

Edmund Guest Tomlins, 18 Catherine St. Strand

# The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

AND

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

VOL. X. No. 475.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1859.

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## TO THE ELECTORS OF SOUTH ESSEX.

**GENTLEMEN,**—Her Majesty's Ministers having taken upon themselves the serious responsibility of dissolving parliament at this inauspicious period, I again offer myself as a candidate for the representation of the Southern Division of Essex.

Time will not permit a canvass of all the 6,761 electors, so widely dispersed; and I beg, therefore, you will excuse me if I should be unable to wait upon all personally. The liberal views required by the advancement of the age have always been strenuously advocated by me, and I trust that my conduct in Parliament entitles me to hope that I have merited the support of my constituents. Permit me to solicit the favour of your vote and the honour of your influence in promoting my re-election. I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, Your most faithful servant,  
**R. B. BAKER.**

Orsett Hall, April 13, 1859.

## SOUTH ESSEX ELECTION.

**THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of R. B. BAKER, Esq.**, the only Liberal Candidate, SIT DAILY at the Bell Hotel, Chelmsford; the London Committee at the Green Dragon, Bishopgate; and the Local Committees at all the principal market towns and polling places in the Southern Division of the county. All communications should be addressed to the Central Committee, Bell Hotel, Chelmsford.

## SOUTH ESSEX ELECTION.

**THE LONDON COMMITTEE** conducting the RE-ELECTION of MR. WINGFIELD BAKER, M.P., beg to call the attention of the Electors of South Essex to the report of a meeting which appeared in the columns of the *Morning Chronicle* of the 19th instant, of the Electors of South Essex, held at Barking on Monday last, called by the friends of Messrs. Bramston and Watlington, and presided over by John Davis, Esq., J.P., of Cranbrook-park, Ilford, from which report was omitted the following most important and singular resolution, and which had been at such meeting unanimously adopted, viz.:—"That Mr. Perry Watlington was not a fit and proper person to represent the southern division of the county of Essex."

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### OFFICES:

193, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

### ABSTRACT OF PROSPECTUS.

It has been for some years past a matter of notoriety that British and Irish linen manufacturers, and also manufacturers of hempen goods, have materially suffered from a deficient supply of flax and hemp. This state of deficient supply arises from the fact that the cultivation of flax in Great Britain has materially decreased instead of increased with the growing requirements of our linen manufacturers. Our national commercial statistics show that, out of 150,000 tons of flax annually consumed in the United Kingdom, not more than 50,000 tons are of home growth. In addition to this enormous importation of flax for our linen manufacturers, we have also imported hundreds of thousands of quarters of luscid every year for home consumption.

The linen manufacturers of the United Kingdom have declared that they are ready to take any quantity which can be grown at home, and at such prices as will be more remunerative to the agriculturist than the usual produce of his lands.

The promoters of the National Flax Company are prepared to prove to the agriculturists of this country that no more profitable crop can be cultivated than that of flax, whenever their system of retorteries, and improved mechanical treatment of flax fibre, shall be adopted in the localities of its growth. The main feature of the company's plan is, that it will take the trouble of preparing the flax for market entirely off the hands of the grower, by becoming the purchasers of the crop, and thus leaving the grower entirely free from the hazards of bad harvesting weather, and at the same time ensuring him a certain handsome profitable return for all the flax he can produce and deliver to the company's depots and retorteries. The company's operations will also embrace the whole of the requisite process of preparing the flax and similar fibrous substances ready for the spinner.

The system of preparation adopted by this company is the subject of a patent, the invention of Mr. George Albenmarie Cater, a gentleman who has made the cultivation of flax and its preparation for the spinner his especial study for many years past, he having fully demonstrated the great economy of labour and the very great improvement in the quality of the flax fibre, which is the result of his improved system of flax preparation. The system will be found fully detailed in the "Explanatory Pamphlet on Flax Cultivation and Preparation," to be had free from the Secretary of the company and its agents; in which will also be found an exposition of the great importance of the home cultivation of flax, as insuring a regular supply of raw material to the very important national manufactures of linen and hempen goods; half-stuff for paper-makers; and the importance of the seed for linseed oil and oil-cake.

As an example of the intended operations of the company, the following is quoted from the full prospectus of the company:—

By retorteries will be understood establishments where the preparation of flax-fibre from the raw plant for the spinner

and manufacturer will be carried out through all its stages. It is estimated that two retorteries, on the scale proposed as the base of operations, will require eight patent machines, and, if constantly at work for (say) 309 days in the year, will produce annually 1,200 tons of flax-fibre, 7,500 quarters of linseed, and 900 tons of tows; and allowing £50 per ton to be obtained for the flax-fibre, 50s. per quarter for the linseed, and £5 per ton for the tows, there is a gross yield of £85,500.

Assuming that it will take as much as ten tons of flax-straw unseeded to produce one ton of flax-fibre, at a cost of 4l. per ton, and 18l. per ton of fibre for all expenses, the total outlay will be 60,000l., leaving a balance to be divided of 15,900l., or nearly 30 per cent. upon 55,000l. (the cost of the buildings, plant, and machinery, together with a sufficient working capital for two retorteries, which is wholly irrespective of the dividend that may be expected from licence dues from other retorteries; and as the operations of the company are extended, the dividends will be in proportion.)

The peculiar advantages of Selby, in Yorkshire, and the surrounding flax-growing districts, have decided the company on establishing their first retortery in that neighbourhood.

A prospective enterprise of this company being the cultivation of flax on reclaimable lands, of which in the United Kingdom there are some millions of acres, it is considered the company may beneficially turn its attention to the acquirement, in due course, of an available property in such lands.

The National Flax Company will, by increasing the cultivation of flax in the present growing districts, tend to encourage the population of other parts of the country to acquire the requisite knowledge of an industrial resource by which their local labour will become more profitable, and land of greater value. Again, the fast-extending application of the power-loom to flax fibre will greatly increase the demand for flax. All considered, the circumstances of the times combine to establish the present enterprise as the nucleus of a new branch of business, and a most valuable auxiliary to the farming and manufacturing producers of the United Kingdom, and one which is well calculated to still further develop her prosperity.

Copies of the prospectus, and all further information, may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 193, Gresham-house, City.

## PELICAN

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**THIS** Company offers Complete Security MODERATE RATES of Premium, with Participation in Four-fifths or Eighty per cent. of the Profits. LOW RATES without Participation in Profits. LOANS in connexion with Life Assurance, on approved security, in sums of not less than £500. BONUS of 1861.—ALL POLICIES effected prior to the 1st July, 1861, on the Bonus Scale of Premium, will participate in the next Division of Profits.  
**ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary and Actuary.**

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Insurance data show that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly.  
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**NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.**  
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# THE LEADER.

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## Review of the Week.

THE events of the week have been such as might well keep Europe in a state of moral ferment. The feverish alternation of hope and fear, as to the result of the Austrian demands upon Piedmont, was rudely ended by the news of Thursday morning. We were then informed that the Austrian threat of proceeding to extremities, in case of Victor Emmanuel's refusal to disarm his soldiers, and disband his volunteers, had been acted upon, that, on the night of Tuesday, 120,000 white coats had crossed the Ticino, and were on their road to Turin. The latter part of the intelligence was subsequently found to be incorrect, but, in the main, the facts had been correctly stated. Telegram has followed telegram with almost bewildering haste, but, checked by the slower and surer postal communications, we are enabled to form a tolerably clear notion of the course of late events.

Three hours before the expiration of the three days' grace allowed by Austria, Victor Emmanuel issued a proclamation, in which he declared the Austrian demand to be an outrage upon himself and nation, and that he had repelled it with disdain. In doing so, he appealed to the valour and patriotism of his people, tried in the battle-field, under the eyes of his "illustrious father;" and on the banks of the Tchernaya, in company with the allies who were at that moment hurrying forward to protect them. He called upon them to adopt for their war-cry, "Independence of Italy." An act of the Piedmontese Parliament had previously invested him with absolute power, and the national enthusiasm was boundless.

The news of Thursday morning told us that the French were not only landing at Genoa, but that, by way of Mont-Cenis, they had reached Turin. The Emperor Napoleon, as might have been expected, has ridden over the difficulty of having to cross the track of neutral ground that lay between him and his threatened friends in Piedmont, and it must be noted that the Swiss population, so far from showing any alarm or anger at the invasion of their territory, cheered lustily the passage of the French troops, regiment after regiment. The good Swiss are inclined to believe that their French neighbours are going to fight simply for the emancipation of Italy from the Austrian yoke; and Italy itself is growing trustful. Tuscany, acting under the impulse given by the leader of its little army of 15,000 men, has formally linked its fortunes with those of Piedmont; the Grand Duke Leopold preferring to be escorted by

a guard of honour to Bologna, rather than to abdicate, or to conclude an alliance with Sardinia. Further, we learn that the populations of Massa and Carrara have revolted, and established a provisional government; and in Palermo there have been disturbances, followed by hundreds of arrests. These are the more immediate signs of the revolutionary fire which is presently to blaze forth, and to repress which, says the *Austrian Correspondence*, "Austria must draw the sword."

Meanwhile, we have to do with the preparations for the coming struggle. The part of France is now clearly defined. Whatever her ulterior objects may be, she is now evidently determined to take the field in earnest against the pretensions of Austria in Italy. A new loan of 500,000,000 francs, or £20,000,000 sterling, bears witness to the reality of the French interference; and we have a further evidence in the unanimity with which the Legislative Assembly voted the increased contingent of 140,000 men. In the speech delivered to the Assembly by Count Walewski, by direction of the Emperor, an *exposé* of the course of the negotiations, previous to the presentation of the Austrian *ultimatum*, appears to show that outwardly, at least, the French Government has acted with moderation. Appealed to by Sardinia for protection against an invading army, France has poured her troops into Piedmont, and even the British and Prussian Governments admit that, under the circumstances, the French Emperor has done nothing more than he has the right to do.

At the eleventh hour the light of a last ray of hope pierces the gathering war-clouds. England has made one more appeal to Austria, and, if we may trust to rumour, in the absence of direct intelligence, Austria has, at least, refrained from pushing on her army to the attack of Turin. France, it is said, has not refused to entertain this last friendly office of diplomacy. But too much must not be expected of any attempt at renewing negotiations; the Prussian Minister, addressing the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, frankly stated his belief that the hope of any successful result of the present attempt was extremely small. Still, hostilities are for the moment delayed, and in delay there is hope.

The most important political consequences at present apparent, as arising out of the state of affairs in Italy, are, the alliance of France with Russia, which was first announced in the postscript of the *Spectator*, on Saturday last; and the alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and Denmark. These alliances put an end to the old arrangements under which the "balance of power" in Europe was settled; and they will furnish the ground of no end of diplomatic doubts, jealousies, and suspicions. Russia has a quarrel to settle with Austria, beside other ends to serve in forming this league with France, and she is giving signs of her intention to make her co-operation immediately effective. She is to move four *corps d'armes* on the frontiers of Austria and Prussia, and already we learn that she has sent 60,000 men across the Dnieper, thereby threatening the Galician frontier of the former power. The treaty with

Denmark suggests the wide-spreading dangers of a war such as Europe is now threatened with. Without some such alliance, what, indeed, has Denmark to hope at the hands of the Germanic Confederation, in the event of the war becoming general.

For the moment, there appears to be ground for hope that England may be enabled to maintain a neutral position. The demand for this neutrality is becoming daily more positive throughout the country. The influence of the present condition of affairs upon our funds and best securities is of itself enough to enlist the feelings and interest of the majority of thinking men on the side of peace. Upon the Stock Exchange there has been, throughout the week, something very like, if not absolute panic, and the timid and reckless speculators have gone to the wall, as must happen in such times of trial. These "failures" really need not alarm the country, and the resolution of the Bank Directors to raise their rate of discount from 2½ to 3½ per cent., if rightly appreciated, will give confidence, to the prosecution of all legitimate business operations, preventing as it will any undue and dangerous demand for money, an occurrence so likely to take place at moments like the present.

In the midst of these serious divisions there would be great danger of the business of the general election being neglected by the constituencies, if the feeling of the country were not, fortunately, tolerably decided as to the importance of the proceeding. The results of the elections, as far as they are known, are such as the Liberal side were prepared for; out of twenty-six persons elected up to the middle of yesterday, twenty-three were Liberals. In fact, as far as we are aware, there is no chance of any important seat being wrested from the Liberals, while there will be several important accessions to their side of the House, Richard Cobden, as the representative of Rochdale, being the most important. The movement in favour of Lord Stanley, first in the City of London and then the borough of Marylebone, we look upon as a gross liberty taken with a man whom the country greatly would regret to see unreturned (supposing such an event to be possible), but who has no claims upon the political sympathies of such constituencies as his over-officious friends have clumsily attempted to throw upon him. It must not be forgotten that Lord Stanley, in both cases, entirely repudiated the acts of these too zealous friends.

The only news of interest brought by the Calcutta and China mail is that the river Pearl, in Southern China, had been explored by a party of the British to the distance of 195 miles. The expedition was everywhere well received; but found that, under the attacks of the "rebels," almost the whole of the native trade had ceased. But the Emperor has lately published a proclamation, in which he expresses himself strongly in favour of carrying out his late treaty engagements; and it is possible, therefore, that our acquaintance with Southern China may at a future time be more satisfactory. The commercial community of India are in excitement at the new imposts levied by the Governor-General; and the feeling is general in India that Lord Canning's scheme for regenerating the finances of the country is a great mistake as it stands.

## Home Intelligence.

## POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

**THE PREMIER.**—At the Lord Mayor's Easter banquet, the Earl of Derby, in returning thanks for the health of her Majesty's Ministers, made one of his usual eloquent speeches. He said—"My Lord Mayor, you have been kind enough to propose our health as the Ministers of the Crown; and such, in truth, we are, though at this moment we are almost in the position of an officer of her Majesty's army who is under arrest, and who hardly knows whether he will be permitted to wear his sword, until the verdict of that great court-martial, to which we are appealing, shall, I trust, restore it to us again, and tell us we may wear it with honour." Referring to the public anxiety as to what was going on abroad, the Earl said, "The illustrious Commander-in-Chief and the First Lord of the Admiralty, have referred to the anxious desire of this country to maintain for herself, and, if possible, for the world at large, the continued blessings of a general peace. To that end the labours and the anxieties of her Majesty's Government have been, and I will, even at this eleventh hour, say, still are, directed with the most intense solicitude. I would to God that I could assure you, my Lord, that at this moment I saw a fair and a reasonable prospect that the peace of the world would be permanently maintained. All I can say is this, that I have not lost every spark of hope that the flame may still be prevented from breaking out, and all I can assure you is, that day by day, and night by night—indeed, almost hour by hour, our efforts are unceasing to avert, if it be yet possible, that dreadful scourge, a European war." His lordship then adverted to the mission of Lord Cowley to Vienna, and the proposition of a general Congress by Russia to settle the questions in dispute between France and Austria. "On the part of England (said the Earl) we have endeavoured studiously to maintain the strictest and most absolute impartiality between the two parties. When we felt that Austria was putting an undue pressure upon Sardinia, we have resisted the pretensions of Austria. When we felt that Sardinia was making claims to which she was not entitled, we have refused to admit those claims of Sardinia, recollecting that they were both of them independent States, entitled to full consideration. Cordially, faithfully, and loyally we have been supported by Prussia throughout the whole of these negotiations. While she has studiously maintained the obligations which she owes to the Germanic Confederation, she has, on the other hand, most wisely and judiciously abstained from placing herself in that position as a German partisan which should disqualify her from acting under these circumstances, in connexion with England, as an impartial mediator. Such has been the course which we have pursued, and I wish I could say the difficulties of obtaining a meeting of the great Powers upon satisfactory terms had been overcome by the efforts of this country. I am compelled to state that they have failed. One last effort which I announced our intention of making, we have made, to bring the contending parties to an understanding as to the terms on which they might meet in congress. I regret to say that Austria has rejected the offer of those terms, and almost simultaneously sent to Sardinia a peremptory message demanding her immediate disarmament, under the threat of war, within the space of three days. In adopting that course Austria has taken upon herself—if, indeed, she still acts upon her menace—that fearful responsibility which attaches to that country which first deserts the peaceful ways of diplomacy and subjects the question in dispute to the terrible arbitrament of the sword. My Lord, we had not known for twelve hours the course which Austria had determined upon taking before we instructed our Minister, in the name of England, emphatically and formally to protest against the step of Austria. It may be that that protest has been unavailing; it may be that the horrors of war are already, or are about to be, to-morrow morning, invoked. I do not say that Austria had no cause for complaint. On the contrary, I am bound to say I think that by her aggressive and propagandist tone, Sardinia has deprived herself of a great deal of that moral support which the sympathy of England would give to the free institutions which she has so nobly maintained. But I do say this, that there was nothing, in my judgment, to justify the hasty, the precipitate, and, because involving the horrors of war, the criminal step which has been taken by Austria. (Cheers.) Whatever the consequences of that step may be, Austria has brought them upon herself. Within the last twelve hours we have attempted yet one last measure, in the hope of averting the calamities of war. The Congress has failed. The possibility of the united

efforts of Europe has failed; but we have, at the last hour, and on this very day, despatched to Vienna and to Paris a joint representation, offering to take up, on the part of England alone, the mediation at the point at which it was left by Lord Cowley, and to endeavour to arrange the differences between the two great Powers in dispute, subject to one of these two conditions—either an immediate, absolute, and simultaneous disarmament of the three Powers, France, Austria, and Sardinia, or a consent on the part of all the three, pending the result of the mediation, to retain their armies precisely in their present condition, and to maintain a position, if not of peace, at all events of inaction." Proceeding to notice Lord John Russell's criticisms upon his speech at the close of the session, the Premier continued:—"That noble lord supposes me to have said that I thought it the duty of England to maintain a posture of armed neutrality, in order that we might take the part of whichever of the belligerents we believed was in the right; and he adds that, from the manifest partiality which we have shown for Austria, there can be no doubt on which side we are prepared shortly to draw the sword. Nothing could have been further from our view. What I did say was this—that we intended to maintain a strict neutrality; but that, when a million or more of men were in arms—when war was not only imminent, but in actual existence—and that, moreover, in Italy and upon the shores of the Mediterranean, it was absolutely necessary for us, looking to the great interests we have involved there, looking to our great possessions and the military positions we occupy in that quarter, that we should be in such a state as to maintain and defend the security of those possessions, and preserve the British flag from the possibility of insult. Our armed neutrality ought to be for the purpose of maintaining that position which we have held, and which, as long as possible, we are determined to hold—namely, that of perfect and entire neutrality, free from all engagements, fettered by no engagements and no promises, and completely at liberty to use the influence—God forbid that I should have to add the arms—of England in such a manner and in such a cause as we might consider to be called for under the circumstances of the time by the interests, the honour, and the dignity of our country. (Cheers.) Our anxious desire is to maintain peace for ourselves. But I go further, and say that, even if the sword should be drawn, if unhappily war should break out, England will maintain a watchful and an observant attitude—observant, not for the purpose of profiting by the weakness or the calamities of others, but for the purpose of discovering the slightest gleam of light that should break forth amid the gloom of war, and should disclose a reasonable probability of the dispersion of the clouds, and afford a ground or opportunity for the interposition of pacific influence. Charged as I am with the fearful responsibility which attaches to a minister of this great country in these anxious times, I am earnestly desirous that between me and the British public there should be no secret as to the course which the Government have adopted, or the position in which they have stood—no secret as to the counsels by which they intend to be guided; and I greatly mistake the character of my countrymen if, in pursuing a determined and at the same time peaceful policy, we shall not secure that amount of confidence and support which is essential to every minister, and the possession of which is the greatest and highest reward for the anxieties and toils to which he is exposed. (Loud cheers.)

**THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.**—This nobleman has also spoken on the European complication in the shape of a letter to a religious journal, intended, no doubt, to influence all whom it can influence in the present electoral struggle. Lord Shaftesbury is of opinion that the prayer of Englishmen should be presented in favour of Sardinia, and of course against Austria. The reason is because Austria is on the side of the Pope, and Sardinia on the side of religious liberty. As to the question of justice, his lordship does not seem to suppose that it need be entertained or suggested.

**MR. BRIGHT.**—At a meeting held in the Town Hall, Birmingham, on Monday, Mr. Bright addressed the electors, and reviewed the position of the country with regard to the reform question. He referred to what he called the dislocation of the Conservative party; and instanced Lord Stanley as a so-called Conservative holding far more advanced views than Lord John Russell. He added—"We are got now to times when men are reported to be mealy-mouthed; the strong English of our ancestors is to be given up, and we are to speak of great propositions with 'bated breath and whispering humbleness. We say we will no longer sit down content with the state of things where one man in six only of the grown men in the United Kingdom has a vote. (Cheers.) We say—we of the great populations—Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leeds, Sheffield,

