and Insanity. By J. Tatham Banks, M.D., &c. (J. Churchill.)—This little book contains much matter, and is the result of long practice and judicious observation. The learned author points out the evil of considering what are termed nervous disorders, or, more commonly by the ignorant, nervousness, as merely ideal and imaginary complaints. There is another evil which also attends this class of disorders, that is, their being the especial object of empirics, who are known to victimise the unfortunate patients who apply to them to an often ruinous extent. Dr. Banks urges, and cites admirable reasons for so doing, the treatment of nervousness as a diseased state, and it seems incontrovertible that it is generally, under the control of regular treatment, greatly assuaged, if not entirely removed. Having

stated his general principle, the author gives illustrative cases, which prove that it is frequently owing to local and topical causes that the patient is afflicted; and we sincerely recommend the perusal of the sensible brochure to those at all suffering from diseases of the nerves and depression of mind.

The Loyal Heart; or, the Trappers. By Gustav Aimard. Translated by W. Robson. (Routledge and Co.)—All the breathless incidents of a trapper's hazardous calling are here vividly portrayed, and among them a cleverly woven a romantic tale, which gives life and colour to the stirring scenes, hair-breadth escapes, and deeds of personal prowess which stud the story from beginning to end.

The Irish Quarterly Review.—We have received the new number of this review, which is of more than average interest. The opening paper is a continuation of the "Odd Phases in Literature," which have already appeared in former numbers, and which display the resources of a well-stored common-place book, compiled with judgment and showing great research. "Fat and Lean" is the title of an essay, the writer of which has taken for his text the works of the witty and philosophical Brillat Savarin, whose *Physiologie du Goût* is well known as a work of European celebrity. A long and interesting account of the life and writings of Mme. Girardin (Delphine Gay) is, however, the most attractive article—made so by the numerous specimens which the essayist has given us of the wit and pathos of that gifted woman. "The Good People" tells us all that can possibly be necessary to be known about the fairies Irish and foreign, and kindred superstition. Several other papers of value appear, especially one on prison discipline, which contains a mass of important statistics. A few extracts appear elsewhere in our columns.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Fulcher's Ladies' Memorandum Book.* 12mo. Longman and Co.
The Comprehensive History of India. Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10. 4 vols. 4to. Blackie and Son.
The Comprehensive History of England. 2 vols. 4to. Blackie and Son.
Ionica. A Poem. 12mo. Smith and Elder.
Poems. By Ada Tremon. 12mo. Smith and Elder.
Poems. By H. Cecil. 12mo. Smith and Elder.
Pleasure. A Poem. By Nicholas Michell. 12mo. W. Tegg and Co.
Tales from Blackwood. 12mo. Blackwood and Sons.
Eric; or, Little by Little. By F. W. Frazer. 8vo. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.
Black's Map of the Atlantic Ocean. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.
Black's Map of North America, &c. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.
Curiosities of Science. By John Timbs, F.S.A. 12mo. W. Kent and Co.
Gutch's Literary and Scientific Register and Almanac. In case. W. Kent and Co.
The Runaways. A Tale. 12mo. Routledge and Co.
The Law of Wills, &c. By W. A. Holdsworth. 12mo. Routledge and Co.
Hints on Agriculture. By Cecil. 12mo. T. C. Newby.
Un Débat sur l'Inde au Parlement Anglais. Par le Comte de Montalembert. 8vo. Joffis.
William Liman and other Poems. Tweedie.
Vegetable Physiology, &c. By W. B. Carpenter. Small 8vo. H. G. Bohn.
Anecdotes of Dogs. By Edward Jesse, Esq. Small 8vo. H. G. Bohn.
History of Christian Dogmas. By Dr. A. Leander. Small 8vo. H. G. Bohn.
A Handy Book on Criminal Law. By W. C. Sleight, Esq. 12mo. Routledge and Co.
The Irish Quarterly Review. No. 31. Simpkin and Marshall.
Redmarsh Rectory. A Tale. By Nona Belairs. 3 vols. 8vo. C. J. Skeet.
Stories about Birds. By Mrs. Fairfield. 16mo. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.
The Odes of Horace. Translated into English Verse by Lord Ravensworth. Imp. 8vo. Upham and Beet.
The Mill in the Valley. A Tale of German Rural Life. By the Author of "Moravian Life in the Black Forest." 12mo. A. Hall, Virtue, and Co.
The Illustrated News of the World. Part 10. "Illustrated News of the World" Office.
The Works of Christopher Marlowe. By the Rev. Alexander Dyce. Imp. 8vo. Edward Moxon and Co.
- MUSIC.
Davidson's Musical Miracles. 4to. Davidson.
Hark! hark! what news the angels bring. Music. Davidson.
Hark! the herald angels sing. Music. Davidson.

ROYAL GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM.—The opening lecture of the season to working men was delivered on Monday, in the theatre of the Museum, by Professor Huxley, F.R.S., whose discourse was listened to by an assembly of some 600 persons, who had previously left their names and addresses of the firms by whom they were employed.

Theatres and Entertainments.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

THE *Crown Diamonds* of Auber, Wallace's *Maritana* and Balfe's *Rose of Castille*, have been the attractions, of the last week; *Martha* having been withdrawn, for the present at least. The admirable ensemble secured for these operas by the exertions of the management, the artists, and the band, continue to draw very good houses in spite of the usual flatness of theatrical "business" immediately preceding Christmas, and of the depreciatory exertions of a few grumblers. Apropos of the illegitimate embroidery of Auber's score, about which such a fuss has been made in certain quarters, it ought to be remembered—although this is hardly a valid excuse for the original offenders, or even those who, perhaps more thoughtlessly than deliberately, follow in their footsteps—that Signor Mario has, season after season, imported, all uncensored, an air by another composer into Donizetti's *Lucrezia Borgia*. Madame Grisi has done the same by Rossini in his *Otello*. But outraged taste that could bolt the camel at Covent Garden and in the Haymarket, was choked by a gnat in Drury Lane. It were interesting, though certainly unprofitable, to inquire why full vials of indignation have been reserved for the Pyne and Harrison management, while the older and still more eminent offenders above mentioned have not even been sprinkled. The decorative sinner who first twisted extraneous ballads, and, we believe, Rode's Air too, into the fabric of the *Crown Diamonds*, might, we fancy, be detected by any musical archaeologist who would be at the pains, in the person of the artist who first arranged the work for the Princess's Theatre. It is said that all arrangements for the removal of this company to the Covent Garden Opera-house are in a state of forwardness. The programme for the season there will be headed by Mr. Balfe's new opera, and will comprise, we believe, Donizetti's *Figlia del Reggimento*, and Verdi's masterpiece, *Il Trovatore*. These two latter works may possibly be given on the Drury Lane stage before Christmas, but it would be premature to make such an announcement authoritatively.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

My Mother's Maid, who was some months since in Madame Celeste's service at the Adelphi as *Our Lady's Maid*, was last night introduced to the public by Mr. Buckstone. The incidents represented are the impediments opposed to the lawful matrimony of the hero by his mother's domestic, with whom he has previously indulged in an indiscreet flirtation, and the timely discomfiture of the Abigail by the discovery of her connexion with a policeman. The principal parts were sustained with boundless vivacity by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, whose exertions were rewarded with frequent bursts of genuine laughter.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The judicious curtailment of the *Red Vial*, after the well-founded dissentient criticism of its first audience, having enabled it to enjoy a moderate run, it has been withdrawn without dishonour; and Mr. J. M. Morton's *Thumping Legacy* now heads the bill. This piece, originally produced during Mr. Macready's management of Drury Lane, with Mr. Keeley as the principal character, is one of its talented author's happiest efforts; but has been so long upon the shelf that its plot may not be remembered by many of our readers. The hero, *Jerry Ominous* (Robson), a cockney chemist and druggist, but, in point of fact, an offshoot of the noble Corsican house *Geronimo*, is suddenly summoned to Corsica, to receive "a thumping legacy," bequeathed to him by a deceased uncle. Robson's satisfaction at this may be conceived, and also his bewilderment upon the discovery that his uncle is not dead, but has sent for him to impose upon him the duty, esteemed sacred in the island, of carrying out a vendetta, and of being killed, or killing a member of a rival family, the *Leoni*. Our poor invigiled chemist finds himself opposed to a *cheval-de-frise* of stiletos; for his cousin *Rosetta* (Miss Herbert) has one ready for him if he proceeds to execute the will of her murderous old father; the doomed *Leoni* challenges him to mortal combat on his own account, and one *Bambozetti*, another lover of *Rosetta*, is no less ferociously inclined. The shrewdness, however, which characterises the genuine Londoner, stands his friend. He stirs up a feud between those last-named worthies, and, casting to the winds all thought of the family honour and of the fair *Rosetta*, whose hand had been promised to him as the price of blood, delivers himself, with a pleasant sense of security, into the hands of the French soldiery. It is needless to say that Mr. Robson kept the house in a roar. The pusillanimous head of the family, old *Filippo Geronimo*, was very ably supported by Mr. G. Cooke, as was the bloodthirsty *Bambozetti* by Mr. H. Wigan. Miss Herbert and Mr. Gordon were efficient as *Rosetta* and

Leoni, and the *mise en scène* was fully up to the Olympic mark, which is now a high one.

MONSIEUR JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

The first "Mendelssohn night," on Monday last, attracted such a crowd that the management were under the painful necessity of turning hundreds from their doors even before the commencement of the entertainment. No further proof can be needed that the taste for classical music so industriously cultivated—to his credit, be it said—by Monsieur Jullien has now taken as firm a hold of a large and influential class of amateurs as has that for lighter music of the million. The selection of the evening was—

Symphony in A major.

Concerto (pianoforte) in G minor—Miss Arabella Goddard.

Scena soprano. "Infelice"—Miss Stabbach.

Concerto (violin)—M. Wieniawski.

Wedding March (Midsummer Night's Dream).

The execution of the Symphony by the excellent band now under Monsieur Jullien's command was such as to leave nothing to be desired even by the most fastidious of connoisseurs. The famous *andante* was encored, and the concluding movement received the warmest plaudits. The masterly performance of the Concerto by Miss Goddard created a perfect furor. M. Wieniawski displayed taste and talent in the violin solo, for which we are free to confess we had before failed to give him due credit, and was honoured by a unanimous "recal." In the scena, "Infelice," Miss Stabbach fully answered the demands of the composer for talent of the first class. The "Wedding March" met with its usual success, and was encored. The entire concert received from an audience of more than average discrimination an amount of approbation which must have been highly satisfactory to all the artists engaged in it, and which fully warranted the announcement of its repetition last night.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

However much of gratification it may afford our order—thankless, and too often fruitless, though the task—to warn the public against the devastation of joint-stock property often committed by those King Logs and King Storks whom the supineness of shareholders permits year after year to devour their substance under the name of Directors, it gives us yet more when we may conscientiously congratulate a proprietary upon the energy and fidelity of their administrators. Each successive visit of ours to the Crystal Palace lends strength, we are pleased to say, to our young belief that the affairs of the society are now in conscientious and painstaking hands, and have seen their worst days. We are not without hopes, as we have before said, that ere long the further stimulus of competition will yet improve their aspect; but even without its assistance, it is now clear to those who examine the concern without prejudice, that the directors are making sound progress, and in the right way. No such unprejudiced observer can miss seeing that further important changes are still necessary and politic; but as we believe they are under consideration, we may as well for the present leave the finding of fault for the more pleasant, and, in this case, equally easy task, of finding something to speak well of.

The "Gorilla" is now the vogue at Sydenham, and to see him is certainly worth the journey and the cost. This most wonderful, most manlike, and therefore most horrible of apes, whose great peculiarities are his having four hands, and apparently a most minute brain, came to this country half putrid, though pickled in alcohol. He has, however, been so often and so scientifically described during the last week, that we need not vex the reader with another paraphrase of the very interesting lecture upon him delivered daily between one and four o'clock by Mr. A. D. Bartlett, the talented manager of the Natural History Department. The series of Saturday Winter Concerts has commenced. At the first, on Saturday last, was performed, for the first time in London, a successful serenata by M. Costa, called "The Dream," composed on the occasion of the Princess Royal's marriage, and played before the Court at Buckingham Palace. The soloists of the day were Miss Stabbach and Mr. Montem Smith, and an efficient chorus performed the beautiful glees "Sleep, gentle lady" of Bishop, and "I saw lovely Phillis" of Pearsall. A show of prize birds is announced for the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th inst., and the numerous class who pursue the innocent recreation of bird-keeping and taming are preparing to muster their pets in great force. Amateurs from all parts are expected to rally round Mr. Kidd of Hammer-smith, a well-known expert, who has a "happy family" of tame animals some three or four hundred in number. We understand that a talking canary is expected to be one of the most prominent features of the show, and is looked for with extreme interest by "the fancy." We shall next week, space permitting, allude to, and perhaps publish, the Company's official programme of contemplated amusements and new traffic arrangements.

PROPOSED NEW CRYSTAL PALACE AT MUSWELL-HILL.

This project is beginning to be much talked of. Opinions *pro* and *con*. are warmly expressed in mercantile and speculative circles. Those who venture upon the former are at present, of course, in the minority. For, in the first place, objecting is ever the easier game. Objectors are rarely asked for proofs, and their safe, deceitful generalities are allowed to pass counterfeited as good currency. Projectors, on the other hand, are always examined, cross-examined, and re-examined, and are often asked to bring success and completion in evidence of feasibility. Secondly, in this particular case, the very name of Crystal Palace is so associated with memories of bygone prodigality and loss, and so ineradicable by present industry and integrity are the blots upon the escutcheon of its management, that the "burnt children," who are weak enough to dread competition, find no difficulty in enlisting in lively condemnation and ridicule of any new scheme of the kind all the indolent who care to have no opinion. They are joined, too, by all the incredulous, and unimaginative, and hard-headed, who argue triumphantly, from a Capel-court point of view, that no second concern of the kind can answer while the stock of the first is below par. If to this phalanx we add the million timorous partisans of immobility and the few retrogressives whom the onward press of the age has left standing like lonely pillars on their beloved ancient ways, we can at once account for a loud, strong, and, at first sight, imposing majority in opposition. So convinced, however, are we of its feasibility, that we take our stand with the ayes.

In our former notice we stated our opinion that the success of this project would mainly depend on the natural charms and accessibility of the proposed site. Desirous alike of investigating these points for ourselves and of being hereafter able to speak upon them with some degree of confidence, we have been at the pains to take such a survey with reference to its alleged capabilities as was competent to an unprofessional eye. The property offering for the purpose lays on the left of the Great Northern line, between the new station at Muswell-hill and that at Colney-hatch. It is, we should say, within ten or twelve minutes' railway ride of King's-cross by a through train. The distance by existing highways is six and a half miles from Langham church, and will be considerably reduced by a road in contemplation from Crouch-end to Highgate-archway. We are induced to go into details, because in our former remarks we took occasion, relying upon our imperfect recollection, to question the alleged beauty and extent of the landscape. We are glad, as in honour bound, being now better informed, to confess our error. The land of which it is proposed to form a park, is a chain of undulating land well timbered, principally with oak. It rises to a lofty ridge, 193 feet above the level of the Great Northern rails, and overhanging the pretty hamlets between Crouch-end and Hampstead. The middle distance is broken by the Highgate hill and spire, and the horizon of a beautiful panorama is formed by the Kentish hills that bound the Thames valley from Shooter's-hill to Erith and the heights of the Lea valley from Wanstead, by Highbeach, towards Nazing. We went so far as to deride the comparison between this landscape and that seen from the Sydenham terraces; but here again we are obliged to concede that the natural and ever-present water lends charms which the grandly beautiful but fleeting play of the fountains at the Crystal Palace cannot supply.

To conclude. It cannot be denied that the site is a charming one. It is an old observation that Londoners are not half aware of the beauties that immediately environ them, and we were never more convinced of this than on our visit to Tottenham Wood. We shall continue to watch the progress of this project with interest, and have much more to say about it.

Pioneers as we would be of progress, it is part of our duty, which we may not shirk, to seek and to point out new objects of public interest, and new grooves for public thought. We would be in the front rank, not with the camp followers. There may be slinking safety and some spoil in the rear, but with the peril of the front there is greater honour.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

This handsome music-room has been completely redecorated, its ceiling richly painted in the Tudor taste, and its orchestra advantageously rearranged. It was last night opened for the winter season with Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," performed by the Upper Singing School, conducted by Mr. John Hullah. The choruses "Stone him to death!" "Rise up, arise!" "Sleepers, awake!" "How lovely are the messengers!" and "O, be ye gracious!" were beautifully rendered. The soprano soloist, Madlle. Marie de Villars, and the contralto, Madlle. Behrens (the latter a *debutante*), sang most commendably, and gave much satisfaction to the connoisseurs present. Mr. Santley, the basso, is an artist of much promise.

His execution of the airs, "Consume them all!" and "O Lord, have mercy!" elicited warm marks of approbation from a very crowded audience, which quite overflowed the Hall.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—ALBERT SMITH'S "CHINA."—MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S "PATCHWORK."

The ink was hardly dry with which we prophesied last week the approaching flit of the Howard Pauls and the impending arrival of Mr. Albert Smith from his semi-circumnavigation of the globe, than the former of these events was rendered a certainty by the absolute accomplishment of the latter. On Sunday morning the excited neighbourhood of the great travelling humourist spread the glad news far and wide through town that he had dropped down amongst them, from Cathay, with a freight of Oriental dresses, drawings, and rattletaps of all sorts. We will be bound for it—although some of our *fainéant* friends at Hong-Kong declared there were no such things as curiosities to be had in the place, and as for Chinese porcelain it was to be had ever so much cheaper in Hanway-yard and Wardour-street than at the five open ports of the Celestial Empire—that our friend of the Egyptian Hall has come home loaded with objects of interest and amusement, and with a budget of literary material for a thousand-and-one Chinese nights. *Patchwork*, we were therefore sure, would at once be ousted from its temporary home by the willow-pattern plate, and the show-room handed over to the scene painters, whose hands must just now, by the way, be pretty full. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, in fact, announce that their season closes this day week, after which we believe it to be their intention to migrate countrywards with the other song-birds of the drawing-room entertainment class. We are happy to wish them every success. Thousands have been delighted with their talented performances here, and we doubt not that the provinces will confirm the verdict of the metropolitan public. Mrs. Paul's *Selina Singleheart* and *Molly Doolan* must be seen to be appreciated, and her imitation of Mr. Sims Reeves, steering clear as it does of all offence, cannot fail to furnish the greatest amusement in all places which have been visited on his starring expeditions by that deservedly celebrated artist himself.

Fine Arts.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

COPIES BY STUDENTS IN THE SCHOOLS.

COPYING the works of great painters is a sort of imitation little above that of mimics, who ape the peculiarities of popular actors. And what is the use of either? Did the professed imitator of Kemble or Kean ever grace the stage as an actor? Will the copyist of Murillo or Titian ever, by copying, become a painter? We have a decided opinion to the contrary, and therefore we consider copying, as a part of art-education, to be an error, a delusion, and a fraud. We are led to make these remarks *à propos* of the exposition of copies by the students in the British Institution, which has just been opened in the gallery in Pall-mall. Every year a similar display of art-aping is made, and every year to our deep regret—regret at seeing a certain amount of talent misapplied and misdirected—regret at seeing great originals abominably travestied—regret to think how the stream of patronage, which tends to Wardour-street, will be swollen by it, bringing great gains to picture-jobbers, and great loss to the public and to the art of the country. The young painter, perhaps, may ask us, "Would you not have us study the great masters—how else are we to get on?" To which we answer, "Study them by all means; imitate them, too, if you can; but study and imitate, not what they did, but how they did it." And as for copies of pictures, we have no objection to good ones; but to be good, they should be painted by the hands of masters, not of tyros. Beseech the directors of the British Institution that it be a condition of these competitions, undertaken under their auspices, that when the relative merits (!) of the various performances have been accurately gauged and reported upon, the interesting productions themselves may be destroyed. Fancy, for instance, a score of copies of each of three of Murillo's works—the "St. Rupina," the "St. Justa" (the Duke of Sutherland's), and the "Infant Christ, sleeping on the Emblems of his Passion"—fancysomesixty Murillos thus at once fell swoop added to the art-treasures of the country, and fancy

twenty odd copies—twenty odd, and very odd—of Reynolds's "Nelly O'Brien" turned loose upon society, and a dozen "Lady Beaumonts," after Sir Joshua; to say nothing of other smaller contributions of Salvator Rosas, and Boths, and Annibal Caracci, and Guidos! Of the performances themselves, we have no wish to say a word, for they really are below criticism. We observe that a large proportion of these copyists are ladies. Could they not be better employed? Do they imagine that by their efforts they are doing anything towards the increased renown of the Society of Female Artists?

THE NELSON MONUMENT.

If we are to believe report, this tall protracted job is to submit to fresh vicissitudes and further degradation. It seems that it has been discovered (wonderful discovery!)—discovered when too late—that Sir Edwin Landseer, the painter of poodles and parrots to the Court and the nobility, and to whom was therefore entrusted the fashioning of the four British lions which are to grace and guard the pedestal of this granite pillar, cannot carve in stone, in short, knows nothing of the sculptor's art. Nobody denies Landseer's powers in the delineation of animal character; but why attempt it through a medium in which, according to all public knowledge, he has had no experience. Many amateurs, as we all know, can dabble a little in modelling, and Sir Edwin probably has some small talent in this way; and accordingly he is to model, or will be supposed to model, poor Nelson's lions, which are afterwards to be cast in bronze. The patchwork resulting will surpass anything of the kind before attempted or dreamed of. Nelson up aloft carved out in solid granite, cocked hat, and all; the lions below in hollow bronze. Probably advantage may be taken of their hollowness, to make them roar, steam power being borrowed from the pumping machinery close by; and this would, to a certain extent, serve as a blind to the sad reality of the case. Of the insult thus offered to art and to public opinion we will say nothing—to urge anything on that score would be vain. For the sake of posterity, however, let the protest be entered, and the fact recorded. Yes, when after generations of Englishmen rub their eyes, and gaping foreigners turn up their noses at this monstrous incongruity, and ask the cause of it, let them be told that in the nineteenth century there were no sculptors in England save one (*nascitur, non fit*), and that he could not use the chisel.