Bristol, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and the metropolitan districts—we say we are unwilling that each of these great populations should have only the same number of members as small towns of 4,000 and 5,000 inhabitants have. The speaker then referred to the disgraceful fact of manufacturers and landowners influencing the votes of their workmen and tenants. If it were in the Southern States of America or in the island of Cuba, nothing would be more reasonable than if you wanted anything of the negro cultivators of the estate, to ask the master, the owner, whether you might ask the negro cultivator to do anything you wished him to do. But when you are discussing a matter of politics in a free country, that you should ask the landed proprietor to give you permission to canvass his tenants indicates a state of submission which I say is frightful and degrading to our country. So far as regards popular representation, the great mass of your county representation is a sort of dead carcass tied on to the living body of your borough representation. When you get the 10*l.* franchise for the counties, and the ballot to protect the vote, then in all probability you will find that there are liberal opinions among the county constituencies. Referring to the critical state of affairs on the Continent, he expressed himself in the following lively manner:—"What are we to do? Are we to have our minds distracted from the question of Parliamentary reform? Are we to run away from this substantial chase to pursue the phantom of military glory? Are we to insist upon a Government attending to our own affairs rather than meddling with the insane and sanguinary contest which is about to commence in the south of Europe? Don't suppose that because I found myself opposed to a large amount of public opinion on the question of the Russian war—that because I was insulted and defamed—that because every wretched scribe who earned his bread by writing newspaper articles, and whose conscience was not the guide of his conduct—that because every man of that class thought I was a fit object of his jeers, and for his calumnies, and for his lies, for three years together—that because I suffered the loss, whatever that may be estimated at, of the representation of one of the first constituencies in the kingdom, I have ever regretted the position I then took. Let it be fairly understood that I am committed irrevocably, so far as I have any influence, to the entire abstention of England from any meddling whatsoever. I can remain in the House of Commons—I can do my duty with such energy and capacity as have been bestowed upon me; or I can leave the House of Commons—I can return to my own domestic enjoyments, and to what were at one time my commercial and manufacturing pursuits; but there is one thing I cannot do, and that is, to sit tamely by to see intriguing placemen and intriguing place-hunters gradually, bit by bit, by blunders here, by tricks there, by crime yonder, step, drift, slide, as it were, into the terrific abyss which yawns below us. I value the blood, I value the sweat, I value the comfort, the lives, the homes, the happiness of the people of this country. Never for one single moment, at the behest of power or at the call of popular frenzy and popular clamour, shall any man be able to charge me with being accessory to a policy which should sacrifice the happiness of the common people on the altar of sanguinary war."—At the nomination for Birmingham, on Thursday, Mr. Bright again spoke at great length. He said, "I have been for twenty years constantly employed in connexion with the politics of my country. For sixteen years I have sat in the House of Commons, and during that time there has been no charge brought against me of political inconsistency, of unfaithfulness to my trust, of self-seeking in any way, of being found at any time a hanger-on of political parties. I have had the high and glorious satisfaction of being one of those through whose instrumentality was gained the great battle of free industry, by which were proclaimed glad tidings to all the sons of toil, not in England only, but throughout the world. Government is not securely based when it does not rest upon so much of public opinion and public suffrage as shall give perfect security to freedom, and to a wise and just economy in national expenditure. The Government of England has grievously, recklessly, and notoriously squandered and wasted the earnings of the people. If it had not been so, how could you have, at the present moment, a national debt of 800,000,000*l.*, an annual interest to pay, and to pay for ever, of 28,000,000*l.* or 30,000,000*l.*, and an annual amount of taxation to raise approaching 70,000,000*l.*? Are we so difficult to govern? Do we require vast armies and vast navies (cries of "Yes"), countless police forces, and an enormous expenditure for the purpose of maintaining order in our own country? Constituted as your Parliament now is, there can be no adequate security for economy. Whatever be the number of electors, political power should be more equally distributed among them by a fairer distribution of Parliamentary seats. Are you aware of the monstrous fact, that to-day

and to-morrow and the next day, forty-seven boroughs, whose aggregate population does not exceed the population of Birmingham, will return, not two members, the number which you are about to elect, but seventy-two members to sit in the House of Commons? That is not representation. There is, probably, no other country in the world where a representative system exists, in which the ballot has not been adopted. In the United States, in the Australian colonies, in France, in Belgium, and in Sardinia, the votes of the electors are taken by ballot." Referring to the news from the Continent, he said, "The war which for four months has been coming on with stealthy, but not unseen or unheard steps, at last has made its appearance in all its grim and devilish proportions. What are we to do? Looking to the past, I know what we are to do. We are for a time to mediate, when meditation is of no use. We are to give a little encouragement here, and a little discouragement there. We are by and by to connect ourselves with one side in such a manner that the other will accuse us of hostility and perfidy. If your Government is disposed for war, there will be agents of the press in London to magnify and distort everything, and to stimulate you by appeals in some cases to passions that are noble, but in others to passions that are base, until at length this country, 'this precious gem set in a silver sea,' which alone rides secure amid all the storms and tempests that agitate and perplex the world, will be asked to mingle in the strife, and English blood and English treasure, as you know from past history they have been, will again be poured out like water in every part of Europe, wherever a battle is to be lost or won. You are all in the dark as to what your Government will do. We have had two speeches from Lord Derby, the second intended to correct what he calls the false impression which had been created by the first. No man knows better than Lord Derby the use of words in the English language, and I only hope that the second speech more truly explains the policy of the Government than the first. War is in its nature destructive and anarchical. There can be no freedom in Europe—there can be no permanent or assured peace in Europe—so long as the great Powers maintain 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 of men in arms at a period of profound peace. (Cheers.) Even in England and to us what can be more anarchical and less conservative than war? Look back to the war in which we were engaged from 1793 to 1815. That was a period of fearful suffering. It was also a period of utter tyranny. The other day, in the House of Commons, a Minister had the audacity to taunt me, not with having criticized the House of Lords, but with having spoken in disparagement of the Crown of England. Whoever did so—for I was not present—on whatever occasion, I throw the slander in his teeth. (Great cheering.) The Crown of England will never be jeopardised by a prosperous and contented people. I am for 'Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform' the watchword of the great Liberal party thirty years ago. Whosoever may abandon the cause I shall never pronounce another Shibboleth, but as long as the old flag floats in the air I shall be found a steadfast soldier in the foremost ranks. Every man who has read what I have said within the last six months knows that upon no single occasion have I stepped out of my way to bring any charge of a personal, or ungenerous, or irritating nature against any single individual." Referring to the observations which had been made as to his attack upon the peerage, he allowed there were some good men among the peers, still he protested against the undue supremacy of the territorial power. "I, and such as I, have been the saviours of the very order which I am charged with wishing to destroy. We are come to that time in the history of England when no institution, however venerable, lofty, or deeply rooted, no tradition or sentiment, can dare with impunity or safety to stand long against the united and growing opinion of the people. The safety of the highest, the safety of the titled class, the safety of the wealthy and powerful, depend upon their watching with careful eye the manifestations of public opinion. I have never been an official servant to the Crown of England. I have sought no such distinction. I seek it not now. I venerate the monarchy of England, and wish that its wisdom and its virtues may render it perpetual. I am not a servant of the aristocracy, as you doubtless know, but I recognise in that order a branch of the constitution created for the interests, and subject, as all must be subject eventually, to the will of the nation. I am, if I am anything in political life—I strive to be at least—a servant of the people and of truth. I pledge myself to defend their interests, to guard their honour, and to promote with all the faculties and all the powers with which I am endowed, such measures as shall give to us in permanency, happiness and tranquility within this realm."

**LORD JOHN RUSSELL.**—The noble lord enunciated his views on foreign policy at a crowded meeting in

the City on Saturday. After alluding to the grinding tyranny exercised by despotic Governments upon the people of Italy, he added, "I cannot say that the conduct of Sardinia has been perfectly right. She was hardly entitled to interfere with foreign States. All that she had properly a right to say was, 'Let not Austrian troops interfere with the other States of Italy.' She said more than that; and the two Powers will, I am afraid, soon be committed to hostilities. Those hostilities will perhaps extend beyond the Powers with which they will commence. In all probability the Emperor of the French will assist Sardinia; possibly some States may assist Austria. Our only course is to keep honestly, fairly and strictly neutral. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) The Earl of Derby said that our position must be one of armed neutrality, and that we must after a time see on which side the right was. The Earl of Derby and Mr. Disraeli have at all times shown a very strong leaning towards Austria. (Hear.) So that if the Earl of Derby were to carry out his plan, I have no doubt that plan would prove to be to arm in the first instance, and being armed to take part after a time with Austria against Italy. Now, I am against that policy. I am for preserving peace. I am not of opinion, though others may differ from me on that point, that our taking part in the fray would be more likely to end the calamity of war in Europe, and to restore peace to the world, than our carefully abstaining from any interference. When there have been long wars in Europe they have generally been kept up by one side or other obtaining a great deal of money from England. Sometimes it has been called a subsidy, sometimes a loan; and it is my belief that if in this case we do not furnish any such means—if we resolutely refuse to take either side—the hostilities will not last long, and the parties to them will find some means or other of making peace. We are, I hope, going to amend our representation, and to consider several other subjects which very much concern our future liberty and happiness. Are we to give up attending to all these things in order to help Austria? Or, on the other hand, are we to enter upon what I should consider a Quixotic enterprise in behalf of the states of Italy. By keeping out of war we shall retain some chance of a reduction of taxation; whereas, if we go to war, or even maintain an expensive system of armed neutrality, we shall deprive ourselves of every chance of obtaining that object.—A meeting was held in London Wall, on Monday, at which Hyde Clarke, Esq., presided, when Lord John again took the opportunity of speaking upon the foreign relations of this country. He said that in his opinion France and Austria were both greatly in the wrong. Austria has declared herself determined to strike the first blow. In so far, Austria is, undoubtedly, in the wrong not to have exhausted every means of procuring peace before she had recourse to arms. I cannot believe myself that there was any necessity, as things stood, for either France or Sardinia arming to the extent they have done. What then is the part which we ought to pursue? Now, I must tell you how far I agree, and how far I disagree. I entirely acquiesce in the opinion that England ought not to be in "a helpless and defenceless condition." I should say that past Governments, as well as the present Government, are to blame if, at this moment she is in a helpless and defenceless state. I do not believe myself that she is in such a condition. I believe, further, that that is well known, and that there is no enemy prepared to attack her. Referring to the duty of this country to preserve a strict neutrality, Lord John said, we have no just cause of quarrel with Austria. We have no right to say to Austria that she has done any injury to us. But, in the next place, are we quite sure that we should be helping the liberties of Italy by taking part against Austria? When a country is overrun with great armies, whichever conquers, the people are likely to suffer. On the other hand, there are upwards of 20,000,000 of Italians, not included in Lombardy or Venice, or the dominions which appertain to Austria; and would it be a fit course for this free country—a course that any Englishman could approve—that we should send our fleets and armies to assist in the oppression of those 20,000,000 of people? I think we should attend to our own internal concerns, that we should promote the amendment of the Reform Act, and that in the approaching contest in Europe we should maintain, not an "armed neutrality," but a fair, open, honest, and peaceful neutrality.

**SIR CHARLES NAPIER.**—The gallant Admiral addressed a numerous meeting of the electors of Southwark on Tuesday. In the course of his speech he said, that two years ago he foresaw that mischief was brewing abroad, and he did all he could to put the country in a proper state of defence. Lord John Russell, who was unquestionably a great statesman, however people might differ from him in some respects, expressed an opinion some time ago, in Parliament, that it would be to the advantage of Austria

herself if she would abandon Italy, because it would enable her to concentrate her power and increase her strength at home. He was inclined to think so too, and that the Italians should be left to fight for their own liberty. We have had to fight for our liberties, and we had won them, and he would leave the Italians to do the same. No doubt our Government had a very difficult part to play. If the French succeeded in routing the Austrians out, they might take it into their heads to hold Italy themselves. That would not do for us, because it would make France, perhaps, even more powerful at sea than she was at present, which was by no means necessary. It would make her, in fact, almost superior to ourselves as a maritime power, while the establishment of Italian freedom would be as far off as ever.

**THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.**—At a meeting of the electors of East Suffolk, on Tuesday, the Attorney-General said, he was one of those who felt convinced that, notwithstanding the lapse of twenty-seven years since the passing of the great Reform Bill of 1832, a further reform in the representation of the people was not really and truly called for by the public opinion of the country. Consider for a moment why and how the question of reform had been brought forward. The House of Commons was divided into four great sections. First, strongest, ablest, most compact, most united, and, he fearlessly declared, most patriotic, was the Conservative portion. Then there was the small, attenuated, and almost powerless party of Lord Palmerston. Then came another body banded under Lord John Russell. What were their real views, except to take the place of the present Ministry? On one night they were found to sway and tend towards Lord Palmerston and his small party in the House, while on another night they flew with open arms towards the party of Mr. Bright. He, for one, did think that, seeing there were many persons scattered throughout the three kingdoms who possessed fortune, property, high character, education, independence—all qualifications for the elective franchise—common justice, if not political expediency, called loudly for the extension of the franchise to those classes of the people. But when they were called upon to listen to the suggestions of Lord John Russell, acting in concert with Mr. Bright, he must seriously call upon the electors to declare whether they were disposed to intrust the government of the country to the Earl of Derby, or whether they would place it in the hands of Lord John Russell and Mr. Bright. Lord John was somewhat indefinite as to what he would advocate himself in the way of reform; but Mr. Bright did not deny that he had in view a reform so extensive that it would entirely substitute a lower class for the existing class of voters—the higher and middle classes of the country. He did not deny either that it was his object to annihilate the established church and to destroy the House of Lords. If Lord John Russell proposed to the House of Commons a 67-county franchise and Mr. Bright should move an amendment for a 57, or a 37, franchise, could there be a doubt that Lord John Russell and his followers would accede to the proposition. What would be the consequence? Why, they would create in the cities and boroughs of England at least 1,000,000 of new and untried voters, who would constitute a majority of the entire constituencies, name a majority in the House of Commons, and have thus the entire power of the country. His own belief was, that if they to any considerable extent enlarged the franchise in the borough towns they would create constituencies which would establish and support a Government by whom the interests of the owners, occupiers, and cultivators of land would be sacrificed to the manufacturing and commercial interests, as the latter would return a majority to the House of Commons, which really exercised the entire power of the state. The learned gentleman proceeded to contend that the efforts of the Government to promote a series of social reforms had been impeded by faction, and appealed for support to an administration which, he argued, was causing the name of Britain to be respected to the furthest corners of the world; which was engaged in the sacred and holy work of peace, and which was labouring to secure the prosperity of the country.

**MESSERS. HAMBURY AND BYNG.**—These gentlemen addressed the electors of Middlesex on Tuesday. Mr. Hambury said he wished to see the working classes fairly and fully represented, not simply according to their numbers, but their wealth; for it could not be denied that wealth attached to them, seeing that many of them were in the receipt of wages amounting to 100l. a-year, and that sum multiplied by the thousands of artisans would produce millions. The true Conservative policy was a liberal policy, and if we did not advance with the age we should have, to use the phrase of Mr. Henley, to go on with a "rush," and those who now shut their eyes to the necessity of an advance would have cause to regret their want of foresight.—Mr. Byng con-

curred in the sentiments of Mr. Hanbury. In his opinion the question of a 10l. franchise in counties and a 5l. franchise in boroughs, sunk into nothing before the dreadful spectacle of an European war. England was bound to preserve the peace of Europe as long as she could, and upon the heads of those who had ruthlessly violated it must rest the guilt and the retribution. The exigencies of the times, the growing intelligence and growing wealth of the population, demanded such an extension of the franchise as would bring in the best, the most educated, and most independent portion of the working classes.

**MR. AYRTON.**—On Tuesday this gentleman addressed the electors of the Tower Hamlets at Dalston. He had no doubt, he said, that if Lord John Russell were properly supported, the country would obtain a proper measure of reform. He trusted that in the new Parliament a measure would be proposed by that noble lord, which, if not fully satisfactory to them, would be a great advance on the present state of things. As to the present Government, it would appear as if they had examined Lord J. Russell's previous reform measures with a view of copying their faults rather than their merits. Mr. Ayrton then stated that he had been asked just before he came to the meeting whether he would vote for a Maine Liquor Law, and intimated that he was not prepared for any compulsory legislation. With regard to the coalwhippers' grievance, he was ready to put down by legislation what manifestly tended to the positive destruction of a number of their fellow creatures—namely, the engagement and payment of coalwhippers in public houses. On the education question, he declared himself against all patronage and interference on the part of the State, conceiving that the balance of advantages was against them.

**MR. W. WILLIAMS.**—This gentleman harangued a public meeting on Wednesday night at some length. The only noteworthy point in his speech was his calling himself a Conservative, a declaration which will amuse not a few persons. Speaking on the subject of reform, "I am," said he, "what may be called a Conservative. I am for the institutions of the country; but I want the House of Commons to be what it professes to be,—a representation of the people—and not what a majority of that House would have it—a mere representation of the great aristocratic interests of the country and of money." Regardless of the ridicule which followed a well-remembered sally of his during the last contest, Mr. Williams also recurred to his purity as a member of Parliament. He said the qualities chiefly wanted in a member of the House of Commons were, not great ability so much as knowledge, and, above all, honesty. He should be a man not to be led astray from his public duty by the blandishments or the favours of any minister, whoever he might be. He had never, he added, accepted a favour from any one, although he had been offered all sorts of civilities and acts of kindness during the time he had sat in Parliament.

**MR. BERNAL OSBORNE.**—The right hon. gentleman entertained a crowded meeting of his supporters at Dover on Wednesday night with one of his most characteristic speeches. After some facetious allusions to his opponent, Sir H. Leake, which were greatly relished by his audience, Mr. Osborne touched on the late Parliamentary discussion on Captain Carnegie's resignation, and compared Sir John Pakington to Mr. Pecksniff. He then expatiated upon the measures taken by himself when at the Admiralty to prevent bribery and intimidation in the dockyards. He criticised the individual members of the Ministry and their antecedents, saying of Lord Malmesbury—"All that can be said for the Foreign Secretary is that he speaks French better than he writes English, as his despatches testify. And of all the unfortunate diplomatists we have ever had, commend me to Lord Malmesbury. He has been jockeyed by Russia in the proposed Congress, and is weak enough to let this be seen and to complain of it; yet Lord Malmesbury is necessary, forsooth to the peace of the world, and Parliament is dissolved to keep him in office." After disparaging the various measures which had been undertaken by the present ministers, he added:—"One word on foreign affairs. I agree with the words of Lord Aberdeen, that 'when war ceases to be a necessity it becomes a crime.' Without scanning too accurately the designs of Sardinia, without inquiring too microscopically into the motives of France, I sympathise with Italy; as an individual, I sympathise with these 25,000,000 who are beneath the iron heel of irresponsible despotism; but as the representative, as I hope to be through your assistance, of tax-paying Englishmen, I will never advocate a war of propagandism. Charity begins at home; and I will have no hand in plunging this country into a war for anything but an occasion of self-defence. I sympathise with Italy from the bottom of my heart, and wish her patriots God speed; but at the same time I will never call on you to support me in urging on Government any measure which shall plunge

this country into a continental war, least of all a war in defence of despotism and tyranny. The natural alliance of this country, let who may be on the throne, is France. Our natural alliance is not with monarchs, emperors, or presidents, but with the French people. I wish to see that alliance and that good understanding which have existed between France and England kept up; but not even to purchase that alliance would I be a party to a continental war."

**SIR B. HALL AND MR. E. JAMES.**—At the nomination for Marylebone on Wednesday, Sir B. Hall's speech was principally devoted to censuring the conduct of the individuals who have nominated Lord Stanley for that borough. Passing to the subject of the peace of Europe, those gentlemen who have introduced the name of Lord Stanley (said he) have told you, if you desire to have peace, retain Lord Malmesbury in power. Why, he is in power; and yet, by a telegram which has been received early this morning, we are informed that the Austrian troops have passed the Ticino, that the French troops have landed in Genoa, that they are going over the Alps, and passing into the plains of Sardinia, and a bloody conflict will take place there, notwithstanding that my Lord Malmesbury sits at the head of the Foreign Department.—Mr. James strongly advocated the strictest neutrality on the part of this country. He enlarged upon the iniquities of the Austrian despotism; and also alluded to the treaty effected between France and Russia; that alliance portended a war of which no one could tell the end. He said if Austria experiences a reverse, and returns to her fortresses, don't you believe that the German Confederation will interfere? and if France experiences a reverse, do you believe that the throne of France is safe for an hour? No man can say that the dynasty in Paris would be safe twenty-four hours after the French forces had suffered a reverse. Under these circumstances England should remain a silent spectator. The result of this war may be, that Italy will get that which she has never had, but has always been aspiring to—liberty and constitutional freedom.

**SIR GEORGE DE L. EVANS AND SIR JOHN V. SHELLEY.**—At the Westminster election General Evans reprobated the language which her Majesty's Government had used in speaking of the conduct of Austria and Sardinia, which had been affable to the strong and insolent to the weak; and repudiated the idea of Lord Malmesbury alone holding the reins of war or peace in his hands. The treaty concluded between France and Russia was most serious, affecting Europe and ourselves to a very alarming degree, a treaty which he believed had been premeditated for some time past—probably two or three years—at the Tuileries. So weak and indiscreet had the present Government shown itself that he could not give it his support. He would, however, take no factious part, but he should feel it his earnest duty to insist that this country should take no part in the coming war.—Sir J. V. Shelley said he did not think an armed neutrality necessary, if the defences of the country were only kept in an efficient state. In regard to the Reform Bill he had never hesitated as to what course he should take. He had voted for Lord J. Russell's resolution, and against the second reading of the bill. The bill was a sham, and nothing proved it more strongly than its ignoring the rights of the working classes. No measure would be complete without the ballot, the only preventive against bribery, screwing, and intimidation.

**MR. ROUPELL.**—This gentleman made a speech at the Lambeth election on Thursday, in which he alluded to the war topic. Lord Derby had challenged an expression of the popular opinion at this crisis of the national fortunes, and he (Mr. Roupell) could not doubt that to that challenge the people of England would make a proper response—a response which would prevent the Government plunging us into a disastrous war, and urge them to adopt a policy which, while tending to maintain the honour and dignity of this country, would preclude a repetition of the follies of which our ancestors had been guilty. (Cheers.) We were not to be the gladiators of the world, prepared to step down into the arena of every fight. The tramp of armed hosts was now heard marching from Lombardy into Piedmont, and of French troops to assist the Sardinians, and we might watch the dreaded results with a strained gaze, but we ought not to go beyond an expression of sympathy. We must watch events and be prepared to defend our own national interests, and perhaps at the last moment we might express an influential opinion in Europe; but he trusted no Minister would be unscrupulous enough to pledge the honour of this country to support the ambitious schemes of a few swaggering military despots. He had too much regard for the interests of the people to see their wealth and the hard-earned fruits of their industry wantonly squandered away on such an enterprise.

**MR. H. B. SHERIDAN.**—At the Dudley nomination the greatest excitement prevailed, and Lord Monck's friends were refused a hearing. Some very riotous proceedings ensued, Mr. Sheridan being the popular favourite. During a temporary lull, he said, he believed his votes in the House of Commons had met generally with their approval. He defended his vote on the Government Reform Bill; he voted for the resolution, because he believed they ought to have an extension of the franchise in boroughs, and because he objected to electors for counties being deprived of their votes when their qualification was in boroughs. He spoke strongly against those Liberal leaders in the borough who had arrayed themselves against him, and who now appeared in the ranks of his opponent; and alluding to two magistrates of the borough (Mr. Swindell and Mr. Cochrane), said they had been actively canvassing the electors at the same time that they had been sitting in the judgment seat upon some of them. He promised that he would lay the cases of magisterial interference before the Lord Chancellor, and as to coercion by a nobleman of the neighbourhood, he declared that, although peers were forbidden by law from interfering in Parliamentary elections, it was just as bad for his agent to be canvassing and coercing the electors.

**RIGHT HON. W. F. COWPER AND SIR W. MINTO FARQUHAR.**—These gentlemen were re-elected at Hertford on Thursday. Mr. Cowper said he was never one of those who placed implicit trust in the wisdom and diplomatic skill of the present Government and the present Foreign Secretary; and it was now quite clear that Lord Malmesbury had been completely outwitted. It seemed to be generally admitted that this was the most inopportune moment at which a dissolution could take place. The present Ministers were all well-meaning men, but their mistake was, that in the parts of their Reform Bill where they ought to have been Liberal they were Conservative, and in those parts where they might have been Conservative, they were not merely Liberal, but ultra-Liberal, and went to an extent which could only please the Chartists. A Cabinet Minister who was well known in that part of the country had cautioned them against the inroads of democracy, and had pointed to the effects of universal suffrage and the ballot in France and America. The moderate liberal party, with which he had acted, desired no such extension, and were not to be frightened by such phantoms. They wanted a moderate and fair extension of the suffrage.—Sir W. M. Farquhar said, "The present Government had saved us from a rupture with France, had procured the liberation and compensation of the engineers of the Cagliari, had settled the Government of India, had maintained the honour of England abroad, and had done all that they could to maintain the peace of Europe, which he was afraid was now about to be broken. No one could have read the manly speech delivered by Lord Derby at the Mansion-house without seeing that this country had acted with the utmost impartiality, and had not taken part with either Austria, Sardinia, or France. He entirely approved the policy recommended by Lord Derby, that of an armed neutrality, to preserve the inviolability of England, to protect her possessions all over the world, and to prevent the British flag, British interests, or British subjects from receiving either insult or injury from any quarter, let it come from where it might. With regard to the Reform Bill he had no fear of the working classes; he maintained that the Government Bill might have been so amended in committee—where almost every bill was materially altered—as to admit them very largely to the franchise."

**MR. R. MONCKTON MILNES.**—The nomination for Pontefract took place on Thursday, and Mr. Milnes then addressed the electors. Alluding to the subject of Parliamentary reform, he remarked that the Government, at all events, seemed quite disposed to bring about annual Parliaments. The question of reform had now agitated men's minds, especially those of the political leaders of the people for a long time, and it was now agreed, on all hands, that the increased wealth, education, and intelligence of the people justified the introduction of a larger number of the population within the sphere of political action. The difficulty was, as to the way in which this should be done. He did not wish to say anything about the Government Reform Bill not being allowed to go into committee, because the whole nation were now in committee upon it, and would pronounce their decision. He thought that the present Government were not the men to bring forward a Reform Bill, and it would have been better if they had been content with adopting the 10l. franchise in counties, which had previously been approved by the House of Commons, and left the other matters of reform to be dealt with by the House in a future session, which the present critical state of Europe would have justified them in doing. Referring to the aspect of

European affairs, Mr. Milnes observed, that—without saying that the present Government had not done their best—it would have been better if great statesmen, whose names were the watchwords of freedom, had had the management of foreign affairs instead of the amiable though inexperienced nobleman who at present held the seals of the Foreign-office.

**THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.**—The Board have issued strict orders to the men in their employment that they are in no way to interfere in the elections. These people are prohibited from voting, or canvassing, or in any respect aiding the candidates. If any officer should by vote, canvass, or other influence, interfere for or against any candidate, he is to incur the Board's severe displeasure, and to be dealt with as an offender. The Board is justified by Act of Parliament in taking this course.

#### GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

Two statues of the Queen and Prince Albert, which stood under the portico of the Colosseum in the Regent's-park, were defaced and broken on Friday night last. A man has been taken up on suspicion, named Bainbrook, but was discharged, the magistrate thinking the evidence insufficient. The police suspect him of the picture mutilation in Marylebone and All Souls churches, and will, doubtless, look after him.

Richard Bedford Allen, underwriter at Lloyd's, was charged at the Mansion House on Monday with having forged a transfer for the purpose of defrauding the Bank of England of the sum of 875*l*. Evidence at some length was given in support of the charge, and it seems that the prisoner was arrested by a detective at Altona, where he was residing under an assumed name. The Lord Mayor intimated his intention of sending the case for trial as soon as the depositions should be completed.

The three young desperadoes who robbed and desperately assaulted Mr. Dear, at his shop in Essex-street last week, have been committed for trial.

Joseph Adolphus Zalmanowicz was charged, on remand, at Guildhall, before Mr. Alderman Phillips, with stealing 1,650*l*. in bank-notes, the property of his employer, Mr. Vincent Arachtingi. The prisoner acted as clerk to the prosecutor at a salary of twenty shillings a week, and had accepted bills in favour of his master to the amount of about 15,000*l*. ; besides that he at present lies under liabilities for the prosecutor and his connections, at the prosecutor's own desire, to the amount of nearly 100,000*l*. Evidence having been advanced at considerable length in support of the charge, the prisoner, reserving his defence, was committed for trial.

#### CRIMINAL RECORD.

An evening paper of Tuesday published a report that an old woman living at Plaistow has confessed that she is the person who conveyed the carpet bag, containing the mutilated remains of a human being, over Waterloo-bridge, and lodged it on one of the buttresses of that structure. It is further stated, that she has mentioned the names of two men by whom she was employed; and that the police are now engaged in investigating the matter.

Mary Jones, who was convicted at the late Kingston assizes of the wilful murder of her female illegitimate child by cutting its throat, and sentenced to death, and who, subsequently, received a respite during her Majesty's pleasure, has, within the last few days, had her sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

Francis Ingham, charged with making a fictitious cash-book for the purpose of defrauding his creditors, has been again brought before Alderman Phillips, at Guildhall, and committed for trial, but admitted to bail.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, in the matter of William Lemon Oliver, sentenced to twenty years' transportation for fraud, there being only 200*l*. in the hands of the official assignee, no dividend was declared.—In the matter of the European and American Steam Shipping Company, an order was made for the sale of certain ships belonging to them.—A petition was presented some days ago, before Mr. Commissioner Fane, for adjudication in bankruptcy against Mr. Bagshaw, of Cliff House, late M.P. for Harwich, and notice has been given that the adjudication will be disputed, and the meeting will be held on the 10th proximo.

At Bristol, on Thursday night, the dead body of a man was found in a notorious quarter of the town, under circumstances which caused foul play to be suspected. The deceased was a young married man, a wholesale stationer, residing on St. Michael's-hill. He left the Swan Inn, in Broad-street, about twelve, perfectly sober. Within an hour afterwards he was

found by a policeman dead; and, on raising him up, it was discovered that his face bore marks of extreme violence, and there was a deep wound under his chin. A girl of the town was detected in the act of rifling the pockets of the deceased, and she remains now in custody on suspicion of being concerned in the supposed murder.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

It was reported in the beginning of the week at Portsmouth that the Channel fleet had put to sea under sealed orders—it is said for the Adriatic.

The Admiralty have given directions for the Channel Fleet to be supplied with Redl's cone signals, and preparations are being made accordingly in the Devonport Dockyard. Redl's mode has been practised in Plymouth Harbour for the last six months. It is cheap, simple, and very rapid, and is also adapted for use by the steam whistle of a gun-boat, or by a bugle, bell, &c., in case of fog.

All vessels in the second-class steam reserve at Portsmouth have been ordered to receive on board their heavy weights immediately, such as their cables, gun carriages, &c.; also requesting to be furnished with a number of stokers available for service in the first and second class steam reserve.

A new French gunboat has arrived in the Seine at Paris, constructed after the plans of Admiral Dupony. The gun is a rifled, breech-loading cannon, throwing a cylindrical ball of 48*lbs*. weight with effect from 3,000 or 4,000 yards. The gun does not turn independently of the boat, which is provided with two rudders, fore and aft, so that the vessel always lies in the line of firing, and exposes only its prow to the enemy. The gunners are protected by a shield through an aperture in which the cannon is fired. This shield is curved—in fact, is nearly semi-circular, and consists of iron plates, four inches thick laid upon an oak framing, three times thicker. The boat carries a crew of twelve, and is propelled by a screw, worked by an engine of eighteen-horse power. It is flat-bottomed, and capable of a speed of 8 to 8½ knots an hour. It carries only two sails, one a square, the other a jib.

The opinion is daily gaining strength among all classes, that steps must no longer be delayed to place the country in a condition of defence, which will render any attempt at invasion hopeless. The important news of the alliance offensive and defensive between France and Russia must be considered as bearing directly upon the matter, and as increasing the urgency for immediate action. The columns of some of our contemporaries contain numerous letters on the formation of volunteer rifle corps, both horse and foot. There can be little doubt of the wisdom of the suggestion, and we trust that the class prejudices of those at the head of the military affairs of the nation, will no longer prevent the encouragement of such battalions, which there most certainly would prove to be not only of the greatest service, but also highly popular among young men of all classes.

The garrison of Alderney is being increased with infantry of the line, and also with artillery.

Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams, Bart. (of Kars), K.C.B., has been appointed to the Command-in-Chief of the Forces in Canada.

The *Post* announces that the whole militia of the United Kingdom is to be embodied forthwith.

The Wellington, 72, is commissioned for a steam ordinary guardship. The Exmouth, 90, screw, was commissioned on Monday for sea service.

The James Watt, 91, screw, has been taken from Keyham Basin to her sailing moorings on Monday. The Algiers, 91, screw, has been taken into dock to have defects made good. All the ships in the first-class steam ordinary are to be taken into dock to have any defects made good that are required.

By the latest advices from Malta, we learn that the Mediterranean fleet, under the command of Admiral Fanshawe, which has been reinforced, was "under sailing orders for a cruise as far as Tunis, which may perhaps be extended to the Straits of Gibraltar."

Sir John Burgoyne inspected the extensive fortifications and other works at Portland, last week, and went over the breakwater and prison. The number of workmen and convicts will be materially increased, and the new fortress and batteries will soon assume a formidable appearance. The main portion of the breakwater is fast approaching its completion.

Twenty-seven gunboats of very light draught, together with some vessels of larger size, are at present building on the Thames for the Spanish Government. In the present relations of Spain, surmises naturally arise that she might possibly, in such matters, be acting merely as an agent for others.

The inhabitants of Birkenhead are about raising a volunteer rifle corps, an address having been issued yesterday, calling upon the gentlemen resident in the township to join the "Birkenhead and Cheshire Rifle Club," now in process of enrolment.

A Government messenger arrived at Woolwich

Arsenal on Thursday. The despatch contained important instructions for the hasty preparation of an abundant supply of war materials, to be ready for any sudden emergency. The heads of departments were yesterday summoned to meet in committee at the War Department, Pall-mall. Upwards of 100 siege and other guns have been sent to Gibraltar during the present month, and a corresponding number to Malta and the Ionian Islands.

#### Foreign Intelligence.

##### CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE—RUMOURD TREATY WITH RUSSIA: NEW LOAN: WAR MOVEMENTS.

The most important news of the week arrived on Wednesday from Berlin, to the effect that a treaty, offensive and defensive, between Russia and France, was concluded on Friday last; according to which, Russia is to make her first mobilisation of four *corps d'armee*, two of which are to be advanced towards the Austrian and two towards the Prussian frontier. On this head the *Times* said the next day, "We believe we are correct in stating that there are two Secret Treaties now existing between France and Russia. By the first, Russia binds herself, in the event of France entering upon a war with Austria, to assist her by the co-operation of her fleets in the Baltic and Mediterranean, and, besides, to place an army of observation of not less than 50,000 men upon the Austrian frontier. By the second Treaty, Russia is bound to declare war against Austria within fifteen days after she enters Piedmont." How far this announcement is founded on fact remains to be seen. The *Constitutionnel* was instantly ordered to contradict the news, as totally without foundation, while the correspondent of the *Daily News* writes on Thursday:—"I have good authority for stating that there is no truth in the statement that an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance has been contracted between Russia and France. All that has passed is limited to a mere convention." The *Daily News* adds:—"The agreement is not directed against England, but is intended to ensure the neutrality of the rest of Europe while France and Austria fight in Italy. Its aim is to circumscribe the horrors and calamities of war by confining hostilities to their original theatre, between the Alps and the Mediterranean."

The *Patrie* of Thursday says:—"If the Austrian army has not continued the offensive movement which it had begun, it is because the Austrian Cabinet has accepted the mediation proposed by England. At the same time we are assured that the French Government has taken the offer of England into consideration. If this last news be correct, France may be convinced that this fresh evidence of moderation will not be given unless all guarantees be reserved which the present state of affairs demands." This is in direct contradiction to the report which was spread in London on the same day by the *Times* and *Herald*, that France has declined the offer made by the British Government. Another version of the state of the case appears in the *Nord*, as follows:—"The neutrality of England and Prussia seems to be assured, the cabinet of the Tuileries having received from those Powers the most satisfactory assurances as regards France. Baron Hubner has not yet left his post at Paris, but every arrangement is made for his departure at a moment's warning. The Emperor Napoleon has notified to the English Government that he has felt himself obliged to send a French army of occupation immediately into the Sardinian territory for the purpose of being in time to protect his ally against the attack of Austria. The cabinet of London has replied that, under the existing circumstances, England will offer no objection."

We trust that this faint hope of peace may be fulfilled. In the meantime the French legions are swarming to the scene of action in Piedmont.

Eight frigates sailed from Toulon on Tuesday morning with troops. Several Sardinian steamers are expected at Toulon to take French troops. There are already three divisions of French troops concentrated at Susa, fifty miles from Turin. General Niel, who is to command the 4th corps, has left Paris for the army of Italy.

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers had an audience of the Emperor on Monday, and afterwards went by an express train to Lyons to join the army of the Alps.

The Algiers journals announce that a battalion of the 1st Regiment of Native Riflemen, about 1,200 strong, had arrived in that city to embark for France, and had been passed in review by General Yusuf, commanding the division. Many of the men wore the English Crimean medal.

The day after their arrival the peace of the city was disturbed by them to such a degree that other

troops were called out to suppress the riot.—The greater part of the army of occupation of Rome has been recalled; only 2,000 men will remain in the Holy City. The military movements are extremely active at Marseilles. The departure of troops and vessels of war is unceasing.

The command of the Imperial Guard is given to Prince Napoleon, who is dry-nursed by General Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely.

The greatest activity prevails also in the Ministry of Marine, and the naval armaments continue incessantly.

The official demand for aid arrived in Paris from the Sardinian Government in the beginning of the week. An extraordinary story is in circulation. It is asserted that Austria has procured, at a cost of £20,000, the text of the offensive and defensive treaty concluded between France and Sardinia in September last.

As men and money must be found to carry on the war, the Corps Legislatif has been ordered to supply the means.

On Tuesday Count Walewski read to the Chambers an exposition of the negotiations which had taken place. The Count then went on to say: "The Chambers would observe that if the Emperor makes war it is because he has been forced and constrained so to do by the aggressive conduct of Austria. In the negotiations every possible moderation had been used by France."

Count Morny, President of the Corps Legislatif, expressed the hope that war would be limited to Italy. M. Barouche then presented a project of law for a loan of 500 million francs; and for raising the contingent of 1858 to 140,000 men. The following day, on Count de Morny taking the chair, the order of the day was read for the debate on the bill for augmenting from 100,000 to 140,000 the class of recruits of 1858. M. Emile Ollivier said—

"I and my friends feel that to vote for this bill would be to imply a confidence in the Government which we do not feel. On the other hand, to vote against it would be, in appearance at least, to abandon Italy and those brave volunteers which she has sent in such numbers to Piedmont; it would be to seem to take part with that Austria which we detest more than the Government does, since we look upon her as the incarnation of despotism. Until, therefore, the Government shall have more fully explained itself, we shall withhold our votes."

This speech was occasionally interrupted by low murmurs, but, on the whole, was listened to with marked attention. No other member rising to speak, the bill was passed unanimously with 248 votes. The small democratic phalanx, consisting of MM. Ollivier, Jules Favre, Picard, Darimon, and Henon, abstained from voting; but, besides these five opposition members, fourteen other deputies also abstained, for the number present during the debate was 267. M. Jules Favre intends to speak when the debate on the loan of 500 millions comes on.

The Emperor has not at present allowed the date of his departure for Italy to be known. The question of the Government during his absence is the great one of the moment. There are two parties, but it is thought that Prince Jerome will remain as Lieutenant of the Empire, with his Council of Regency.

A Paris correspondent writes:—"The stagnation so frequently remarked in commercial affairs, within the last three months, still continues. As all industry is impeded by the political crisis, distress assumes considerable proportions. There were thirty-nine sales under execution yesterday in Paris, or, as the French phrase is, 'par autorité de justice.' These sales consisted chiefly of household furniture belonging to almost every class of society, from the rentier living in the Champs Elysées to the humble keeper of a dram-shop. From whatever cause it arises, the distress in Paris is indisputable."

#### RUSSIA.

According to the new *Prussian Gazette* (*Kreuz Zeitung*) the Russian Government has taken the resolution to place the *corps d'armée* of General Luders on a war footing. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg has declared its intention, not to advance troops so long as Germany also refrains from so doing; otherwise, however, a corps of observation would be placed on the Austrian frontiers; Russia would thus assume the same attitude of watchfulness as Austria did during the war in the East.

#### PRUSSIA:—MEASURES OF DEFENCE.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday the Minister for Foreign Affairs made a statement on the subject of the present political crisis. The following is a summary:—Recent occurrences are very threatening. The differences between Austria on the one side, and Sardinia and France on the other, have reached a point at which the outbreak of war may be momentarily expected. England has made the last endeavour at mediation, but the hope of her success is extremely small. In

this position of uncertainty no communication of any intermediate measures, which either of the opposing parties may have taken, has come to the knowledge of Government. The placing of three *corps d'armée* of the Prussian army on a war footing and in readiness for war has also been resolved upon by the Federal Diet. Besides our own safety, we must keep in view the safety of Germany, the more so because another great German power is on the brink of war. But the present condition of warlike preparation, which the Federal Diet has instituted, is purely of the same nature as the confederation itself, that is to say essentially defensive, and with this object Prussia, in concert with her German federal associates, is armed on all sides. Above all things, she adheres to the principle that the interest of Germany is also the interest of Prussia.

The Berlin journals announce that the 3rd regiment of Prussian infantry has been given to the Archduke Albert of Austria.

#### THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION: PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The German Diet has decreed the formation of a federal army in the Rhenish Provinces; it will consist of the three Prussian divisions and those of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, having as reserves the contingents of Baden and Hesse. This army will be from 170,000 to 175,000 strong. Austria has placed at the disposal of the Diet her three *corps d'armée*, consisting of 110,000 men. A military commission was formed to provide for the army of the federal fortresses. The preparations for war are carried on with great energy in all parts of Germany. Bavaria has already between 70,000 and 80,000 men in a state of complete preparation.

Hanover, Mecklenburg, and Oldenburg are about to make the 10th *corps d'armée* mobile.

The King of Hanover paid a short visit to the Prince Regent a few days ago, and probably met the Archduke Albrecht at the Prussian Court. The Archduke was received with loud cheers at Dresden.

#### AUSTRIA: THE BRITISH MEDIATION ACCEPTED.

Despatches dated Vienna, Wednesday, state that the British Government has offered its direct mediation between Austria and France upon the basis of Lord Cowley's proposals. Austria having accepted this offer, has postponed the declaration of war for a day or two.

The *Independence Belge* says there is a marked difference between the protests sent to Vienna by the three Powers. The Russian is the most energetic. It declares that the conduct of Austria is "offensive." The Prussian Government expressed regret, and declined all the responsibility of the consequences of Austria's proceedings.

A dispatch arrived at Venice on the 21st from Vienna, ordering the railway from Vienna to Milan to be reserved for the conveyance of troops. Five or six boats arrive daily at Venice with troops and military stores, which are despatched forthwith to Trieste. The soldiers are mostly Croats, and they wear on their hats a green branch, which is never seen except on fête-days, or when war is declared.

The Municipality of Vienna has resolved upon presenting an address to the Emperor, expressing to his Majesty its fidelity and readiness to make any sacrifices which the state of affairs may require.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of France at Vienna has received orders to demand his passports as soon as the Austrian troops shall have crossed the Ticino.

A Milan letter says:—"Everything assumes the aspect of war. The hotels are empty, the theatres are closed with the exception of two, to which scarcely any one goes. The *cafés* and the public promenades are deserted, and every face betrays the greatest anxiety."

Some Trieste merchants have asked the Emperor to allow their city to be declared a neutral port should hostilities take place. It is not probable that their fears of a French attack against Trieste will be realised. The town belongs to a province of Austria, forming part of the Germanic Confederation. Napoleon would bring down upon himself the united force of Prussia and other minor states of Germany by touching a bit of ground defended by so formidable a reserve.

#### SARDINIA, THE SEAT OF WAR.—VICTOR EMMANUEL'S PROCLAMATION.

On Thursday despatches were received in London announcing that the Austrian troops had commenced the war by passing the Ticino, to the number of 120,000 men, under the command in chief of General Gyulai, in three *corps d'armée*—namely, one corps of 60,000, commanded by General Benedek; a second of 30,000, commanded by General Gyulai in person; and a third of 30,000, under General Zübel; and that the bridge of Buffalora had been blown up. Later intelligence seems to throw a doubt upon this

statement; at least, it is left unconfirmed. Telegraphic news from Paris, however, on Thursday evening, announces vaguely that 100,000 Austrians had entered the Piedmontese dominions.

Meanwhile the French troops are pouring into Piedmont, by way of Genoa, as well as across the Alps. The two divisions which have already crossed Mount Cenis, we learn, have received orders not to fight before the artillery arrives. Mount Cenis was covered with snow. Three thousand men were at work clearing the road, but it was not thought that the artillery can come up in less than five or six days.

Generals Macmahon and Bazaine are at Genoa. Marshal Canrobert was taken sick at Grenoble, where he was obliged to go to bed for some hours. He, however, recovered sufficiently to go on after a short rest, and must by this time be at Genoa, where the French regiments which had landed, met with the most enthusiastic reception. Flowers were thrown upon them from the windows, women publicly kissed the French soldiers in the streets, tables were laid out in front of the houses laden with bread, wine, sausages, of which the troops were invited to partake.

Letters from Genoa and Turin, dated Monday, observe that should the Sardinian Government not change its mind unexpectedly, it will keep on the defensive, and the Austrians, after crossing the boundary, will encounter no resistance at first. The prefects have already provided for this, by disarming the national guards, and taking other precautionary measures. The inhabitants are resigned to what will happen, and full of confidence in their King. The Sardinian army could not possibly be animated with a better spirit. The state of the country at large may be described in two short sentences: General enthusiasm; perfect tranquillity. We have heard of 250,000 Austrians now quartered south of the Alps, but, even accepting these numbers as perfectly correct, there is no doubt but the French and Sardinians will muster fully as strong; inasmuch as the Piedmontese have altogether a force of 110,000 men, and Napoleon has promised to back them with 150,000 combatants. The allied force may be easily concentrated in a small compass between the Po and the Apennines; say between Turin, Casale, Alessandria, Novi, and down to Stradella—for even the twenty forts of mighty Genoa require no garrison—whilst Austria must spread her forces from Venice to Buffalora on the Ticino, and from Como to Ancona on the Adriatic, taking good care to secure Venice itself, Verona, Peschiera, Mantua, Pavia, Piacenza, Ferrara, &c., against a *coup-de-main*.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that the French *Chasseurs Indigènes* arrived at Genoa, on Tuesday morning, and that the advanced guard of the French *corps d'armée* arrived at Turin the same evening. The *Patrie* states that, according to all probability, the direction of the Austrian army is towards Turin.

At the sitting of the Senate on Monday, Count Cavour presented a project of law, conferring upon the King all legislative and executive powers. The Bill went through the Lower House on Saturday. The Senators retired to the bureaux, but re-assembled in an hour and a half, and voted it unanimously, in a house of 61 or 62. Count Cavour is said to have informed the Senators of the near approach of French troops. The announcement of the vote was received with loud cheering from the galleries.

On Wednesday the King issued a proclamation, of which the following is a summary:—"The King regards the demand to disarm as an outrage on himself and the nation, and has therefore repelled the demand with disdain. The King calls to mind Italy's cry of anguish, and says, 'I will be your captain. I have proved your valour on the field of battle by the side of my illustrious father. This time you will have for your comrades the gallant French soldiers, your companions on the Tchernaya, whom the Emperor has sent to defend and support our just and civilising cause. Forward to Victory! Let our banner announce to you that our object, like our war cry, is 'Independence of Italy!'"

The King left Turin on Wednesday for Alessandria, after having attended a military mass; he is accompanied by Prince Humbert, his eldest son, who has just completed his fifteenth year.

The Sardinian army are at present in the receipt of the allowance and pay given in time of war. The following nominations have been made:—General commanding in chief, the King; second in command, General de la Marmora; commander of the division of the Guards of Savoy, General Durando.

A portion of the garrison of Turin have left in the direction of the frontier. The Universities are closed by Royal decree. Four hundred more volunteers arrived here yesterday. A requisition has been issued for all the horses and mules belonging to private persons in Turin. They are to be delivered up to day at the citadel, and will be paid for

according to their value. The sittings of the Chamber of Deputies are suspended until further notice from the president of that body.

Sir James Hudson has arrived in Turin.

Defensive works are being actively constructed on the river Dora, which forms the left portion of the line the Piedmontese propose defending. Three batteries of artillery, one of them of heavy guns, left this morning for that part of the country. The Lomellina has been laid under water.

#### DENMARK—ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE.

The *Neue Preussische Zeitung*, of Wednesday, states that Denmark is said to have concluded during the last few days a treaty offensive and defensive with France.

#### TUSCANY—DECLARATION IN FAVOUR OF SARDINIA.

On Wednesday, nearly all the superior officers of the Tuscan troops (15,000 men) presented themselves to the Grand Duke at Florence, and declared to him that to prevent the revolt of his army there was only one way, viz., to unite with Piedmont in the cause of Italian independence. The Grand Duke, by the advice of his ministers, immediately sent for the Marquis of Lajatico, and begged him to form a new administration. The Marquis answered, that he could not undertake so important and difficult a task, or save the dynasty except on two conditions. First, the abdication of his Imperial Highness. Second, a declaration of war against Austria, and an alliance with France and Piedmont. The Grand Duke refused to subscribe to these conditions, and declared he would quit Tuscany immediately, and without making any provision for a legal and regular government, leaving the Tuscans to do what they pleased. Victor Emmanuel has been, it is said, proclaimed Dictator of Tuscany. At Florence, Count Gualtier, having published a letter in favour of Count de Cavour, had been ordered to quit Tuscany; but he has refused to obey.

#### PARMA.

The Duchess Regent of Parma intends to maintain strict neutrality, and to resist all Austrian or Piedmontese occupation of the Duchy.

#### SWITZERLAND.

The *Bund of Berne* states that the Hon. Captain Harris was to proceed to Milan to make known to General Gyulai the protest of England against the ultimatum of Austria. Captain Harris has, it is said, received counter orders from home.

The Federal Diet has been convoked for the 2nd of May next. Three battalions have been ordered to the banks of the Ticino.

Five Sardinian steamers on the Lago Maggiore, which had taken refuge in Switzerland, have been disarmed. Many members of noble families from Milan have arrived at Lugano, and numerous arrests have been made among the aristocracy.

#### ROME.—THE AUSTRIANS AT ANCONA.

A telegraphic despatch arrived at Ancona from Vienna, on the 15th, ordering the Austrian Commander to put that place immediately in a state of preparation for war, announcing that on the next day 1,300 soldiers would arrive from Venice, and 1,000 more from Bologna—thus raising the garrison to 6,000 men, or a fifth of the population of the city. The General directed works of defence on the heights of Montepolito and of Pasatora, which command the city and the fortress, and on which the Austrians, in 1849, had themselves planted batteries, to the great loss of the proprietors. The works were commenced directly by the military by destroying the trees and the crops; a demand was made for a thousand labourers in the city; and munitions of war and bombs were carried to the detached forts.