WARD'S NEW FRESCO IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. E. Ward, R.A., has just completed his third fresco in the corridor of the House of Commons; the subject being the "Last Sleep of Argyll," in other words, the Earl of Argyll sleeping in his cell in Edinburgh Castle the night before his execution for high treason. Something of the previous history of this Argyll must be told to enable one to understand the picture, for the picture itself tells no story, has none to tell. Archibald Campbell, second Earl of Argyll, was the most determined opponent, first of the succession of James II., and afterwards of his acts as king. He was attainted and convicted of high treason early in the reign of James, but managed to escape to Holland, though assured that he should not suffer any of the penalties attached to the convictions. He afterwards connected himself with the party of the Duke of Monmouth, made a descent on the north of Scotland, was taken, and put to death without further trial, in virtue of the existing sentence against him. Wishad relates that, on the night before his execution, a great personage, whom he does not name, but whom Macaulay thinks was one of his former associates, visited his cell, and found him sleeping soundly, and rushed away conscience-struck from the scene. This is the incident selected by Mr. Ward for treatment; and it must be admitted that it was not a fortunate one, because not an easy one to make anything of. In the hands of the poet or the moralist, such a subject might be expatiated on very effectively, but the painter cannot expatiate upon what is passing in a man's mind; he must tell a story involving action, and has only an instant to tell it in. How is the spectator to know from the mere contemplation of this picture whether he sees the Earl of Argyll in his last sleep, or his first sleep? And as for the two gentlemen in black at the door, what possible business can they have there? The presence of one of them might have been accounted for—without irreverence, be it suggested—if he carried in his hand a jug of hot water for shaving.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Night, November 19th. FRANCE.

THE *Moniteur* of yesterday contains a decree relating to the supply of bread to be kept in reserve by the bakers. The principal article obliges all the bakers in the towns mentioned in the appendix to the decree to lay in a stock equivalent to their manufacture of bread during at least three months. The second article confers the duty of determining—after consultation with the municipal administrations—1. In what period of time the reserves ought to be collected; 2. Whether they shall be grain or flour, or both conjointly.

M. de Thouvenel arrived at Marseilles yesterday. The *Presse d'Orient* states that the Sultan had received M. de Thouvenel in solemn audience, and expressed to him his best thanks for having always laboured for the maintenance of friendly relations between France and Turkey.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter says:—"The question of the day is, whether Berlin shall elect Ministers or not? This question is variously decided, but opinion, on the whole, seems to incline to the negative. It will be better for both parties—for the representatives and the electors—that the capital should send independent men to the Chamber. The Ministers will have no difficulty in finding seats elsewhere—indeed their chief difficulty will be to avoid being returned in a great many places at once. There is no doubt, apparently, of the return of Heinrich von Arnim, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1848, and of President Lette. A desire prevails to have some Protestant clergy in the Chamber, to balance the number of priests who are sure to be returned by the Catholic districts."

The so-called Gotha party is preparing to take the field again, and we may soon expect to hear from the Berlin correspondents that the agitation against the "Sovereign Bund" has recommenced. Among the leaders of the Gotha party are the reigning Duke of Coburg and M. Henry von Gagern, and the two principal features of their programme are:—The abolition of the present Diet, and the formation of a North-German Bund, with Prussia at its head.

The Princess of Prussia is expected at Berlin from Coblenz, and the Prince of Wales to-morrow, in time to keep the birthday of the Princess Frederick-William on the 21st.

AUSTRIA.

The monument erected at Prague to the memory of the late Marshal Radetzky was uncovered on Saturday, the 13th inst., in presence of a great concourse of spectators of high and low degree. Among the persons present were the Cardinal-Archbishop of Prague, Marshals Prince Windischgrätz and Count Wratislaw, the Generals who served under Radetzky in Italy, the Estates of Bohemia, and the Burgomaster of the city of Prague. Shortly before eleven, the Archdukes Albrecht, Ernest, and Joseph arrived, and as the clock struck the hour, their Majesties made their appearance in a carriage drawn by six beautiful bays. The Empress was conducted to a box which had been prepared for her, but the Emperor went with his suite into an open tent. As soon as their majesties, who were received with loud and prolonged acclamations, were seated, Count Erwein Nostitz, the President of the Society of the Friends of Art, addressed the Emperor, and requested him to put his signature to the document by which the friends of art in Bohemia made over to the city of Prague the monument to the memory of the deceased Marshal. The deed of gift having been read aloud, the bands struck up the national anthem, and salutes were fired while the linen covering was being withdrawn.

A letter from Vienna says:—"The Suez Canal project, as a speculation, does not find favour with the Vienna public, and the chances are that not 20,000*l.* will be subscribed in this city. The Austrians are exceedingly desirous that the canal should be made, but they are far too wise to invest capital in an undertaking which cannot possibly pay. The *Weser Zeitung* has recently had some articles on the Suez Canal which have greatly cooled the courage of the German speculators. The Bremen people would be delighted to see three-parts of the world connected by means of the canal, but they are sharp men of business, and feel convinced that the persons who may meddle in the matter 'will burn their fingers.'"

SPAIN.

A telegraphic despatch from Madrid, dated yesterday, informs us that the Government is pushing forward the preparations for sending troops and materiel to Havana.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Return for six days ending Friday, Nov. 19th, 1858:—Number admitted, including season-ticket holders, 5885.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—LYCEUM THEATRE.—LAST WEEK BUT TWO.—EVERY NIGHT, at Eight o'clock.—M. WIENIAWSKI, the celebrated Violinist, will perform every evening.—Vocalist, Miss POOLE.—"Fern Leaves," Valse, Cornet Obligato, M. DUHEM. "Kiss Polka," "English Quadrille," "Old Dog Tray Polka," M. Jullien's "Hymn of Universal Harmony." New Grand Operatic Selection from DER FREISCHÜTZ.

M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL BAL MASQUE on MONDAY, December 13th.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)
Last week of the Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews.

Reappearance of Mr. Buckstone, and Re-engagement of Senora Perea Nena.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Nov. 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, **LONDON ASSURANCE.** Dazzle (his original character), Mr. Charles Mathews; Adolphus Spanker, Mr. Buckstone; Lady Gay Spanker, Mrs. Charles Mathews. To be followed by the popular Spanish Ballet of **THE DAUGHTER OF THE GUADALQUIVER**, in which Senora Perea Nena (who has been engaged for a limited number of nights) will appear.

After which the new farce called **MY MOTHER'S MAID**, in which Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews will sustain their original characters. Concluding with **ANY PORT IN A STORM.**

Thursday and Friday, A COMEDY, **THE DAUGHTER OF THE GUADALQUIVER, MY MOTHER'S MAID, and ANY PORT IN A STORM.**

On Saturday, November 27, the Benefit of Mr. Charles Mathews. Last night of the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, as they appear in Dublin on Monday, 29th. Stage Manager, Mr. Chippendale.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

(Lessees—Messrs. F. Robson and W. S. Emden.)

Monday, and during the week, the performances will commence with **A DOUBTFUL VICTORY.**

Characters by Messrs. G. Vining, W. Gordon, Mesdames Stirling and Hughes.

To be followed by J. Mollorton's farce of **A THUMPING LEGACY.**

Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Cooke, W. Gordon, H. Vigan, and Miss Herbert.

After which, **A TWICE TOLD TALE.**

Characters by Messrs. Lewis Ball, W. Gordon, Misses Hughes and Wyndham.

To conclude with **BOOTS AT THE SWAN.** Jacob Earwig, Mr. F. Robson.

Commence at half-past seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, SADLER'S WELLS.

(Under the Management of Mr. Phelps.)

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, **THE BRIDAL.** Melantius, Mr. Phelps; Amintor, Mr. F. Robinson; Arcanes, Mr. T. C. Harris; Daphilus, Mr. Belford; Lysippus, Mr. C. Seyton; Calianax, Mr. Meagreson; Evadne, Miss Atkinson; Aspatia, Mrs. Charles Young.

Thursday and Friday, **THE HYPOCRITE.** Dr. Cantwell, Mr. Phelps; Colonel Lambert, Mr. H. Marston; Darnley, Mr. Belford; Mawworm, Mr. J. W. Ray; Seward, Mr. C. Seyton; Charlotte, Mrs. Charles Young; Old Lady Lambert, Mrs. H. Marston; Lady Lambert, Miss Atkinson.

On Saturday, **HAMLET.** Hamlet, Mr. Phelps.

To conclude every evening with **MY OLD LUCK.** Mr. Goodbody, Mr. J. W. Ray.

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

THE ROYAL GRECIAN THEATRE,

CITY ROAD.

(Sole Proprietor, Mr. B. O. Conquest.)

On Monday, November 22nd, and during the week (Saturday excepted), the performances will commence with a New Drama by Mr. J. Mead, entitled **THE STORY OF A NIGHT, OR THE CONVICT BROTHER**, in which Mr. Mead will appear in conjunction with Messrs. Sinclair, Grant, Jackson, Gillett, Manning, and the Misses Coveney, Johnstone, and Chapman.

To be followed by the successful Farce of **THE MISTRESS OF THE MILL**, in which Miss A. Conquest will appear. Soirée Dausante at 9 o'clock. Chef d'Orchestre, Mr. T. Berry.

To conclude with **THE FUGITIVES.** Time, the Outbreak of the Rebellion; place, India. In which Mr. G. Conquest, Grant, Jackson, and the rest of the company will appear. At the termination of the Dramatic performances a Concert in the Assembly Room. In which Mr. P. Corri, Master Haydn Corri, De Solles, Coleman, Manning, Courtney, and Misses Chapman, Hale, Johnstone, and a powerful Chorus will appear.

On Saturday, **A LIFE'S REVENGE, MISTRESS OF THE MILL, and THE FUGITIVES.**

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

PATRON.—H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.—THE SPECIAL WONDER OF THE AGE.—MOULÉ'S PHOTOGRAPHIC LIGHT—the RIVAL OF THE SUN. Exhibited and Lectured on by Mr. B. V. GARDNER, daily at Half-past Three, and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Half-past Seven.

MUSICAL SKETCHES OF POPULAR COMPOSERS by Mr. Williams and Miss Eppy, every Evening, in Addition to all the other Novelties and Amusements.

MANAGING DIRECTOR, R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S last eight nights (ending Nov. 30) in their Comio and Musical Entertainment, **PATCHWORK**, every night (Saturday included) at 8, at the **EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.** 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 and Nov. 30.

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

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

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

Last week but Two of the Season.

On Monday and Thursday will be produced (first and second times this season) **THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.** Thaddeus (his original character), Mr. W. Harrison; Arline, Miss Louisa Pyne.

On Tuesday and Friday (117th, 118th times), the **ROSE OF CASTILE.**

On Wednesday, **CROWN DIAMONDS.**

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. To conclude with (each evening) a Ballet Divertissement.

Commence at half-past seven.

The public is respectfully informed that the tragedy of **MACBETH** can only be represented for a limited number of nights.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

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

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, **MACBETH.**

Tuesday and Saturday, **MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.**

Thursday, **KING JOHN.**

Preceded every evening by A FARCE.

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, NOVEMBER 20, 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.**

LORD STRATFORD'S PARTING SPEECH.

BEFORE taking his final leave of the Turkish Empire—that empire which for twenty years he has struggled so hard to save from suicide—Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has availed himself of a fitting occasion to sum up the leading principles of his policy, and to give utterance to some remarkable words of parting counsel and admonition. Hitherto the high-souled and intrepid spirit of the man has been, save in diplomatic correspondence, voiceless and dumb. At intervals the world has read unmistakably his meaning in his acts, but, for the most part, those who have desired to read from afar the drift of English counsel, as given by him confidentially to the Porte, have been forced to look for the indications of it in the hostile and often heated comments of our continental rivals upon the doings of a man whom they agreed to fear and to abhor. It is hardly too much to say that for many years Lord Stratford was the real, though unacknowledged, Prime Minister of the Sultan. Redschid, Ali, Mustapha, and the rest, who by turns occupied ostensibly the place, and drew the pay of Grand Vizier, sometimes gave good advice and sometimes bad, sometimes enjoyed power and oftentimes were benumbed by their own weakness or the perplexities of their position. But the English Ambassador never hesitated, never admitted that he was at fault, never bent his head beneath the blast of despotic caprice or the locust cloud of administrative corruption, never quailed before the cabals of continental Governments against him, and, above all, never faltered in his unswerving course when threatened with desertion and disavowal by those who ought to have supported him at home. Yet all this time he was, by the very necessity of his disposition, defenceless against, and debarred from, all opportunity of vindicating the profound motives of his policy to his own country, to Turkey, and to the world.

Now that at length his mission is fulfilled and his diplomatic day is done, he seems to rejoice that his tongue is loosed, and that he may speak plain. On the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the first station on the Smyrna and Aidin Railway, he

delivered a speech highly characteristic of the man and strikingly indicative of the heretofore unexplained impulses by which he has been politically guided. The great aim he has ever had in view in all his dealings with the Porte may be said to have been its admission into the fraternity of European nations. He truly discerned that unless this could be effected, the existence of the Ottoman power on this side of the Bosphorus could not be of long duration. But he likewise clearly saw that to countervail the deep-rooted prejudice of Christendom against the recognition of a Mahomedan state as one among equals, it was indispensable that Turkey should be freed from the twofold reproach of anti-Christian intolerance and physical barbarism. As a civilised and equitable Power, able to protect life and property, whether native or foreign, within her own confines, and capable of developing her own internal resources, so as to become an important customer and ally of other nations, she might possibly come to be by degrees acknowledged as one of themselves, and so obtain the moral guarantee of Europe's sympathy and respect for the preservation of her independence. It was with this view that so often and so earnestly the British Envoy urged upon the Sultan the importance of putting an end to those fanatical oppressions of which his Greek and Slave tributaries incessantly complained, and which the emissaries of Russia were invariably too prompt to exasperate by goading their victims violently to avenge. Lord Stratford implored and admonished by turns the irresolute Ministers of the Sultan to risk anything and everything, rather than allow the continuance of exactions and excesses, injuries and insults, which he well knew were slowly but surely undermining the patience of Christendom. With equal energy and perseverance he strove year after year to stimulate them to the adoption of reforms in the administrative system of the empire, and to the initiation of those great works of material improvement to which Turkey alone, of all the states of Europe, remained a stranger. He felt deeply that as long as the reproach of having slothfully abused the noblest opportunities of progress and civilisation could be justly laid at their door, it was in vain to count upon the respect and friendship of the rest of the world. Ere quitting the land of these noble-hearted labours, it was natural that he should avail himself of his new liberty to reiterate aloud what he had so long been saying in the secret chambers of the palace, and thus, ere committing the result to future history, once and for all to exonerate his soul.

True to the persistency which has always characterised him, Lord Stratford stoutly repeats his protest against the cause of Turkey being considered hopeless. The brave old man cannot reconcile himself to the belief that after his long life-battle in its defence he shall live to see it lost. Sooner or later, he tells the Turks, they may retrieve all and refund their dominion in security and honour, arts and arms. If they will but do justice, love mercy, work energetically, spend and develop their resources promptly, and economise their revenues frugally, all may yet go well. Only what they do, let them do quickly.

Western civilisation is knocking hard at the gates of the Levant, and if it be not allowed to win its way into regions where it has hitherto been admitted so partially, it is but too capable of forcing the passage and asserting its pretensions with little regard for anything but their satisfaction. The ambition of one Power and the fear of another may easily give point and direction to this prevailing tendency, and in times of change and enterprise any incidental circumstance may serve far sooner than we expect to bring on, not indeed the peaceable solution of what is emphatically styled the "Eastern Question," but that fierce struggle of partition which our ablest statesmen have long endeavoured to avert.

There is an ominous force of truth in these admirable expressions which it is impossible for the most indifferent or superficial to disregard. Even while Lord Stratford generously deprecates the tone of despondency regarding the future of Turkey, which ever since the successful termination of the Crimean war pervades diplomacy and the press, he unconsciously betrays the heaviness of his heart, and the disappointment with which he is compelled to look back at the scanty fruit of his best efforts to redeem Turkey in spite of herself. He flings his last sagot on the altar of hope, but the gesture and look are those of despair. Surrounded by the enterprising agents and artificers of the first railway attempted in Asia Minor, the fond dream he has so long cherished of Turkey's physical regeneration flits again vividly before his

eye, and he indulges in sanguine talk about the Ottoman Empire being intersected with railways like those of the United Kingdom or the United States. There is indeed no reason why lines like that from Aidin to Smyrna, or from Stamboul to Adrianople, should not be made ere long by dint of French or English enterprise. But nobody knows better than the veteran diplomatist how little of native spirit or perseverance is available in Turkey—we do not say for gigantic undertakings like the ramified railways of the civilised West, but for the most ordinary works of public improvement. It is but too clear, from the guarded but stern expressions in which Lord Stratford alludes to the financial conduct and character of the Porte, that even he has little confidence in its fidelity to the promises of retrenchment and reform on the faith of which it raised several millions of money the other day by way of loan in England. Far be it from us to blame Lord Stratford for trying to the last to keep his own belief, and that of others, in the eventual redemption of a race whom he has so nobly served. It would spoil the heroic completeness of the splendid part he has played in the history of his time were he to show any disposition to give way, especially while as yet there seems no immediate cause to despond. We rejoice moreover at the buoyancy of temperament which bids him look forward to participation in the discussions that may hereafter arise in Parliament on foreign affairs in general. Lord Stratford has not hitherto been distinguished as a successful debater; and it is hardly probable that at his time of life he will suddenly become so. But his speech at Smyrna is full of the best characteristics of a thoughtful, lucid, and concentrated style; and the House of Lords will be always ready to listen with attention and regard to whatever he may think it his duty to say on a subject which he has spent the matured prime of his political life in mastering.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S CHARGE.

WHATEVER regrets may hang around the memories of Charles James London, there is not the slightest doubt that Archibald Campbell Tait is the man for the day. The English people believe in the Bible, desire to render their lives more Christian in spirit as well as in literal observance, but equally dislike the extremes of spiritual subjection and theatrical display which are borrowed from Rome, and the repulsively cold, over homely bringing down of the Church which is exemplified in Scotland. England is neither Puritan nor Papist. It believes itself to have derived its Christianity from the earliest sources, and to obey the spirit of the faith more than some communities who convert their religion into a sort of mystical pantomime, while their lives in the outer world are uninformed and unelevated. From his Primary Charge to the clergy of his diocese we gather that Dr. Tait is exactly a bishop for the British people—the more so from the circumstances of the time. The three great aspects of the national religion we conceive to be these. We are more than ever open to the sarcasm of the French satirist, who said that in England we have only one sauce, but as many sects as they have sauces in Catholic France. The upper strata of the Church which still claims to be considered national are invaded by innovations from Rome, with the almost avowed object of recovering us for something like a reannexation to that old capital of superstition; while, in the lower strata of society, we have what is called in the dialect of clergymen, "spiritual destitution,"—no provision whatever being made for the spiritual housing or teaching of the multitude. What are the circumstances under which Dr. Tait accedes to the command of his diocese? The late Bishop Blomfield had disclaimed—and we doubt not, sincerely—any intention of encouraging the Puseyite movement in the west end of the metropolis; but his discouragement was so exceedingly gentle, so qualified by something like sympathy with the grander dignities of Church ceremonial, that the public at large undoubtedly looked upon Charles James as a man who encouraged Puseyism by the process called winking. Since the decline and death of the Bishop, the noise made by the Puseyites has in some degree diminished. The most influential of their leaders have either gone over to Rome or fallen off, leaving the staff of officers much weaker; and the

disputes which have taken place, like that between Mr. Liddell and Mr. Westerton, Mr. Poole and Mr. Beal, have brought as much ridicule and discredit upon the movement as would quite suffice to extinguish it, so far as any general influence could go. Still, Liddell, and Poole, and gentlemen of that colour, warm the heart of Wiseman and of Rome by the zeal which they display and by the ability with which they manage to keep up certain alien pageantries under the shelter afforded by the letter of our law. On the other hand, exemplified principally by the eastern extremity of the metropolis, we have immense crowds who never enter a church, for the simple reasons that there is no room for them; that they cannot dress to go there decently; that when they go, they feel humiliated by being reduced to an humbler position; and that the mission of the clergy has heretofore been conveyed to them chiefly in a jargon with which they had little sympathy, and not at all in the simple language of the great founder of Christianity or of common human feeling. Our readers will remember the attempts made by many men of earnest conviction and social influence to open the special services, and we remember the manner in which Mr. Edouart, of St. Michael's, used his parochial authority to forbid the opening of Exeter Hall on the ground that it would compete with his own shop and carry away his customers. We have a state of things, therefore, in which the clergy who are zealous have deviated to Rome or have close corporations of their own peculiar circles, while indifference has been shown to the non-paying public, and some of the ten thousand gentlemen in black have resisted the direct means for opening the Church of England as a kind of free trade which will interfere with their own connexion.

A Bishop of London at such a juncture has to take a clear, unmistakable, and practical course, with reference to the Romanising reaction, to rally the established clergy in favour of the mission to the multitude, and to reconcile the doubts of selfish interest with the zeal for the interests of the Church and of the nation. He has to undertake that task at a time when Parliament is quarrelling about the abolition of church rates, which the greater part of the public desire, but which even the landowners resist. He has to do it when the whole people are calling for national education and cannot agree upon the religious clauses of their bill; when, in short, we all of us want many admirable works to be accomplished, but cannot agree about the means to accomplish them. He has to rule over a divided diocese, to collect the reports of conflicting parties, to steer between legal perplexities, and to unite plain common sense with undoubted piety of the orthodox standard. The task is so difficult, that some might have pronounced it impossible; but few things are denied to earnestness when it is rendered perfect by full information and simplicity of mind.

Bishop Tait is not blind to the difficulties of his course. He sees, for example, how impossible it has been to reconcile every shade of religious and political sincerity, and urges, by strong fact rather than language, that it is for the genuine interest of the clergy, as it is their duty, to make themselves leaders in extending education, so that every effort to extend education may extend their influence; and he reminds them that they have greatly gained rather than lost influence by the national efforts made under the superintendence of the educational department of the Privy Council. This is true, especially when we consider the clergy in their religious and social aspect rather than in their purely sectarian capacity. While admitting the impracticability of settling the question of church rates as the Church would wish; desiring rather than expecting an endowment of the Church which would render it independent of reluctantly conceded rates; looking to the churches as they actually are, with their empty pews left vacant for persons who do not come to church, while there is no room for the poor, he asks whether, without fresh legislation, some effort could not be made to devise a system by which unoccupied seats might be regarded as available for the poor; and he points to the great cathedrals under the special services as newly opened to the most numerous classes of the people. From a sect, which has twisted particular passages in the Scripture, in the Church ritual, or in the books of our divines, he appeals to the whole spirit of the national faith, and corrects "isolated passages" by "the moderate sentiments which we find breathing through the works quoted when we view them as a whole." He tells the clergy that they must not rely

upon legislation. The impression is gaining ground that we have had almost enough legislation for the Church; they must rely upon their own action. They are not to look to him for sanctioning the doctrine that they can make the sacraments of the Church "superstitious charms," or arrogating authority which would make the clergy despots over the laity. The whole spirit of his discourse is summed up in a passage on the general position of the Church, in terms which show that if the nationality of the Establishment is to be regained it must be worked out by men who invoke its action in the spirit of Bishop Tait:—

"What we want rather is, to take things as we find them now ordered, and make the best of them. What we want is, that our machinery, such as it is, be worked in the best possible way, rather than to be striving perpetually after new experiments for altering it. After all, the Church's usefulness far more depends upon the conscientious discharge of duty than even upon the appliances of our ecclesiastical arrangements being adapted to the best possible theory."