The son or nephew of General Gregorio, commanding the army of the Pope, left home a few days ago for Piedmont, but the general caused him to be arrested before he could leave the Papal States.

On Friday, the 15th inst., three Christian children were missing from the neighbourhood of the Ghetto. The mother consulted a magnetizer, or rather a "medium." The information which she received was as follows: one child had been murdered, the other two were concealed in the Ghetto. The report gained ground, and a very threatening demonstration was made in the precincts of the Jew's quarter. The Roman commandant actually marched a body of gendarmes into the Ghetto to search for traces of the crime. The children had strayed into a vineyard and were found at play there.

#### NAPLES.

A letter from Naples says:—"The King is dying; from day to day we expect to hear that all is over. The Queen, who is Austrian, is doing all she can to get a share of the government for her son. The hereditary prince is the son of King Ferdinand's first wife, who was a Sardinian princess. The young prince is said to have langued himself with Finan-

gieri, Cariati, and others, moderate liberals and men of talent. If this be true there is great reason to hope something good will result. As soon as the King dies a total change of measures will be proclaimed: this will be succeeded by reforms throughout Italy. It will be curious if Naples, which for the last ten years has been so badly governed, should, as in 1848, be the first to grant a constitution."

Disturbances have taken place at Palermo, followed by numerous arrests. Letters received state that 300 individuals were seized.

It is said that the Scourge has been telegraphed for from Leghorn, and is to be stationed at Naples. The King may die at any moment, and grave complications may arise that cannot be anticipated, and may render very desirable the appearance of the British flag in these waters.

#### SPAIN.

A Madrid telegram of April 26th says:—"Their Majesties and the Princes reviewed 16,000 troops yesterday. The army and the people cheered them heartily. It is asserted that the Infante Sebastian has determined to acknowledge Queen Isabella II."

Prince Adalbert of Bavaria has been summoned from Madrid, to take the command of one of the divisions of the Bavarian army, which has been placed on a war footing.

#### CANADA.

The *Montreal Herald* announces that Sir William Eyre had sent in his resignation of the command of the forces, on the ground of ill health.

#### AMERICA.

By the Kangaroo and the Persia we have New York intelligence to the 13th inst.

Lord Lyons and suite, accompanied by Lord Napier, who had met the new Minister at Annapolis, arrived at Washington on the 7th. He was presented to the President on the 12th, and addressed him in a short speech, expressive of the cordial good feeling of the Queen and people of England to the United States. The President was much gratified by the emphatic language of the new envoy, which far transcends the formal phraseology usual on such occasions.

The trial of Daniel E. Sickles was still going on at Washington, amidst great excitement. The Hon. Robert J. Walker, while giving his evidence, was completely overcome, and had to be removed. On the 9th the counsel for the defence went at length into the question of adultery, and concluded that Sickles, in killing Key, only obeyed the sudden and uncontrollable impulse of his passion. He quoted very freely from the Scriptures and other works, with a view, apparently, to show that the crime of adultery is contrary to Holy Writ. On the following day he concluded his address, and the examination of witnesses commenced. No new facts of interest were elicited. Mrs. Sickles' confession of guilt was put in as evidence, and is disgustingly minute as to details. A more astonishing production, from the pen of a "refined and ladylike woman," it would be difficult to imagine.

Before the next session of Congress we may expect to hear news of considerable importance from Utah. Every mail brings confirmation of a good understanding between the military and civil chiefs in the territory on Mormon matters. It is stated that Brigham Young is unpopular with the Mormons, and that he has agents in the northern provinces of Mexico, and also in Central America, prospecting for a location to which he and his partisans may remove and set up an independent hierarchy.

A New Orleans dispatch says:—"The Levee press fire was in the poorest part of the city. The houses were small, and the loss amounts to but 850,000 dollars.

Hale's warehouse, half a square in extent on Fulton-street, with a large quantity of bales of bagging, gunnies, rope, and western produce, with eight partially occupied stores adjoining, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is about 200,000 dollars.

The *New York Herald* announces the peaceful settlement of the difficulty with Paraguay; through the friendly offices of President Urquiza, Chief of the Argentine Confederation. Ample indemnity is conceded to the family of the person killed on board the *Waterwitch*.

The Personal Liberty Bill had passed in the New York Assembly. It provides that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law, and gives the right of trial by jury, with twenty additional challenges, to alleged slaves; subjects any person depriving another of liberty contrary to this law to a fine of 5,000 dols., and imprisonment from five to twenty years; and makes colour no disqualification for citizenship.

#### WEST INDIES.

##### HAYTI.

The *New York Herald* says:—"War exists between Denmark and Dominica. Our correspondent at San Domingo states that a Danish war steamer had arrived at that port, having on board a diplomatic agent from the King of Denmark, who peremptorily demanded indemnity in the sum of 150,000 dols. for the seizure of two Danish vessels by President Baez during the last revolution in the Dominican Republic. President Santana offered to refer the matter to arbitrators, but the Danish functionary declined the proposition; and gave the Dominican authorities twenty-four hours to comply with his demands, or submit to the blockade of their ports. The Dominicans met the emergency by deciding in favour of war, and forthwith commenced manning their batteries to repel the enemy. It is hinted that the Dominicans may issue commissions in the United States to privateers.

##### MEXICO.

ADVICES from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst., report that Miramon, after reconnoitring Vera Cruz on the 18th ult., retired to his main army, which was encamped nine miles off. The women and children in Vera Cruz were transferred to the ships, and the Liberals prepared to make an animated defence. Miramon sent 1,200 men against Alvarado, but finding the place strongly defended, they retired without attacking it. Miramon, finding himself outgeneralled at all points, broke up his camp on the 28th, and commenced his retreat on the capital with the Liberal forces hanging on his rear.

The dates from the city of Mexico are to the 4th inst. The Liberals surrounding the capital were 15,000 strong. They had cut off the supplies of water and provisions. The garrison numbered 6,000 men. Miramon had sent 1,500 men to the capital from Orizaba. On the 2nd General Degollado attacked the capital, but was unsuccessful: about 500 were killed on each side. Miramon was at Orizaba. The United States Minister had recognised the Juarez Government.

##### EGYPT.

ADVICES have been received from Alexandria to the 18th instant. M. de Lesseps has had an interview with the Viceroy, in consequence of which the public functionaries have been instructed to assist in forwarding the preliminary works of the Suez Canal. The governors of Damietta and Alexandria have been ordered to admit vessels with materials for the canal operations free of duty. The *Progresso d'Egitto* has been ordered not to publish any more articles on the Suez-Canal undertaking. The agent of France is said to have received instructions to declare emphatically the approval of his Government of the project.

##### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Calcutta arrived at Plymouth on Sunday, with intelligence from the Cape to the 13th March. Robert Knox, Esq., registrar of the mixed commission, and for twelve years editor of the *Morning Herald*, died at his residence, Cape Town, on the 6th March. He had been in the colony but a few months, having only lately received the appointment from Lord Malmesbury, on the accession of the present Government to power. Parliament was to assemble on the 16th March for the dispatch of business. The drought was very severe in the colony, and transport was greatly impeded thereby.

The *South African Commercial Advertiser* of the 16th March says:—"The grand idea of connecting Calcutta with London by an electric wire is about to be realised, a portion of the cable, 900 miles in length, having already reached Table Bay, and the remainder being at no great distance. In a few months the capitals of India and England will be only a few hours apart in point of time."

##### CHINA.

Letters have been received from Hong Kong to the 15th of March. The *Pekin Gazette* of the 31st of January contains an Imperial edict, proclaiming in somewhat unusual and significant terms, the determination of the Emperor to keep faith with foreigners, and to observe in its full integrity the Treaty of Tientsin. The edict even goes so far as to enunciate the possibility of the British and French retaining temporary possession of Canton, without endangering peaceable relations. Lord Elgin left Hong Kong on the 1st of March for Canton, where, on the following day he met a body of merchants, with reference to the sites proposed for the new foreign settlement. No steps could be taken previously, the community being ignorant of his lordship's views, and, as his excellency left for Singapore the same afternoon en route for England, the matter remains almost in statu quo.

until the arrival of Mr. Bruce, who, it is to be hoped, will give his early attention to this important matter. Lord Elgin expected to meet Mr. Bruce at Singapore, after which he was to go to Bombay in her Majesty's steamer *Furious*, and thence to England. Sir Michael Seymour also is coming home. The gunboat expedition returned to Canton on the 3rd inst., after a successful journey of 195 miles up the western branch of the Pearl river, as far as the large town of Wee-chan, in the province of Kwangsi. No opposition was offered by the Chinese, but, on the contrary, great politeness was shown in some instances. The river is described as easily navigable, and flowing through a fertile country; but the devastations by the rebels have almost annihilated the native trade. Bands of these banditti appear to be infesting various parts of Southern China. Amoy was threatened a short time ago, and they are now committing depredations in the country around Swatow.

#### JAPAN.

Her Majesty's steamer *Inflexible* returned to Hong Kong, from Japan, on the 4th March, having delivered at Yeddo the letter from Lord Malmesbury to the Japanese Government, and also distributed copies of the notification to the British ships in harbour, and left other copies with the Governor, to be disposed of in like manner.

#### COCHIN CHINA.

An encounter took place at Turon, while the main body of the French and Spanish troops were absent at Segon. The result was the defeat of the Cochinchinese with considerable loss, and only fifteen or sixteen wounded on the other side.

### Original Correspondence.

#### FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday, 6½ p.m.

##### THE WISDOM OF NEUTRALITY.

If a proof were requisite of the wisdom of England abstaining from all interference in a war upon the Continent—a war which has not for its object to establish either the national independence of Italy nor the personal liberty of Italians, nor their release from the odious despotism of Papacy, but which is simply undertaken to decide whether the tyranny of Austria or that of France shall preponderate in the Peninsula—the proof would be found in the undisguised vexation and annoyance of the war party here at Lord Derby's energetic reiteration to observe a strict neutrality. To say the truth, Lord John Russell's declaration to the electors of London, couched in similar words, has given still greater offence, and the hope is centred in Lord Palmerston. His jaunty lordship is expected, should he arrive to power, to enter upon a crusade to expel the Austrians from Italy to make room for the advent of French domination; and he is thought to be disposed to this act of gratitude for the gracious reception he met with at Compeigne when he played at mummies with the juvenile *entree* of sixteen. No epithet is too harsh for the Derby cabinet. They are accused of being clumsy, stupid, and even dishonest. Blame from such a source is testimony to their prudence and their patriotism; not but what I fear Lord Malmesbury has acted very foolishly, and in an undignified manner anent a certain letter which he is said to have written, and which is ostentatiously exhibited by his friend in the Tuilleries. Your readers will not suppose that I have any particular affection for the Tories, but it is no more than just that I should bear witness to their policy when they rise superior to party, and stand forth as English statesmen, jealous of the honour and welfare of their country.

When the last proposition for peace was received from England there were wailings and gnashing of teeth in the Tuilleries and Palais Royal. It became evident that neither Whig nor Tory would enter into an entangling alliance with France to serve Imperial ambition, or to draw the chestnuts for the others to munch. The Crimean war has borne its fruits. It proved that we had no real allies upon the Continent, any more than that we had any real interest in the maintenance of this or that Continental tyranny. Nevertheless, an attempt was made to entrap England into an alliance. The French cabinet proposed to accept the last English proposition, provided that, if England's negotiations for peace did not succeed, she should take sides with France against Austria. I rejoice to say that this wily manoeuvre has failed.

I should not be surprised if, after all, the *armed* neutrality of England did prevent war, or was to compel a prompt peace. For, as both France and Austria fancy that in the end England's sword will be thrown into the scale, and are in ignorance on which side it will ponderate, they are now only anxious, France particularly so. It is felt that when the belligerents have spent their rage, thinned their populations, and exhausted their treasures, England even alone, and all the more so if she stands at the head of a league of armed neutrals, will be able to impose whatever conditions in her wisdom she may deem fitting, and be able to expel both France and Austria from Italy—a consummation most devoutly to be wished. Meanwhile, there is a growing coolness between the cabinet of the Tuilleries and that of Saint James's. France is arming her fleet and calling out

her naval reserves to an extent of which you in England seem to have little knowledge. She has turned her eyes imploringly to Russia, and although the French papers deny that any treaty exists between the Czar and Napoleon, there is one in which the most important article is an undertaking on the part of France to offer no obstacle to Russian views on Constantinople, in order that she may have free elbow room in Italy. Your readers may qualify as they please the morality of this convention.

The fury of the war party at England's neutrality was curiously shown the other day by a gentleman who stands high in the confidence of certain authorities. He endeavoured to prove that the party that suffered would be the one that took no share in the war—that if England abstained, Russia would be in Constantinople, and that she would inevitably lose the Ionian Islands with Malta, and the security of the Indian route. The uneasiness of Frenchmen is further augmented besides by what they believe will result from war, as to their inferiority towards England. They say—"Suppose we be successful, we shall have to uphold the Pope, and shall we not be as hateful to the Romans then as are the Austrians now? and will not the defeat of Austria result in the disintegration of the empire, from the ruins of which will arise a great, powerful and compact German empire on the other side of the Rhine, and a great Slave empire composed of Poland and Hungary?" I have no doubt there will, and then, with a free Italy contending with France for supremacy in the Mediterranean, with a great free German empire holding her at bay on the Rhine, and with a Slave empire barring Russia from Europe, both the fomentors of the war, the Czar and Napoleon, will reap their reward in the decline and fall of their respective empires.

##### THE SINEWS OF WAR.

Frederick the Great, in reply to a question, is reported to have said that three things were necessary to make war: 1st. Money; 2nd. More money; and 3rd. Always money,—*de l'argent, encore de l'argent, et toujours de l'argent*. The French Government appear thoroughly convinced of the truth of this maxim; for, although their organs stated most positively, on Monday evening, that there would be no war loan—there being no necessity for it—the real purpose of the communication to the legislative body on Tuesday was to ask authority to borrow twenty millions sterling, which had only been decided on in a meeting of the members, under the presidency of the Emperor, assisted by his cousin, the Prince Napoleon, held on the preceding evening. The vote of 40,000 additional men was an insignificant detail. The deputies who had indulged in the pleasing illusion that no loan would be required, and had probably imagined that recourse would be had to the former Napoleonic policy of making the war support itself, were surprised. Whether the surprise was agreeable, or the contrary, your readers can judge for themselves.

The announcement of the loan was received with very moderate and temperate enthusiasm. The Government are held to have made two signal blunders in the speeches which followed their communication. The first was by Count de Morny, the President of the legislative body, when he said that the material interest of the country ought to give way to patriotism. Whereat the deputies winced not a little. The second was when M. Baroche, President of the Council of State, said that it was not probable the whole of the twenty millions sterling would be required for the war, and then, in that case, the balance could be appropriated to public works. So indiscreet was this remark felt to be that it is suppressed in the official report published in to-day's *Moniteur*. It is thought that the public would institute comparisons between the address of M. Baroche and the speeches of certain joint-stock directors when they seek to raise additional capital.

The report of the Committee of the legislative body upon the Loan Bill is, of course, all *couleur de rose*. It states that the condition of the public Treasury is excellent: ample to supply the first wants of the army. The balances in hand on Monday were £3,520,000. The new capital of the Bank of France (£4,000,000) is to be paid over to Government in the course of this year, and may be rendered immediately available; besides which £1,000,000 may be drawn from the Bank as an advance. Moreover, the amount of Treasury bills issued is only £7,200,000, or £2,800,000 below the issue fixed by law. By applying to these different sources, £11,320,000, which the arithmetic of the report makes upwards of twelve millions sterling, may be rendered available for a "generous war." However flattering the condition of the financial resources may be, the bare and naked fact cannot be concealed that upwards of £32,000,000—which I shall presently show to be much more—are to be spent in sacrifices to the bloody shrine of Mars, and in pursuit of the hollow phantom of military glory, to gratify Imperial ambition and satisfy dynastic exigencies.

The loan of twenty millions sterling is far from representing the burden that is to be imposed upon the nation. There are to be first 800,000*l.* supplementary, to facilitate the payment of subscription, and to cover the loss on discounts from anticipatory payments. Next, as the sum voted is to be raised net, evidently the Government will be obliged to issue an amount of stock—*inscriptions de rentes*—for a much larger figure. The rate of interest is not yet fixed, but whether at three per cent. or five per cent. makes not the slightest difference, for the money will not be got for less than it is worth. Therefore, if a larger rate of interest be paid for a smaller loan, it will be precisely the same thing as if a smaller rate of interest were paid for a larger loan—a fact which is studiously kept in the background. The Three per Cents. closed yesterday at 62*½*; to-day they are 62*½*.

The three former war loans, raised during the contest with Russia, were—independently of the premiums—62*½* 75*¢*, 63*½* 17*¢*, and 63*½* 27*¢*, for every 100 francs stock. I need not say that the financial condition then was superior to what it is at present. Then England was allied to France, and there were no apprehensions of an European coalition. Under these circumstances, we shall not err if we suppose the new loan will be taken by the public at the rate of the former war loans—63*½* 3*¢*. In all probability it will be much lower. Taking, however, this standard, it will require to raise 500,000,000 francs (twenty millions sterling); at the rate of 63*½* 3*¢*. for the 100*l.* stock, to incur a debt of 793,107,800*l.*, or 31,724,312*l.* of our money. If we add to this the 800,000*l.* voted to facilitate the payment of subscription by allowance of discounts, the real amount of the loan will be 32,524,312*l.* Nor is this all. The cash in hand, and to be immediately applied to the purpose of war—11,320,000*l.*—must be added, bringing up the total to the enormous sum of 43,844,312*l.* But even this total, gigantic as it is, is far from representing the whole, for the Treasury bills will suffer serious depreciation. With these figures before them, reflecting and intelligent men may well be pardoned if their enthusiasm for the war is moderate, if their patriotism does not assume the most warlike expression, and if they look with apprehension on such an instalment of war expenditure. Without calling in question the financial resources of France, nor the wisdom of its Government, it may be doubted whether so serious an addition to the burthen of the country can be supported with patience, or without a very dangerous derangement of the finances. The interest upon the total above, which may be safely treated as a loan and addition to the public debt, will necessitate an increased annual expenditure of 1,315,320*l.*, and that in presence of a constantly recurring annual deficit, in time of peace, of never less than five millions sterling.

The first Russian war loan was contracted for 10,000,000*l.* in March, 1854; the second for 30,000,000*l.* in January, 1855; and the third for 31,200,000*l.* in July of the same year. The rates of interest upon each of the loans were 3 per cent. and 4½ per cent. Without being positive, I believe the net amounts of the loans were realised, which, of course, necessitate the issue of a larger quantity of stock. If I am correct in this supposition, then, for the first loan there would have been incurred—treating the two characters of stock as representing the actual value of money,—liabilities to the amount of 15,808,636*l.* The second loan would have increased these liabilities by 47,491,296*l.*; and the third loan would have made an addition of 40,947,780*l.*; making the total debt left by the Russian war 113,247,712*l.*, and the annual interest thereon 3,397,431*l.*

If we add to this sad legacy of the last contest that which will be bequeathed by the ensuing one, as already contemplated, the public debt of France will be increased by 157,092,028*l.*, and her annual expenditure by 4,712,760*l.* for which she will receive no benefit, save what may be derived from military glory. On the other hand, the loss of the best part of her population will terribly affect the agricultural interests, which already suffer from scarcity of labour.

Were it desired to add to this gloomy picture, I could enumerate the liabilities incurred for guarantees of interest to new railways, and the various loans that have been raised by Government and local authorities for the gigantic public works that have been carried out, or are in the course of being proceeded with. Should this state of things continue, you will not long enjoy the melancholy distinction of being burthened with the largest debt in the world. That of France will speedily outstrip yours, and then we may perceive, not that *l'Empire c'est la paix*, but that *l'Empire c'est la Banqueroute Nationale*.

CORN FROM RUSSIA.—A writer in the *Independence Belge* questions the truth of an opinion frequently expressed, that Russia can supply Europe with an immense quantity of corn, and at exceedingly low prices. He says:—"The past proves that such an idea is erroneous, particularly in what relates to price. Thus, in the month of October, 1856, wheat was sold at Odessa as high as 20*l.* 4*½* the hectolitre; in January, 1857, the price was 25*l.* 4*½*, and it was only in July of that year that the quotation came down to 18*l.* 5*½*. These were prices in years of scarcity. For years of abundance, what is passing at present is sufficient to throw light on the subject. For the year 1858, we find at Odessa an average of 14*l.* 7*½*., and in France, according to the official returns, 16*l.* 4*½*., or 1*l.* 6*½* difference between the two, to pay for freight, insurance, brokerage, warehousing, and other charges. At the present moment what is the difference? Not more than 4*½*., in favour of Odessa only, for at St. Petersburg wheat is worth 1*l.* 5*½*., more than in France. As to the quantity furnished by Russia to the rest of Europe, the following figures are official for the year 1858:—England, 6,865,000 hectolitres; France, 4,252,000; Austria, 2,241,000; Holland, 1,717,000; Turkey, 1,695,000; Sardinia, 1,372,000; Prussia, 1,215,000; and other countries, 2,294,000—Prussia, in all, 21,051,000 hectolitres, which is not a wonderfully great amount. France, it is seen, does not take the greatest share; and, above all, she does not receive the wheat from Russia at an exceedingly low rate."

## LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, &amp;c.

## LITERARY CHRONICLE OF THE WEEK.

AFTER much rumouring and paragraphing, whisperings in literary coteries, and jangling in law courts, the new periodical, "All the Year Round," makes its appearance. And now that it has come, what can be said of it, but that it is "Household Words" with a new name? In shape, manner, and matter it is essentially the same; so that if you were to cut the title off a number of the old publication, and stick it upon the new, no one could possibly tell the difference. The opening of Mr. Dickens's new tale promises a story of about the "Bleak House" level—quaintness and oddity being more aimed at than humour—and we fancy we can detect the same hand elsewhere in the number. Public report, as well as internal evidence, attributes the "Piece of China," a passing sketch of Chinese travel, to the circumnavigatory hermit of Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. As for the old publication, "Household Words," Messrs. Bradbury and Evans seem determined not to let the grass grow under their feet. On Thursday, they applied to the Master of the Rolls to have the proceedings hastened, and the property offered for sale without delay, and were successful. Mr. Dickens offered no opposition. The consequence is, that this property—which is but a name—will be competed for about the end of May, and we shall be surprised if there be more than two competitors in the field.

Next Thursday and Friday an interesting but affecting ceremony will draw many a literary pilgrim to Grasmere. The death of Mrs. Wordsworth renders it necessary that the goods and chattels in Rydal Mount should be dispersed, and, on the days we have named, the hammer of the auctioneer will echo in those honoured walls. Mere carpets, chairs and tables, my lords, and haply a book or two, and some odd nic-nacs,

—mere odds and mere ends,  
Cheap bargains from book stalls, cheap keepsakes from friends.

But William Wordsworth has used those chairs; Coleridge has prosed over those fire-irons; Southey has turned over the leaves of that book; and more distinguished men and women than we can find space or leisure to indicate by name here, have pressed that worn-old carpet with their feet. Surely we will have a stick or a shred, if money will buy it—aye, though the Bank discount be  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

There has been a mistake about the Haliburtons. We suspected some confusion when the new knight was continually called Sir Brenton Haliburton. The name of "Sam Slick" was, as we well knew, Thomas Chandler Haliburton. How, then, came Sir Brenton? The answer is plain and simple—Sir Brenton is quite another "guess sort" of personage from the Clockmaker, and is now Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, on account of which office he has been knighted. Thomas Chandler Haliburton, still plain Mr. (as we are glad to hear), is one of the candidates for representing the borough of Launceston, an honour to which he aspires, not on account of his own merits and his liberal principles, but through the favour of the Duke of Northumberland, and upon high Tory professions—which we are not by any means glad to hear.

The Critic says:—

"We hear that only a few days before her death Lady Morgan was engaged in superintending through the press a tale of Indian life, entitled 'Luxima, the Prophetess,' which she had taken great pains to remodel from her first production, 'The Missionary,' published upwards of forty years ago. Since then a generation has passed away, and the story of 'Luxima' will consequently come forth as if it were new to the great mass of readers of romance. Mr. Westerton has announced it for immediate publication, as well as a new novel from the pen of Mrs. Chalice, the wife of Dr. Chalice, the eminent physician and deputy-coroner for Middlesex. This lady is already known by her 'Sister of Charity,' and other works."

Scanty notes this week! But what would you—when every one is shouting out wars and

rumours of wars, Stock Exchange bankruptcies, and electioneering amenities? When the waters of strife are come, prudent men put by their valuables, and intelligence waits the return of reason.

## CHADWICK'S LIFE OF DE FOE.

*The Life and Times of Daniel De Foe; with Remarks Digressive and Discursive.* By William Chadwick, John Russell Smith.

A GOOD and sufficiently ample life of De Foe is a desideratum in English literature. And the want of a standard work on the subject is all the more felt, that one or two sketches of the life of the author of "Robinson Crusoe" and the "True Born Englishman," have acted as whets to our appetite. The incomplete draughts of Hazlitt, Walter Wilson, Chalmers, and Sir Walter Scott—all of them defective in respect of magnitude and fulness, and such as Scott's avowedly looking at the subject only in one aspect—have by their very partial excellencies excited the greater expectancy for the advent of a literary student, assiduous enough in the research requisite for a full handling of the theme, and expert enough in his vocation to do it artistic justice. Nor has this feeling been decreased by the comparatively recent appearance in the *Edinburgh Review*, of Mr. Forster's cabinet picture, and of the slowly progressing history of Lord Macaulay, in which, as might have been expected, the well-trusted adviser of the limner's hero, has his fair share of prominence and laudation. Animated by this feeling, we opened the volume before us with considerably more than usual curiosity and interest. Whatever the genius and the industry, here at least was a large canvas—nearly five hundred pages octavo. On shutting the book, and after wading through its every sentence, we can express only unmitigated disappointment. A subject of great dignity, of important historic relations, and deeply interesting in its national bearings, is handled with the flippancy of a pamphleteer. Stentorous declamation is spread over pages which ought to have been dedicated to the adduction of rival testimony, the portraiture of public character, the estimate of public occurrences, the inquiry into hidden motives, the tracing of ultimate results. When the reader has a right to expect some explanation of the relation in which De Foe stood to the influential Dissenters of the City of London a hundred and fifty years ago, the reader is treated by Mr. Chadwick to a tirade against dissenting deacons and parsons in these our own days, who beg money for soup kitchens and missionary societies. And when some such sweeping assertion is made as that a hundred and so many odd members of such and such a Parliament of Queen Anne were in the pay of Louis XIV., the turning of a leaf leads you, not to what ought to follow—some corroboration of the averment—but to an attack against the Privy Council Education Grants, a magniloquent offer of 500*l.* as the nucleus of a subscription for a statue in Hyde Park to Oliver-Cromwell, or sapient strictures on our growing habit of letting the upper lip remain unshaven. A slight modification of the well-known saying of Schelling to the aspiring young author whom he asked to tea, is thoroughly applicable to Mr. Chadwick's book: "What is novel in it is perfectly irrelevant; what is good in it is not his own." It is indeed only those parts of it which are not his own which have sustained us through its perusal. He makes, every now and then, quotations from De Foe's political pamphlets and poems, varying in length from one to a dozen pages; and within the inverted commas is to be found all in the book that is worth reading. Our judgment is severe, and both the author and our readers have a right to some corroborative illustrations of the faults we allege. But let us first summarily state these. Imprimis: the "remarks digressive and discursive" have no business in the book. If Mr. Chadwick wishes to write down the Privy Council grants, or anything else, let him write a book on the subject, and then his purchaser will know what he is buying and bargains for. Secondly: by the

author's own confession, as we shall show, he is guilty of a want of proper diligence in the collection of his materials. Thirdly: if he be defective in the carting to the spot the bricks he is going to build with, he is ten times more inefficient in the rearing, and cementing, and proportioning his fabric. De Foe was not only abreast of the most forward and far-seeing of his contemporaries, but was also a contemned and ridiculed harbinger of much that is now enacted, to our practical advantage, in this country. He is closely tied to what is present to us, as well as intimately mixed up with all the public history of his own times. To write the "Life and Times" of such a man must be one of the most arduous of literary tasks. To it are requisite the most delicate sense of historic perspective and proportion; a mind emancipated from hereditary party politics; a sympathy with the subject, tempered by impartiality of historic judgment; a power of grouping characters, of condensing narrative, of making a sentence or a saying typify the meaning or intent of a life or of a party. It would be hard to pass on Mr. Chadwick decisive discredit, if he only did not stand the application of this high criterion. We have a right to do so when we believe that he evinces only the absence of every one of these qualities.

Queen Anne reigned by a parliamentary title, although a Stuart, just as much so as her predecessor William, or her successor, George. The great leverage used by Mrs. Masham, Harley, and the Tories, all through her reign, against the Duchess of Marlborough and Godolphin influence, was the reiterated elevation of the *jure divino* right of sovereigns' cry, and its corollary, passive obedience. De Foe, of course, was one of the most assiduous maintainers of "the people, the source of all power" view of the question. Mr. Chadwick supports his author with a ludicrous zeal, which would be most appropriate if the Bill of Rights were now endangered, or the Pretender were at Preston. But, with that we find no serious fault. And here we may allow that the only pleasing feature of Mr. Chadwick's performance is the hearty, pugilistic style in which he goes in for his hero and his own dogmas against all comers. This characteristic would have been an excellent centre round which other merits would have harmoniously clustered. As it stands, it goes for nothing; for it only plunges our author into rhapsodies of eulogy he takes no pains to substantiate by their legitimate occasions; and into torrents of invective which leave their objects undepreciated, for he forgets to give the evidence of their culpability. Mr. Chadwick digresses from a reference to the anti-Dissenter bills of Queen Anne's reign, and the *jure divino* figment on which they were based, into a long recapitulation of the epochs in English history, when the doctrine of elective monarchy was virtually asserted, as at the accessions of Edward III. and Henry VII. Even on this and such digressions we do not find our blame-taking; although, certainly, they are inappropriate in a book on one man and one age, whatever they might have been in a continuous constitutional history of England. But even from this digression our author digresses. Having left the highway for a side lane, he still must wander into a more devious and intricate by-path. He flies off to prescribe Annual Parliaments as the remedy for corrupt executives. And after all, Pegasus, who has cantered over several centuries with the bit between his teeth, leaps abruptly back into the highway, amongst De Foe and the Presbyterians of Pinners' Hall Meeting-house, clearing in his last bound a still fence, which we take the liberty of putting before Messrs. Berkeley, Whitehurst, and their coadjutors of the ballot and society.

"In another part of this book I have proposed, as a punishment for bribery and intimidation for men in high place in this world's smiles, stripping in Palace-yard, Westminster, and tying to a cart-tail and flogging down the Strand to Temple-bar. This is a better protection to the voter than the ballot-box; the ballot-box you might forge, but there would be no forging under the lash of two drummers from the Foot Guards. There is a way of protection to the voter; and that way must be adopted; and without the ballot, too."—Page 175.

We had marked several such tidbits as the above for quotation. Some we had taken the trouble to classify. Our space can only afford the following companion pictures, samples of our author's consistency. At page 272, he comes out enthusiastically for "the old Gothic system of scot-and-lot poll-day muster, when heads were counted, not acres—heads, not rent-rolls. The baron or barons, alone or in combination, who could carry most heads or polls to the hustings, would stand the best chance of the sheriff's verdict as to the show of hands, if each of those hands was well furnished with a good workable hedging bill, hayfork, halberd, or even salmon-laister." He almost waxes fierce at De Foe, for glorying in the designation of freeholder, thereby slurring potboilers and potwallopers. But at page 350 we find that a great change has come over Mr. Chadwick's mind, probably as the result of the wonderful amount of "scot-and-lot" support Dr. Sacheverell got in his meeting-house-gutting forays. There, we are laconically informed, "With universal suffrage I have done; I will never support it."

We asserted, as one count in our indictment, that Mr. Chadwick—and that, too, by his own confession—was negligent in the collection of materials. He is guilty of the childish pedantry of "omitting scores of minor events connected with De Foe, which in a great measure rested upon Mr. Wilson's knowledge of works, pamphlets, lampoons, broad-sheets, &c., and which I could not myself verify in the private collection, the bookshop, or the reading-room of the British Museum." And Macaulay's History of England he has "never touched, for fear of stealing some idea or other!"

Again we repeat that the only amusement this book can give to its reader, arises from its often choleric, always hearty, forehammerish, and in itself not unlikeable, spirit. The only instruction the book yields is to be gleaned from the copious extracts given from the "Essay on Projects," "Complete Tradesman," and the many other unimaginative writings of De Foe. Of De Foe, as the author of "Robinson Crusoe," "Moll Flanders," and "Captain Singleton," we hear next to nothing. The last fifteen years of his life, in which all his non-political works, educational and moral as well as fictional, were written, are dismissed in thirty pages.

Our biographer tells us, with praiseworthy candour, that about two years and a half ago, the casual picking up of one of De Foe's reputed works at a book-stall in a Yorkshire village first led him to the subject. After our perusal of it, we wonder rather at the length of time he has had his work in hand than at the shortness of his preparations for publicity. We learn, also, from Mr. Chadwick, that he is a maker of pantiles. So, as all the world knows, was De Foe, at Tilbury, in Essex. Our author, who dates his preface from "Arksey, near Doncaster," has a decidedly "Yorkshire" eye to business. He delicately hints to his readers that he has three hundred thousand excellent tiles ready for delivery, and pretty directly vouches for their quality, by crowing over De Foe, who had to work with loose Thames silt, while he bakes coherent and tough Yorkshire clay. We wish Mr. Chadwick all success in the pantile trade; but we recommend him to stick to it. We put Dresden vases, not pantiles, on our mantelpieces. And we expect for our libraries, now-a-days, well-moulded, and delicately-finished performances, not crude masses of literary lumber baked red-hot in the oven of zealotry.

#### REV. E. HENDERSON, D.D., Ph.D.

*Memoir of the Rev. E. Henderson, D.D., Ph.D., including his Labours in Denmark, Iceland, Russia, &c. &c.* By Thulia S. Henderson.

Knight and Son.

DR. EBENEZER HENDERSON was one of the most learned of the foreign agents of the British and Foreign Bible Society. His biography is almost traced in the terms of the memorial drawn up on the occasion of his death by that institution. We cannot do better than cite the passage.

"Dr. Henderson, in company with his much-loved colleague, Dr. Paterson, left Scotland in the early part of the present century with the view of acting as a Missionary in the Danish settlement of India. Unexpected events having defeated this design, his attention was drawn to the reported dearth of Scriptures which prevailed in Iceland, and the vast importance of some vigorous measures for the purpose of providing a supply to meet the wants of those who were destitute of and desired to possess

the word of God. It was this circumstance which led in the providence of God to the commencement of a correspondence between Dr. Henderson and the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the committee of that day promptly and liberally encouraged the efforts that were proposed for printing the Scriptures in Icelandic, while Dr. Henderson undertook the responsible and arduous labour of passing the editions through the press.

"Having been brought into relation with plans bearing more immediately upon the circulation of the Scriptures, he continued, with Dr. Paterson, to make this the prominent object of his labours in the north of Europe. Subsequently he became one of the accredited agents of the Society, and for some years rendered a large amount of valuable service, helping to kindle an ardent zeal for the spread of Divine truth, and promoting in various ways the formation of Societies, based on the same principles and working for the same end as that which he represented. The visitation he undertook for these purposes was very extended, including not only Iceland, Denmark, Sweden, but also many parts of the vast dominions of Russia. In the prosecution of his many labours he displayed a spirit of self-denial, combined with a resolute perseverance and sound judgment. Possessed of no ordinary piety, and manifesting great singleness of purpose, he contributed in no small degree to awaken and sustain an interest in many lands for the dissemination of the sacred volume.

"He continued to act as an agent of the Society till the year 1823, when circumstances induced him to resign a position which he had filled with much honour to himself and great advantage to the Society."

Dr. Henderson was of Scotch parents, resident at Dunfermline, and was named Ebenezer by their piety, in regard they had been helped by his birth, since he supplied the place of their children who had died. Home-discipline was at that time more severe than at present. Beyond the Tweed the "taws" were in frequent requisition; and, says our biographer, "for the ruling of a Scottish household, the fasces of the licitor would have been a meeter ensign than the golden sceptre of love." Ebenezer suffered by this unwise treatment. Being pursued by his mother with a stick, he turned about to face her, when he came in contact with the edge of a cog, that stood behind him full of boiling whey. Falling backward into this he was scalded, and had for a long period to go upon crutches, like a confirmed cripple. His only employment was to keep guard over the sheep, during which he amused himself with conning over all the picture books that he could obtain. He was cured by the advice of a female vagrant, who directed that the mother should fill the "same cog" with hot water, and hold his legs over it, covered with blankets to keep the steam in, and stretch out the legs from time to time until they became straight. The mother did this, and rubbed them with hog's-lard besides; and, in a few weeks, the desired result was obtained. His biographer remarks it as a curious coincidence, that "at this very time there was a little girl, scarcely three years old, whose parents were sending her from London to a country school at Clapham, yet with the express injunction, 'Let her have plenty of air, and food, and amusement, but do not trouble her with learning, for the poor little thing will never live.'" "Who would," he asks, "not have been scorned as false prophets if they had ventured to predict that the crippled boy at Dunfermline was to extend his travels from Iceland to Vesuvius, and from Tornea to Tiflis; or that the infant invalid in the metropolitan suburb was to be his survivor after a union of exactly forty years."

Dr. Henderson picked up his early education at a road-side school; but at about the age of ten, was transferred to a school in town, kept by a pro-centor of the parish church, at which some better instruction might have been obtained. One authority, indeed, says that he attended the grammar school in the afternoons, under the tuition of Mr. Peter Ramsay, and that he steadily maintained his place as *dux* of the Latin class. At twelve years old, he went into training at some handicraft, also helped at the farm, and even spent some time under his brother as a watch-maker; he also tried his hand as a boot and shoe maker. In the year 1799, the celebrated Rowland Hill preached in a field in the neighbourhood, and at this date what is called Dr. Henderson's conversion commenced.

Such is the course of instruction which so frequently turns out a better man than the most classical education can make. Providence teaches more effectually than universities, and what is

more, always utilises its teachings at every separate stage. Thus it appears, that young Henderson was led, in 1803, notwithstanding his religious leanings, to enter a corps of volunteers against Napoleon's projected invasions, and was duly trained to the practice of varied military evolutions. Our biographer remarks, the event had its meaning and use; for when, in after life, travelling over the Nogai and other steppes, he and his companions were dependent for days together on game of their own killing; and the snipes, at which he fired from the carriage, were acceptable proofs that he had not in vain learned to take an aim and to discharge a shot.

It is, of course, beside our purpose, and beyond our space, to attempt an analysis of this biography. Our hero became early a pupil of Mr. Haldane, and was thrown into connexion with many Baptist ministers, associations that enlarged his mind. Withal, he seems to have maintained himself tolerably free from sectarian notions. He was sent out, like other pupils of the seminary, on preaching tours, and in 1804 he was missioned for the Orkneys. At the age of twenty-one he was appointed to foreign service by the Rev. John Paterson, and they went together to Denmark. Their journey thither and duty there occupied the years from 1805 to 1810. A second and a third journey followed; but the *route* and its *results* have been already sufficiently intimated in the Bible Society's Memorial. The rest of his existence was passed in his tutorships at Hoxton and at Highbury. His domestic life is traced in these pages; his public in the Commentaries on Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the twelve minor prophets. His revision and editorship of some of the valuable works of the Rev. Albert Barnes are among his contributions to the theological science that demonstrate his learning, diligence, and earnestness. He was as anxious for linguistic as theological acquirements in his pupils, and was as sedulous in cultivating his reason as in cherishing his faith. It was thus that he succeeded in elevating the standard of piety. His life is as much that of the scholar as the preacher. For the full details of it, we must refer to the volume under review. It cannot be too carefully studied. It is not only well written, but industriously compiled; and enters into minutiae of character and pursuits that are psychologically interesting. In regard to the great question of the inspiration of the Scriptures, Dr. Henderson maintained a plenary inspiration indeed, but not a "plenary verbal one." Though not a Rationalist, he was still rational in his search after religious verity.

#### THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

The present number is one of the most interesting we have seen for some time. Opening with a sociological paper upon female industry—arguing that whereas three out of our six million adult females are "bread-winners," it behoves us to provide more energetically for the free development of the sex's powers—it proceeds to a pleasant *resumé* of Dr. Barth's discoveries in Africa; a philological paper inspired by Dean Trench's remarks on the deficiencies of English dictionaries; and a review of Lord Cornwallis's recently published correspondence.

The recent notable spring in the prosperity of our West India colonies offers the "Edinburgh" a text for an excellent disquisition upon its causes and those of the trials which succeeded the slave emancipation. The reviewer has (except in one or two points) very lucidly followed the islands through their ruin, and shows clearly how the ruin would have been accelerated rather than retarded had negro slavery been maintained. Four years before the abolition the West India interest, labouring, as they said, under extreme distress and a pressure they could support no longer, petitioned Parliament for relief. In the ten years ending with 1830, the sugar export of Jamaica had fallen 33 per cent. below that of the decade ending in 1820. The slaves were being used up at a terrific pace. Absenteeism and the ruinous operation of hiring management had hopelessly encumbered the bulk of the planters. Jamaica, the queen of all, was utterly insolvent; and the balance of evidence goes to show that the collapse was only staved off by the emancipation. After that glorious measure, however, the tide of decadence slackened. The negro population in those small colonies which made returns showed an increase of 54,000 in the next twelve years against a decrease of 60,000. The reviewer omits to note the gradual march of pro-

duction after the force of the change had spent itself, but all men know it was certain, though not at first rapid. But the real causes of West India ruin are to be found in the utter withholding of capital to encumbered estates by those who had fed them from this country, and the entire denial of farther credit to the owners here. The production of the estates as could procure working capital was increasing in spite of the fall of price from 49s. per hhd. in 1840 to 23s. 5d. in 1848; but when the competition of Brazil and Cuba was let in upon the planters the system exploded, and the old planting interest, falling with a crash, was gradually superseded by a new one. It soon appeared that the new men, furnished with money or credit, especially if resident, could face every difficulty of the situation. Under new energies the six years' importations of sugar have sprung from fourteen and a half million hundredweight before free trade to eighteen and a half in the period ending last year. And pointing to this, with the just pride of an old labourer in the good cause, our review remarks:—

"Clearly sugar could not have gone on steadily and rapidly increasing in amount unless the producers of it found it answer; . . . labour cannot have been so scarce and so costly, that 'no conceivable opulence of cane crop could cover it,' or clearly the cane crops would have ceased to be grown."

The grand pother that has been made about the West India labour question is for the most part fallacious. Capital, owned or borrowed, was ever needed to supply labour of slaves, and the same must be spent, only in another way, to supply that of free blacks. Any planter of the new régime, even now resident, can get on well with money; and he who can beat into his own head that a black, like a white labourer, is worth his hire—who will compete with the pleasant independence of a vagrant squatting existence, and who will forget, in fact, the old tradition of our islands, that the normal wages of the black are nothing a day and stripes—may soon make the discovery that his land is not exhausted and that the labourer who, in a state of slavery, can understand nothing but the spade and hoe, can, when free, be taught the use of all appliances of improved agriculture.

To the very able essay above noticed, succeeds a charming one upon that interesting speck in the map of Europe—Montenegro. The writer's narrative of his trip, for it is clearly such, and written by one who has had opportunities, will, we fancy, draw many a loungee this autumn to the wondrous Austrian harbour of Cattaro and the patriarchal fastnesses of the Black Mountain and its tiny capital. The tales of the late Vladika's prowess, and the recent battle of Grahovo, are spirited, and the paper gives much information of interest and importance to political students. The author's plea for the recognition of the little republic by the European powers collectively is well worth notice. While all the sons of Tubal Cain are hurrying to and fro, like ants, from the forge to the patent office, and, *vice versa*, bent on schemes for facilitating the destruction of men, the article on "Rifled Guns and Modern Tactics," which bears the impress of an eminent *virtuoso* in military arts, must also prove attractive. The writer has had opportunities of seeing further into the Armstrong millstone than those who have merely read specifications and ordinary newspaper paragraphs, however clearly drawn up; and his review of the destructive agencies that will be brought to bear in the next great contest is, we confess, somewhat appalling. Next, Major Hodson's life is reviewed in precisely the same spirit as in our columns a while ago: we need hardly, therefore, say we fully endorse the writer's opinions. The political article of the number is a masterly rebuke of the Napoleonic pamphlet of February upon Italian affairs, from which we would gladly make lengthy extracts did space permit. Section by section, the writer takes to pieces that extremely clever production, and enters with vast political erudition into painful speculations on Italian liberation nationality, of which he sees no hope, and on events which, probable when he wrote, are, when we write, imminent. His main argument is, that the honour of Europe demands the maintenance of Austria in the Lombard territory, which was forced upon her reluctant ruler by the parties to the Treaty of 1815, as an effective means of excluding France from the Peninsula. Treaties serve not alone, as is often shallowly and falsely alleged, for the compression of the weak, but also for their support. It was in virtue of such a treaty

that the Allies were arrayed in defence of the Ottoman rule, a thing infinitely more at variance with civilisation than the domination of Lombardy by Austria. To what but treaties do Belgium, Switzerland, and Piedmont owe their present existence? But, while of these opinions, he yet admits that the violent and frequent cry from Lombardy "indicates a failure of policy or a vice of system on the part of the dominant power, which force cannot cure, and which it becomes a wise and prudent government to remove. The writer, who clearly foresaw the points, since made public, for a Congress to consider, and the necessity for a general disarmament as a preliminary, considers Count Cavour an incendiary; the French Emperor an inscrutable and cunning despot; Italian independence for the present a myth; and her Majesty's ministers shameless triflers (as regards their dissolving tactics) with the public interests of this kingdom.

#### THE OXFORD MUSEUM.

*The Oxford Museum.* By Henry W. Acland, M.D. and John Ruskin, M.A. Smith, Elder and Co. The authors of this treatise are distinguished on the title-page as "Honorary Students of Christ Church." One reason given for this is, that both were fellow-graduates at Christ Church, and sketched together; after a lapse, too, of twenty years they received on the same day the distinction now acknowledged. These are the ties that bind together the Physician and the Art-critic; and the former is solicitous to claim for himself the privilege of recreating himself with Art-subjects; and on his own part, and in his own defence, declares "that though a man may be seduced from his duty, to his after misery, by any other absorbing interest, I yet believe that frequent intercourse with men engaged in other intellectual pursuits, is, in my profession at least, almost necessary to form a complete professional mind. I appeal to history in confirmation."

This is wisely stated. Dr. Acland forms a true appreciation of the significance of Art; and wonders that so many have to "learn the apparently simple truth, that to an artist his Art is his means of probation in this life." With such elevated views we may confide in the Doctor's intelligent sympathy with his subject. The inscriptions that he suggests for the building are excellent; e.g.:—

"Several offers have been made to place inscriptions in carving or in colour on the walls of the corridors, in the libraries, or in the several departments. How curiously instructive some of these might be! Take two for example, in the Medical Department—this, quaint saying and pregnant rebuke recorded by Stobæus:—

"Trophilus the physician being asked who is a perfect physician, gave answer, 'He who distinguishes between what can, and what cannot be done.'

"Then the weighty, but half-known words with which Hippocrates solemnly begins his instructions—

"Life is short;  
but  
Art long;  
Opportunities fleeting;  
Experiences deceitful;  
True judgment difficult."

"Or, in yet more lofty strain, the words of Sir Thomas Brown—

"NATURE IS THE ART OF GOD."

"And who cannot add, from the best benefactors of mankind, similar terse greetings for the threshold of every avenue to natural knowledge?"

The contributions of Mr. Ruskin to the volume consist of two letters—one on the question whether the Gothic is fit for secular buildings, which he answers in the affirmative. He complains, however, that the principles of Gothic decoration are not likely to be carried out, being generally misunderstood. Ornamentation is most valuable and beautiful when founded on the most extended knowledge of natural forms, and continually conveys such knowledge to the spectator. In his second letter, he states that, in decorating, any effort to introduce classical types of form into these laboratories and museums must have ended in ludicrous discomfiture.