JOCULAR POLITICS.

ONE unmistakable tendency of the "men of the time" is to adopt with emphasis Sir Walter Scott's advice to the young writer of his period—to "be, above all things, amusing." Every one acts upon the presumption that this enlightened country must not merely be instructed, interested, and governed, but that it must be tickled; and in Parliament and on platforms very dull gentlemen, utterly destitute of wit, and completely insensible to humour, awkwardly force themselves, as a matter of public duty, into deplorable facetiousness.

In one direction these new tastes of a society, which does not like to be long serious, are likely to be amply gratified. After the treaty with China comes Mr. Albert Smith from China; after the war we are to have an "entertainment." The wag is an inevitable addition to the camp followers of our day. First the shouts of triumph: next the roars of laughter. Each century has its own methods of celebration. In other ages they took a campaign tragically, or sentimentally, as the case might be. When the despatches announcing the glorious victory had been read, the Poet Laureate was sent for; that he might be enthusiastic to order. Or, sometimes the Laureate was not equal to his work, and we know what great results followed to literature from the Minister's trudging up those innumerable stairs to Mr. Addison's lodgings in the Haymarket to procure the celebrated "copy of verses" in honour of Marlborough, and the "ins" whom the Duke covered with profitable party glory. The China war, with the China treaty, has not as yet, suggested anything more enthusiastic or emotional than a pro-missionary speech from the Bishop of Oxford. No talk of illuminations, monuments, &c. Not even waggons of silver rolling through the City to the Mint. Perhaps it is felt that the victories were too easy and smooth, and that conquerors who met with no resistance might be made ridiculous by promotions or decorations. At any rate, those who have held the opinion that the war had its absurd side in rather too strong relief, and who consider that it was undertaken in a spirit of volatile savagery by a frivolous Minister, will see but a legitimate sequence in "comic" materials being drawn from it for the behoof of the metropolis by the witty gentleman who so long at the Egyptian Hall has obliged us with farcical views, taken from Mont Blanc and elsewhere, of the nineteenth century.

Our only fear is that the comic caterer to the public craving to grin, may be too extravagant in the exuberance with which he is likely to revel in the fresh field for fun. Having "done" Europe, and got into Asia, with all its mysteries and sanctities to be travestied and parodied; he may be sprightly in excess. Now, unconsciously, he is having a "purpose" in his tumblings, and is about to be a public teacher in spite of himself. We are all disposed to believe that the "flowery land" is crowded with the most ridiculous race under the sun, and it may be said that we have, in our own fashion, very imperfectly conquered them, until, in due manner, and in proper Momus-temple, we dare make "game" of them. We had Lord Elgin to take them down, though the great treaty was perhaps got at by the rigours of a diplomatic Caesarian operation, not being born quite in the natural way; and now we have Mr. Smith to take the Celestials "off." He has doubtless brought home the obvious costumes and properties—things which may correct

popular notions founded upon that picturesque sketch of the Chinese Empire to which we are so accustomed in the domestic willow-pattern. We may expect a good model of a "Yamun," with cane tapestry, and crazy pottery, *ad lib.*, and perhaps a small-footed, line-eyebrowed young Chinawoman, eating perpetual fricasee of dog, and chewing incessant tepid birds'-nests—all for the amusement of the ladies who are tired of Swiss landscapes and the St. Bernard quadruped, but who must go to the Egyptian Hall as they must go to the milliner's and to church. And there is no doubt plenty to satirise and to sneer at among the British in China. The opium trade, and what that Christian traffic leads to, will bear a sketch; and so perhaps may Mr. Anstey. All this will be novel, treated by a clever man who can occasionally be in earnest. We can fancy statesmen and politicians, those who forced the war, and those who risked a general election in resisting it, will rush to reserved seats to get the original conception likely to be offered of this last acquisition to commerce and most recent proof of our national energy. It is yet strange that it should be left to a *farceur* to "open up" China in this method. Of course we could not get a complete notion of our new eccentric friends, and of our chances of succeeding with them in trading and other respects, unless we saw them under every aspect, and Mr. Smith may give us information quite as important of its kind as that for which we are to look to Consuls and Ministers Extraordinary. But if the "Entertainment" is to discharge these considerable functions in public affairs—if the jester is to be a teacher, and is to do for us what the whole corps of consular and ambassadorial service fails in doing, from a defect in the appreciation of the partiality at home for the funny element in our imperial progress—the Albert Smiths must be considered from a new and very different point of view; and it will be well if they themselves are not crushed out of all capacity for the comic by an unexpected sense of responsibility. The factious class have a good deal of work on hand. No one has yet undertaken to give us a ludicrous "evening" about Siam, though there is a treaty with the potentates of that State of two years' standing. Japan is virgin soil, even as yet untrodden by the "Special Correspondent." It will, perhaps, be Mr. Albert Smith's fate to take these in turn, and by degrees we shall make a jocose acquaintance with all the new sections of mankind we are trying trade with and are expected to laugh at. The national foible, the despising and deriding all that we do not understand of these strange Easterns, may in one sense be quite safely indulged in, for our laughter is never likely to reach them, so as to hurt their possible sensitiveness. So far, then, we may at home get something out of the extension of the empire,—much more than the citizens of Rome got—we may get some fun. It is a question, however, which we cannot help treating seriously, whether this is the right spirit in which a Christian and commercial nation should make its imperial progress.

THOUGHTS, FACTS, AND SUGGESTIONS ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

No. II.

BEFORE entering on the details which must go to make up a comprehensive measure of Parliamentary Reform, there are some things to be considered of great importance, if the measure is to have any chance of being regarded as permanent. The idea of finality has, indeed, been renounced on all hands. The most cautious Conservatives have for some time been busily engaged in fitting on, and learning how to wear, the uniform of progress. Nobody any longer affected to fear the principle of political amelioration; and nobody any longer professes to believe that the concessions which are intended to be made next year will have the effect of putting the nation politically to sleep for the rest of its life, or even for the life of the present generation. Nevertheless, it is felt very generally, that it was hardly worth while devoting so much trouble and time to the passing of an Amended Reform Bill, if its frame be so rigid, and its provisions so little in keeping with the growing wants of the age, that ere long the amendment will want to be itself amended. It is all very well for humdrum, unreasoning, hand-to-mouth politicians, to comfort themselves with the recollection that more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since the passing of the Act of 1832, and to try to persuade one another

that as long an interval may probably elapse before the proposed readjustment of 1859 will have to be readjusted. But calmly considered this is a most absurd and delusive way of regarding the matter. The best friends of the people cannot desire that an incessant hue-and-cry should be kept up about organic change. They have buried finality long ago, but they have no mind to set up an Altar to the Winds over its grave. They know very well that beyond a certain point no Minister, however popular or powerful, can induce Parliament, as now constituted, to go; they know very well that shape his bill as he may, the expanding wants and capacities of the nation will, before five years, render it to some extent a misfit; and yet there are few amongst them who would seriously encourage the hope in others, or who sincerely cherish the hope in themselves of seeing the work of general revision and reconstruction undertaken again after so brief an interval.

What then can be done to obviate the alternative evil thus palpably presenting itself—or how can we, on the one hand, sow the seeds of new anomalies, grievances, and discontent, and upon the other hand, the germs of incessant and interminable change? It may not be possible completely to accomplish either; but assuredly every wise and impartial man ought diligently to seek the means of effecting the former, as he must thoroughly despair, should that fail, of securing the latter. Let us then look things clearly in the face, and see whether, very near the surface, there does not lie an element of salutary nature, which duly and dexterously applied, may impart to the contemplated measure of Reform the inestimable power of gradual self-adaptation. We talk of America and Australia as growing countries, and we read without wonder a remark that their institutions contain within them carefully framed provisions for the rapid expansion of society that is constantly taking place with them. The Federal Constitution of the United States is now seventy years old. Nothing can be more unlike what the thirteen emancipated colonies were in 1789 than that prodigious aggregate of diverse and remote communities, twenty-eight in number, which now make up the great Transatlantic commonwealth. Yet the organic laws which Jefferson and Hamilton and Adams framed remain unchanged in all their essential features. And why? Because they had the wisdom and forethought not only to make them suitable to the immediate wants of their own political time, but to make them self-adaptable to the growing wants of the time to come. Australia has hardly been long enough in existence as a political state to furnish forth similar illustrations, but the unfettered common-sense of our kinsfolk there has led them to adopt like causes, and there is no reason to doubt that, as they increase and multiply, the benefit will be found of having done so.

Let no one say because England is an old historic country that its legislators may fitly treat its political configuration as fixed, or the aggregate of its political wants as a sum certain. Not even in the United States of America have more signal changes of population and property taken place in the course of the last thirty years than within the confines of the United Kingdom. Not to speak of Highland glens depopulated and manufacturing hamlets stimulated into towns, it is enough to point to two gigantic facts unprecedented in the history of civilised man, and unparalleled by anything in the world around us: London has added a million and a half to its inhabitants within our own recollection, and two millions of human beings have disappeared from Ireland within the same time. Is it possible for the freakish fancy of satire or caricature to imagine anything more preposterous than the rigidity of an electoral law which flatly refuses to recognise either of these notorious facts? Talk of going into committee to determine whether country towns of three thousand inhabitants, or of five hundred 10% householders, should return members to Parliament, and, if not, whether towns of four thousand inhabitants and six hundred 10% householders should be allowed to do so; why, it is like a man taking the measure of the buttons he is to put on some coat while he omits to measure you for the coat itself. So far is it from being true that ours is a stationary or fixed community, it might, with much greater accuracy, be said that we are singularly the reverse. It suits aristocratic habits of thought, indeed, to affect the belief in popular stagnation; but the affection is a pernicious one, and fraught with the worst follies of injustice.

When the forthcoming Reform Bill sees the light, it is greatly to be hoped that it will be found to

contain not only adequate provisions for a fair representation of all agricultural and urban communities as they now stand, but further, that suitable machinery may be devised to meet their representative wants hereafter in a just and appropriate manner. It is by no means necessary for this that the total number of members in the House of Commons should be changed. A dozen arithmetical calculations might be offered, any one of which would show the feasibility of gradual readjustment and local re-distribution from time to time, without deviating from the magic numerals of 658 which now denote the present House of Commons. It cannot be expected that any one of such calculations should be introduced here. It is enough if the principle be clearly indicated and the duty of its adoption shown. But this much may be said to prevent misapprehension, and to point out, rather by way of illustration than otherwise, how the rule would work. Suppose, for example, that the number of towns returning two or more members to Parliament be taken at one hundred, and that the number of towns or groups of towns returning one member each be one hundred and fifty, nothing would be easier than to provide a Parliamentary tribunal before which any new town subsequently springing up might make its claim to a preference over the least considerable of those named in the last-mentioned list, on the score of population, number of rated dwelling-houses, or value of ratable property. What would, perhaps, be still better, would be to enable a new town to claim before such tribunal to be included within the electoral confines of some contiguous borough. Upon the finding of the tribunal suggested, a short bill might be passed, authorising the legal enfranchisement thus awarded; and in this way the recurrence and regrowth of representative anomalies would be held in check. Towns now entitled to but one member, might, in like manner, be enabled to assert their preference to a place in the list of cities and boroughs returning by reason of their increased property and population. In all cases provision might be made against the raising of questions too frequently in any particular instance, or upon narrow grounds of comparison; but once admit the principle, and minor difficulties of this kind could not long stand in the way.

BIOGRAPHIES OF GERMAN PRINCES.

No. II.

THE KING OF WURTEMBERG.

THE founder of the Wurtemberg dynasty is alleged to have been a certain "Ulrich with the strong thumb"—so called from the extraordinary size of that particular finger of his hand. It would seem that the descendants of this doughty baron have inherited something of that quality of their ancestor, for they have generally been noted for the vigour with which they set to work to *thump* their subjects. The present king has not degenerated in that respect. His obstinate propensities of arbitrary rule are most amply developed. Altogether, his notions of government would appear more appropriate to the latitude of Russia, where he spent a portion of his youth, than to that of the kingdom over which he holds sway. We should here remark that in no country of Germany, if we except Baden, perhaps, and Schleswig-Holstein, are the ideas of self-government so strongly rooted as among the people of Wurtemberg. For centuries they have waged war against their despotic dukes, maintaining ancient liberties, not unfrequently with the sword; at other times by parliamentary struggles. The present king himself, ever since the year 1816, when he ascended the throne, has been involved in continual quarrels with his estates, and at this very moment the Crown and Diet again stand opposed to each other in hostile array. It is a fortunate circumstance that the royal power should thus have been kept in check, at least, to some extent. Otherwise the Russian colonels of the race of Ulrich would long ago have debased the country to the level of Nijni-Novgorod or Irkutsk.

Some sycophant, in search of a ribbon for his button-hole, has called the King William of Wurtemberg a *giant dans un entresol*, a giant for the display of whose energies his small principality affords no scope. We know not what the colossal qualities to which the Court flatterer has alluded, unless they are the superhuman energy the King has always shown in resisting the progress of freedom, or his enormous strength in performing

wonderful feats in affairs of gallantry. In this latter respect his labours have truly been of "gigantic" dimensions. For half a century his adventures have furnished the gossips of his country a never-failing material for racy anecdotes; and though now, at the ripe age of seventy-seven, his youthful fires might well be supposed to be somewhat exhausted, he still seems determined to add to the choice collection of adventures which he has gone through for the edification of his subjects. His very marriages afford ample food to those of prurient tastes. His first union was with the Princess Caroline Augusta of Bavaria, from whom he was however divorced after a few years, on account, it is said, of the scandal created by the many liaisons the royal Benedict continued to indulge in. This Princess of Bavaria afterwards became the wife of the Emperor Francis of Austria. The next marriage of King William was with Catherine Pawlowna, daughter of the Emperor Paul of Russia, and widow of Prince Peter of Holstein-Oldenburg. This second essay in matrimony proved, however, of but short duration, the Queen dying soon after; her death being accelerated, it was generally believed, by the many trials she experienced during her stormy union with this "giant" of a King. A third nuptial ceremony was then gone through with Pauline, daughter of the late Duke of Wurtemberg, uncle of the bridegroom. So much for the formally authorised and legitimate marriages. The other "morganatic" unions, "left-hand marriages," and so forth, have been long among the unconcealed customs of the royal residence. At present, a certain Madame Stubenrauch is in the ascendancy among the sultanas, and to her influence is chiefly to be traced the conclusion of the Concordat with Rome, the lady in question being an undisguised partisan of the Jesuits. The King himself is a Protestant, to all outward appearance. So much, however, is he under the beguilements of these Popish Delilahs, that the general opinion of the country is that he will ultimately, if he has not done so already, enter the pale of the Roman Church. He had to give recently a public declaration to the contrary before all the evangelical prelates of Wurtemberg, in order to pacify the anger of the people.

His hatred to liberty he imbibed at a very early epoch. At the age of fifteen he was compelled to fly from his future principality before the onslaught of the first French Revolution. Incensed at this, he entered the Austrian army as a volunteer against the French Republic. Subsequently, he was appointed by his father to serve under Bonaparte in his Russian campaign, which, however, he evaded by falling sick, and finally took part in Napoleon's overthrow. He showed himself in this latter campaign no bad tactician, and materially assisted in the defeat of a large French *corps d'armée*. His advent to the throne, in 1816, soon brought his despotic qualities into full relief. Yet, by a curious turn of circumstances, he was compelled, in spite of his natural leaning to Absolute Government, to throw himself for a time into the arms of Constitutionalism, in order to provide himself with a support against the annexing propensities of the two great German Powers, Austria and Prussia. It was the same thing as with Baden, Bavaria, and, in fact, with almost all the minor States, whose minor dukes found themselves in danger of being swallowed up by the great fish, and, to avert such an unpleasant catastrophe, endeavoured to interest their long-suffering subjects in the preservation of their petty dynastic rule.

But the danger of annexation once passed by, King William showed his true character. He forthwith overthrew the liberty of the press, curtailed the right of free inquiry and free science at the universities, packed the legislature with his own creatures, drew as he listed upon the exchequer without waiting for the ceremony of parliamentary assent, and entered into suspicious political relations with the Court of St. Petersburg. Several intermarriages between the Wurtemberg and Russian dynasty resulted therefrom. The Crown Prince Charles himself is united since 1846 to Olga, the daughter of the late Czar Nicholas. In Wurtemberg this latter union created at the time much uneasiness; and, judging from its consequences, there was good reason for regarding it with such feelings. The Councils of the Court of

Stuttgart have become since then more and more reactionary. Shortly before 1848 King William was one of the most unpopular sovereigns of Germany. His tyranny was equally oppressive in political and religious matters. A Protestant sovereign by profession, he oppressed arbitrarily the neo-Catholic communities, which had formed themselves in opposition to the Papal authority. No wonder that in 1848 the storm of popular indignation rose mightily against him. He only managed to calm the waves by giving in to the popular demands without making any attempt at a struggle, and by appointing as Chief Minister of his Cabinet a well-known Democrat, who had hitherto been conspicuous as a member of the most advanced Opposition.

During the whole year of 1848, King William kept himself very prudently quiet. But when Vienna had been stormed, after its prolonged siege by Windischgrätz; when the King of Prussia had accomplished his *coup d'état*; when the Prince of Prussia marched with a large army against the democrats of Baden, and the National Assembly at Frankfurt had been obliged to seek refuge at Stuttgart, then the King of Wurtemberg suddenly saw his opportunity had arrived. He resolved on a double *coup*. At one blow he proposed to disperse the German Parliament, whose rump was assembled in his capital, and, at the same time, to get rid of his Liberal Ministry. He carried out this plan with unparalleled treachery. Feigning the most humble devotion to the cause of the National Parliament, he ordered his Ministry to recognise formally all the resolutions it might come to, all the decrees it might enact. Thus, the Deputies of the German nation were lulled into a false confidence of their security at Stuttgart. They leisurely set about those measures they thought best calculated to save the cause of falling freedom. In presence of the danger to which the fatherland was exposed, they consequently established a Provisional Regency as an Executive Government superior to all princely power in Germany. King William made no scruple, but hastened to acknowledge it as a legal authority. Suddenly, however, one morning, the streets of Stuttgart were filled with troops; the German Parliament was at once pronounced to be dissolved; and every attempt of its members to deliberate was declared an act of high treason. On this the people as well as some of the Deputies ran to the customary hall of assembly. There, however, the royal troops were drawn up in battle array, the artillery planted and ready to open fire on the crowd, while the cavalry, brandishing their sabres, charged down the streets. At last a great number of the members of the National Assembly made their way through the turmoil. They walked arm-in-arm, four abreast, with uncovered heads. Even a portion of the troops themselves opened their ranks to admit this solemn procession, and a feeling of hesitation pervaded the military. But the savage Ulans, at whose head an unscrupulous *sabreur* was placed, turned the tide. The word was given to the cavalry to clear the street. Upon this, one of the deputies, old grey-headed Uhlard, the patriot bard of Germany, he who had sung the war song of the struggle against Napoleon, and ever stood up for the "good old right" of Wurtemberg, bared his breast, and calmly bid the reckless lancers to plant their weapons there. Some of them, made drunk for their disgraceful work, beat the veteran poet with the flat of their sword. A short *mêlée* ensued—and the National Assembly was dispersed. Soon after the Liberal Ministry of Wurtemberg also ceased to exist.

Since the overthrow of German liberty, the King of Wurtemberg has kept his bellicose propensities employed in a petty quarrel with the, now demented, King of Prussia, on account of the pretensions to imperial dignity which, for a time, had been ascribed to the latter. So furious was King William at these alleged pretensions, that on a public occasion he declared that "no Teck* would ever be found base enough to submit to a Hohenzollern." Mutual compliments of this kind were bandied for some time, until other princes interposed and patched up the unseemly squabble. Of a nature less capable of conciliation is the quarrel between the king and the Stuttgart Legislature. His continual defalcations from the public exchequer; his interference with personal liberty; his lawless encroachments on the freedom of the press; the favour he has shown since 1851

to the feudal interest; his leaning towards the Russian dynasty on the one hand and to Louis Napoleon on the other, to both of whom he is related; his semi-Catholic policy; the continued profligacy of his life,—all have served to increase the measure of unpopularity formerly bestowed upon him. No wonder that democratic opinion should secretly grow more rapidly than before. The most moderate men of the country are exasperated against the King's misrule. To give a single instance:—In one of the discussions of the Chamber on the budget, the Royal Commissary dared to deny the right of the Legislature to control certain expenses, and with a sneer continued that "the times of 1848 had gone by!" Upon this, a deputy of the Moderate-Liberal party rose and indignantly replied: "The right of the Wurtemberg Legislature to vote or refuse taxes is anterior, and even superior, to the existence of the Wurtemberg monarchy itself, and may be found in the end to survive it!"

This short and energetic reply affords a pretty good key to the relations between the King and his subjects.