The following paragraph is pregnant with reflections:—

"Do you suppose Gothic decoration is an easy thing, or that it is to be carried out with a certainty of success at the first trial under new and difficult conditions? The system of the Gothic decorations took eight hundred years to mature, gathering its power by undivided inheritance of tra-

ditional method, and unbroken accession of systematic power; from its culminating point in the Sainte Chapelle, it faded through four hundred years of splendid decline; now for two centuries it has lain dead—and more than so—buried; and more than so, forgotten, as a dead man out of mind; do you expect to revive it out of those retorts and furnaces of yours, as the cloud-spirit of the Arabian sea rose from beneath the seals of Solomon? Perhaps I have been myself faultfully answerable for this too eager hope in your mind (as well as in that of others) by what I have urged so often respecting the duty of bringing out the power of subordinate workmen in decorative design. But do you think I meant workmen trained (or untrained) in the way that ours have been until lately, and then cast loose on a sudden, into unassisted contention with unknown elements of style? I meant the precise contrary of this; I meant workmen as we have yet to create them: men inheriting the instincts of their craft through many generations, rigidly trained in every mechanical art that bears on their materials, and familiarised from infancy with every condition of their beautiful and perfect treatment; informed and refined in manhood, by constant observation of all natural fact and form; then classed, according to their proved capacities, in ordered companies, in which every man shall know his part, and take it calmly, and without effort or doubt—indisputably well—unaccusably accomplished—mailed and weaponed *cap-à-pie* for his place and function. Can you lay your hand on such men? or do you think that mere natural good-will and good-feeling can at once supply their place? Not so—and the more faithful and earnest the minds you have to deal with, the more careful you should be not to urge them towards fields of effort, in which, too early committed, they can only be put to unserviceable defeat."

It would extend our notice to too great a length to go fully into all the considerations that Mr. Ruskin starts; but we trust that those who have the overseership of the works now in progress will pay to them not less than thorough attention. His directions against parsimony should be most carefully and conscientiously observed.

#### AN INDIAN WIDOW'S STORY.

*A Lady's Escape from Gwalior, and Life in the Fort of Agra.* By R. M. Coopland, Widow of the Rev. George William Coopland, M.A.

On the 17th of November, 1856, Mrs. Coopland reached Calcutta with her husband—an East India Company's chaplain—and soon afterwards they repaired to Gwalior, which was designated as the scene of his future labours. In the April following the first rumours of the intended outbreak disturbed their placid way. On the 13th of May they heard of the massacre at Meerut. On the 14th of June the chaplain was foully murdered, with other military residents at Gwalior; and his widow, with other English women and children, were turned ignominiously out of the station by the Sepoys. After an afflictive journey, the incidents of which Mrs. Coopland relates with evidently simple fidelity, the fugitives reached the fort of Agra, then in a state of siege, though not actually besieged. This "fort" occupies an immense extent of ground, and the many buildings within it—some for pomp, some for defence—are as various and curious as those encircled by the walls of the Moscow Kremlin. Its marble halls, and towers, and kiosks—its terraces and balconies, and even its casemates, were, under the painful circumstances of the time, used without distinction for the shelter of the English attached to the station, and of refugees from all parts. A system of "Blocks," distinguished by letters, was organised, temporary partitions erected, and here garrison and strangers were pent up in imminent peril from the Gwalior and Indore mutineers, until relieved by a sufficient force after the fall of Delhi and Lucknow. Mrs. Coopland's descriptions of the Fort life are peculiarly interesting and freshly written. The miseries of the situation were, as may be supposed, chequered by gleams of mirth and pleasantness. There were dancing, dressing, flirting, and marrying, as well as mourning; and we could extract, had we room, a great many amusing fragments from our authoress's chronicle. After the relief she passed to Delhi, and of course a lady's observations on sights and people there at the period are refreshing after the numberless military records we have had occasion to read. We must quote the following brief passage about the ex-Grand Mogul and his better half, who, guarded by a little Ghoorka, and in charge of a young civilian, were then "on show"

in a small, dirty, low, whitewashed room in a shabby little house in a back street:—

"I afterwards heard that the king and queen did not live on very good terms. She said that he would still consider himself a king, and when she sent for things from the bazaar he pronounced them not good enough for him, and that he would not smoke the tobacco when it came, because he did not consider it nice enough. He complained that she had plenty of concealed money and jewels, which she would not sacrifice to his comforts! so that Mr. Ommaney was obliged to allow him four annas a day,—about sixpence."

Verily and indeed has the house of Timur come to grief. "Four annas a day,—about sixpence," for table money, and never an ounce of tobacco to his liking. One is tempted to think it just as well Major Hodson came across the old gentleman under circumstances which compelled the preservation of his worthless life.

On the vexed "mutilation" question Mrs. Coopland speaks in such a very positive manner that we give her testimony, for what it is worth, in her own words:—

"Dr. James and his wife stayed a few days with the Kirkes. Poor things!—they were shortly afterwards killed in the mutiny at Sepree, in a very shocking way. I could relate many horrible things that happened to people whom I knew, and describe how they were killed, but I wish to spare the feelings of their friends at home. This I know, from authentic sources, that people were mutilated in the most frightful manner; a friend of mine saw two ladies in Calcutta who had had their noses and ears cut off. These facts are doubted by many people in England."

Strong words, but the facts in darkness as before. "Friends of mine," and "authentic sources," are just the authorities that the anti-mutilationists term twaddlers, and worse. We are not—he it observed—contradicting our authoress (though we hold a roving commission from "high authentic authority" to challenge all comers); because, though a witness, according to the opening of the above passage, she does but dwindle into a retailer at its close. Oh, for a real witness!—only one. A real credible soul with eyes that have seen, and a tongue that will tell. We have long waited his coming but, so far, in vain.

The pen and ink sketches of Indian hill scenery in the "Journey Homeward" chapter are most captivating, and are a charming relief after the more exciting detail of the pages that precede it. As a ladies' book this work will command much notice among the reading part of the fair sex, and, we may safely add, that none who take it up will fail to admire, as well as sympathise with the Indian widow.

#### THE LAST OF THE CAVALIERS.

*The Last of the Cavaliers.* In 3 vols.

Richard Bentley.

"THE Last of the Cavaliers" is a novel of more than average merit, and argues well for the writer's future efforts. It belongs to a class of productions of which Sir Walter Scott was the founder. The characters are most of them well known in history, and are reproduced by a genial hand, and one that is well acquainted with the persons and times of which the author writes. There are some exaggerations, however, in the imaginary characters that should be noticed. Take, for instance, the puritanical Norman Scott, the brother of the charming little Alice; if he is to be taken as the type of the class, we do not agree to the conclusion at which the writer arrives. There were good men among the Puritans, stern and bigoted as we know them to have been. Were there not more good men among them than among any other sect that predominated at the time?

"The Last of the Cavaliers" is no less a personage than the "Bonnie Dundee," known, perhaps, as well by his former name, Graham of Claverhouse, whose character is struck off with some skill and great boldness. There is plenty of materials in the life of Claverhouse for the novelist; he was honourable to a fault, while his courage, abilities, and noble truthfulness commands the respect from all those that despise the cause to which he devoted himself. Alice Scott is a beautiful creation; she is the very opposite in every way to the hard Claverhouse, whose very strength makes Alice's weakness the more palpable. This part of the tale, and Alice's untimely end, is conceived and carried out by the—shall we say

authoress? with great care and ability, and cannot fail to deeply interest the readers of either gender.

Not less ably drawn are the characters of Lord Glencarrig and his mother. There is a touch of folly, it is true, when Lord Glencarrig is first introduced, that hardly harmonises with his character, as afterwards described. This same Glencarrig has always considered himself Alice's lover from childhood; his own words will best convey to the reader the depths of his passion, and will give some idea of the writers power of writing a pathetic scene, "Who ever grew up with my very life, grafted in my very soul; who wandered with me through my happy childhood, hand-in-hand, an Eden of innocent delights, a heaven of joys unvalued then, but of which the far-vanished memory is my ideal of all earthly bliss? Who but Alice ever sat in my arms, or lay at my breast, when infants both we dreamed away our cloudless days in the sunny fields, and in the stately forests of that home which will be a desert unless you share it? Who was my good angel, my guiding star, whose pure radiance kept me from ought that could make me blush to meet her again; when yet a child I left her to render myself more worthy of her—for, Alice, you surely loved me then!—and the hope of your praise was dearer to me than mother's praise and sister's kisses? I came home to seek them, to bask in them—home to my Paradise to find its Eve gone; and I tasted then, on the threshold of my manhood, all the bitterness of a man's first grief."

We will not mar the reader's interest with any further detail of the plot, and shall only say, in conclusion, that the style is good, and, on the whole, we have been more pleased with the perusal of the "Last of the Cavaliers," than any historical novel for some time past, and shall look forward with some interest for the next work from the same pen.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

*On Diphtheria; its History, Progress, Symptoms, Treatment, and Prevention.* By Ernest Hart, Surgeon to the West London Hospital, &c. &c. [Reprinted from the *Lancet*.]

In selecting Mr. Hart to investigate diphtheria, and, for the benefit of the country and the faculty alike, to rend the veil of mystery which shrouded that destructive and apparently new complaint, the proprietors of our contemporary were well advised. A more eminent member of the "rising" rank in the profession, a more able writer they could not well have pitched upon; and well, it seems to us, he has performed his task. The widely ramified influence of *The Lancet* was of course, at his disposal, and information poured in on the "commissioner" from all quarters. Major Graham (the Registrar-General of Deaths), Dr. W. Farr the well-known and zealous member of the same department, and Mr. Stephen Hammick, their colleague, afforded great and liberal facility for search among the data under their control; and the personal study of the author in London medical institutions formed the complement to his sufficiency. The result is a pamphlet of some five and thirty pages, in which the history of the complaint and the author's deductions from the mass of facts he collected, are lucidly and satisfactorily set forth. The high antiquity of diphtheria has been already shown in these columns, and we should but puzzle ourselves, and possibly mislead the reader, did we attempt to follow the author in his purely scientific disquisition upon the nature, cause, diagnosis, and treatment of the complaint. His main conclusions seem to be—

1. That three distinct forms of diphtheria—angina, or, more briefly, of diphtheria have prevailed in this country, namely: the simple, the croupal, and the malignant. Of these the first is the mildest and the most frequent; the second has been numerically the most fatal, being more frequent in children than in adults; and the third has impressed medical observers most strongly with the active and fatal character of the diphtheric poison.
2. That the disease is *specific*.
3. It is often confounded with scarlatinal angina.
4. It is propagated by infection and by contagion.
5. The treatment should include the local application of a solution of nitrate of silver, Beaufoy's chloride of sodium or hydrochloric acid, and the internal exhibition of emetics in the early stage of the croupal variety, and the tincture of sesqui-chloride of iron, with chlorate of potash.

6. Tracheotomy should be resorted to in the second or third stage of croupal diphtheria; leeching, blistering, and bleeding should always be avoided.

7. Preventive measures should include daily examination of the throat where the epidemic type presides, and the isolation of the patient as soon as attacked.

We have given these details at length, because there can be few of our readers who have not felt anxiety for knowledge on the subject; and secondly, to help the author as we may, to the public recognition of his services in the matter.

#### WOODLEIGH.

*Woodleigh.* By the Author of "One and Twenty." In 3 vols. London: Hurst and Blackett.

WOODLEIGH is a good novel, and one that will be read with interest not merely for the story—the interest of which is admirably kept up to the last—but for the knowledge of human nature and life-like characters it contains, with the sound common sense that is so deficient in most novels, but which is one of the especial attractions of the author of "The Wildflower." There is no high flown description of beautiful heroes and heroines; the characters are all poor earthly mortals, as plain as people one meets in every day life, and painted with all their imperfections on their heads, as a warning to others with the same faults—as novel characters should be.

Robert Woodleigh, the hero, is a youth given to have the last word with his seniors, is not particularly civil, breaks windows, fights with all the neighbours' children that want "to bounce over him," fought twice with the squire's son and once gave him a black eye that "he might be proud" of, but was never a bad boy,—who can say he was? The character of Mr. Markingham, who assumes the philosopher in distress, but who throws off the mask in affluence, is, perhaps, the most ably drawn portrait in the book. There are plenty of Markinghams in the world, and let them sink to the greatest poverty, they are always gentlemen—some are rather troublesome!

Mr. Bowden, the bigoted Wesleyan Methodist, is another good character; but there is not the truth, we think, about him that there is in the sketch of Markingham. Men very seldom alter their opinions after they turn thirty. His horror of works of fiction is true of the class and sect to which he belongs; but it seems very unnatural that, because his daughter writes a good novel, he should alter his opinion of novels in general. Richard Woodleigh is a complete vagabond; his selfishness amounts almost to madness; he never bestows a thought on his poor simple mother, who clotes on him, as mothers generally do the black sheep of the family. Very different is Tom Arrow, Tom is the very picture of a goodnatured fool, possessing a few peculiarities, and one of them is doing compound addition best while singing a comic song.

Woodleigh is not a novel to be read and thrown aside; it will be found quite as interesting in the second perusal. There is a quiet vein of satire running through the work that is at once pleasing and amusing. The author possesses two excellent qualities requisite for the novelist, namely,—a great knowledge of character and the art of telling a story *par excellence*, and these qualities he has drawn on very freely for materials in "Woodleigh."

*Love me Little, Love me Long.* By Charles Reade. 2 vols. Trübner and Co.

THIS is one of the slightest of Mr. Reade's productions. With all his peculiarities of style, it wants the constructive power of some of his earlier works. A beautiful, refined, and accomplished girl, Lucy Fountain, is left to the joint guardianship of a married and an unmarried uncle. The wife of the married uncle schemes to unite her niece to a banker's son; the unmarried uncle uses his opportunities to get his niece allied to a wealthy man of ancient race, anything but an amiable character. A stalwart, handsome, fiddle-playing mate of an Indian man, takes the wind of the sails of the rival candidates for Lucy Fountain's favours. Lucy at first refuses the sailor, though deeply struck with his fine person and manly qualities. Like all well-educated, shrewd young ladies, she rightly estimates the contrast which her own position in society and that of the sailor's affords to

a censorious world. She sees, perhaps, some other things, in such a *mésalliance*, which will occur to every one who has a practical knowledge of society as it is, and of physical and mental differences and repulsions which *caste* is pretty sure to engender. But the sailor does so many gallant things, and renders so many essential services: to Lucy Fountain, that at last, breaking from the trammels of her scheming guardians, she weds him; and, as stories of this kind generally wind up, "lives happily all the rest of her life." It will be found that the charm of the work resides not in the materials, but in the mode of telling the story, and in placing the various personages who figure in the plot before the reader. Mr. Reade has a strong penchant for the *piquante* style of French light literature. He has copied it freely, in some respects—perhaps not quite so freely as in "White Lies," nor, if we must say the truth, so happily.

#### THE MISER LORD.

*The Miser Lord, a Sequel to Frank Beresford, or Life in the Army.* By Capt. H. Curling.

C. J. Skeet.

WHENEVER Capt. Curling touches upon military topics, his pen becomes graphic and highly amusing. It is a pity he should travel out of his special vocation—which we take to be descriptions of soldiers' deeds and barrack doings—into those regions of romance, which smack somewhat too strongly of the once popular Minerva-Press school of writers. The rightful heir of the Mordake peerage, by some means, which the readers of "Frank Beresford" will recollect, is deprived of his lands and title, and being supposed to be drowned, another claimant is manufactured by a couple of scheming lawyers. This new claimant is an illegitimate branch of the Mordake family. He is in desperate circumstances, given to drink, and with a wife and one superior daughter. He is taken by the hand, and supplied with house and money by the lawyers, who get rid of the bar sinister on his escutcheon, and induce him to believe that he is the rightful and legitimate heir to the title and estates of Lord Mordake. This change in circumstances works a total change in the mind of the new lord. It turns him into a miser—hence the title of the work, the "Miser Lord"—though we see very little of the miser lord's doings, who, indeed, plays a very poor part in the piece. The real heir, after turning strolling player, is discovered; the miser lord is deposed from his honours, and made to die a very shocking and improbable death. We have a capital description of an Irish agrarian outrage, as the Irish papers baptize the confederacy for murderous purposes which exists among large classes of the Irish Roman Catholic peasantry.

Capt. Curling is a lively writer; his forte is not civilian life and usages. Let him, therefore, keep to that portion of the literary field in which he is qualified to shine.

*Communings upon Daily Texts, tending to a Life of Practical Holiness.*

Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

THE texts here alluded to are taken from a little publication called "Daily Bread"—a manual which the author, as part of his private discipline, appears to have been in the habit of using as a stimulus to meditation. Having expanded their meaning, and applied their truths to his own experience in writing, that the fruits of his thought might be retained in his memory, he found that his journal grew into a book, and, on further advice, has printed it. The charm of publications like these is their freedom from all the usual traces of authorship—in a word, in their purely personal character. It is sufficient if, as in the present case, there is nothing that challenges criticism. This book is likely to prompt the reader to attempt a similar diary, and thus spread the benefit of the writer's example. It is one that may be easily followed, and, therefore, these "Communings" are deserving of the recommendation that we willingly accord.

*The Methodist; or, Incidents and Characters, from Life in the Baltimore Conference.* By Miriam Fletcher.

2 vols.

New York: Derby and Jackson. London: Sampson Low and Co.

We cannot pretend to review this work. It is more suited to serials especially directed to theological discussions. But to those who have a relish for new scenes, new characters, and a class of adventures which have deep interest for those religious sects

who desire to see their tenets widely spread and inculcated, and to know the steps taken by their missionaries to effect those objects, these volumes will be very welcome, and eagerly read. It is true they treat of doings in a distant land—of missionary peripatetics in various parts of America—and relate to American life and American specialities, but they will not be the less appreciated by those who acknowledge a brotherhood in the propagation of peculiar doctrines in whatever part of the globe they may locate themselves. As "revivals" in America have lately attracted attention, the details of Methodist doings in that direction will be interesting. The best aspect, however, appears to be given to these primitive exhibitions of religious fervour; but certainly we are fain to give the authoress full credit for her assertion that the scenes and personages she depicts are taken from real life and from personal observation. We cannot, however, help calling to mind a story, founded on fact, which appeared some twenty-five years ago in the *Polar Star*—an extinct literary luminary, which afforded a somewhat deeper and, if we may use the word without offence, a darker insight into the motives and results of these "revivals" than the two thick volumes of the Methodist. The work is carefully written, and there is a mild love story or so introduced, which links the various chapters pleasantly together, and relieves the monotony of religious outpourings and details of miraculous conversions from the pomps and vanities of this profane world.

*The Servant's Behaviour Book; or Hints on Manners and Dress for Maid Servants in Small Households.*

By Mrs. Motherly.

Bell and Daldy.

WE are sorry that the pages of this kindly conceived and pleasantly connected little manual give us no notion of its price. Had they done so we should certainly have mentioned it for our reader's information. It is so very compact and well considered a mass of useful hints for female domestics that we hope the publishers have wisely kept the price so low as to bring it within reach of the class. We should suggest the value of a very cheap edition for schools, where the duties of household service figure among the things supposed to be taught. "Every rule in this book," says Mrs. Motherly in her preface, "is necessary to a girl entering into a gentleman's family. Many a thoroughly good servant is kept all her life in inferior places, solely by the want of good manners; and many a servant of small abilities is advanced to a better position merely on account of possessing them."

*Reflections on the Anniversary of a Coup D'Etat.*

Letter to M. Le Comte De Chambord.

Svo. G. J. Stevenson.

THIS work, although published in the unpretending form of a shilling pamphlet, is one deserving the deepest attention. It is evidently the work of an experienced politician; and we believe we violate no confidence when we say it is by Sir George Sinclair. At a time like the present, when it is of the utmost consequence to have a correct knowledge of Continental proceedings and notions, and it is necessary to trace back consequences which are beginning to manifest themselves in so formidable a manner, these two treatises come most opportunely. They are full of matter to ponder upon, and to guide the politician in his present clouded and dangerous route. Every one interested in foreign affairs should peruse them.

**SHIPPING IN FRENCH PORTS.**—From an official return just published, it appears that the number of vessels which entered the French ports in the first three months of the present year was 2,067 French and 3,063 foreign, the tonnage of the whole being 827,938; and the number which sailed was 2,060 French and 2,576 foreign, with a tonnage of 708,093.

**SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE AT BLACKBURN.**—The men in the employment of Messrs. Southall and Parker have ceased to work, these gentlemen having refused to dispense with their machines for closing and binding. The operatives have issued a long address, calling upon the public to "buy shoes made by hand."

**COAL IN NEW ZEALAND.**—Advices from Auckland confirm the statements of the discovery of good coal in that province. The Novara, with the Austrian scientific expedition, having touched at the islands, the Government requested Dr. Hochstetter, the geologist of the expedition, to make a formal survey of the field. His report was published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, and leads to the conclusion that "there exists no doubt that the province of Auckland is rich in the possession of abundance of good workable coal, which will prove of the greatest importance both for steam navigation and manufacturing purposes."

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

*The Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith.* Longman and Co.  
*Our Farm of Four Acres.* Chapman and Hall.  
*Gaslight and Daylight.* Chapman and Hall.  
*Nathalie.* Hurst and Blackett.  
*The Theology of Geologists.* A. and C. Black.  
*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.* W. Blackwood and Sons.  
*The Recollections of Geoffrey Hamlyn.* By Henry Kingsley. In 3 vols. Macmillan and Co., Cambridge.  
*Routledge's Illustrated Natural History.* Part 2. Routledge, Warnes, and Co.  
*Love Letters of Eminent Persons.* William Lay.  
*Fraser's Magazine.* J. W. Parker and Sons.  
*Titan.* James Hogg and Sons.  
*Cassell's Popular Natural History.* Part 2. Cassell, Petter, and Co.

#### Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening.

#### FRANCE.

THE MEDIATION OF ENGLAND.

THE *Constitutionnel* publishes a note, signed by its principal editor, A. Renee, which says—"We know not whether the assertion of the *Times*, that France has refused this mediation, be correct. It will be observed," continues the note, "that the mediation concerns a great number of Powers, that it would be somewhat irregular, and that being made by England alone, it would be a species of affront to Prussia and Russia. The question of the day is of too stormy a nature to be treated effectually by a semi-official Plenipotentiary and an Austrian Minister."

The *Morning Post* says:—"There is still, we rejoice to say, a hope of peace; and our joy is the more sincere because, if that hope be realised, it will be only on such terms as are likely to secure the progress and prosperity of Italy. The last English offer of mediation is under the serious consideration of the Emperor of the French; and if the Austrians refrain from advancing, we are informed that a pacific settlement may yet be made."

The *Moniteur* also says:—"A Council was held yesterday under the Presidency of the Emperor, at which the Empress, the Princes Jerome and Napoleon, the Ministers, and the Presidents of the Senate, the Corps Legislatif, and the Council of State were present."

The departure of the Emperor Napoleon, which had been spoken of for yesterday, has, it appears, been postponed: and it is probable, will not take place for some days. His Majesty will, it is said, first proceed to Lyons, and will not definitively join the army until about the end of the first week in May. The Empress, it is believed, will accompany the Emperor as far as Lyons, and on her return will take up her residence, with the Prince Imperial, at St. Cloud.

THE FRENCH TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

The *Morning Herald* has reason to know that the Russian Prime Minister has given our Government the strongest assurances "that no agreement has been entered into that can in any way affect the interests of this country." The same journal, however, has received a telegraphic despatch "from Turkey," to the effect that a Russian army of 60,000 men have crossed the Dnieper, "thereby threatening the Gallician frontier of Austria."

#### SARDINIA.

A telegram dated Turin, Thursday evening, says, that up to that date the Austrians had made no attack. This seems to confirm the doubts as to their army having crossed the Ticino.

#### TUSCANY AND THE DUCHIES.

On Wednesday the Grand Duke of Tuscany called together the Diplomatic Corps, and announced to them that having charged the Marquis Lajatico with the formation of a new Cabinet, that nobleman and his friends had demanded the Duke's abdication, and that not wishing to abdicate, and being deserted by his troops, he had resolved upon quitting Tuscany with his family. During the whole day the soldiers and the populace have been running about the town, singing patriotic airs, and shouting, "Viva Italia!" "Viva Francia!" but public order has not been disturbed. This evening, at six o'clock, the Grand Duke left for Bologna, attended by an escort of honour. The provisional Government is temporarily composed of MM. Peruzzi, Sanzani, and Malenchini. General Ullon, who will take command of the troops, is expected to-morrow. News from Spezzia states that disasters have broken out in the Duchies. At Massa the political prisoners have been set free. Telegraphic communication is interrupted between Carrara and

Modena. The Provisional Government intends to proclaim the union of these countries with Sardinia.