THE MIDDLE CLASS.—In England what in reality governs is the middle class—but a middle class much more largely established, and constituted after a much more hierarchical fashion, than that which governed in France during the existence of our Parliamentary régime. That middle class esteems intelligence highly, but character still more. It seeks after and values wealth, but as the sign of social strength and activity. It abhors apathy and weakness, and consequently arbitrary rule, whether it be imposed or admitted. It will exist by itself and for itself; hence its instinctive and traditional repugnance to centralisation and bureaucracy. On the other hand, it does not aspire to possess itself of the whole of the public functions, and to shut out above and below at the same time access to power against all that does not belong to it. It opens its ranks to all who raise themselves without contesting any elevation anterior to it or independently of it. It willingly consents that the aristocracy by birth, which for ages is recruited from its ranks, shall represent at home and abroad the public authority and the national grandeur, just as a powerful sovereign, reposing in the tranquil and simple majesty of his power, willingly leaves to great men and lords the care of displaying the pomp of distant embassies, and obtaining the honour of onerous missions. But it gives to understand that its will must be obeyed; that no other interest shall enter into conflict with its own; that no conviction shall prevail over its own. It has for two centuries always existed, and ever extended; it is the spirit of the middle classes which has ever directed those great currents of opinion of which dynastic and ministerial revolutions are merely the official interpretation. The English patrician has never been other than the active and devoted delegate, the interpreter and the instrument of that intelligent and resolute class in whom the national will and power are condensed. It is that class which Cromwell and Milton personified when, by the sword of one, and the pen of the other, the Republic sat for a space on the ruins of the throne of Charles I. It was from that class, and with it, that Monk brought back the Stuarts, and that thirty years later, the Parliament substituted for them a new Royalty. It was that class which, with the two Pitts, raised from the beginning of the eighteenth century the edifice of British preponderance, and which with Burke saved it from being ruined and infected by the contagion of revolutionary doctrines. It was the same class which, in our day, opened under Peel a new era of policy—the melioration of the condition and the enlargement of the rights of the working classes.—*Count Montalembert.*

SINGERS' EARNINGS.—If we tell a tale with respect to the gains of great musical artists, it is upon the authority of *La Presse Théâtrale*. Mulibran received in London for every representation at Drury-lane 150*l.*, Grisi, at New York, for appearing at an oratorio, 400*l.*, Lablache for singing twice was paid 150*l.* In Italy Rossini was offered a million of francs for six months, if he would play the part of *Figaro*. For a single lesson in singing to Queen Victoria, Lablache was paid 40*l.* At a *soirée* given in London Grisi received 240*l.* The second benefit of Taglioni at St. Petersburg realised 51,000 roubles (816*l.*). In the course of the representation the Emperor sent her a bouquet of forget-me-nots composed of diamonds and turquoises. The same artist at Hamburg received 8750 francs a night. Paganini charged 2000 francs a lesson. Hummel at his death left behind him 875,000 francs, and a number of presents from every Court of Europe, among which were twenty-six diamond rings of great value, thirty-four snuff-boxes, and 114 valuable watches. To this statement *Le Ménestrel* adds, that in our days Alboni and Mario never sing for less than 2000 francs a night; and that Tamberlik, every time he gives his *ad libitum*, has 2500 francs. In America, and in Rio especially, the musical artists realise great sums; Herz and Thalberg each realised more than 300,000 francs by a single voyage to America. As to Jenny Lind, she is said to have earned enough to buy the fee simple of Sweden in American dollars.—*The Critic.*

* The German princes frequently indulge in Mormon customs through these "morganatic" marriages. This immunity from the generally received laws of morality they claim as one of their sovereign privileges!

* The Kings of Wurtemberg bear the title of Counts of Teck.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, 6½ P.M.

DE MONTALEMBERT TRIAL.

THE prosecution of M. de Montalembert for his equitable criticism of English institutions, and for his manly expressions of disgust at the horrors perpetrated by Nana Sahib and the Hindoo rebels, is, as might be expected, the theme of universal speculation. The trial is looked forward to with an amount of interest which it must be difficult in England to understand and impossible to realise. It is felt to be the great and, perhaps, final struggle between freedom and despotism, which will determine the fate of Frenchmen for years to come, and maybe for generations yet unborn. Should free thought be vanquished in the person of M. de Montalembert, a long and dreary night will drive into inaction the active intellect of an ingenious nation, which has hitherto been foremost in the march of civilisation, and we may look for the emigration of all that is honest and intelligent in France—an emigration as great as that which followed upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and which, as much as anything else, raised up an insurmountable barrier to the accomplishment of the policy of Louis XIV. If, on the other hand, Liberty should rise up in her terrible and irresistible majesty, if the trials of the last few years should have purified and strengthened the hearts of the people so as to have rendered them worthy of her service, we may witness the destruction of many false gods that were set up chiefly under the Consulate and first Empire, and whose worship has depraved, debased, and emasculated a whole nation. For the tyranny which grinds down the hearts of men here, which breaks their spirits, perverts their belief, and tramples out their intellectual life, proceeds less from the acts of whosoever may chance to sit upon the throne than from the entire system of government. The change of dynasty brings no increase to freedom. The measure of personal and political liberty was greater under the Bourbons than under the Orleansists, and, *à fortiori*, than under the Bonapartes. Nothing like the repressive laws which are now concurred in without murmuring were dreamed of before 1830. Then there was a show, even if it went no further, of deference to justice and to public opinion, but now that—slight homage to right as it was—has been swept away, and brutish might recognised as the sole arbitrator and supreme law of society. To comprehend how great is the difference between the monarchical government of the Bourbons and the democratic imperialism of the Bonapartes, the reader has only to recall to mind what General Foy and General Lamarque were allowed to say, without let or hindrance, and contrast it with what M. de Montalembert is to be prosecuted for for having written. Let him go one step further, and compare the garrison of Paris then and now. Not more than 7000 men of all arms occupied the capital in 1830, while the army of Paris in the present day numbers at least 40,000, exclusive of the political police and spies, regular and irregular, which it is totally impossible to estimate. Under the chief of the Orleans branch there was less freedom than when his dear cousin wore the crown. There was also infinitely more corruption; and no Government so well as his merited to be stigmatised as an organised hypocrisy. But now we have arrived from bad to worse, and any one who will take the pains to trace the backward progress of Government here since the noble principles of the Revolution were drowned in the red stream which flowed from the guillotine, set up during the Terror, will preserve a regular and sequential order in the successive relapses from freedom to despotism.

THE EMPEROR AND LIBERTY.

In examining the condition of France and speculating upon her future, we should rise above mere personal considerations, and strive to reason in a broad and philosophical spirit. Were the dynasty to be changed to-morrow there would probably be less liberty than at present, small as it is, and I think Englishmen greatly err when they imagine the present Government and its chief not to have the sanction and support of the immense majority of the people. We ought not to forget that under a *soi-disant* republic was Prince Louis Napoleon elected President. It would be absurd and opposed to all fact to maintain that he had any other means of obtaining votes than by the magic of his name. Whatever he is, he is by the free and unfettered choice of the people. Nor must it be forgotten that M. de Montalembert was among the first to rally to him as the "man of order and, after the *coup d'état*, to give his sanction and approval to that illegal, unconstitutional, and traitorous act, in the columns of the *Univers*. I fully admit that the candidature of Prince Louis Napoleon was advocated by all those Legitimists, Orleansists, Socialists, and Ultramontanes, who hated constitutional liberty as it bid fair to be developed under the Republic. But while admitting

all this, that Louis Napoleon was supported as a *pis aller* and as a precursor to the counter revolution, it is impossible to deny that his power was the creation of the people. The moral is, that the present suffering under despotism is a righteous punishment for the abandonment of principle for individual gain. It is a proof which ought to be burned into the hearts of parties here, that the end does not justify the means, and that to bring back the Comte de Paris or the Duc de Chambord it was not lawful to conspire to influence votes in order to the election of a Bonaparte to the Presidency, and that it was infamous beyond measure to participate in the traitorous destruction of the Republic in 1852. To stab men in the dark was never ultimately successful as a party policy. It was cowardly and unnecessary then, for the press and speech were free, and the Republic might have been destroyed, if not supported by the nation, in the broad light of day, by an honourable, fair, and manly attack. Looking upon the situation dispassionately and impartially, it would seem that a great work of retribution is being wrought out.

There is another fact which must be borne in mind, and that is, that the immense majority of Frenchmen have not the remotest idea of independence, nor the faintest conception of the rights and duties of freedom. The only liberty they understand is the faculty to prevent others from doing as they please. The few who do comprehend freedom and hunger after its enjoyment—among whom M. de Montalembert can scarcely claim to be counted unless he be greatly changed—are a fraction of a fraction. They are, unfortunately, an insignificant minority, so far as regards their numbers, and the evidence of facts will not allow of a doubt that, should the Emperor strike off the little remnant of independence, he will meet with the support rather than the opposition of the majority, so long as he seeks to promote their material prosperity. Further, the dissemination of false and ignoble ideas respecting equality, which make most men jealous of their neighbours, and particularly envious of intellectual superiority, constitutes the great force of his Government. His position is guarded by a triple bulwark of envy, selfishness, and ignorance—

"et æs triplex"

Circa pectus erat;—"

and were it possible for him to reduce all literature to the dead level of the writings of Cassagnac, Cesena, Veuillot, Boniface, Esparbe, Vitu, Schiller, Rapetti, and the ignoble, venomous clique that, shameless, prostitute their pens; to bind down in fetters every effort of the mind that did not tend to his service; and to enchain every tongue that did not wag in loathsome adulation of himself, measures, and race,—could he encompass these things, he would find no opposition among the masses, for their true political education has not yet commenced.

SPECULATIONS ON THE FUTURE.

It may be thought that in what has been stated an exaggerated and melancholy picture is drawn of the condition of France, one which shuts out all hope of improvement; but men who have been in power under the Republic and constitutional Governments take a much more gloomy view: they prefer to suffer present evils rather than venture upon the unknown. There is a general dread of the hereafter, a conviction that the population are not with them, but as likely, if a commotion were provoked, to welcome a still heavier despotism as they would the wild, sanguinary licence of a new Terror. A late secretary to the Minister of the Interior said, in my hearing, long since, "The future is dark and uncertain: it shows no glimmerings of light by which we may hope to reach a safe harbour. We have nothing to guide us, nothing to inspire us with hope for ultimate salvation. The worst passions and lowest instincts of our nature are becoming more and more developed. A change of Government might be the signal for the disintegration of French society and the destruction of France as a nation." I confess that I do not share in these desponding views, but believe that in the course of time France may achieve as great a measure of independence as is enjoyed by any other nation, and ultimately work out her own salvation. And it is only fair to state that the means by which this regeneration of the people may be effected has been afforded under the present régime. For the first time since Louis XIV., an attempt is made at decentralisation of the administration of internal affairs and to develop local self-government. The attempt is certainly very small and very feeble, but still it is a step in the right direction, for until Frenchmen are competent to manage the affairs of their own *commune*, or *arrondissement*, or municipality, without constant reference to Paris, it is absurd to suppose them capable of directing the business of the nation. In this measure of decentralisation lies the foundation of French liberties, and as men make rapid progress in these days, it is quite possible, provided public attention be not distracted by wars, that the present or next generation may witness the achievement of the edifice; and the nation weaned from admiration of a strong Government to love and reverence for a good Government.

THE ULTRAMONTANES.

How it may be asked, can the results of M. de Montalembert's trial exercise any effect upon the future, if the

deliverance of France from her enslavement is to be by degrees, and to be produced by an invigorating change in the habits of thought of the people themselves? or how can the battle between freedom and tyranny be decided on that occasion, when despotism is almost sure to obtain a verdict, being confessedly popular, and supported by the masses? I confess I do not look for any immediate effect from the trial. I do not suppose that the judges will have sufficient honesty and courage to pronounce an acquittal. But if they were to do so, then indeed the results would be immediate and all-potent. Limits would be placed to imperial caprice, the majesty of the law would be vindicated, and a loftier power asserted than that which is wielded by a "provisionally-sent dynasty." It is just possible that this may be done, but I think it very improbable. One result is, however, I think, inevitable. Men who by their social position, education, and intelligence, are competent to take part in the direction of public affairs, will not waste their time and energies in Paris plotting more or less the overthrow of a Government which they refuse to temper by their co-operation, but will direct all their efforts to the development of public spirit, independence, and national life, among the inhabitants of the provinces, so that when the next change occurs it may proceed, not from, but towards Paris, and be less a revolution than an improvement, a change not of form, but of the spirit of government. It would be wrong to see in the approaching trial nothing more than a struggle between the representative of absolutism and the admirer of freedom. It is not temporal tyranny alone which is striving for universal mastery, for that it has well-nigh attained, but religious intolerance and fanaticism, which, under the cover of imperialism, seek to attain to supreme dominion. M. de Montalembert was at one time the protégé of the Ultramontanes. He was their most eloquent writer and orator, but having seen the mercenary and ungenerous spirit of the party, its unsparing use of low invective and infamous calumny, he withdrew from the ranks without ceasing to be a sincere and conscientious member of his Church. Some portion of English spirit, which he doubtless inherited from his mother, rose against the insolent pretensions of the clique. He could not brook association with such dirty, nasty tools as Veuillot and Coquille, much less their assumption of infallible authority over the clergy and laity of his creed. He did not believe in the sincerity of one who made religious discussions a trade, and whose début in literature was more scandalous and profligate than anything which ever issued from Holywell street. Now, the prime movers in the prosecution of M. de Montalembert are not the partisans of the Empire nor the personal followers of the Emperor. The Count de Persigny is notoriously opposed to it, and so also, it is said, is Prince Napoleon. It may be that they look upon it as impolitic and dangerous, probably as the commencement of that end which must be so disastrous to them and to their prospects. But the Ultramontanes, who have recently obtained great sway at Court, are determined to punish what they term desertion, and to destroy in M. de Montalembert the chief advocate of the liberties of the Gallican Church.

GERMANY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

November 17.

THE confidence in the present Ministry of Prussia may be said to be universal in Germany; the elections, too, have turned out satisfactorily to the Liberals, and Prussia's, and through Prussia, Germany's, future looms up in rosy hues. Those Liberals, however, who are reveling in this bright prospect may be called the Free-Press and No-Police Liberals, those who would be satisfied with Prussia as she is, with liberty to write and speak freely. But there is another class of Liberals whom we may term the Free-Labour and Free-Trade advocates, who are not by any means dazzled by the confidence which is evinced in and out of Prussia at the prospect which is opened out to them by the late change in the Ministry; they are not satisfied with a slight change in the police system, but would be glad to see the change extend to the field of political economy, not only in Prussia, but in all Germany, of which Prussia is ambitious to become the leader. As I observed in my last, the retention of Mr. von der Heydt in the Ministry has considerably damped the expectations of the Free-Trade Liberals. This party—if the term party can be applied to a number of persons who think alike, but do not, cannot, act in combination, which comprises, I think I may say, the entire commercial body of the Germanic Confederation—this party regard the presence of Mr. von der Heydt in the Ministry as a great obstacle to sound legislation in the field of political economy. The Free-Trade and Free-Labour Liberals think, if they could succeed in striking off the fetters upon labour and trade, they would get rid at the same time of a good part of the bureaucracy. Mr. von der Heydt has been, during his administration, the chief hindrance to the endeavours of the Liberals, although he is a scion of the commercial and manufacturing class, and has frequently done battle for industrial progress against the Feudal

party, yet his efforts in centralising have been more conspicuous than those of the whole Feudal party put together. During the period he has held office the nations of the civilised world have, by the inventions that have been made, and the opening of new and vast marts, nearly doubled their material wealth: Prussia has progressed with the rest. She has doubled the mileage of her railways [since 1848, a network of telegraphs has been spread over the country, ship-building has greatly increased, mining has been extended to a degree that few anticipated ten or fifteen years ago, the imports and exports have been, as compared with those of ten years, enormous, and factory after factory has arisen as if by magic. With all this material progress, Mr. von der Heydt's name is identified. The Liberals do not question the active and beneficial influence of his administration upon this advance of the country in trade, but they fear his principles and the tendency of his energy. The principles which the Minister has adopted as the guides of his policy are in complete opposition to the doctrines of the Gotha Congress, who follow the teachings of Adam Smith and the experiences of the free-trade nations. With regard to commerce in general, Mr. von der Heydt has shown himself a thorough Protectionist, and by his wavering and incomprehensible policy in the affair of the transit duties, &c., he has weakened the influence of Prussia in the countries of the Zollverein. He has all along endeavoured to get every railway, telegraph, and bank into the hands of the Government—in one word, he is a State-monopolist. His commercial policy with foreign nations has been decidedly anti-German, and it may be said thereby anti-Prussian, as it will undoubtedly prove in the long run. In the treaty which he made with the Netherlands in 1851, and in that made with Belgium in 1852, advantages were granted to those countries which have been steadily refused to German States. As respects the internal traffic, he has most arbitrarily interfered with the rights of property. Take as an instance the fact that he obliged the Cologne and Minden Railway Company, an independent body, to alter their contract entered into with the North German Railway for their common benefit. But what makes the Free-Trade and Free-Labour men most inimical to this Minister is the new Prussian ordinance touching handicrafts, issued by him in 1849, the object of which was to lead the people gradually back to the old tyranny of the guilds or snobocracy, with the hope, no doubt, that the privileged tinkers, and tailors, and butchers, and bakers, would, in case of another insurrection, range themselves on the side of the privileged lords. Your readers must understand that in Prussia labour is not so entrained as in other parts of Germany. A working man is permitted to gain his living without being a member of any corporation in Prussia. Mr. von der Heydt endeavoured in his ordinance to take away this just right, by requiring every workman to undergo an examination in his trade, and by instituting Councils or Boards of Handicrafts (*Geuerberäthe*), but fortunately the ordinance has become a dead letter, for of the ninety-six institutions of this kind which he established only eight are now in existence, and of these eight only one is in activity. The effects of this backward tendency in freedom of labour and free agency may not be greatly felt in Prussia, where the people have had a taste, if but a slight one, of sweet liberty, and now despise the privileges which the centralising Minister would give them; but the rest of Germany that still groans under the tyranny of the guilds has been seriously injured by it, for ninety-nine out of a hundred of those who support the guilds point to the Prussian ordinance of 1849 as a proof that the abolition of the guilds has not been found to answer. The example of Prussia has made the legislators of Germany still more undecided, and prevents the great majority of the working classes from deciding for freedom of labour and free agency, in preference to being at one time nursed, at another coerced, by the State. These centralising and bureaucratic tendencies would have produced still worse effects in Germany, if luckily Austria, out of rivalry to Prussia, had not begun to evince a leaning to freedom of labour and trade, well knowing that this was the simple and easy way of gaining every thinking man of the middle and commercial class for Austria.

The Liberals hope much from the Minister of Finances Von Patow, who is a member of the deputation of the Gotha Congress, and who lately, at a council upon the subject of an increase of the tax upon beetroot sugar, publicly proclaimed his adhesion to the principles of free trade. There seems, however, but little prospect at present that the question will meet with any attention from the new Diet, for the people themselves take slight interest in it, as may be seen in the present election movements. The province of Pomerania alone, under the influence of Baumstark, one of the most energetic free-traders of Germany, and that of the merchants of Stettin, has inscribed the words Freedom of Trade and Freedom of Labour upon her banner. In every other quarter the agitation, if agitation it can be called, is bureaucratic, and, here and there, theological.

The elections of delegates are progressing in peace and quietness, and daily the excitement is decreasing. In the four electoral districts of Berlin all the candidates are likely to prove Liberals, and the provinces, not

having the least political knowledge or experience, will follow the example of the metropolis, except in some quarters where the Feudal element is very strong.

The Austrian editors are growing envious of the present comparatively pleasant position of their brethren in Prussia, while the latter are kind enough now and then to drop a word of compassion for their enthralled Austrian brethren. No press has shown more patriotism to their country and devotion to its Government than the Austrian, and no press has met with such unkind returns. The grounds upon which the police confiscate Austrian newspapers are so ridiculous, so utterly puerile, that it is hard to conceive how the Government can think any injury could occur from them. On Sunday the *Press* was confiscated because it described in a humorous feuilleton article the confusion and comical scenes which daily occur in consequence of the introduction of the new coinage. The press police seem to fancy that if the people do not read of these inconveniences and annoyances they do not feel them. A more unaccountable seizure still is that of the *Between Acts*, which contained a novel wherein an officer was described as having contracted debts to the amount of forty thousand florins. The police probably considered this as an insulting hint to the officers in Vienna to pay their debts. This feverish anxiety of the opinions of the press does not speak well for the stability of government in Austria.

The *Bund*, a journal which appears at Berne, in Switzerland, has been prohibited in Prussia, in consequence of an article which it contained reflecting upon the King of Prussia and the Prince Regent.

Mr. Bright's orations and extracts from Mr. Carlyle's *Frederick the Great* have been real windfalls to the German journals since the Regency question has been decided. The former gentleman is generally complimented with most space, his subject being one that never fails to delight all but the few reflecting and studied Liberals.

THE LATE ROBERT OWEN.

ROBERT OWEN died on Wednesday, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, at Newtown, Wales, whither he had gone on a visit to his native place. His career is thus related:—At seven years of age he was usher, and at nine under master, of a school in his native town. Next year he proceeded to Stamford to a draper's shop, supporting himself for four years, when he went to London. Arkwright's machinery was then coming into use; and at the age of eighteen, Robert Owen became a partner in a cotton-mill where forty men were employed. He was prosperous, and rose from one lucrative concern to another till he became the head of the New Lanark establishment, which included a farm of 150 acres, and supported 2000 inhabitants. He married in 1797.

His arrangements for the health of an aggregate multitude, for their comfortable feeding, clothing, leisure, and amusement; the management of the mill and the farm, the school and the ball-room, everything requiring the exercise of the economic and administrative faculties, was of a rare quality of excellence under his hand. In ten years, while all the world was expecting his ruin from his new-fangled schemes, he bought out his partners at New Lanark for 84,000*l*. His new partners and he realised in four years more than 150,000*l*. profit, and he bought them out for 114,000*l*. These are facts which ought to be known. From 1810 to 1815 he published his "Essays on the Formation of Character." About this time, too, he formed friendships with Mr. James Mill, Sir James Macintosh, Mr. Malthus, Colonel Torrens, Mr. Ricardo, Francis Place, and Lord Brougham.

In 1817 he addressed memorials to the sovereigns assembled at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, confiding their presentation to Lord Castlereagh, and became a notoriety. Among his opposing friends he further mentions the late Joseph Hume, Jeremy Bentham, Joseph Lancaster, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Cobbett, and many other of the leading men of the time, with whom he was in constant intimacy. He founded an infant-school at New Lanark, and among other notable persons who visited it was the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia, then the Grand-Duke. At that time there was a great commotion about the doctrines of Malthus, and Mr. Owen relates that, "In a two hours' conversation with the Grand-Duke, before he left me, he said, 'As your country is over-peopled I will take you, and two millions of population with you, all in similar manufacturing communities.'" This was in reference to New Lanark. Mr. Owen, however, declined, as he thought his hands were full enough then. He subsequently visited the various European capitals, and America.

The last public appearance of Mr. Owen was at the late Social Science Congress at Liverpool. He stood between Lord Brougham and Lord John Russell. He spoke for a few minutes, when, his strength failing him, he was removed to the Victoria Hotel, where he remained for several days. He then went back to Newtown, where he died at the Bear's Head Hotel. He was a man of ample means, and disposed of a large fortune in promulgating his principles.

"With Robert Owen," says the *Daily News*, "dies out one of the clearest and most striking signs of our times. He was a man who would have been remark-

able at any period for the combination that was so strong in him of benevolence and inclination to ordain and rule, but these natural dispositions took form under the special pressure of the time. So entire was the suitability, thus far, of the man to his age, that there can be little doubt that if he had been gifted with the power in which he was most deficient—reasoning power—he would have been among the foremost men of his generation. As it was, his peculiar faculties so far fell in with the popular need, that he effected much for the progress of society, and has been the cause of many things which will never go by his name."

THE COMTE DE MONTALEMBERT.

CHARLES FORBES, COMTE DE MONTALEMBERT, was born in London on the 10th of March, 1810. He is the representative of an old family of Poitou, and his father was a Peer of France, and Ambassador at Stockholm from the Court of Charles X. His mother was an Englishwoman. At the outset of his career he was an advocate of the union of Catholicism and democracy, of which Lamennais was the apostle, and was one of the editors of a journal founded to advocate that union, called *L'Avenir*. He subsequently commenced a sort of crusade against the University, and opened, in April, 1831, in conjunction with MM. Decoux and Lacordaire, a school called the *Ecole Libre*. His opposition to the existing Government brought him at last before the *Police Correctionnelle*; but during the process his father died, and as M. de Montalembert then became a peer of France, he claimed the right of being tried by the Upper Chamber, by which he was condemned to a fine of 100*fr*. His defence pronounced before the Chamber may be considered as the beginning of his political career, but he was prevented, by his not having attained the legal age of 30, from taking his seat until 1840. The condemnation of Lamennais by the Pope greatly increased the severity of M. de Montalembert's orthodoxy, and, both by writing and speaking, he made himself thenceforward known as the great champion of Catholicism. He published his famous *Life of Elizabeth of Hungary* in 1836. In 1842 he strongly opposed the educational measure of M. Villemain, and in the following year he published his *Catholic Manifesto*. He married, in 1843, the daughter of a Belgian Minister, Mademoiselle de Mérode, and after a short absence from France he returned to deliver in the Chamber of Peers his three celebrated speeches on the liberty of the Church, the liberty of education, and the liberty of the monastic orders. In 1847 he established a religious association to work in favour of the *Sonderbund*. He also made himself notorious for the active part he took on behalf of oppressed nationalities, and on the 10th of February, 1848, he had a solemn funeral service celebrated at Notre-Dame to the memory of O'Connell. After the establishment of the Republic, M. de Montalembert was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly, and there acted sometimes with one and sometimes with another of the parties that divided the Assembly. He was opposed to the measure for again requiring journals to furnish security, to the continuance of the state of siege, and to the admission of Louis Bonaparte. But at the end of the session he supported M. Dufaure in a bill for the restriction of the press, and was loud in his approval of the French expedition to Rome. He was re-elected by the department of the Doubs for the National Assembly. He there distinguished himself principally by the part he took in preparing the law to restrain the suffrage within narrower limits, by his frequent encounters with M. Victor Hugo, his only rival in oratory, and by his defence of the President. When the *coup-d'état* came he protested strongly against the imprisonment of the deputies; but he, nevertheless, was named a member of the Consultative Commission, a distinction he declined, and was elected, in 1852, into the Corps Législatif. As a French biographer laconically, but happily, expresses it, "*il y représentait presque seul l'Opposition*." At the last election, in 1857, he was defeated in the department of the Doubs by the Government candidate, and has since retired from public life until this article in the *Correspondant* brought him again before the world. Of course M. de Montalembert is not a Liberal after the English fashion. But we cannot doubt that years and experience have taught him something. And especially as regards England, no one can now be a more zealous, discriminating, and firm friend to every thing that is English than M. de Montalembert. No one, also, can doubt that he is one of the first men in Europe both as a writer and a speaker; and both by his eminence and his great interest in literature and education he is among the leaders of the French Academy, of which he was elected a member in 1852.—*Continental Review*.

SINGULAR TASTES AND ANTIPATHIES.

SEVERAL illustrious men have evinced a marked predilection for certain days in the year. We know that Napoleon felt such a disposition for the 20th of March. "Charles V.," said Brantôme, "was particularly fond of the festival of St. Matthias (24th of February), and sanctified it beyond all other days, because on that day he was elected Emperor, on that day crowned, and

on that day also he took King Francis prisoner, not himself but through his lieutenants."

Brantôme adds, also, that the Emperor was born on the feast of St. Matthias (24th February, 1500), that on the same day, in 1527, his brother Ferdinand was elected King of Bohemia, and that, on the 24th of February, 1556, he abdicated the empire.

The 1st of January was to Francis I. what the 24th of February was to Charles V. Born on the 1st of January, it was on the 1st of January that this prince lost his father, that he became king, on which his daughter was married, and that on which Charles V. made his entry into Paris.

Sixtus V., born on a Wednesday (13th of December, 1521), made his profession as a Franciscan friar on a Wednesday, was promised a Cardinalship on a Wednesday, was elected Pope on a Wednesday, and exalted to the dignity the following Wednesday.

Louis XIII., some hours before his death (Thursday, 14th of May, 1643), called his physicians and asked them if they thought he could live until the next day, saying that Friday had always been to him a fortunate day, that he had on that day engaged in enterprises which were uniformly successful, that he had ever gained battles on that day, that having always considered it his happiest day, he wished he might die on it.

One of the Spanish kings could not endure any one in his presence who had taken tobacco. He had, besides, the mania of feeling incensed at any man's demanding the age of a woman, unless he had intentions of marriage.

Louis XIV. detested les chapeaux gris, almost as much as he did the Jansenists.

Nothing could exceed the timidity, or, we might rather say, the politeness, of the celebrated moralist Nicole; he dreaded travelling, excursions on the water, and to the end of his life he never went into the streets without trembling, in incessant fear lest a tile should fall on his head. He dwelt for a long time in the Faubourg Saint-Marcel, "because," as he said, "the enemies who threatened Paris would enter by the Porte Saint-Martin, and would be obliged, consequently, to traverse the whole city before they could arrive at his house." In a word, he could say, as the actor who bungled Racine,

"Je crains tout, cher Abner, et n'ai pas d'autre crainte."

Henry III., who had so decided a passion for little dogs, could not remain in the same room with a cat. The Duke d'Epemon fainted at the sight of a leveret.

Marshal de Brézé (who died in 1650) swooned at the sight of a rabbit, as related by Tallemant.

Marshal d'Albret got ill at a repast where either a sucking pig or a wild boar was served. Erasmus could not even smell fish without getting feverish. Scaliger trembled all over at seeing water-cresses. Tycho-Brahe felt his limbs failing when he encountered a hare or a fox. Bacon fell into a fainting fit during an eclipse of the moon. Bayle got convulsions when he heard the sound of water issuing from a spout. Lamoignon le Vayer could not endure the sound of any instrument. Favoriti, an Italian poet, who died in 1682, could not bear the odour of the rose.—*Irish Quarterly Review*.

FLESH MORTIFIED ON FISH.

UPON a Friday if you eat
Bacon, you're but a mortal sinner,
For the worst bacon still is meat;
But have what fish you like for dinner.

A mutton chop you must not touch,
On penalty of condemnation;
Of salmon you may eat as much
As will suffice your inclination.

Of steak a mouthful is enough
To subject you to grief unending;
But *sole au gratin* you may stuff
Your stomachs with without offending.

Fried sole your soul will injure not,
But if you do but taste fried liver,
In Tartarus will be your lot,
As sure as Styx is a true river.

Then if the narrow path you'd walk,
The way of a celestial prizeman,
On lobster fritters, at Dundalk,
And scolloped oysters, fast with a Wiseman.

—*Punch*.

NEAPOLITAN INSTITUTIONS.—Writing of the prison of Santa Maria Apparente, the correspondent of a daily journal says:—"Amongst the many imprisoned there is one who has been there for two-and-twenty months—his crime unknown. He has never been examined, or tried, or condemned. He is one of the 'canaglia,' suspected by the police, and therefore put out of the way. He is not alone, though, for two others are locked up together with him at night. One of them has been there seven years; he was confined in the dungeons, commonly called the 'secrete,' of the prison for a long time, but has of late been brought up to the open air. This man has nearly lost his sight. Seven years in prison without trial, and that in a country which boasts the possession of the 'Code Napoleon.' An active man

will endure with impatience the confinement of a day. It is a hard thing to be cut off from intercourse with one's kind, and to be denied the blessing of the light and warmth of the sun, even for a few hours. It is enough to drive him to desperation, if by such confinement important designs are checked, or if he is prevented from visiting a sick or a dying friend. Add the last drop to this cup of bitterness, and let the prisoner writhe under a sense of the illegality and injustice of his imprisonment, and then extend it from hours to days, and from days to years, and you have a picture of the cases of many who are now confined in Santa Maria Apparente, and other places in the Two Sicilies."

A SCREW LOOSE SOMEWHERE.—The following communication has been addressed to the editor of the *Daily News*:—"Colonial Office, 16th Nov., 1858. Sir,—I am directed to inform you that the recent publication of two despatches from the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands took place without the knowledge or sanction, direct or indirect, of her Majesty's Government; and that from the time of their appearance strict inquiry has been in progress into the manner in which they became public.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, H. DRUMMOND WOLFE." In allusion to the above the *Daily News* says:—"The documents referred to were sent to us under cover of an official envelope, with a request for their publication, by a person communicating his name and address. On inquiry it was ascertained that the name and address were genuine, and the person communicating them again placed them unconditionally at our disposal. The despatches of Sir John Young were accompanied by other papers, to which an equal importance is attached by the Colonial Office. On being made aware that the despatches had been published without the sanction of the Government, we withheld the remaining documents from publication, and have since handed them over to the Colonial Office."

ADMIRAL BERKELEY ON THE NAVY.—At a public dinner at Bristol, on Saturday, Admiral Sir M. F. Berkeley, K.C.B., late senior naval Lord of the Admiralty, addressed himself to the observations made by Lord Hardwicke relative to the condition of the navy. Lord Hardwicke had said that the British navy was in a worse condition than it had been in former days, and that, though this was to be regretted, it arose not from any neglect on the part of the Government, but in the improvement daily making in science and art. He would point to Birmingham, Sheffield, and other manufacturing towns, and ask whether science and art had placed other countries on a better footing than it had England? He admitted that it was not pleasant to pay for science and art, but if the country wished to maintain its maritime supremacy it must build a new navy if foreign nations did so. Lord Hardwicke said, that the navy was "absolutely weaker than that of some great Powers near us;" but he could give a positive contradiction to Lord Hardwicke's statement. He thought it unwise to publish the figures, but they were at the noble lord's service. He could prove that Great Britain was superior to every other country in *matériel*, ships, officers, and men. Lord Hardwicke also said that the British navy had done little or nothing to bring the Russian war to a conclusion. He maintained that historians would have to record that the Russian war proved more than anything else the great maritime power of England. It must be recollected that foreigners were supplied with the greater part of their means of transport by the mercantile marine of this country, and it was idle to say that our ships were inefficiently manned. He could, however, understand a Cabinet Minister saying these things, because he wished the country to grant larger supplies for the maintenance of the navy. He agreed with the noble earl that the navy must be increased; he was not satisfied that it was large enough; but what they had would defy competition with any other navy.

FUSION OF LAW AND EQUITY.—Sir Richard Bethell, as president of the Juridical Society, has inaugurated the fourth session by an address upon the fusion of law and equity. He prefaced his remarks by alluding to the inappropriateness of the expression embodying the subject he was called upon to discuss, as conveying no definite idea to those unconnected with the legal profession, and who could not possibly understand that those two portions of jurisprudence were not only distinct but antagonistic. The present double system was chargeable not only with injustice in the shape of expense and delay to the litigants, but also with proving injurious to the development of the philosophical study of jurisprudence and ought to be at once and for ever done away with. From a total and immediate reform he expected not only a great public good, but an addition to the dignity of our courts of common law, a great advancement of juridical science, and the elevation of the mind and the enlightenment of the intellect of the members of the English bar.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—At a Court held on Thursday, Mr. Kearns moved the adoption of a vote of thanks to the late Lord Mayor of a similar nature to that which was passed by the Court of Aldermen; that is to say, he was thanked for the dignity and impartiality with which he had discharged his magisterial duties, for his punctuality and courtesy, for the support he had given to educational and

charitable institutions, and for his "generous hospitality." Mr. Parker, late under-sheriff, in the exuberance of his gratitude, declared that "no Lord Mayor had ever given such splendid entertainments." This created some confusion, which was increased by Mr. Anderton wishing to know where Deputy Keble was, that gentleman being the deputy from Alderman Carden's ward, and therefore the proper person to move a vote of thanks. The answer was that he was out of town, but in the course of the angry discussion which ensued it was stated that Mr. Keble had resigned his deputyship from feelings of "disgust" at the conduct of his alderman. Deputy Lott sought to propitiate the court by calling to their remembrance, as "fathers of families," the beautiful Christmas juvenile party which the late Lord Mayor got up after his accession to office. After some further discussion, the motion was agreed to; and Sir R. W. Carden, when he contemplates his vote of thanks emblazoned on vellum, will have the gratification of associating it with a discussion which unequivocally revealed the emptiness of the compliment.

THE GREAT BELL OF WESTMINSTER.—The great bell of the clock of the new palace at Westminster has, at length, been finally hung in its appointed position in the clock-tower, and was on Thursday rung for the first time in its new position. The first strokes seemed to create an immense sensation in the streets below, and upturned faces, dotted all over Palace-yard, with a good sprinkling of loungers who came out from Westminster-hall, at once showed the interest that was taken in the great bell's maiden speech. After the first attempt by Mr. Denison the bell was struck slower but with greater force by two or three workmen, and this elicited the whole of his tremendous tones to the greatest extent, till the sound was something almost awful, floating about the tower and slowly dying away like the note of a soft trumpet, till it sank to a deep rich hum that hung about the bell long after the stroke had ceased. From the experiment made the necessity for increased supports to the standards was at once apparent. We believe that these strengthenings will consist of wrought-iron brackets passing from the collar down the main standards, which, while allowing enough play for the whole mechanism, will check the jerk of the collar on the standards, and stop a vibration which would otherwise be dangerous to the cast iron. When this has been done the clock will be hoisted to its place, and the bells at last left to their long duties.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The prize show of canaries and other birds is to open on Monday, in the tropical department of the palace. The great basin in this part of the palace is also at present in great beauty, tenanted not only by strange forms of nymphææ, loti, and other water plants, but also by myriads of gold fish, tortoises, and other creatures of the water, among which is the remarkable mud-fish from the African rivers. Mr. Kidd, the well-known writer on song-birds, will give some lectures explanatory of the birds during the continuance of the show.

THE LEVIATHAN.—The prospectus of the "Great Ship Company (Limited)"—the buyer of the Great Eastern steamship—is at length definitively issued. The Eastern Steam Navigation Company, after expending 640,000*l.* upon the great ship, and incurring a debt of about 90,000*l.*, finds itself unable to complete and equip her for sea. Many of the present shareholders are willing to subscribe further funds, with a view to realise their great object, but, in order to avoid legal difficulties, it has been determined to form a new company. The capital is fixed at 330,000*l.*, which is estimated to be ample to complete the vessel, to fit her for sea, and to provide working capital. Very large estimates of profit are put forward, especial stress being reasonably laid upon the low cost of the Great Eastern, as she now lies, to the new company. The shares are 1*l.* each, and it is estimated that about 100,000 will be available for distribution amongst the general public, after making allowance for the amount already allocated, including that apportioned to the holders of shares in the Eastern Steam Company.

A COOL ESCAPE.—Such a wild beast is not a thing to fly from on the wings of fear. If one did avoid it, when encountered in the open air, it would rather be after the fashion of a late earl, of whom I once heard the following story:—He was a large man, who, in speaking, wobbled like a turkey-cock, and thus he related his adventures: "What do you think?" he said, entering the library of Duffleton House one day, about forty years ago—"what do you think?" As I was walking along the Strand this morning, not far from Exeter 'Change, I met a tiger!" "A tiger! God bless me! What on earth did you do?" "Do?" I called a hackney-coach!"—*Dickens's Household Words*.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB.—On Monday the London and Middlesex Club had a dinner at Peele's Hotel, Mr. Deputy Lott, F.S.A., in the chair, when a report was made on the ancient building at Stepney-green, called King John's Palace, now in rapid process of demolition.

SIR ALEXANDER COCKBURN.—We regret to state that the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas is again so seriously indisposed as to be unable to attend court.

INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

THE ROMAN TYPES IN INDIA.

THE extension of the Roman types in India has reached a further practical stage in the shape of an article in the *Times*, a stage of importance in all measures, but more particularly in reference to this, because it not only makes it known to the great mass of the English public, but brings the public mind of England to bear on the public mind of India, an influence very much wanted, for greater conversance with the subject on the part of Indian officials is not necessarily attended with the formation of sound opinions, inasmuch as local prejudices are too often brought to bear against general conclusions, and to warp the judgment. We have already brought the subject forward as one of no mean importance in connexion with the progress of India, because it will smooth the way to the acquisition of western knowledge and facilitate the intercourse of the Indian nations.

The system of vowels to be adopted is, we consider, of less importance than the determination to introduce the Roman type and scrip, for these will adjust themselves. It is certainly desirable that the best system should be adopted at once, but while we wait for the determination of this and the agreement of men's minds, the opportunities are being lost of going to work. We would let each Presidency and each jurisdiction adopt its own system of representation if it liked, whether Sir W. Jones's, advocated by Sir Charles Trevelyan, or Dr. Gilchrist's; whether Professor Newman's or the system of following wholly and bodily English spelling.

We have already referred to the exposition of the Jones, or Italian system, advocated in the well-known papers of Sir C. Trevelyan, Mr. W. Yates, Mr. W. H. Pearce, Mr. J. Thomas, and the Rev. Dr. Duff at Calcutta, in November, 1834, and which were republished by Longmans in 1854. This system depends chiefly on the adoption of Italian sounds for the vowels, and it has great prospects of success, though it is ill suited for the accomplishment of one important purpose, namely, preparing the Hindoo student for reading English. It is one known in India from the time of Sir W. Jones, and adopted by a large section of Indian scholars; and since its promulgation for the representation of Indian dialects in 1834, it has made steady progress, being adopted by natives of India, by teachers of Oriental languages in England, and by authors of works relating to the East. It has this recommendation, that it is—as well expressed by Sir Charles Trevelyan—a simple transliteration into Roman of the Deva Nagari, or Sanscrit alphabet, adding what was wanted to represent the peculiar sounds imported into the Indian languages from the Arabic. Professor Newman's system is of the same class, but he employed another mode of pointing. Dr. Gilchrist's does not depend on any preconceived system, but is the concoction of the learned author, and very difficult to follow out. It has, however, the support of a large section of Indian officials, trained in his system. This method cannot stand, for it is wearing away under the silent influence of the Trevelyan system, and though it shows a bold front now, it has no vitality in it.

The great advantage of the Trevelyan system is that it well represents the Indian dialects and is truly a transliteration. This is its stronghold, for it is a great help to the European student of the Indian dialects, and is useful for natives wishing to refer to other Indian dialects. It has naturally received the adhesion of continental scholars because it is conformable to their own pronunciation. Where it fails is that, so far from assisting the native in the study of the English language, it creates a special impediment. The system of spelling for the English language unfortunately adopted in the middle ages, in preference to the Flemish system or a modification of the Anglo-Saxon, has placed English spelling in a class by itself. This spelling, however, is a broad fact which we must admit, for there is no immediate

likelihood of England and the United States adopting any other method. The phonetic type has been consigned to oblivion, and even such a simple amendment as Webster's spelling has been little adopted, and is set at defiance by the printers. We have, therefore, two courses in which to work, one to comply with the requirements of the Indian languages, and another to comply with the requirements of the English language.

When we consider of how little importance for imparting knowledge are the vernacular languages of India, we may be induced to place less stress on their development. Although Persia has a literature, it is now yearly falling more and more into the status of a foreign language, and within a few years it will get out of disuse in India, but further no particular regard need be paid to Persian or Arabic, because neither possesses the literature of progress, nor is the language of large masses of the people.

With regard to the vernacular languages, although they are now required to be written for legal purposes, for correspondence, for translations from English works, and for native newspapers, yet they cannot be regarded as of such importance or such permanent interest, that their requirements are to be preferentially consulted. The result of Indian administrative reform must be to extend the use of the English language for legal purposes, to suppress native written documents and apparatus for perjury, to conduct the examinations in English, and to create English court records. The best evidence points to these results, and in all new arrangements for non-regulation districts they are being realised. For mercantile correspondence English will become of more use, and as the vernacular literature will not supply the demands of the population for knowledge, so English books will be more consulted and native books less. Many of the Indian languages and dialects prevail over small areas, and they will never obtain a competent literature, any more than the Finns, the Frizians, the Welsh, the Irish, the Basques, or any small nationality of Europe.

Thus everything tends to the increased use of the English language, and instruction in the vernacular schools must be looked upon, not as opening the whole curriculum of education to the student, but as preparing him for the study of English. The grand end and aim, therefore, should be to facilitate this result, and to make Indian spelling conform as near as possible to English spelling, and not to create a fresh barrier after abolishing the Deva Nagari, the Persian, and the other characters. It is of no importance for Indian purposes, or for English purposes, that a Frenchman, a German, or an Italian can read Bengalese or Canarese with facility, or that a Bengalee or Malabar will have greater facility in acquiring French or German; these are not objects to be consulted, and are of no practical use. What has to be done is to facilitate intercommunication between England and India, and to make the literature, civilisation, institutions, and commerce of the English race available for India. This is the end to be accomplished, and the acquirement of the Indian languages by Englishmen will be facilitated by any system based upon such principles; for the English student will be facilitated by English spelling rather than by the Trevelyan method.