#### AUSTRIA.

The official *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* of this day (Friday) publishes an article detailing the departure of the Grand Duke of Tuscany for Bologna, his army having fraternised with the revolutionists. The article also states that the population of Massa and Carrara has revolted. In conclusion, the article says, that Austria must, therefore, draw the sword in order to maintain European order.

An announcement, at Trieste, of the managers of the Southern Railway, states, that the stoppage of goods traffic still continues, and especially that the carriage of goods from the north southwards will not for a considerable time be undertaken. A prohibition against the exportation of corn is imminent.

#### AMERICA.

The *Hammonia* arrived at Southampton this day (Friday). She left New York on April 15th. The *New York Herald* says that the American Minister at Nicaragua is to demand the restoration of the steamers of the Transit Company, and an indemnity for the damage done by the destruction of property on the route. If these demands are not acceded to, San Juan is to be bombarded. A revolution had broken out at Tampico.

#### WEST INDIES.

We have news from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 23rd ult. The British gunboat *Styx*, had returned to that port on the 19th, from a fruitless search for the *Jaseur*. The outbreak of labourers in Westmoreland was supposed to be the commencement of a fierce war of colour and race on the island.

Advices from Havannah to the 9th inst. Nothing of political interest has transpired on the island; great losses had been sustained by the late fires on some sugar estates.

**SUSPICIOUS.**—It has transpired that about two or three months back one of the principal chart-sellers in London received an order simultaneously from the French and Russian Governments, to the extent of 500l. each, for a number of copies of each of the charts and surveys of the English coast and fortified places, as well as those of our stations in the Mediterranean, &c. Struck by the magnitude of the order, he considered himself bound to mention it to the Admiralty, but no objection was made to its being executed. About three weeks back a similar order, to the amount of 300l., came from the Spanish Government; and to-day fresh orders of 500l. each have arrived from France and Russia. In this case the charts of the ports and coasts of our Indian possessions are included. The Admiralty, of course, are not to be blamed for sanctioning the sale, because if a refusal were given the required copies could easily be obtained by indirect means.—*Times*.

**THE FRENCH IN COCHIN-CHINA.**—There has evidently been a subtle and pre-conceived policy at work, which has led to the transference of the French fleet and the enlisting of Spanish mercenaries to carry on a war of aggression and acquisition of territory, with the ultimate object of conquering Cochin-China—a country with which other foreign powers had no connexion nor trade, and against the people of which there was an old standing grievance to redress. But they do not seem to have demanded redress, and territorial acquisition appears clearly the object. We cannot but regard the formation of a naval and military depot at Touron by a powerful European State, as fraught with expense and annoyance to the permanent interests of Great Britain, both as respects the trade of the China Sea and the Straits settlements. So long as the French expedition was intended to throw open Cochin-China to trade, or to insure an adequate retribution for the frightful cruelties committed on the Roman Catholic missionaries, it had our hearty sympathy. But the extension of French dominion in Cochin-China, or even the foundation of a powerful French settlement, involves questions of the most grave importance. It is no light thing for England to lose that isolation, which has been so long one of the most valuable attributes of the Eastern empire. Hitherto the British empire in Asia has had no enemy within 10,000 miles capable even of a menace.—*China Telegraph*.

**CHURCH MATTERS IN KNIGHTSBRIDGE.**—On Tuesday the parishioners of Knightsbridge had their annual vestry for the election of churchwardens, and there was the ordinary exciting scene, arising from the religious differences which continue to agitate the happy flock of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Liddell. The incumbent was in the chair, and Colonel Vereker and Mr. Westerton assailed his practices in strong language. Mr. Westerton was again nominated as a churchwarden, but he declined to serve.

#### CRYSTAL PALACE.

Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, May 7:—  
Monday, open at 10. Opening Fête of the new Season. Great Military Musical Festival. First Day of the Summer Exhibition of Pictures and Photographs in the new Picture Gallery. Display of Interior Fountains, &c. &c. Admission by Season Tickets of both Classes, or on payment of Half-a-Crown; Children under twelve, One Shilling.  
Tuesday to Friday, open at 10. Admission, One Shilling; Children under twelve, Sixpence. Orchestral Band, Great Organ, and Machinery in motion, daily. Gymnasium, and Out-door Sports in the Grounds, and boating on the Lakes. The Flowers in the Palace and Park are in great profusion and beauty. The Crystal Palace Art Union Works on view in the Sheffield Court.  
Saturday, open at 10. Floral Promenade. Admission by Season Tickets or on payment of Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling.  
Season Tickets, available to 30th April, 1860, may now be had at the Palace and the usual Agents.  
Sunday, open at 1:30, to Shareholders, gratuitously by tickets.

#### CRYSTAL PALACE.

OPENING FETE,  
AND  
GRAND MILITARY MUSICAL FESTIVAL.  
MONDAY, MAY 2ND,

#### THE SIXTH SEASON

Of the Crystal Palace will be inaugurated on Monday next, May 2nd, by a Grand Military Musical Festival on the Great Handel Commemoration Orchestra, which, on this occasion, will be used for the first time since its enlargement and decoration.

The Bands engaged to take part in the performance (by the kind permission of the Commanding Officers) are as follows:—

THE BAND OF THE SECOND LIFE GUARDS,  
THE BAND OF THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS  
BLUE,  
THE BAND OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS,  
THE BAND OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS,  
THE BAND OF THE SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS,  
THE BAND OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY, and  
TWO DRUM CORPS. Also  
THE BAND OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY (Considerably Enlarged for this occasion).

Comprising, amongst others, the following Instruments:—  
14 Flutes, 36 Brass Bases, 21 Trombones,  
86 Clarionets, 28 French Horns, 26 Side Drums,  
16 Oboes, 14 Cornet-a-pistons, 6 Bass Drums,  
18 Bassoons, 12 Trumpets, 4 Kettle Drums,  
forming a Great Military Orchestra of nearly Four Hundred Performers. The Great Handel Festival Organ will also join in the Performances.

The Bands will perform separately during the morning, and at 3 o'clock will unite on the Handel Orchestra for the performance of the following

#### PROGRAMME:—

1. Marche aux Flambeaux.....MEYERBEER.  
(Composed expressly for the Wedding of the Princess Royal, and First Time of Performance in England.)
  2. Overture—Fra Diavolo.....AUBER.
  3. Andante from Symphony in A Major.....MENDELSSOHN.  
(Expressly arranged for the United Bands and Great Organ, by A. Manns.)
  4. Sir Colin Campbell's Advance March.....A. MANNS.  
(Composed, in admiration of the British Hero, by A. Manns.)
  5. Prayer from "Mose in Egitto".....ROSSINI.  
(Expressly arranged for United Bands and Great Organ, by A. Manns.)
  6. Invocation to Battle, from "Cola di Rienzi".....R. WAGNER.  
(First Time of Performance in England.)
  7. Battle Symphony.....BEETHOVEN.  
(descriptive of the Advance, Battle, and Victory; and introducing the special instrument, the Ratschen, for imitating Platoon Firing, as described by the Composer in his original score.)
- CONDUCTOR.....Mr. MANNS.

#### DOORS OPEN AT TEN.

Admission by the new Season Tickets of both classes, or on payment of Half-a-Crown. Children under twelve, One Shilling.

A limited number of Reserved Seats in the Gallery, Half-a-Crown extra, may now be had, and Plans inspected, at the Crystal Palace, or at Exeter Hall.

#### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,

#### COVENT GARDEN.

First appearance of Signor Mario.

First night of *Rigoletto*.

On Tuesday next, May 3, will be performed (for the first time this season) Verdi's Opera,

#### RIGOLETTO.

Gilda, Madlle. Lotti (her first appearance in that character); Madelena, Madlle. Didice; Rigoletto, Signor Ronconi; Sparafucile, Signor Tagliafico; Borsa, Signor Lucchesi; Cerrano, Signor Rossi; Monterone, Signor Polonini; and Il Duca, Signor Mario (his first appearance this season).

Conductor, Mr. Costa.

Commence at half-past eight. Pit tickets, 10s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. and 6s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d. Boxes, Stalls, and Pit tickets to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre (under the portico), and at the principal music-sellers and libraries.

#### ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEKS OF MR. CHARLES KEAN'S MANAGEMENT.

On Monday, and during the week, will be presented Shakespeare's historical play of HENRY THE FIFTH, commencing at 7 o'clock. King Henry, Mr. G. Keon; Chorus, Mrs. C. Keon.

#### SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery). From Nine till dusk. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

#### FRENCH EXHIBITION,

120, PALL MALL.  
The SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the FRENCH and FLEMISH SCHOOLS, is NOW OPEN.  
Also in the same building THE WORKS OF DAVID COX.  
Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. each. From 10 to 6.

#### "THE DERBY DAY,"

By W. P. FRITH, R.A.,

IS NOW ON VIEW at the German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street. Open from 10 till 6.—Admission, 1s.

#### THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

Re-appearance of Miss Amy Sedgwick in the "World and the Stage." Great success of the new Extravaganza of "Electra."

Monday, May 2nd, and during the week, in consequence of its great attraction, the new and original Comedy, in three acts, entitled THE WORLD AND THE STAGE, in which Miss Amy Sedgwick has made her re-appearance, and in which Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Poynter, Miss E. Weekes, and Mrs. B. White, will appear.

After which the greatly successful Classical Extravaganza, with the magnificent scenery by O'Connor and Morris, and the unequalled last scene by Fenton, entitled ELECTRA IN A NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT, in which Mr. Compton, Mr. Clark, Miss Maria Ternan, Miss E. Weekes, Miss Louise Leclercq, and Miss Fanny Wright will appear. Concluding with the farce of "Twas I."  
Stage Manager, Mr. Chippendale.

#### ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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

Monday, and during the week, will be performed the new and original Comedietta, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled NINE POINTS OF THE LAW. Characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Vining, H. Wigan, W. Gordon, Miss Cottrell, and Mrs. Stirling.

After which, THE PORTER'S KNOT. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, G. Cooke, W. Gordon, H. Wigan, Cooper, Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Miss Hughes. To conclude with, BOOTS AT THE SWAN. Jacob Earwig, Mr. F. Robson.  
Commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

#### MAN AND HIS HABITS.

Daily, at Three and half-past Eight, DR. KAHN will deliver Lectures at his unrivalled and original Museum, 3 Tichborne-street, facing the Haymarket.

SYLLABUS.—Identity of Self-love and Social—The Philosophy and Physiology of Marriage—Happy and Unhappy Unions—Whom and when to Marry—The Great Social Evil, its real Cause—Philanthropists and their Schemes—New Views of Men and Things—Dangers of Youth—Rocks of Advanced Age—The true Glory of Middle Age—My Memoirs—Much in Little.

The Museum is open daily (for Gentlemen only) from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten. Explanation of the Models every half-hour. Admission One Shilling, including Handbook; to which is appended the *SHOALS AND QUICKSANDS OF YOUTH*. By JOSEPH KAHN, M.D., Graduate in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, of the Imperial University of Vienna, &c.; free by post for twelve stamps, direct from the author, 17, Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

#### CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

Every evening at 8, and Saturday afternoon at 3. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets to be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

#### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,

#### DRURY LANE.

Lessee and Director, Mr. E. T. SMITH.

Mr. E. T. Smith has the honour of announcing to the nobility, gentry, subscribers, and the public, that the whole of the artistes promised in his programme have now arrived, including the eminent cantatrice,

#### MADLLE. TITIENS,

who will make her first appearance at this theatre on Tuesday next, May 3, as

#### LUCREZIA BORGIA.

To-morrow (Monday), May 2nd, will be performed Donizetti's opera LA FAVORITA, in which Signori Giuglini, Fagotti, Lanzoni, Corsi, and Signora Guarducci will appear.

On Tuesday, May 3rd, LUCREZIA BORGIA, in which Madlle. Titens will make her first appearance at this theatre, together with Signori Giuglini, Badioli, Lanzoni, and Signora Guarducci.

On Wednesday, May 4th, Donizetti's opera, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, Madlle. Victoire Balle; Signori Mongini, Fagotti, Lanzoni, &c.  
Conductor, M. Benedict.

The BALLET. By Madlles. Boscetti, Morlacchi, Pasquale, Corilla, Maraquita; Mons. Vaudris, &c.  
Dress circle, 7s.; second circle and amphitheatre, 5s.; pit, 3s. 6d.; lower gallery, 2s.; upper gallery, 1s. 6d. 10s. 6d. For terms of subscription for the season, private boxes, stalls, box, pit, and gallery tickets, application to be made to Mr. Chatterton, at the box office of the establishment, which is open daily from eleven to six.

There will be THREE GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCES on Friday, May 27; Friday, June 17; and Friday, July 8.

#### THE OPERA COLONNADE HOTEL

(late Peullade's), Charles-street, Haymarket, IS NOW OPEN.

SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE LEADER."  
ONE GUINEA PER YEAR,  
UNSTAMPED, PREPAID.  
(Delivered Gratis).

## 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.

## OFFICE,

NO. 18, CATHERINE-STREET,  
STRAND, W.C.

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1859.

## 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.

## WAR IN ITALY.

THE die is cast. Austria, having rashly thrown down the glove, would fain withdraw it again, under the admonition of England and Prussia. But it is now too late. Summarily menaced to disarm within three days, or abide the *dernier ressort*, Piedmont has appealed to France for succour, and the appeal has been answered in the manner which might have been expected. Louis Napoleon declares his intention of raising a loan of £20,000,000, to meet the exigencies of the occasion; and two divisions of the army of the Alps are already on their way to Italy. Several thousand men have already crossed Mont Cenis; and still larger bodies of troops have arrived at Genoa from Toulon. The road over the Alps is still liable to partial interruption by snow, but the splendid steam fleet of France enables her to transport in fourteen hours battalion after battalion from the shores of Provence to those of Piedmont. The line of railway from Genoa to Alessandria and Novi, though passing near the Austrian frontier, is protected by the Po, on the westward bank of which Durando's corps is stationed. Fifty thousand French bayonets will be available to support him, if necessary, by the beginning of next week; and in the face of such a force the passage of the great river may be regarded as impossible. Alessandria has, during the last five years, been greatly strengthened; and it is now in a state fully equal to sustain a protracted siege. The southern frontier of Piedmont may therefore be regarded as safe, while upon the other side of the territorial demarcation lies Parma, with a population thoroughly disaffected to its deputy Austrian ruler. Northward, however, along the line of the Ticino, the little constitutional kingdom is more exposed; and had the Austrians on Tuesday last crossed the river, as they threatened to do, at Buffalora, they might, by forced marches, have reached Turin, before it might have been possible to muster any force sufficient to oppose them. But if such a stroke was ever really contemplated, which there are strategic reasons for considering doubtful, it seems certain that the opportunity has now been lost. It would be little short of insanity for the Austrian general to risk such a movement, now that he has in front a French army whose advanced corps already lies between Susa and the capital, and on his flank another army advancing northward from Genoa. The announcement made by telegram from the Berne,

on Thursday, that the Austrians had crossed the Ticino, was, to say the least of it, premature. We learn, indeed, that the Cabinet of Vienna, awakening from its dream of precipitation, is now anxious to set itself right with the Governments of Prussia and Great Britain, by accepting the offers of mediation on the basis of an armistice made by the latter. Louis Napoleon, however, will not now forego his advantage. His day dream, since he has been upon the throne, is to lead a great army in the field. Whatever we may think of the sincerity of his professed motives, it must be owned that the occasion is a tempting one for the gratification of personal ambition. On the day he crosses the Alps he will be received by a nation of 24,000,000 as a deliverer. He will appear surrounded by the most brilliant staff in Europe, at the head of an admirably-appointed and highly-disciplined army of 120,000 men. He may disclaim all desire of propagandism or of revolution, but the effect of his presence, from the Vale of Aosta to the Gulf of Salerno, will be electrical. To rid a noble country of a hated oppressor is a work worthy of a chivalrous prince; and to defeat and humiliate the old hereditary enemy of France, is an object to which no French ruler can be indifferent. We need not say how thoroughly we ourselves distrust all this splendid show of generosity and heroism. We have never had a doubt, and we have no doubt now, that beside the immediate desire of personal distinction, Napoleon III. cherishes designs of political aggrandizement which will ere long become apparent. Even without the fact of a military convention having been concluded by him with the Czar with the express view of paralysing the action of Germany, we should believe in the existence of very serious danger to the equilibrium of Europe were French arms to gain a rapid and complete ascendancy in the Lombard plains. Considering, however, the enormous strength of the fortresses held by Austria, and the number and discipline of her armies in Italy, we venture to think it far from probable that the issue will be speedily or easily decided. Therein lies the safety of Europe; and hence the manifest policy for us of biding our time.

No little misconception has, we believe, been caused by the hasty promulgation of an erroneous version of the alleged treaty between France and Russia. The Court of St. Petersburg would, doubtless, like to punish that of Austria for its conduct during the Russian war; and it would probably relish extremely the spectacle of its old rival engaged in deadly conflict with France, because it would be left free to pursue unchecked its own designs in the Principalities, Greece, and Turkey. But the Russians are too accomplished diplomatists to drive England into active co-operation with Austria; and we shall never believe the existence of an offensive and defensive alliance, as has been erroneously asserted to have been made with France, unless this country shall madly provoke such an act by openly siding with Austria.

Russia has everything to gain by aiding and abetting Piedmont, and by stimulating insidiously Louis Napoleon's ambition. He has also much to gain by the debilitation of Austria; and if, out of an Italian campaign between the two great military powers of central Europe, opportunities shall arise for Russia to recover somewhat of her lost prestige, it will be for England well to look after her. But, at present, no such opportunity is apparent; and Russia has everything to lose and little to gain by a rupture with England. We cling to the belief that she will not risk it; and the convention she is said to have agreed to has only been intended to hold Prussia in check, and thus practically to limit the impending war to Italy. How rapidly such an understanding with France might and would in all probability ripen into more intimate and more dangerous relations, if England were betrayed into the folly of rashly interposing by arms in the present stage of the quarrel, we need hardly say.

## THE BOROUGH ELECTIONS.

MANY of the borough elections are now over, and by the time these lines meet the reader's eye, nearly all of them, as far as England and Wales are concerned, will be so. There have been a greater number of contests than usual. London, Westminster, Lambeth, Hertford, Kendal, King's Lynn, Sheffield, Worcester, Wolverhampton, Ox-

ford (City), Liverpool, Halifax, Canterbury, Exeter, Shrewsbury, Rochdale, and Stockport, besides the ordinary number of nomination boroughs, have re-elected in almost every case their former members without a contest: but these, after all, are but a minority of the whole list; and in the majority of towns, sending members to Parliament, sharp and generally costly struggles have taken place. The affair at Marylebone hardly deserves any serious notice. It is evident that Lord Stanley's name was put forward without his sanction, and that the Conservative portion of his constituency would not obey the random whistle of a rash and unauthorised admirer of the noble lord. The conflicts in Finsbury and Southwark, at Greenwich and Manchester, have been between Liberals of various shades of opinion not always nicely distinguishable. The electoral controversies raised at Bristol, Nottingham, Hull, Yarmouth, Norwich, Cambridge, Brighton, Portsmouth, Weymouth, and Bath, partake essentially of the old party character, which so long signalised similar disputes in these places. The balance of gains over losses in the larger towns is decidedly in favour of the Liberals. In the smaller boroughs the case will be found to be different. Great efforts have notoriously been made by the managers on the Ministerial side; and it must not be forgotten that the overhanging threat of disfranchisement has exercised a powerful influence over constituencies limited in number. Putting aside the returns for counties, which will come next week, and those for Ireland and Scotland, we are disposed to regard the Conservative gain as amounting to somewhat about twenty seats, which would make a difference of forty in a division. How far this will enable Lord Derby and his colleagues to withstand the future attacks of the Opposition, must be left to form the subject of Midsummer night's dream.

From the tone of the proceedings at the nomination for the City of London, it may be inferred that the prevailing opinion in the City, among leading mercantile men, is, that a change of Ministers, should it occur during the next three months, would place the conduct of affairs in the hands of Lord John Russell, provided he can obtain the co-operation of men like Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone. We very much doubt, however, the probability of such a result. The Court naturally clings to those advisers in whose foreign policy it is disposed to place more confidence at a juncture like the present than in that of Cambridge House or Chesham-place. Unless Lord John is prepared to go in to win upon Reform, we do not believe that he can snatch the prize from his antagonists this year. His utmost he can bid in foreign policy, after his recent speeches in the City, will be the observance of an impartial and even cold neutrality. This may be right, as a dictate of prudence and duty; but it is not the flag under which a great party can be rallied to fight for victory, and it is not that under which victory is likely to be won.

## COST OF WAR.

OUR late rapid progress in peace, and under free trade, has revealed to us, far better than we knew before, the enormous cost of war. Unless we form some idea of the probable and magnificent progress of society, when unrestrained by cruel fiscal regulations, and undestroyed by still more cruel sword slaughterings, we cannot have even a faint conception of the mischief caused by war. On the one hand, figures of finance merely indicate what a Government expends in armaments; and in modern times a great part of this sum goes to pay, with a profit, agriculturists and manufacturers and merchants who supply provisions, ammunition, and arms; and these classes of men, with their servants and dependants, may be enriched by war. So far society may seem partially, and even financially, benefited. On the other hand, in modern times all wars are carried on by loans, which impose a lasting burden on industry, and while it endures they injure the common wealth. Loans tax and degrade the multitude, and enrich a few. Making these preliminary remarks in order to guard our readers against expecting too precise a view, we shall state briefly the apparent financial cost of war, as exemplified by the expenditure of Government.

At present our National Debt, funded and un-

funded, amounts to about 807,000,000L., and this vast sum is entirely owing on account of war expenditure. Financial juggles may have augmented while pretending to lessen it, but only one single act, we believe, of humanity or benevolence has added to its amount. In 1836, 20,000,000L. were borrowed to pay the slaveholders a compensation for the loss of the services of their emancipated slaves. With this exception, the debt is entirely due to war. At the commencement of the American war, in 1775, it amounted to 128,583,635L., and at the close of the war in 1784, to 249,851,628L. In the ensuing peace 10,501,380L. was paid off, so that at the commencement of the French war, in 1793, the debt amounted to 239,350,148L. The debt contracted during that war was 601,500,343L., making at its close, in 1817, when the accounts were wound up, the total debt, funded and unfunded, 840,850,491L. Subsequent to that period it was generally reduced, but at times additions were made to it; the result was, that it reached the lowest point in 1853, when it amounted to 771,335,801L. In the thirty-six years which elapsed between 1817 and 1853 it was lessened by 69,514,690L., or at the rate of 1,930,000L. per annum. The Russian war seems to have augmented it, therefore, from 771 to 807 millions, or about 36,000,000L. But this, as our readers well know, who have, since 1854, had to pay increased duties on tea and sugar and coffee, and an increased property-tax, is only a small part of the cost of that war. Our financiers undertook to provide for the major part of the increased expense by increased taxation. So, also, all through the French war, taxation was continually increased, and the debt incurred was only a part of the whole cost to the people of England of that long and arduous struggle.

We may calculate the war expenditure alone, from 1793 inclusive, to 1800, at 196,500,000L.; from 1800 to 1814, it is estimated at 633,634,614L.; making a total of 830,134,614L., of which, as we have seen, 601,500,343L. was borrowed. This is probably an under estimate. We have seen the cost of the war calculated on good grounds at 1,000,000,000L., and we believe it could not have been less than 900,000,000L. Assuming that the value of the labour of one labourer in the year is 25L., which is as much as the average of workmen then got, this sum would give 36,000,000 as the number of labourers, the produce of whose toil for one year had been blown away in powder, or other means of destroying the life which the toil was intended to sustain. If we divide the 36,000,000 by 22, assuming this as the number of years the war lasted, we shall find, speaking roughly and broadly, that the value of the labour of 1,600,000 labourers was annually wasted by the Government of England alone in inflicting misery on mankind. True, she fought at the end for the defence of freedom, but her aggressions on the Republic and people of France were the chief origin of the tyranny she was afterwards compelled to resist.