With regard to the measures to be adopted for establishing Roman spelling, various propositions have been made. An able writer in the *National Review*, whose article on the Zouave and kindred languages was noticed in the *Leader*, took occasion, while discussing the application of the Roman character to Arabic and Kabyle, to make some remarks on its Indian application. He very well observes that to adapt systematically a Roman type for extra-European languages would not only add great facilities to comparative grammar and ethnological linguistics, but would be of service to us politically in India, religiously in every missionary station. He proposes that the Indian Government should appoint a committee of three to report on the best mode of adapting the Roman alphabet to the Indian languages, the committee to consist of one printer, one person acquainted with several Indian languages, and one English man of letters. His object in naming a printer is, of course, to have a practical judgment on the relative

value of diacritical points, accents, and other marks as affecting type-founding, composing, and correcting; because it will be desirable to mark some of the vowels, and necessary to distinguish such consonant sounds as are not to be found in English, and require new combinations of the Roman alphabet for their representation. We doubt whether an English man of letters would be the best member of the committee, for he would have literary prepossessions like the Indian member, and we think it far better that a merchant or man of business should be appointed, who can appreciate the inconveniences of a new system of pronunciation and of a special scrip. As the Trevelyan method is worked through the missionaries, so the *National Review* proposes to take advantage of the railway, and that the committee should request every Indian railway board to set up every notice at every station in a twofold type—first in the Indian, next in the Roman. In Wales, the notices of the *Rhyllfordd* are set up in English and Welsh, but the English first; and very curious specimens of composition are *Rhyllfordd* notices in Welsh, being half-English terms turned into Welsh; and in Bengalee the like notices will be half English. The reviewer then urges that all Government proclamations shall be printed on the like system; but as we think it will be far better and simpler to print the proclamations all Roman, without any local type, and in parallel columns of English and the local language, because the Roman alphabet can be readily taught to adults and youths who can read, and there would be the greater encouragement to read the Romanised publications.

The Trevelyan method, as announced by "Indophilus" in the *Times* this week, has been put in a very effective shape by the adoption of a measure for the publication of cheap books in this country in the Roman type. The Bible Society has sagaciously aided in this movement, and is about to produce thirty thousand Roman-Hindustanee Testaments at a low price. These the religious public will buy up, and give as presents to every official, emigrant, and private soldier proceeding to India, many of whom will acquire a readier knowledge of Hindustanee, while the greater proportion of the books will, on their arrival in India, be got rid of and dispersed among the natives, and become a further means of propagating Roman type. This will be a useful step for the introduction of Roman type and scrip for all regimental orders in corps where Hindustanee is used.

Mr. Jarratt has put himself forward as an opponent of "Indophilus," and presents but a sorry case.

THE NEPAUL QUESTION.

It will be seen by the advices subsequently received that we were correct in the view we took of the Nepaul question, and that Darjeeling is in no immediate danger, though not without cause for anxiety. The dates from Dr. Campbell, the Superintendent of Darjeeling, to the Government, are to the 25th of September. It appears that the vigilance of that energetic official had not slumbered, and that he had established a communication with the Resident in Nepaul, who assured him that all was quiet there, and on the frontier there was no indication of immediate hostilities. Jung Bahadoor is however building barracks at Elam, in Nepaul, about sixty miles from Darjeeling, which, we presume, will not render Dr. Campbell less urgent in demanding the European reinforcements which it is said the Government have determined on sending to that station. If, however, we are to protect our interests in that quarter, we must not have a less force than two or three thousand men. We have found the Ghoorkas, in their hills, troublesome customers before now.

As we have stated, the alarm of the residents in Darjeeling is considerable, and they have been by no means reassured by an incident which has lately occurred. Dr. Campbell has employed on the new cantonments about a thousand Ghoorka labourers, and about the middle of September they disappeared in a body, in consequence of a temporary stoppage of the usual supplies of ghee, oil, and sheep from Nepaul, and the rumoured erection of the barracks there. These they took as signs that

the war was already begun and afforded very good indications of their feeling towards us. Hitherto Dr. Campbell and Captain James, who represented him when on furlough, have kept the Ghorkas in order, and made them very useful in the settlement, for they have acted as labourers, and been enlisted as recruits; but a period has arrived when this aid, instead of receiving encouragement, must be made of less importance to us. At any one moment the settlement may be ravaged by the large bodies of Ghorkas distributed through it, and the town, schools, villas, and plantations, which have taken so many years to rear, will be devastated. This is, however, the least evil, for numbers of invalids, women, and children—a population more particularly helpless—are distributed there, and they could not bear the hardships of captivity in Nepaul, were such an alternative to slaughter afforded them. Any blow aimed at Darjeeling will render fruitless the efforts made of late years to reopen commercial intercourse with Eastern Thibet, a resource, which when obtained, would of itself be a great mine of wealth for our territories in the district.

We are glad that the assurances we gave of the safety of the district have been confirmed, and trust that the difficulties experienced during this period of anxiety in communicating with Darjeeling will only render the Government of Bengal more determined to afford it the requisite facilities of access.

COTTON SUPPLY.

THE *Cotton Supply Reporter*, in a late number, has entered upon the consideration of the sources of supply of cotton, and has come to the conclusion that we are rapidly approaching the time when a famine in cotton will compel this country to look elsewhere than to America for that supply, which she candidly confesses herself incompetent to furnish. The present state of the cotton imports from India is viewed not without disquietude, as showing the necessity for more urgent action on the part of the Government. On the whole, the import of cotton from that country has been greatly stimulated, for in 1831 we imported from India only 35,178,625 lbs., or about one-twentieth of our total supply; but in 1857 we imported 253,516,000 lbs., or about one-fifth of the whole imports, and one-quarter of the quantity supplied by the United States. In the first six months of this year we have not received more than 56,525,000 lbs. from India.

Examining the returns of the exports of English cotton goods, the *Reporter* finds that in 1831 we exported of calicoes to China and India 27,373,835 yards; in 1844, 291,002,986 yards; but in 1857, 591,354,426 yards, being to China 121,594,515, and to India 469,757,011 yards. Thus resources are provided for the purchase of cotton in the soil by the returns of the manufactured article.

It is because we have made progress, because we have not been defeated in our efforts to extend this trade, that greater efforts are necessary, and we can see the means of progress, and we must take advantage of them. Quicker transport is the great instrument for advancing the export and import trade. At present the merchant is impeded by the delays in getting his returns. If he makes advances on a cotton crop in the interior, there is the growth of the crop, and then months possibly before it gets to the port of shipment; in which time the market is altered. The consequence of this is that advances cannot be made on growing crops, and the native grower is left, to a great extent, in the hands of the native usurer, and the cultivation is discouraged. It is not worth while to make advances on rice or grain, for these in most places are articles of local consumption; but cotton is an article of export, and therefore the merchant is led on step by step till he makes advances on the crop; and, indeed, there are few crops brought into the English market, whether wool, flax, sugar, or coffee, but what the credit given by the English merchant on goods, or the positive advance of capital, has not assisted the production.

Make the delivery of the cotton grown not only speedier and cheaper but more reliable as to time and condition, and the credits the merchant now gives will embrace the production, and cotton will become an eligible crop on that ground, for, under all circumstances, there will always be a preference for a crop which can at once be turned into money, or which affords a good lien; so, too, the quicker manufactured goods can be got up the country the further does the influence of the importing merchant and capitalist extend. It is, consequently, most desirable that while the Government provides for the means of production by the Madras Irrigation Company and by the execution of local works, that the Madras, Great Indian Peninsula, Berar and Bombay, and Baroda Railways shall be pushed on, so as to

open up Guzerat, Berar, and other cotton districts, especially in the interior. At home, it is a matter of the greatest importance that our operatives shall not suffer by a cotton famine, nor our merchants have their in and out trade impeded by short supplies of raw material and goods.

NOTES ON INDIAN PROGRESS.

An important measure is under the consideration of the Society of Arts for extending its connexion with the colonial interest, and more particularly with India. A committee for India is to be formed, and another for the colonies.

The promoters of the use of Roman type in India have obtained the publication by Longmans of a cheap Hindostanee manual at half-a-crown, and by the Bible Society of a Hindostanee testament at one shilling, of which thirty thousand copies are to be printed; part of these are to be English and Hindostanee, so as to favour the study of Hindostanee by persons about to proceed to India. As is well known by philologists and linguists the New Testament is one of the best books from which an adult can learn a language, as, being familiar to the learner, it supplies its own vocabulary and dictionary, and a practical grammar, furnishing a good stock of words; and the pronunciation being afterwards acquired, and the grammar briefly studied, the learner is in a position to read common works, to write a little, and begin his practice in conversation, for practice is the main thing in learning a language for speaking. There can be no doubt many a man, even among common soldiers, will on his way out obtain a converseance with Hindostanee, which his camp intercourse will improve, and he will become qualified as an interpreter, and to engage in civil pursuits and unconvincant employments, otherwise beyond his capacity.

When the Hindostanee stock is sold off the more important step will doubtless be taken of adopting a like measure for Bengalee, and so for the other languages, as the capital will be reproductive. Hindostanee was perhaps best to begin with, being the camp language.

A lecture was delivered on Thursday for the benefit of the Jews' Institution at Sussex Hall, on English Settlement in India, by Mr. Hyde Clarke, Honorary Secretary of the Society for Promoting English Settlement and English Progress in India.

The *Building News* has announced a series of articles by Mr. Julius Jeffreys, F.R.S., on the peculiarities of Indian building, a subject on which little information has been obtained by English architects. In these articles ventilation, cooling, and the various local arrangements will be considered, particularly in reference to military buildings.

The *Building News* of this week contains an article founded partly on our Notes, in reference to the architectural arrangements and misarrangements of the Indian Government, and advocating the more extensive employment of civil architects and surveyors.

The news from the hills and sanatoria is satisfactory, except from Darjeeling, which is menaced by Nepaul, and on which we have spoken in another column.

From Simla, we learn that the lamented death of Mr. D. O. B. Clark, has left that town without a boys' school. Mr. Clark was the first to start a school at Simla in December, 1836, under the auspices of the late General Tapp, then Political Agent.

We regret that the Madras Government has declined to give the required aid for the formation of a public library at Ootakamund on most trivial grounds. The building would have afforded a library and museum, for which the Government was asked to give a site and 7500, the remainder being subscribed by the English in the town. The plea is that most of the English are not resident, but are only casual visitors, and in good circumstances. The Government does, however, express a willingness to give something.

There is every prospect of the establishment of an English settlement at Khandalla in the Western Ghats, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, of which it will form a station. There are some good bungalows, and the electric telegraph will be accessible, communicating with Bombay. Some prefer Khandalla to Malheran.

An important expedition has been carried out in the Coimbatore collectorate by Mr. J. W. Cherry, the collector, and ten other gentlemen, who have explored the hitherto unknown region of the Anamully hills, on which great expectations have been justly formed. They started from Coimbatore on the 12th September, were absent ten days, and ascended to the height of 6000 or 7000 feet. Their report is said to be in every way satisfactory, as they consider these hills almost equal to the Neilgherries, and every way suitable for English settlement, with abundance of forest land, well adapted for coffee, while the upper ranges of these hills are

entirely unoccupied by the natives. The Government will be strongly urged to open up the district by roads, &c., so that we expect soon to report another successful colony. It is to be hoped the home Government will stir up the Madras authorities, for the establishment of these settlements is a matter of primary importance.

The leaves of absence to the hills reported by this mail are very few.

Assistant-surgeon A. Maclean, 32nd Highlanders, is appointed to the medical charge of Darjeeling Depot instead of to Murree.

It is a good omen for Bengal railways that the Government in India has consented to guarantee five per cent. on the Mutlah Railway, the capital for which is estimated at a quarter of a million. It may well be called an important undertaking, for by uniting Calcutta at once with a good harbour on the Mutlah, having ready access to the sea, and only thirty miles land carriage, it will render valuable services to the trade of Calcutta. The cost of conveying goods by the railway from the new town of Port Mutlah to Calcutta will be about 5s., and the railway fares for passengers will be moderate. The distance is an hour's run. The commercial traffic will be enough to pay, but part of the suburbs of Calcutta through which the line passes are populous, and will afford a good return. The Mutlah line and harbour have had to contend with much discouragement, but now both are under favourable auspices. The union of the Mutlah line with the East Indian, by a bridge across the Hooghly, will be a most desirable measure.

The Indian Government Steam Navigation Company has been registered under the Limited Liability Act.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway has reduced the second-class fares to three farthings per mile. The East Indian Railway rates are 1d.

Capt. A. Impey, who was lately executive engineer at Allahabad, is now appointed civil architect at Calcutta—a rather strange appointment when plenty of qualified architects can be had from England.

The Calcutta Uncovenanted Dispensary Company (Limited) is making good progress, as all the shares have been taken up—one-fifth by the native servants of Government. The object is to supply drugs at a cheaper rate.

A great number of suburbs have been included in the city of Calcutta for municipal purposes, which will largely increase the municipal revenues. The names are Dukhinsore, Bunhoogly, Bunaunuggur, Sabik Nowaparah, Palparrah Dum-Dumah, Kunyepore, Entalghattah, Taleegunge, Russa, Barabagaun, Auruckpore, Gobindpore, Dunkoooreah, Podrah, Moodie Alee, Dhopaparah, Futtehpoore, Luskerpoore, Behalah, Shahpore, Bishenpore, and Poonungee.

A municipal commission is appointed for the new and important seaport of Kurrachee. It consists of the civil surgeon, the bazaar-master, the executive engineer, the superintendent engineer of railways, the agent of the Scinde Railway, three English merchants, and three military officers.

Extensive new entrenchments are to be made at Ghazee-pore, in which the gaol and all the opium-buildings are to be included.

The Mechanics' Building Society of Bombay has begun operations, the Government having granted a site. The number of shares taken up is 288. The first building will cost 72000, and will accommodate thirty tenants. The rent, to return 10 per cent., must amount to 20000 per month, a considerable sum, but one worth paying to get good accommodation. The experiment is an interesting one.

DEATH.—At Ferozepore, Upper India, on the 30th of August, Helen, the beloved wife of F. Anderson, Esq., M.D., surgeon 4th Regiment European Light Cavalry, aged twenty-seven years.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR TO CHINA.—The Hon. Frederick Bruce, brother of Lord Elgin, who acted as secretary to him during his embassy in China, and brought home the Treaty of Tien-tsin, has been appointed the first Ambassador to Peking under the provisions of the treaty. Mr. Bruce was attached to the late Lord Ashburton's special mission to Washington in 1842, was Colonial Secretary in Hong-Kong from 1844 to 1846, was appointed Consul-General in China in 1847, Chargé d'Affaires in Bolivia in 1848, at Montevideo in 1851, and Consul-General in Egypt in 1853.—*Times*.

NEW RUSSIAN SPECULATION.—The Russian Government has sanctioned the formation of a joint-stock company for lighting the streets of St. Petersburg with gas. The company has been granted the exclusive right of lighting the principal streets for a term of fifty years, and has also the lighting of all the lamps in the other portion of the city. Its operations extend, therefore, to every point where gas-lights already exist. The capital is fixed at 4,000,000 roubles, in 40,000 shares of 100 roubles each, the first instalment to be 35 roubles per share. If on the expiration of one year all the shares are not disposed of, the founders, Counts Schonlaxov and Mianikow, Brothers, are bound to take the remainder, so that the payment of all the capital is assured. An immediate return of 6 per cent. is calculated upon

COMMERCIAL.

NOW AND LAST NOVEMBER.

THE ACT OF 1844.

At this period last year the Act of 1844 had been suspended, and the Bank of England had overstepped its provisions by issuing 2,000,000*l.* in notes on securities more than the law authorised. Then the country was in the midst of a commercial convulsion, several banks had stopped, and mercantile houses were falling in all directions. No branch of foreign business escaped the general catastrophe, and a stop had been put to an apparent prosperity in which all delighted; confidence was for the time at an end, and mercantile men thought only of what they could save in the general wreck. To give new orders, or engage in new enterprises, was entirely out of the question, and for a time, the otherwise ever and actively flowing stream of commerce seemed entirely stagnant. In the end this convulsion turned out to be a mere adjustment of credit to production, with a distribution of the assets as far as they would go amongst the presumed rightful owners. Alarming as it was, no one of the old and great productive businesses of society was injured. Only new and sometimes extravagant enterprises were checked. The harvests were good, and all things essential to trade, except credit and confidence, were plentiful. The convulsion accordingly passed away without any serious losses, and without imposing any further check to progress than great additional caution. The effects of this were chiefly felt, but felt somewhat severely, by the new, young, active, and enterprising members of the mercantile community. Never was, we believe, a convulsion so widely spread which shook down so many paper edifices, destroyed so many towering hopes, and which was otherwise so little injurious. It put an end to great expectations rather than realised wealth, and though it has left many a grieved and disappointed heart, it has not marred the fortunes of either individuals or the public.

Now business is again reviving here and abroad, new expectations and new hopes are excited, and they will be more prudently indulged and more generally realised. The living race of mercantile men have had a memorable lesson impressed on them, and till another generation arises ignorant of the lesson they are not likely again to run into such extravagance as characterised 1856 and 1857. That they may see as clearly as possible the probable consequences of their confidence and their actions no artificial blind should be drawn between them and the future. Their operations all have their origin in commodities actually produced, they all terminate in the distribution of commodities for consumption, and all their profits, with the reasonableness of all the credit they take, depend on the relative cost of commodities, when and where produced, and on their value when and where consumed. Credit is, and must for ever be, proportionate to goods on their way to the market, or between the producer and the consumer. By the quantities and value of commodities it is in the end for ever adjusted; by them, therefore, which really and always give fixed laws to trade, must the conduct of all merchants be regulated. Legislation accordingly should interpose no screen betwixt mercantile men and the natural results of their occupations. Perfectly free trade between individuals, whether living under the same Government and fellow-countrymen, or living under different Governments and foreigners to each others, is not only as we know eminently advantageous to nations, it is essential in a moral sense to the merchant, that he may see his way and guide his conduct betwixt production and consumption to a successful issue.

At present the Bank of England, which at this time last year had issued 2,000,000*l.* more promises to pay than the law allowed, and had only 6,484,000*l.* bullion in its possession, with a reserve of notes of only 1,148,000*l.*, has regulated its issue of notes by the law, and has in its own possession a reserve of its own promises to pay to the amount of 11,827,000*l.* (last week's return), together with 18,502,000*l.* bullion. Now, this reserve of notes, though they be only promises to pay by the Bank, and are in its own possession, are by the law declared to be legal tender, and are as much the legal money of the country as the sovereigns in circula-

tion. With them debts may be everywhere paid, except at the Bank counter. They swell the nominal wealth of the establishment. Other bankers and discounters, the chief of whom keep an account at the Bank of England, with all the persons in the empire who carry on any part of their business on credit, look at the great reserve. The Bank has upwards of 18,000,000*l.* of bullion, and upwards of 11,000,000*l.* of notes, or of 29,000,000*l.* of legal money lying idle. The consequence is that money appears extremely plentiful. It is the representative of capital, and, therefore, it is supposed that capital is equally plentiful, and the market for it, or the rate of discount, is kept proportionately low.

In the rate of profit, which is tolerably high in general business, neither here nor abroad is there any reason for such a low rate of discount as now prevails. The chief reason for it is the abundance of legal money deposited in the Bank, and at the command, on good securities, of all the bankers, merchants, and dealers in the country. The effect last year of adding 2,000,000*l.* to the legal money of the country was immediately to restore confidence, and almost immediately to lessen the price of money. Of course a large quantity of legal tender must at all times have, *pro tanto*, similar effects, and therefore, we say, that the present low rate of discount is, in a great measure, the consequence of the large quantity of legal tender which lies idle in the possession of the Bank. It is not the result of natural circumstances, and will be sure to mislead the mercantile community.

It must not be said that the rate of discount is almost everywhere equally low, for this would not be true, and recently there was a considerable rise abroad; and, if true, would be in part the consequence of the undue creation of legal money here, and the great influence which our money market has on the money markets of the world. The quantity of gold and silver produced brought to market, and by universal consent used as money, is as much a portion of the great natural phenomena of production and consumption, by which the merchant must guide his operations, as is the quantity of corn, of cotton, or of tallow. Our Government, taking this just view of the matter, professes not to interfere in any way with the quantity of bullion brought to market, or the quantity of coin put into circulation. It merely certifies that the coin is of the ordained standard and weight. If the Government were to interfere with the quantity of bullion brought into or sent out of the country, or with the amount of coin in circulation, it would be immediately deemed for interfering with and deranging commerce. But after it has discarded and wholly given up as injurious the old privilege and practice of regulating the quantity of coin and bullion in the country, the Legislature, by the Act of 1844, limits and regulates the quantity of legal money. In 1857 the law supplied a great deal too little, and was of necessity suspended; in 1858 it ordains a great deal too much, and though nobody now asks for it to be suspended, the law is equally injurious. The owners of capital, the value of which the law now unjustly depreciates, find little employment for it, and the law compels the Bank of England to buy it, issuing against it an equivalent in legal money. On looking at the Bank returns it will be seen that the notes created and issued last week amounted to 32,316,000*l.*, of which only 21,820,000*l.* were in the hands of the public, and the remainder, consisting of mere promises to pay, swelled the reserve of the Bank of England. By compelling the Bank to issue legal money proportionate to the amount of gold deposited in it, and by compelling it to buy by issuing such legal tender all the gold offered to it, the law does more mischief now, though it be not so immediately apparent, and will do more mischief hereafter, than it avowedly did in 1857, for doing which it was suspended. Clearly the law causes 11,000,000*l.* of redundant money to be created when the precious metals are unusually abundant in the country, and so helps to keep down the rate of discount, and helps to make men imprudent and enterprise hereafter unsuccessful.

Gold is a commodity subject to all the laws of production, distribution, and consumption; and it

is the only one in which our law compels a particular body to deal, and compels it to give for gold a certain amount of what it ordains shall be money, and which liquidates its taxes. Of all other commodities the law leaves the sale, the price, and distribution perfectly free and unclogged. Not only is this proved to be advantageous, it is actually necessary, that society may be fed, clothed, and otherwise provided for. Some reason therefore of overwhelming force and equal plainness should exist to justify the departure in the case of gold from this universally valid principle. No such reason exists. The law of 1844 is merely the result of an old and discredited prerogative, which is most improperly extended in modern times to the credit notes of bankers after the Government has given up interfering with the quantity of the metallic currency. Some half-informed political economists, some selfish and timid bankers, and Ministers even more ignorant than their advisers, then thought that the principles of free trade, which they praised and adopted, were not applicable to bullion and to banking, and so they established as a rule that the quantity of legal tender of money should vary with the bullion in the Bank of England. To effect this, they ordained that the Bank should buy all the gold offered it, issuing notes to pay for it, and cancel its notes as the bullion was withdrawn. The consequence, we now see, is that there is a great and useless surplus of legal money in the country, which beats down the rate of discount as much below its natural level as the restriction on the supply raised it at this time last year, and compelled the Legislature with disgrace to set aside its own enactment.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

London, Friday Evening.

JUDGING by the reports from the country markets it would seem that the price of corn has at present reached the lowest point, but to-day the market in Mark-lane was, on the whole, dull, though some species of grain fetched prices rather above those of last week. The consumptive demand continues very great, and those most deeply engaged in the trade make no complaints.

The other produce markets—sugar, which is *ad. dearer*, tea, which is firm, coffee, which is stationary—have about them nothing remarkable. In general there is no speculative business whatever going forward, and the opinion begins to prevail that there will be no animation before the beginning of another year. It is noticed that the prices of commodities are higher in the places of production than in those of consumption, which indicate only losses to the merchants and paralyse trade. Clearly the remedy for this is increased consumption, and increased consumption can only be expected from the people finding increased employment. The necessities of the case would, therefore, imply that there must speedily ensue, in some direction or other, an increase of business and an increase of consumption.

From the various manufacturing districts our advices are nearly of the same tenor:—trade quiet, but extending; prices with a bare margin of profit, but steady. The recent letters from China and India are regarded as not encouraging. The cotton trade at Liverpool, for this period of the year, has been good, and, contrary to expectation, especially after it was ascertained that the crop this year will be larger than estimated, the price advanced nearly *ad.* The shipping trade, which the complaints of shipowners assert is in a depressed condition, is likely to sustain further loss from the competition of vessels from Baltic ports, as the severity of the weather is rapidly closing the northern ports of Europe to traffic for the winter, and it is the practice of Prussian, Swedish, and other vessels, instead of lying icebound in their own ports till the spring, to come over here and compete for freights at a figure which enables them just to pay the expenses of wages and current charges—a figure which of course our own shipowners cannot accede to with any hope of realising a profit. At Manchester business has been tolerably brisk, shippers having made exertions to get off winter and ordinary export goods before the Dutch and German ports are closed by the ice. The most recent intelligence is that the frost has already shown itself in the Elbe. From the iron districts the Midland Counties and Wales, no particular variation in the state of trade is reported. It is

understood that the leading houses are well supplied with orders, home and foreign, and by the combined action of prudence and remunerative prices, it is hoped that the trade generally will soon find itself in a more healthy and prosperous condition. No one appears to anticipate any reduction in present prices during the winter, the prevailing impression being that prices will be firmly supported, and that an advance will take place in the spring. The only drawback to this satisfactory aspect of things is to be found in the existence of strikes and differences between masters and some of the colliers who work at the coal mines east of Dudley. Coal is a large ingredient in the ultimate cost of iron, and of course it is essential that coal should be sent to market at the lowest possible cost consistent with fairness to the coalowner and collier. At Leeds an average towards coalowner and collier. The same may be said of Huddersfield, Rochdale, Barnsley, and other hives of industry. In the coal districts of the north, we regret to state that strikes still continue. The colliers working in Earl Fitzwilliam's mines have signified their determination to hold out, and as the noble Earl appears resolved not to give way, the possibility of closing some of the mines altogether, hangs over the heads of the infatuated colliers. The disputes between the colliers and their masters about Dudley, as we have already declared, are still unsettled. The question is one of wages, and several meetings have been held at which resolutions were passed to persevere in the modified demand of 6d. per day instead of 1s. On the Continent there is no particular change, but we learn from Lyons that a tolerable brisk demand for goods exists, and that a tendency to advance the price of silk displays itself.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18.—The sales have been about 10,000 bales a day. Prices are partially 1d. per lb. dearer than last week for the current qualities of American cotton.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 18.—We have had a very firm market, with a moderate business in both cloth and yarns. Shirtings are dearer, without being quotably higher. The business doing is partly owing to the orders held over during the last few weeks, while prices were declining, having now been thrown upon the market, and stocks being a good deal exhausted, we have considerable firmness. There has not been much done in cloths for the home trade, but the prices of all kinds of fabrics are steady. In yarns we have had more business from Calcutta, Bombay, and Germany, at full prices, but without any advance of quotations. For the home trade there has also been a healthy demand, and sellers in some instances report that they have realised 1d. per lb. more for cops. Yarns suited for the Mediterranean markets are taking the demand better than of late. India shirtings are still firmly held for an advance of 1 1/2d. per piece on the prices current ten days ago, but very little business is done in them. Long-cloths, T cloths, and domestics are still in fair demand, at steady prices. In most other descriptions there is a moderate business doing, and in the general tone of the market is firmer than for the last week or two. In bundled yarn the market is steady, but without much activity. Prices without change. Yarns for manufacturing purposes are more inquired for, which tends to enhance their value.

LEEDS, Nov. 18.—There has been a steady but quiet market in the cloth-halls during the week. A few lots of heavy fabrics were sold, and small quantities of other kinds, including mantles, cloaks, and other garments for ladies. The prospect of the trade continues satisfactory, and the manufacturers are well employed.

HOME, COLONIAL, & FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Mincing Lane, Friday Evening.

THE prevalence of easterly winds is at length acquiring an influence in most of the leading markets, and, in the protracted absence of arrivals, even the limited purchases that are made from day to day are no longer without some effect upon prices. During the present week the supplies brought forward, whether in public sale or private contract, have shown a material falling off, and the trade, seeing the markets for the time have a tendency against them, have been induced to increase their operations. The buying is, however, carried on very cautiously, and is hardly extended beyond the supplying of immediate requirements, as important arrivals are likely every day to take place with a change in the wind, and this would necessarily give the buyer a more advantageous market, in point of choice, and possibly of price also. The hardening of prices in general, and the advance in some few cases, as well as the slight extension of business, which we have this week to pass in review, can therefore be regarded only as temporary, and cannot be taken as an earnest of any permanent change in the current of trade in a more general sense.

CORN.—The improved tone of the provincial markets at the close of last week led to some expectations of a similar feature at Mark-lane, but they were not realised, and although the supplies of English grain have been very moderate, they have proved quite equal to the demand. Choice qualities have sold somewhat readily at the currency of last week, but inferior grades remain greatly neglected, with quotations anything but firm. The finest samples of Essex white wheat ranged from 48s. to 50s.; good runs, 45s. to 40s.; prime red, 44s. to 45s.; average, 41s. to 43s.; common, 39s. to 40s. Foreign wheat was in fair supply and firmly held, but the trade was slow; prime Dantzic, 54s. to 55s.; mixed 50s. to 52s.; Brabant and Louvain, white, 46s. to 48s.; red, 44s. to 45s.; French, red, 43s. to 44s.; fine St. Petersburg, 42s. per qr. The flour trade is without improvement; top price of town made, 40s.; town households, 34s. to 35s.; country households, 32s. to 33s.; No. Twos, 30s. to 31s.; Norfolk, 28s. to 29s.; French, 34s. to 37s. per sack; American, of good brands, 25s. to 26s. Arrivals by Eastern Counties Rail, 10,599 sacks against 11,667 sacks delivered. Prime malting barley continues to bring high prices, but medium qualities are plentiful and drooping in value. Foreign grinding samples sell readily at 26s. to 27s. for Turkish and Odessa. Malt is barely so firm in price; choice old "corn" offering at 71s. to 72s., best new, 69s., and inferior, 62s. to 63s. per qr. Arrivals by the Eastern Counties Rail have been 6700 qrs. against 6697 qrs. delivered. Beans have met rather a better sale at former prices. Boiling peas have all been more saleable in consequence of the weather. The market is still largely supplied with oats, but towards the close of the week the arrivals showed some falling off. Sales have not been pressed, and in general prices have been pretty steadily maintained.

LONDON AVERAGES.

	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat.....	2141	at	44 6
Barley.....	2668	"	38 9
Oats.....	1269	"	26 6
Beans.....	241	"	39 1
Peas.....	117	"	43 11

WEEK'S ARRIVALS.

	English.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat.....qrs.	1570	—	8560
Barley....."	1030	—	3680
Malt....."	1220	—	—
Oats....."	380	—	21,290
Beans....."	—	—	—
Peas....."	—	—	—
Flour.....sks.	1010	—	2140
Ditto.....brls.	—	—	—

SEEDS.—The week's arrivals are 9000 qrs. East India. Since the numerous cargoes off the coast from the Black Sea and Azoff found buyers, there has been a better feeling in the market. On the spot, 54s. to 54s. 6d. has been paid for Bombay, and 51s. to 51s. 6d. for the usual Calcutta, up to 53s. 6d. for fine Patna grain. For arrival purchases cannot be made under these rates, and 50s. for Black Sea seed, delivered U. K. The import into London since 1st January is 236,000 qrs. against 167,800 in the same period of 1857. In other oil-seeds no particular change has taken place, but the market is rather better in tone; fine sound Calcutta rape sells at 58s. to 53s. 6d.; fine Bombay, 61s. 6d. to 62s.; other qualities, 44s. to 55s. Linseed cakes met a slightly better demand, but quotations are unaltered.

OILS.—The large exports of linseed oil from Hull impart strength to our market, and there are now no sellers under 29l. on the spot, and 15s. more for spring delivery. Rape oil is more saleable: foreign refined, 46l. to 46l. 10s.; brown, 42l. to 42l. 10s.; English brown, 40l. 10s. to 41l.; Bombay ground-nut and Gingly are worth 34l. to 34l. 10s.; and Madras, 38l. to 38l. 10s. Olive oils have sustained a further considerable rise: Mogadore sold at 45l.; Corfu at 47l.; and Gallipoli at 49l.; and higher prices are now in many cases required. Cocoa-nut meets a moderate demand at 38l. for Ceylon, and 39l. 10s. to 41l. for Cochin. Fine Polim, which is scarce, brings 41l. Fish oils are neglected: sperm offers at 85l.; pale seal at 86l. 10s. to 87l.; cod, 81l.; and pale southern, 81l. to 84l. 10s.

WHALE-FINS.—We have some arrivals of Polar from the United States, but held beyond current rates; several cargoes Davis Straits are offering at 540l. to 545l. per ton.

TURPENTINE.—There have been no arrivals of rough; the sales are confined to 660 brls. at 18s. 6d.; spirits slow of sale at 41s. for American, and 40s. for English.

HOPS.—Fine choice parcels continue in request; and are firm in value as stock of these descriptions are much reduced. Common qualities meet little attention, and price in a measure nominal.

POTATOES.—Supplies of both home grown and foreign are rather better, and trade steady; York Regents, 80s. to 85s.; Kent and Essex, 80s. to 85s.; Cups, 65s. to 70s.; Middlings 40s. to 50s.; French, 50s. to 60s. per ton.

PROVISIONS.—The dead meat markets are heavily supplied, and any but the prime qualities are lower. Beef 2s. 2d. to 4s. Mutton 2s. 4d. to 4s. Veal 8s. 8d. to 4s. Pork 8s. 2d. to 4s. per 8 lbs. by the carcase. Cured provisions are generally firm. Fine Irish butter

scarce, Carlows worth 106s. to 110s.; first Cork, 106s. There was no arrival of foreign to-day. Business in Irish bacon is checked by the restriction of supplies, the trade waiting expected arrivals. Waterford sides quoted 52s. to 54s.

STOCK.—The market for live stock has been dull prime beef brought late rates, the supply being short but mutton, veal, and pork were cheaper.

MONDAY.

Beast.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
5,258	24,600	160	450
3s.4d. to 5s.0d.	3s.6d. to 5s.0d.	3s.4d. to 4s.6d.	2s.10d. to 4s.0d.

THURSDAY.

941	4,380	172	130
3s.4d. to 5s.0d.	3s.6d. to 5s.0d.	3s.4d. to 4s.6d.	2s.10d. to 4s.0d.

SUGAR.—Owing to short arrivals, the market has been very scantily supplied, and the trade, being short of stocks, have had to pay a general advance of 6d. in the execution of immediate orders. There is still an inquiry for export. The principal transactions have comprised 2966 cks. West India, 6000 bgs. Mauritius, 5000 bgs. Bengal, 2000 bgs. Penang, 5000 bxs. Havannah, 4500 bgs. brown Pernambuco, 500 hds. Cuba, 600 hds. Porto Rico, and a floating cargo of Brazil, the last named being for France. The Dutch went steadily at the valuations, which were 1 1/2d. below those of the September auctions. Refined sugars have met an increased demand, and it is now difficult to buy at late rates.

COFFEE.—The market is still badly furnished, and the trade hold off as much as possible in expectation of arrivals. Prices meanwhile are against the buyer. On the spot but little doing. A floating cargo of Rio sold for the Continent on easier terms.

TEA.—Blackish leaf Congous have been purchased rather freely, partly on speculation, and for these better prices are paid, whilst common Congous are neglected, although quoted slightly firmer, say 10 d. per lb.

RICE.—A better demand has prevailed for all descriptions, but low qualities continue to find the largest sale, and for these prices are 3d. to 6d. higher. Otherwise quotations remain the same.

SPICES.—A moderate business doing. Malabar pepper slightly easier in price. Cassia Lignea firm, but supplies near at hand.

FRUIT.—Valencia raisins firm at 38s., contrary winds keeping out supplies; figs 5s. to 10s. per cwt. dearer, and the consumption large.

SALTPETRE.—The market is higher, by 2s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt. from the late lowest point. Bengal has sold at 39s. 6d. to 45s. for common to fine. Stocks at Calcutta, by last advances, were light. The quantity on the way is 4350 tons for England; about three-fourths being for this port.

DYES.—The only alteration is a rise of 10s. per cwt. in safflower.

INDIA-RUBBER has advanced to 10d. for East India lump.

METALS.—Manufactured iron sustains its value fully, and rails have rather an upward tendency. Scotch pig iron is, however, dull, and offers at 53s. per ton. Banca tin has advanced to 123l., and Straits to 121l. Copper firm at 107l. for fine Australian. Spelter and lead are neglected, and quotations have a bias in the buyer's favour.

HEMP AND JUTE are firmly held, but the dealings are upon a limited scale.

HIDES.—The public sales have gone gently at 1d. per lb. decline.

WOOL.—The colonial sales progress briskly at the opening rates.

TALLOW.—As soon as it became known that the shipment at St. Petersburg would not exceed 112,000 cks., the market began to mend, and on Monday rather better prices were obtained, and this firmness has been maintained through the week. The continuous short supply of English tallow will doubtless cause a large demand for foreign sorts all through the year, the trade being quite bare, and the stock at Christmas will in all probability be much smaller than was anticipated some time since; we close quiet 51s. 6d. to 51s. 8d. spot; 51s. 8d. all the year; 51s. 6d. to 51s. 9d. January-March; 52s. to 52s. 8d. March alone; 50s. 9d. to 50s. 6d. April-June sellers. The public sales to-day were unimportant. Town tallow, 55s.; rough fat, 2s. 10d.; melted stuff, 38s. 6d.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.—The General Shipowners Society, continuing the agitation now in progress, have put forward an advertisement, inviting a meeting of shipowners, and "others interested in British shipping," for the 15th of December, in London, "to take into consideration the present ruinous condition of the shipping interest, and the unfair and injurious position in which the British shipowner is placed, from foreign states not having reciprocated the benefits to which their navigation has been admitted by the repeal of the Navigation Laws; and to address the Queen, praying that her Majesty will be pleased to exercise the powers vested in her by the Act 16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 107, with respect to foreign states, which do not continue to subject British vessels in their ports to prohibitions or restrictions, by 'placing such foreign ships as nearly as possible on the same footing in British ports as that on which British ships are placed in the ports of such countries.'"

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

The annual general meeting of the Great North of Scotland Company was held at Aberdeen on the 12th. The receipts for the year showed an increase of 4000% over those of the previous year, while the expenditure was less, the working expenses of the line being only 31½ per cent. of the receipts for traffic. The Alford Valley Railway would be opened in January next, and no doubt materially benefit the company. The Aberdeen and Inverness Junction had been materially beneficial; the Formartine and Buchan line, to which they were also subscribers, would be made as soon as the proprietary and residents in the district had subscribed 2000% a mile. Resolutions giving 5 per cent. to preference shareholders, and 4½ to original shareholders, were agreed to. On the same day at Aberdeen an ordinary meeting of the Banff, Macduff, and Turriff Company was held; the statement made to the shareholders was not very satisfactory.

It is proposed to extend railway accommodation from Inverness to Dingwall, with a branch to Tain, for the purpose of opening up the west Highlands and bringing Ross-shire into communication with the railways leading to London.

The North Eastern Company intend to apply to Parliament next session for power to construct the Nid Valley branch, and to purchase the Rosedale and other branches of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway.

Application will be made to Parliament in the ensuing session for powers to construct a line from the Hythe, Colchester, to Wivenhoe; and also to construct a line from Cambridge to Bedford, *via* Pottton, to join the Eastern Counties at Cambridge, and the London and North-Western at Bedford.

It is proposed to construct a line of railway from Doncaster to Wakefield. The object of the line is to reduce the distance between Doncaster and Wakefield, and thereby accelerate the traffic between the mineral districts of Lancashire and the metropolis and intervening places.

The *Australian Gazette* states that the continuation of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway from Williamstown to Melbourne will be ready for opening some time in December next. The shareholders seem determined to retain the line in their own hands, instead of transferring it to the Government, as was some time ago intended. There can be no doubt that so soon as there is a through traffic the company will be able to get clear of embarrassments.

RAILWAY BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The first half-yearly meeting of this institution, which was established some months ago, partly upon the mutual benefit and partly upon the benevolent principle, for the relief of orphan children and widows of railway officers and servants, was held on Saturday at the Railway Clearing-house, Mr. H. Love, chairman of the Eastern Counties, in the chair. The secretary read the report, which stated that contributions had been received from persons connected with forty-three railway companies in different parts of the United Kingdom, and there was every prospect of ultimate success. The board had determined that the outlay of the institution should be regulated by its income; and that until they had funds in hand for the purpose no expenditure should be incurred in buildings or offices. In conclusion, the board appealed to all railway servants to join the institution, and to all railway managers, directors, and shareholders, to support it. The balance-sheet stated that 3097 13s. 6d. had been received in donations, and 2127 8s. 6d. in subscriptions, total 5224 2s., balance 4677 8s. 1d., but from this must be deducted 160% due for printing. The report was unanimously adopted, and the formal business of electing officers having been transacted, a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK.—Preliminary arrangements have been concluded for leasing or transferring this railway to the Great Southern and Western Company. One condition provided for by the Waterford and Limerick Company is, that the port of Waterford shall be effectually protected under the proposed arrangement.

WATFORD AND WENDOVER RAILWAY.—The proposal to extend this line to Aylesbury and Winslow is abandoned for the present, owing to the difficulty of raising sufficient capital in the district. It appears doubtful whether the subscriptions will be sufficient to carry out the original scheme.

A special general meeting of the West London Company was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, to consider the propriety of making application to Parliament in the ensuing session for an act to extend the Kensington Canal branch across the Thames to the London and South-Western Railway, and also for power to sell the Kensington Canal. A resolution, adopting and confirming the steps taken, and being taken, by the directors, authorising them, in conjunction with the committee, to take all necessary steps for carrying out

the undertaking, was put and carried unanimously, and a committee was appointed for carrying it into effect.

The half-yearly meeting of the Monmouthshire Company was held on Wednesday at Newport, when a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the half-year was agreed to.

A meeting was held at Edinburgh on Monday, at which a new scheme was submitted by the North British Railway. The projected line is proposed to be called the Border Union Railway, and is to be double. It is to leave the North British Railway station at Hawick, and proceed direct to Carlisle *via* Longtown, instead of availing itself of any portion of the Caledonian Railway.

The usual notices have been given of an intention to apply to Parliament to transfer the Sunderland Dock to the River Wear Commissioners. It is also contemplated to extend the dock accommodation by converting the timber pond into a deep-water dock.

MONEY MARKET AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY EVENING.

RATHER contrary to our expectations, we find money rather cheaper than it was. It is offered on call at 2 per cent., and not accepted. There is no difficulty in discounting bills at 2½ per cent. Probably the large reserve of legal money in the Bank, noticed elsewhere, may be the cause of this. In the latter part of October and the beginning of the present month, money was dearer than it now is, and the joint-stock banks, which are full of money, are making great efforts to procure business for themselves. If we are to have unrestricted competition in corn, let us have it also in money. Let there be no privileged bodies, and then each man will know to what he has to trust. Joint-stock banks of all descriptions, with charters, are privileged bodies, and individuals who are exposed to their sharp competition will naturally complain of their privileges. Money is so abundant, and trade so generally dull, that no rise in the rate of discount is immediately expected.

In the Stock Exchange business is also extremely dull, though many good schemes are preparing which the public shows any disposition to employ their spare capital. One talked of for the construction of docks at Greenwich seems to possess great advantages, and it is one of those domestic undertakings which, even if they fail, add to the employment and wages of the labourers. We have shown that surplus capital can in no other way be employed than in new enterprises, and we are glad to find that such useful ones as new docks to relieve the overcrowded river are contemplated.

The concession recently made by the Austrian Government of the Lombardo-Venetian lines, or rather the bargain to sell them to an English company, was yesterday confirmed at Vienna, and this great undertaking may now be supposed to be placed fairly. The shares, both of the old Lombard and the new Venetian lines, are already at a premium, and the fusion promises well for the interest of all parties. The whole share capital of the united companies is to be 150,000,000 florins, or 15,000,000% in 750,000 shares of 20% each, of which 312,500 shares are the existing share capital of the Lombardo-Venetian Company, leaving 437,500 shares to represent the share capital of the Trieste line, and of which 104,166 shares, making one for every three old shares, are to be allotted, *pro rata*, to the present Lombardo-Venetian shareholders. All further capital is to be raised by obligations. Throughout the Continent there is, we think, a growing activity. The port of Trieste, which this railway will serve, has an annual trade of not less than 1,500,000 tons. At the same time the whole trade of Austrian exports and imports has more than doubled within the last seven years. We believe that the public here generally have little conception of the great progress which has been made on the Continent during the last quiet of eight or nine years.

The French funds and railway shares have advanced in the week, and are advancing in price in conjunction with an improved trade. This is somewhat anomalous, but is to be explained by the fact that French securities, having regard to the interest they yield, are in price much below our securities—French Three per Cents. are at 75, English Three per Cents. at 98—and as the securities of both countries are freely dealt in at Paris and at London, there is no reason, other than the certainty or uncertainty of receiving the 3%, why it should be worth less at Paris than at London. Every day, consequently, that the Imperial Government lasts, and appears to be consolidated, increases the reasons why the discrepancy should diminish. There may well therefore be a rise in the price of French securities, arising solely from a firmer reliance on the continuance of the Government undisturbed, in conjunction with an increased demand for money arising

from brisker trade. The dulness of our funds through the week is only a part of the general dulness; and the firmness of the French funds and railway shares may be ascribed to improved political feelings. Both may be good signs, the one of assured quietness and prosperity, the other of reviving or increasing trade.

Reviving trade abroad is beginning to work the gold out of the banks. There is less in the New York banks, according to the latest accounts, than at any time since last December, and the loans are 30,000,000 dollars greater than they were at that period. One purpose for which the coin has been taken from New York is to purchase in the south bills on Europe for the cotton purchase, which will check for a time, if not stop, the remittance of gold hither from the United States. Already there is an increased supply of bills on Europe in the New York market. The demand for money seems more active abroad than at home; and it may be expected, as England is more advanced than other countries, that the revival of business and the impulse to further progress should begin elsewhere than here. Consistently with progress abroad we notice that the shares of the *Credit Mobilier*, the great speculative bank of Paris, are on the rise.

Letters have been published this week to set forth the cheapness and good order with which telegraphic messages are transmitted in Switzerland. One of the curiosities noticed by the diplomatic agents of the Government, in their recent reports, is the extent of the telegraphs in that country—1500 miles—and the number of messages they transmit—227,072 in 1856, of which 40,193 were to and from foreign countries, and 17,503 transmitted through, and 169,376 internal messages. The very rapid progress made in establishing telegraphs and railroads throughout Europe is a proof of the readiness of all mankind to adopt what is really good and useful; yet pious and virtuous men, and rich men, will not trust anything to the influence of their own success, but will insist on making other people, by some kind of coercion, like themselves.

A private letter from Hong-Kong, of a late date, says of affairs at Canton:—"On the one hand both the foreign and native mercantile communities are most anxious that trade should begin, and are suffering the utmost inconvenience from its being closed. Nearly the whole of this season's teas are known to be directed to that port, many of them having arrived in its immediate neighbourhood. The hoppo (collector of customs) has opened his office. The utmost quiet prevails in the city. Peace has been proclaimed by Commissioner Hwang and Governor Pekwi; the people have been ordered to return to their vocations; the blockade has been withdrawn; the foreign authorities lay no claim to the duties; and yet, with a good demand both for imports and exports, the trade remains hermetically sealed, no satisfactory or even specious reason being assigned for such an unprecedented anomaly."

The "Great Ship Company" is now organised, and the *Leviathan*, or Great Eastern, which cost the old company 640,000%, is to cost the new company 160,000%. 140,000% is the estimate for finishing and equipping her for sea, leaving a margin of 30,000% for working capital. It is four months since the plan of the new company was matured, and its further progress is now dependent on its own directors.

A company is about to be formed for the general introduction of the brilliant light recently exhibited by the Hon. W. E. Fitzmaurice at Cherbourg. Its advantages for cheapness, portability, simplicity, and purity, are very great.

From *L'Impartial* of Smyrna we learn that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe lately inaugurated there the Smyrna and Aidin Railway, extending to a distance of upwards of seventy miles. It promises to cheapen and quicken the conveyance of goods from the place of their growth to the port of shipment, and to increase production as well as trade, for the common advantage of Turkey, England, and other countries. His Lordship, in an elaborate speech, dwelt on the progress Turkey had already made in civilisation, and encouraged us to hope that in time that empire will become a worthy member of the great Western Federation of States. As they combine to secure justice to the Mortara family, they will soon combine to do justice in all cases.

We have received South Australian papers to September 11th, and the eighth annual report of the Chamber of Commerce of that colony, which we regret to find was not at that time in a flourishing condition. The previous harvest had been short, and as the price of corn in the neighbouring colonies was low, and while South Australia, an exporting country, had suffered both from low prices and a short crop, the shipments of wheat and flour from Adelaide in the first six months of 1858 were 8509 tons, against 15,911 tons in the corresponding months of 1857. Wool, too, though not deficient, had fetched less in London than was expected, and there was a great temporary pressure at Adelaide

on the part of creditors. Numerous public works, however, were in hand. A bill for making the Kapunda Railway had been introduced into the Parliament, and a line of telegraphs had been opened from Adelaide to Melbourne. Some little jealousy exists amongst the different colonies, and the Chamber of Commerce complains of "an attempt to coerce South Australia into the postal arrangement made by the authorities of Victoria, and carried to the extent of refusing to transmit its mails by the mail steamer for several months."

The *South Australian Advertiser*, too, complains of unfair attempts in Melbourne to depreciate the produce of South Australia. At the same time the trade of the colony was gradually increasing, the total value of imports consumed or remaining in the colony during the year ending June 30, 1858, was 1,556,489*l.*, and the exports during the same period were 1,470,236*l.* The total value of imports to June, 1857, was 1,456,983*l.*, and of the exports for the same period, 1,382,760*l.* The imports of the year ending June, 1858, had increased at the rate of six per cent. over the preceding year, and the exports were in the same ratio.

Amongst the exports of native produce we notice wine, which is increasing, and with the great agricultural capabilities of the colony we are surprised that it continues to import considerable quantities of hams, butter, &c., from Europe. The immigration above the emigration in the year has amounted to 1800 persons, which falling far short of the number sent from England, 3239, of which 1985 were nominated by the colonists and their passage paid out of the colonial funds, would seem not to be very commendable. The total population of the colony is 112,000. Newspapers, chambers of commerce, proceedings in Parliament, &c. &c., all indicate that the colony is carrying on very actively the practice of self-government. It has all the paraphernalia for the government of an empire, but it has 350 destitute persons, or 1 out of 320 of the population; many of them are said to have been left by husbands and fathers who have run off. The number of criminals in the colony, too, though not a convict colony, is not small; while the number of officials and the expense of the government are great. We infer that self-government in South Australia implies a great deal too much government, and government of a kind rather unsuitable to a community in which, if it is to thrive, every man must struggle to get wealth by winning it from nature, not from other men.

The Melbourne papers inform us that numerous bankruptcies have taken place of late. The population has increased by 13,342 by immigration since the beginning of the year, although 13,444 persons left the colony. The total value of the imports since the commencement of the present year is 8,513,517*l.*, against 9,999,292*l.* for the same period of 1857, showing a decrease of 1,485,775*l.* The exports have been 8,665,331*l.* against 9,210,666*l.*, showing a decrease of 545,335*l.*

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 17th day of November, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued..... 32,499,370	Government debt.. 11,015,100
	Other securities... 3,459,900
	Gold coin and bullion..... 18,024,370
	Silver bullion.....
£32,499,370	£32,499,370

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' capital 14,553,000	Government securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)..... 10,808,591
Reserve..... 3,144,886	Other Securities..... 14,711,033
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Commissioners of National Debt, Savings Banks, and Dividend Accounts)..... 6,821,973	Notes..... 11,706,315
Other deposits..... 12,561,553	Gold and Silver Coin..... 614,540
Seven Day & other Bills..... 810,068	
£37,900,485	£37,900,485

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 18th day of November, 1858.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, November 16.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

WILLIAM ARNOLD BAILEY, Bideford, wine merchant BANKRUPT.

WILLIAM BAKER, Cheapside and Hull, horse food manufacturer.

JAMES and JAMES ALEXANDER POLDEN, Castle-street, Leicester-square, fishing tackle manufacturers.

RICHARD CARPENTER, Newcastle-place, Paddington, omnibus builder.

HENRY PHILIPS, Cornbury-place, Old Kent-road, and Brighton, draper.

DANIEL FRANCIS OAKLEY, Paternoster-row, bookseller.

FREDERICK LILLIE, Ardleigh, Essex, miller.

GEORGE HENRY BRETNALL, Watford, coal merchant.

BENJAMIN MOORE, High Holborn, dealer in machines, and Basinghall-street, warehouseman.

RICHARD FORD, Wolverhampton, licensed victualler.

JOSEPH SMITH, Birmingham, licensed victualler.

JAMES WHEATLY, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire, farmer.

GEORGE BRAIN, Saint George, Gloucestershire, grocer.

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Great Grimsby, joiner.

CECILY ECCLES, St. Helen's, Lancashire, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. C. MONEY and J. BARRON, Glasgow, engravers.

T. KNOX, Springburn, joiner.

J. FERGUSON, Kilmorich, Argyleshire, sheep farmer.

J. TULLOCH, Wick, Caithness-shire, wood merchant.

TRADE OF BELGIUM.—The following particulars are gathered from official reports supplied by Secretaries of Legation abroad. The coal trade has increased most rapidly; in the five years from 1841 to 1845 the average quantity annually raised was under 4,500,000 tons; whereas in 1855 it had risen to 8,500,000 tons; the statement for the year 1856 will, it is expected, exhibit a considerable diminution, which is to be ascribed to financial difficulties with France, and partly to a reaction caused by the extraordinary rapid manner in which the trade has increased of late. It is not probable that the trade in English coal will increase; the import of English coal in 1856 only amounted to 34,577 tons, although the duty was virtually nil. The iron trade has considerably improved; the production is now valued at about 90,000,000*fr.* annually, and has doubled during the last ten years. Holland, Brazil, and Turkey are the chief customers of Belgium for iron. England only takes nails. The manufacturing machinery has also become a flourishing trade; there are now in Belgium 3300 machines of 80,000 horse-power. France, Holland, and Sardinia are the chief countries of export. The trade in arms is very flourishing. The export of mixed cotton and woollen, or cotton and linen goods, has tripled during the last ten years. The import of manufactured cotton remains stationary. The progress of the cloth trade is most marked, the increase of wool imported amounting to 25 per cent. The Verviers Chamber of Commerce has offered to renounce all protective duties if allowed to obtain the raw material at a low price. The linen trade is again rising to its former importance; the export of flax has nearly doubled itself in the last five years. Of sugar, 36,000,000 kilogrammes are produced annually, of which two-fifths are exported. The produce of the glass trade figures for 15,000,000*fr.*, and is becoming of much importance. The foreign trade of Belgium has nearly doubled itself in the last six years, and the exports have increased in a far greater ratio than the imports. The imports from England amount to 70,000,000*fr.*, and the exports thither to 78,000,000*fr.* There is a strong and growing tendency towards free trade, and a law on the subject, on liberal principles, has already been prepared for submission to the Chambers.

OPUM.—A deputation from the Society of Friends has presented a memorial to Lord Derby, praying the Government to suppress the growth of opium in India, and to prevent its introduction into China by British subjects. The deputation met with a very courteous reception.

HOP DUTY.—A highly influential deputation attended at the Treasury, on Tuesday, to urge upon the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the propriety of repealing the hop duty. Mr. Disraeli had to go to Windsor, and Mr. G. A. Hamilton was left in his place. The deputation proceeded to prove that the excise duty on hops is unequal in its operation and unsound in its principles, and that the hop interest will not prosper until it is relieved of its payment. Mr. Hamilton took a note of what was said, and replied that he would present the case to his superior. Other interests anxious to be relieved from the excise will no doubt make similar applications before the next budget statement is made to the House of Commons.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN SENEGAL.—An article in the *Revue Coloniale* gives the following particulars relative to mineral productions in Senegal:—"Iron appears to be the ore that is most abundant, and it is to be found of all kinds and in different positions; in some places very near the surface, and in others at some depth. The carbonate of protoxide of iron has not been found, but it is very probable that it may be in some parts of the upper country. Copper exists in the districts of Doudou and Bambouck, particularly in the former. As both copper and iron exist in the district of Bambouck, silver ought also to be found here, but iron and gold are the two metals which principally have been discovered. Of all the provinces of Upper Senegal, Bambouck is that which is the richest in auriferous strata. The mines of Bambouck are, like that of Kéniéba, a league from the village; this is the principal one, comprising a space of about a square league, and it is there that the natives

dig pits from eight to ten yards in depth, and there procure powder and grains of gold; that of Khakha-dian, a large village, situated at two leagues from Senoudebou; and those of Nacatou and Sirmana, four days' distance from Senoudebou. Up to the present time, the gold has only been procured from the ferruginous sand by a very rough manner of operating. The size of the pieces found is small, but sometimes nuggets of a fair size are discovered. Washing the sand and earth is the only means which has been used by the natives, and much gold is lost in that operation. When the mines of Bambouck shall be properly worked, more important advantages will in all probability result, and the gold be found in larger quantities, and there is little doubt but that silver may also be discovered."

ILLEGALITY OF TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETIES.—At a recent sitting of the Portsmouth County Court, the judge inquired if there was a Trade Protection Society in the town, and being answered in the affirmative, his Honour intimated that such societies were illegal, and every member, solicitor, secretary, and others concerned, liable to be indicted, and that he should for the future disallow costs in any action where it was proved that these societies had meddled with the matter in any way. Mr. Stening said he was glad to hear his Honour say that such institutions were illegal. He had always entertained that opinion, and refused offers of the agency of two such societies upon that ground.

NEAPOLITAN COMMERCE.—The following official return has been published of the commercial movement of the continental part of the kingdom of Naples during 1857. The commerce with foreign countries amounted to 145,930,000*fr.*, of which 79,615,000*fr.* were for imports, and 66,315,000*fr.* for exports. The former, as compared with 1856, have increased nine and a half millions, and the latter decreased twenty-four and a half millions. The diminution may be principally attributed to the prohibition to the export of corn, and in a slight degree to the effect of the commercial crisis. In the above total of imports, England furnished for 29,425,000*fr.*; France, 19,830,000*fr.*; and America, 14,500,000*fr.*; the remainder being by Holland, the Sardinian States, and Spain. In the exports England stands for 18,400,000*fr.*; France, 16,700,000*fr.*; Russia, 12,025,000*fr.*; and Austria, 11,945,000*fr.* The principal articles of export are raw cotton, cotton yarn, sugar, woollen and cotton wove goods, tobacco, coffee, coal, silk goods, &c. The exports consist of olive-oil, raw silk, madder, raw wool, almonds, dried fruits, and liquors. The total production of olive oil in the kingdom of Naples in 1857 amounted to 912,000 hectolitres, valued at sixty-seven millions of francs. During the last few years considerable extension has been given to manufactures in the kingdom, and a number of establishments have been formed, both in the neighbourhood of the capital and in the provinces. The principal ones are for the manufacture of cloth, printed calicoes, ribbons, silk goods, carpets, paper, earthenware, &c. Most of the workmen employed in those manufactories are foreigners, and the managers or foremen either English, German, or French. The shipping movement of the port of Naples in 1857, entries and departures as well as the coasting trade included, was 4892 vessels, measuring together 635,075 tons. Out of the above tonnage, 407,768 tons belong to the Neapolitan flag.

THE LESSEPS SCHEME.—A Paris letter says:—"I understand that already there is discord in the bosom of the Suez Canal administration. It does very well in a poem or at a public dinner to represent M. de Lesseps as only a labourer in the cause of humanity, civilisation, and so forth; but most people are ungenerous enough to suppose that he cannot be altogether indifferent to the golden results that are likely to follow his exertions. However it may be, squabbles are spoken of as having occurred upon the money question between the promoter of the 'gigantic enterprise' and some of those concerned in it. M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire has just withdrawn, it is said, from the editorial management of a journal which was the organ of the scheme. There is thus already dissension in the camp, if rumour speaks correctly; and we may suppose that, if at this early period in the life of the company such an occurrence has to be signalled, matters will not improve as time advances. The shares, let me add, are still in brisk demand, according to the statements generally in circulation. It is acknowledged, however, that capitalists fight shy of the project, and that it is principally people of 'humble fortune' who support it. The significance of this fact need not be insisted on."

THE LIVERPOOL TOWN DUES.—The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board have granted a superannuation allowance of 200*l.* a year to Mr. Litherland, late receiver of the town dues, an office which has become unnecessary by the transference of that local tax from the hands of the corporation to those of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.

FOREIGN CATTLE.—The importations of cattle into Lowestoft harbour have closed for the season. The Tonnage steamer, which has been engaged in the service for the last four or five months, left Lowestoft on Tuesday for London. The importations have not been on such an extensive scale as last season.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

No. of shares				Name of Company.				London.			
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	Ambergate, &c	68	68	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	Birkenhead, Lancashire, and	94	94	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	Cheshire Junction	84	84	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	38	38	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	17	17	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	63	63	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	East Anglian	46	46	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties	31	31	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, class A	12	12	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	class B	95	95	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
28000	25	25	East Kent	64	64	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire	27	27	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	106	107	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	92	93	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	132	132	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	A stock	104	104	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	B stock	54	54	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	Great Southern and Western (I.)	88	88	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	Great Western	p12	p12	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
18000	50	50	Lancashire and Carlisle	p12	p12	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
24000	16	15	Thirds	95	96	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	New Thirds	d	d	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
43444	16	6	Lancashire and Yorkshire	d	d	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
67500	9	7	F. 16	d	d	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
11900	11	11	97 shares	d	d	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	London and Blackwall	6	6	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, and South C.	112	112	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	90	91	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
244000	12	7	Eighths	d12	d12	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	94	94	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	36	36	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
50000	10	3	Metropolitan	98	98	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	Midland	70	71	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	Birmingham and Derby	143393	17	82	100	100	100	100	100
20000	50	50	Midland Great Western (I.)	11	11	60872	25	10	20	20	20
22220	25	25	Newport, Abr., and Hereford	65	65	58500	20	20	20	20	20
Stock	100	100	Norfolk	d3	d3	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
60000	50	3	Northern Counties Union	56	56	d4	Stock	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	North British	93	93	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	North-Eastern—Berwick	d	d	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
64115	25	16	G. N. E. Purchase	47	47	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	Leeds	76	76	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	York	103	103	20000	10	10	10	10	10
168500	20	17	North London	d4	d4	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	North Staffordshire	29	29	20654	20	20	20	20	20
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, and Wolvn.	112	112	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	28	28	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	Scottish N. Eastern Aberdeen Stk.	84	84	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	Scottish Midland Stock	44	44	27778	18	9	9	9	9
Stock	100	100	Shropshire Union	36	36	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	South Devon	75	75	27778	18	all	all	all	all
Stock	100	100	South-Eastern	77	76	13889	18	6	6	6	6
Stock	100	100	South Wales	14	14	20000	2	13	13	13	13
27582	20	20	South Yorkshire and River Dun.	94	94	125000	100	100	100	100	100
3273	20	18	Do do								
Stock	100	100	Vale of Neath								
LINES LEASED											
AT FIXED RENTALS.											
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	Clydesdale Junction	105	104	25000	20	20	20	20	20
Stock	100	100	E. Lincolnshire, guar. 6 per cent.	143	143	40000	20	2	2	2	2
8000	50	50	Hull and Selby	112	112	10000	17	all	all	all	all
43077	12	12	London and Greenwich	67	67	50000	20	5	5	5	5
11186	20	20	Preference	122	122	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	London, Tilbury, and Southend	95	95	75000	20	all	all	all	all
82500	5	5	Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock	2	2	75000	20	5	5	5	5
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	100	100	17500	20	all	all	all	all
18682	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 per cent.	59	59	Stock	100	100	100	100	100
Stock	100	100	Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth	143	143	8956	100	all	all	all	all
78750	12	12	South Staffordshire	10	10	100000	40	40	40	40	40
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	93	93	Stock	100	40	40	40	40
PREFERENCE SHARES.											
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter, 4 per cent.	98	98	100000	20	4	4	4	4
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10%, 4 1/2 per cent.	104	104	100000	20	2	2	2	2
ENGLISH STOCKS.											
Fri.											
Bank Stock, div. 5 p. c. 1/2 year	225		Do. do. Scrip	99							
3 per ct. Reduced Anns	96		Do. Bonds, 4 per cent., 1000	12							
Ditto for Opening			Ditto under 500	14							
3 per cent. Consols Anns	98		Bank Stock for account Aug. 5								
Ditto for Opening			3 p. ct. Cons. for account do	98							
New 3 per cent. Anns	96		Ditto for Opening do								
Ditto for Opening			India Stock, for account do	32							
New 3 1/2 per cent. Anns			Exchequer Bills, 2d. and 1 1/2 p. day								
New 2 1/2 per cent. Anns	82		Ditto 1000								
5 per cent			Ditto 500								
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	1		Ditto Small	20							
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859			Ditto Advertised 1								
Ditto exp. Jan. 5, 1860			Ditto Bonds, A 1858 3 1/2 p. ct.								
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860			Ditto under 1000								
Ditto April 5, 1865			Ditto B 1850	100							
India Stock, 10 1/2 per cent	226		Ditto under 1000								
Do. Loan Debentures	99										
FOREIGN STOCKS.											
Fri.											
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent			Do. Bonds, 4 per cent., 1000	99							
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent			Ditto under 500	12							
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent 1858			Bank Stock for account Aug. 5	14							
Ditto 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	98		3 p. ct. Cons. for account do								
Ditto 5 per cent, 1843			Ditto for Opening do	98							
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent, 1858			India Stock, for account do								
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent.			Exchequer Bills, 2d. and 1 1/2 p. day	32							
Ditto Deferred 3 per cent	18		Ditto 1000								
Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent			Ditto 500								
Ditto 3 per cent			Ditto Small	20							
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825			Ditto Advertised 1								
Ditto 5 per cent. Bonds			Ditto Bonds, A 1858 3 1/2 p. ct.								
Dutch 2 1/2 p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders			Ditto under 1000								
Grenada Bonds, New Active, 2 1/2 p. c.			Ditto B 1850	100							
Ditto Deferred			Ditto under 1000								
Guatemala											
Mexican 3 per cent											
Peruvian Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent											
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent. (Urbarren)	87										
Portuguese Bonds, 3 per cent., 1853											
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.											
T. F.											
Ditto New	d24	d24	Antwerp and Rotterdam	5	5						
Ditto Bonds 1876	108	108	Belgian Eastern Junction	14	14						
Ditto 1873 without op.	107	107	Dutch Rhenish	d3	d3						
Ditto 5 1/2 p. ct., 1877, ditto	100	100	Eastern of France	28	29						
Madras guar. 4 1/2 per cent	18	18	Great Luxembourg Constituted	8	8						
Ditto ditto 5 do.	20	20	Shares								
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent. Extension	d	d	Obligations								
Ditto Thirds ditto	d	d	Namur and Liege	9	9						
Ditto Fourths ditto	p	p	Northern of France	40	40						
Scinde	p	p	Paris and Lyons	35	35						
Ditto	p	p	Paris and Orleans	50	57						
Ditto New	p	p	Royal Danish	8	8						
Ditto Panjab	p	p	Royal Swedish	8	8						
Trinidad (limited) Scrip.	p	p	Sambre and Meuse	9	9						
MISCELLANEOUS.											
T. F.											
Australian Agricultural	35	35	Australian Royal Mail	1	1						
Atlantic Telegraph (Limited)	350	350	British and Irish Mag. Tel. A	42	42						
Do. B. 7 per cent. till 1862	21	21	Do. B. 7 per cent. till 1862	21	21						
Do. C.	15	15	Do. C.	15	15						
Canada	115	115	Crystal Palace	1	1						
Do. Preference	5	5	Do. Preference	5	5						
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Do. "New Shares"	par	par	Do. "New Shares"	par	par						
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