What sums the other Governments of Europe expended in the same period we have no means of ascertaining. Several of them were not engaged in the contest for the whole time. Several of them too, as if to show how worthless are the objects for which such vast quantities of labour was wasted, fought first on one side and then on the other. Only France can be considered, besides England, as at war through the whole period, and what sum of money she spent is not known, but the labour she wasted may be approximatively guessed at. She did not carry on the war at such a large nominal expense as England, but the real cost to her was much greater. Despite the waste of our Government, England at the end of the war had increased about 30 per cent. in population, and still more in wealth, though the bulk of her labouring classes had been pauperised and degraded in relation to the rest of the community beyond any known example in history. She prospered by means of the new and wonderful machinery then coming in to use, which increased amazingly her power and her wealth. France, however, at the end of the war, found her Government degraded, the nation enfeebled, and at the mercy of conquerors. She was stripped of most of her colonies, and driven back within the boundaries she had reached before the Revolution. She had made but little use of machinery, and all her expenses were paid by the almost unaided toil of her people. For her, too, the peace was followed by little pros-

perity. The new Government imposed on her racked her by taxes to repay restored emigrants, &c., and she was the continual prey of unceasing and revolutions.

The population and wealth of France have increased very slowly since 1815, under her restored Government, in comparison to the population of England. The war which began in 1793 found her suddenly freed from a vast system of domestic misrule. She was pluming her wing for an eagle flight. Her industrious people, deeply attached to the soil, and living chiefly by cultivating it, found in its reappropriation a new scope for their exertions, and began zealously to improve it. Then came war and the conscription; and the new population just starting into manhood, and the new wealth, of which the seeds were just sown, were both sacrificed. Her budding prosperity was at once blighted—her eagle flight sank to a vulture swoop amongst carnage, and ended in bloated destruction. Her prosperity was sacrificed on the altar of military glory, and she was in the end impoverished and disgraced.

In her wars 2,000,000 men, at least, perished; while the misdirection of labour which they caused annihilated the subsistence and the life of probably three times the number. Her finances were brought into working order only by the bankruptcy that wiped off her debt; and though she quartered her armies on the enemy, she came out of the war burdened with a new debt and onerous taxation. Figures cannot express the enormous cost of the war to France, which deprived her of all the benefits which might have followed from the abolition of domestic misrule, and which substituted for the freedom she had hoped to win, a new and more baneful system of tyranny. Her civil life was subjected to military law, and the spirit of the nation was perverted from the steadfast love of honest industry to a fiendish delight in destruction. Her progress was in reality stopped; and as society is only in a state of well-being when making, consistently with its nature, a rapid progress, France was damaged more than words can tell by the war.

The case was similar with every other State of Europe. The beneficial inventions of art, adding to the power of man, and enabling an ever-increasing population to multiply all the enjoyments of life—and which, wherever brought first into existence, are sure, in a time of peace, speedily to become, like railroads, the common property and common enjoyment—were neglected. Only the arts of destruction were studied, and the bulk of the Continental nations, like France, became almost stationary. Not one but committed, by the issue of paper promises to pay, which it never redeemed, or other similar devices, acts of bankruptcy. They all lost character as well as wealth. By war the finances of every State of Europe were deranged. If we consider that France only was at war through the whole of the long period, and that the other countries did not make equal exertions to those of France and England, we may be justified in concluding that at least four times the produce of 36,000,000, or the produce of 144,000,000 labourers, or the produce—again speaking roughly—of 6,400,000 labourers annually, for twenty-two years, was destroyed in Europe by the wars which began in 1793 and ended in 1815. This rough but simple estimate would make the cost of these wars 3,600,000,000L. The quantity of human toil destined to supply enjoyment and sustain life this sum represents, was perverted to purposes of destruction; and the hearts of men were filled—which is not the least noxious consequence of war—with discontent from suffering, and with doubt of the goodness and wisdom of the Creator. Now the heirs and successors of the classes who began or provoked those wars are again commencing the sad and dreary work. There is scarcely one of them not encumbered with debt, and of which the finances are not already deranged by military establishments: these they have of late been increasing; these they must increase to carry their unholy projects through a disastrous course to a conclusion that cannot be otherwise than disastrous. And again, they must, in some way or other, defraud their creditors. If modern improvements make it probable that the war will be short, they make it certain that war, while it lasts, will be increasingly expensive and destructive. Again, human labour to an incalculable amount is to be wasted. Again, life, to an extent beyond conjecture, is to be destroyed; and again, the growing ingenuity and

skill of the intelligent people of Europe will be perverted, in a degree perfectly unassignable to the diabolical purposes of destruction. The people who suffer are clearly responsible in their sufferings to nature or to God for this mighty evil, and they should stop it at its source.

#### CLERICAL SCANDAL.

We have before now expressed our disapprobation of the whole system of the confessional. We shall scarcely be suspected of a leaning towards Puseyite practices, if we express our heartfelt disgust (for we can use no milder term) at the language used by the opponents of Mr. Liddell, at the late election for the much-contested post of churchwarden for the parish of St. Paul's. We believe that Mr. Westerton has really done good service in his time to the interest of the Protestant cause, and therefore we the more regret to see so good a cause tarnished and disgraced by the intemperance of its advocates.

If any stranger, unacquainted with the whole history of these parochial squabbles, had been present at this meeting, the last thought which would have entered his head, would have been, that he was taking part in an assemblage of religious Christians engaged in regulating the affairs of their common church. The rector of the parish was hooted out of the chair, in the first instance, because he asserted that he was a parish priest—a fact as undeniable, as that Mr. Westerton is a bookseller and stationer. After the obnoxious vicar had been ejected, the hero of the day, the Protestant churchwarden, was called to the chair, and the fun grew loud and glorious. A certain Colonel Vereker amused the meeting with a series of biographical sketches of Mr. Liddell's curates and assistants. One had turned Papist; a second had organised a college for sending out missionaries among the outcast poor of this great city; but, fearful to relate, the spiritual food imparted to these simple heathen was not the true evangelical manna, but was tainted with a Tractarian taste; a third clerical offender had had some connection—though of what kind is not stated—with an infant martyr to the cause of Protestantism, who carried Westertonian placards, and was pelted with rotten eggs in consequence; of a fourth much might be said, but the time was not yet ripe for the disclosure. Unpleasant things had been told about a fifth, which were not worth repetition. A sixth curate had made allusions, in preaching, to the fact that adultery was a sin of modern as well as scriptural times; while the seventh and last had committed the unpardonable sin of not having given rise to any peculiar observation. Besides this—horrible to relate—there were rumours afloat which required investigation. An old woman had been directed to atone for the sins of her youth by offering up prayers for the death of Mr. Westerton; and one of the seven curates had been guilty of some indiscretion with some married lady—names and localities alike unknown; and, worst of all, a curate was reported to have received a visit from a young lady in a sitting-room, which was only separated from his bed-room by folded doors. Mark that!—not even a single English door, but general folding doors.

After this final outburst, we are not surprised to learn that Colonel Vereker's feelings became too much for him, and that he gave place to Mr. Westerton, who, first of all, gave a succinct narrative of his efforts in defence of the truth; and how he had thwarted a base attempt on the part of the clergy to misappropriate the subscriptions to the offertory. After this recital of his personal services, the orator turned into a more appropriate personal narrative of the manner in which he had tracked a showily-dressed young woman to the vestry of St. Paul's, and had there ascertained that she, being a servant girl, was come for spiritual conversation to a curate of the church. A narrative of what he said to the curate, and what the curate said to him, and what the girl said to both, concluded his harangue.

Now we do not hesitate to say, that all this scandalous gossip,—this reckless tittle-tat defamatory of character, and idle imputation of impure motives, is discreditable to the interests both of religion and morality. If churchmen and Christians wish their faith to be respected, they should mind that adage, and "wash their dirty linen at home."

## TUSCAN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE cause of order and national independence are both running serious risks at this moment in Tuscany, and may before long require strenuous exertions and all the influence of upright and conscientious men to prevent the people from falling into the snares which are laid for them on all sides. Hitherto order has been maintained by the good sense and self-restraint of the people, but it is not to be supposed that this state of things can be indefinitely prolonged. The excitement of the public mind, the anxiety for the future, the long-threatened approach of war, and the mutism and double-dealing of the Government gradually but surely will undermine the principle of order in general. The Constitutional party have openly and with manly straightforwardness in many ways declared their desires and requests. Nothing was required of Government to conciliate these men and obtain the confidence of the country but a slight modification of the ministry. This would necessarily have been followed by some measure of concession, which would have relieved the effervescence now kept up by the Republicans, and have rallied round the throne all the best and most reasonable men of the Grand Duchy. Instead of this, however, the Government maintains a stolid silence, and manifests ill-concealed contempt for the Constitutional party; petty manoeuvres are even employed to excite, instead of to quell, disorder.

It is deeply to be regretted that a member of the British ministry should lend a hand in the ruin of a country, instead of using his influence to induce the Government to retract past errors, and regain the confidence of the population. This cannot be called neutrality; it is, in fact, the abetting of disorder. The retrograde party readily yield to it, as they did in 1848, with the hope of having a good excuse for bringing in an armed intervention of Austrian troops. The Government, while assisting emigrants to embark for Piedmont, on the one hand, are abolishing, on the other, the small remnant of liberty of the press which remained in Tuscany, and daily threatening to leave the country to its own devices, well knowing what must follow. Were such men as Corsini, Ridolfi, and Ricasoli called to take a share in the Government, these moderate Constitutionalists would keep things in order. The Grand Duke played the same game in '48; swore to the Constitution, and let into the ministry the Radicals, who soon accomplished what he wished. This is what the *Times* will call leaving the Italians to themselves; but they are not left to themselves so long as a British minister is playing into the hands of Austria, by supporting the Government against the legitimate desires of the people, and advising and encouraging the head of that Government to persist in his obstinate refusal to meet the views of his people, as expressed by the most respectable and intelligent among them. How much wiser and more English would it be to urge upon the Grand Duke now to grant what he will ultimately be obliged to give, and thus save the country from passing through a stage of peril and bloodshed.

We had written thus far when the telegram appeared, announcing that an open revolt had taken place, and that the Grand Duke had fled. As we expected, the entire army refused to aid Austria, or even to remain neutral, and have hailed the proclamation of Sardinia. We must wait the opening of the second act of the drama for further and more defined intelligence.

## A CONVICT'S FUNERAL.

WE know of no sadder reading than the records of our police courts. To all, not unacquainted with the "Mysteries of London," these glimpses into the dark vicissitudes of the world, outside the law, open up prospects of dramas far more exciting than those acted on any scenic stage. What tales of dissipation, and misery, and sin—of fortunes ruined, of reputations blasted, and of broken hearts—can one not form, for one's own perusal, out of those brief and barren records which the police reports lay, day by day, before us?

Of all these broken stories, without a beginning and without an end, which it has been our lot to read, we remember none more melancholy than that of the poor convict lad who died last week in the prison of Coldbath Fields. It is a story worth telling, and not without a moral. Some six months ago, a very young man was committed at the Bow-

street police-court, on a charge of stealing a bracelet from a jeweller's shop. There was nothing of any particular interest about the case, except to the unhappy culprit. The evidence of the theft was clear, and the fraud was not even rendered interesting by any peculiar dexterity of contrivance. It was a purloining instead of common theft. The only fact that made the case at all remarkable was that the prisoner was supposed to be of good parentage and education. The name he bore of Smythe was known also to be an assumed one. It needed no great perception to tell that his was one of the thousand versions of the old story of the "Prodigal." He, too, had spent his substance in riotous living; but alas! for him the doors of home were closed. Friends looked aside, and relations stood aloof. Alone and friendless, he was convicted and condemned. Alone and friendless, he was removed to prison. Alone and friendless, he pined there, and died. No friend came near him; no word of love was spoken to him; no hand was held out to save him. God, however, in His mercy, left him not altogether comfortless. There was some poor girl whom he had known in his days of dissipation. She had been his partner in pleasure, and, woman-like, she was true to him in sorrow. From time to time she came to visit the prisoner, and, if ought of faith in man's charity, and God's love, was still left in the dying convict's heart, it was due to that woman's love, and that love alone. The other day, the girl came again to see her lover, and found him dead. The story of his death is buried in the prison walls. Poor lad! he must have suffered fearfully, for the worn, emaciated body was covered with the marks of fearful blisters. That solitary death-bed of agony within the dreary cell is a thing not pleasant to think upon. It is pleasanter to think that the cares of his burial were not left entirely to the mercy of the prison officials. The girl asked for the body of the friend she had loved so greatly; and, for the credit of common humanity, we are ashamed to say, the body was given up to her without a rag to cover it. Scarred, and blotched, and naked, the corps of the convict was returned to the woman's arms. By her instructions, and at her expense, the body was taken to Shillibee's. The coffin that covered him, the shroud that enclosed him, and the flowers strewed over him, were paid for by the girl's earnings. God knows how dearly earned. There is many a man who dies surrounded with the odour of sanctity and the pomp of respectability, who has had no such worthy tribute of regret as these few worthless flowers.

We own that we cannot join in the unreasoning cry which has been raised, as if all the officials of prisons were monsters of inhumanity; but this we do say, that the sort of petty parish parsimony, which grudges a prisoner the decencies of Christian burial, is a disgrace to a Christian country. Our indignation is more raised against the relations of the ill-fated prisoner. No doubt they are respectable and respected. Truly, in this world, they have their reward. From them it is idle to expect anything; but, surely, public benevolence might do something for that poor and forlorn girl, who was faithful even unto death.

A CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—At the examination for entrance into the Calcutta University, on the 8th March, a ludicrous incident occurred. The examination was held on the lower floor of the Town Hall, where between four and five hundred of the Calcutta candidates were arranged at desks. On the upper floor the Municipal Commissioners were holding their court for appeals against the assessment. A Bengali, who had come to appeal to the latter, was, by his own mistake, included among the entrance students, and set down at a desk with all necessary appliances, and a copy of the questions. While his soul was filled with anxiety regarding the tax, he was startled with the question, "What is satiric poetry?" In vain did he attempt to answer it, and those that succeeded it. He knew nothing of Johnson's "Vanity of Human Wishes," save that he himself was likely to serve as an illustration. At last, in despair, he duly entered after every question the statement, "I cannot answer it," and, in tolerable English, wound up his paper by a statement of his right to a reduction of the assessment. The astonished examiner was appealed to by the poor man in person to remit a part of the amount, and then the mistake was discovered. It was too late: the Court had been closed for that day.

## Fine Arts.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.  
(Second Notice.)

MR. COBBETT is in full force this year, with more variety than usual. No. 11, "Heather Bells" (*belles*), is in his best out-door style; the sunshine and shade, and tone of colour, are excellent. No. 488, "A Bit of Luncheon," is equally good as an interior, luminous, true, and very pleasing; and No. 159, "A Peasant Family of Brittany," totally different in style, excites admiration by its simple domestic truthfulness and beauty. Mr. Hensell, in "The Mountain Path" (108), treads close on Mr. Cobbett's heels; he chooses the same kind of subject, works from the same models, and uses the same colouring; and though the result be good, he would do well to remember that, as mannerism—even if original—is to be avoided, so also is a style when open to the easily made charge of being borrowed. There is no doubt he can see nature with his own eyes when he pleases. In "Home, Sweet Home" (413), he has painted a cat—a thing which, to most painters, has, for some unexplained reason, been a *pons asinorum*; the black and white pussy at the door, and chanticleer in the yard, are perfect. The picture is worth buying for these alone. Mr. Vicat Cole's "Springtime" is a delightful picture, so equal that it is hard to select points for special remark: the careful drawing of details in the foreground; the tints, which are rich and varied, but never "o'erstep the modesty of nature;" and the retiring distance, may, however, be mentioned. The oak growing on the bank, and the barked tree lying across, are finely drawn. No. 82, A boy asleep in a cornfield, and a beech wood (300), struck us by their good intention and truthfulness. Mr. H. Moore, in "The Seabird's Summer Home" (44), sustains his well-earned reputation; the figures are peculiar, but good—the boy's cautious action especially; and there is a fine contrast between the deep blue sea and the graduated buff tints of the sandstone rocks; but, unfortunately, the artist has chosen a point of sight too near to his canvas, and the consequently rapid diminution in size of the foreground objects lays it open to the charge of disproportion, which we were sorry to hear ignorantly, but too plausibly, urged against it by an observer.

Mr. J. P. Pettit's love for torrent sculptured rocks has carried him to a wonderful perfection in painting them. If he loved trees as well as he does stone and water, and had attained an equal power over foliage, No. 87 would be in all respects a magnificent picture of the subject, though we fear there are few with a sufficiently simple love of nature in all her forms to do it sympathising justice. No. 445 has some more of the inimitable water-worn stones in the foreground, and a cool, shady, and refreshing distance. 406 must be noticed as a clever little picture in a very different style, a sunset view, in which the evening light is excellently represented, and "The Blackpool" (562) will secure general notice by its very original and forcible treatment; the bright light on the tree cutting the deep transparent shade of the background produces an imposing effect. E. A. Pettit exhibits "A Welsh Mill" (340). This young artist has yet to acquire a wholesome "horror of black and white;" at present his tree shadows seem to be painted over black, and the bluish gray and white lights he indulges in have a chilling effect. However, with good drawing and light and shade to begin with, warmth and true colour will come in due time. Mr. Syer's sea-piece, "Near Tynemouth" (102), is marked by good composition and pleasant sober colour; and No. 137 is a picturesque and bright Welsh landscape. Next to it hangs "A Mountain Pastoral," by G. Cole (146), in which some water in the corner showing the pebbly bottom, and at the same time indicating surface reflexion, is very good. Some boulder-stones partially immersed are also cleverly done, except that the break of line caused by refraction, seems to have escaped the painter. We must not omit to mention No. 23, a pleasant little river scene, with some capital folled timber in the foreground; and 581, a very cheerful view on the Conway, with bright sunlight and a particularly nice sky. Mr. J. D. Francis, in 147, shows us a Scotch girl returning from glenning, by the light of the setting sun, with a bundle of oats on her head, and knitting as she goes; the locality is indicated by plaid and thistles, as well as by the Scottish, though soft and pleasing features of the maiden. It is decidedly effective and natural, and has attracted a great deal of notice among artists as well as amateurs.

Mr. W. West's picture of the "North Coast of Devon—Storm Clearing off" (206) is very fine; the gleam of sunshine on the cliffs, and the forms and colours of the rocks and waves, are true and forcible. This painter also exhibits a very remarkable Norwegian picture—"Grilvanger Fjord" (348); and his "Waterfall, Inversnaid" (468) is excellent in water

and rock, the broken lights on the fall and foreground have also a good effect. Some of his other pictures are chargeable with the blemish of monotony in colour, while Mr. Clint has rather the opposite fault of too many positive colours and hues.

No. 130, a fine sunset, by A. Clint, is deserving of especial mention. Mr. J. Campbell, jun., merits praise for the fine touch of nature in the face of the old blacksmith reading a letter from his son at Lucknow. Mr. J. B. Burgess has only two half lengths in this exhibition. The "Senhora" (185), a study of a Spanish girl, is unmistakably national and well painted; and "The Nun" (485), a very sweet face indeed. Mr. J. O'Connor's little "Court of the Cadi" (499) is admirable for its effect of blazing sunshine. Mr. Woolmer's "Mariana in the South" (545) is a prettily composed picture, and the mateless dove, billing at its own image in the mirror is well introduced to tell the story. Mr. Duffield's "White Turkey and Still Life" (580) is marked by good arrangement and harmonious colour.

The water-colour exhibitors of Suffolk-street must not be utterly ignored. Their room is much richer than usual, and shall have a corner of our space in a future number.

### Theatres and Entertainments.

#### ITALIAN OPERA, DRURY LANE.

We assisted, of course, at the inauguration of this gallant enterprise, about which we took occasion to offer a few remarks in our last. It took place on Monday, thus gaining a fair field—giving opportunity for the regular *habitués* of Covent-garden to be present, and securing a fair proportion of holiday patronage for pit and galleries, now open at the *Old* (not recent) Playhouse prices.

The opera of the evening was the ever-charming "Sonnambula," and Miss Victoire Balfe was the *Amina*. This interesting young artiste, whose parentage and personal attractions are many points in her favour, was as warmly received as might be expected. She displayed as much taste and feeling in her delivery of the music as grace in the action of the part. Nature has endowed her with less power of voice than flexibility, and her performance is, therefore, mainly characterised by profuse ornamentation, in which she is perfectly successful. This of course does not apply to the delicious "come per me sereno," where she sang with true softness and simplicity, though the band seemed inspired with a contrary view, and much injured the effect of the plaintive strain. Signor Mongini, the new tenor, will be found, if his physique fail him not, a remarkable acquisition. His voice is, in parts, extremely rich, and he is an excellent actor. Suffering under an English cold, which is something terrible to an Italian vocalist, he seemed fairly exhausted by the immense exertion demanded by the glorious *finale* to Act II., and had the entire sympathy of all discerning persons. His *Elvino* was, notwithstanding, an admirable one, and we look with anxiety for his recovery and re-appearance. We must not omit to speak highly, as we think, of Signor Badiali, the Drury-lane favourite of last year, and the capital representative of *Count Rodolfo*, or, as one may say, of the Count's one great song, "Vi ravviso." On Tuesday the "Favorita" of Donizetti was presented, and as nightly performances demand; at least, a treble *troupe*, an entirely new list of singers demands a continuation of our notice. The Signora Guarducci, whose journey from La Scala has been outsped by the fame of her triumph there, was the *Leonora*. A *mezzo soprano* of excellent quality, she is distinguished for dramatic energy and facile vocalisation. Not yet used to the theatre, she fell not unnaturally into a little exaggeration; but excess of power must be admitted to be a fault on the right side. Her *debut* was, still, not the event of the evening. The return of Giuglini, as *Fernando*, was hailed with rapture, as well by those connoisseurs who assisted at his triumphs of the last two seasons, as by the miscellaneous crowd who, as renters' admission holders (the *betes noirs* of poor Mr. Bunn) have, no doubt, a desire for a long season of opera, with a fresh bill every night. It is enough to say this popular artist sang and looked his best, and with his fair *Leonora* was thrice summoned to the lamps at the fall of the curtain, then and there to be smothered with flowers.

#### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

The "Gazza Ladra" of Rossini, the announcement of which had caused a flutter in the inner musical circles of London, was produced on Tuesday, we may say, to their entire satisfaction. The interesting Lotti, whose excellence the profounder critics now take credit for having discovered on her first appearance, took the part of *Ninotta*, and displayed enough of every quality desirable and admirable in a first-rate singer to sanction her being at once so

classed. Young, fresh-voiced, and clearly full of poetical feeling, this young artiste only requires, we are sure, opportunities and practice to achieve an European celebrity, and become an European necessity.

The *Fernando* was De Bassini, whose qualifications we have already fully described. His most important and successful efforts in the "Gazza Ladra" are in the concerted pieces. Nantier Didié is as admirable in *Pippo* as she is, to our thinking, in every part she undertakes. The *rentree* of Signor Gardoni, as *Giannetto*, was very warmly welcomed by his many admirers, and the gratified artiste returned the compliment by a very excellent performance. Though the enterprise of the Drury-lane management has succeeded in capturing the grandest gold fishes in the vocal ocean, it must be confessed that in those grand requisites to perfect *ensemble*—band and chorus—Gye's opera is unapproachable. No exertions of Mr. Benedict, able as he is, can compile the fragments under his *bâton* into a semblance of the magnificent whole that, having grown year by year under Costa and Mellon at Covent-garden Theatre, the Philharmonic Concerts, and the Orchestral Union, has just been handed over to the direction of the former of these eminent conductors, after a winter's uninterrupted practice under the latter. The "Gazza Ladra" overture was so magnificently played as to extort unbounded plaudits from a brimming houseful of the highest rank and intensest fashion.

#### CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Directors have favoured us with the following outline of their arrangements, which we gladly avail ourselves of, no less for their advantage than for that of our readers:—The new season will open on Monday with a Military Musical Fête, in commemoration of the suppression of the Indian rebellion, the General Thanksgiving for which has been appointed to take place on the day preceding, viz., Sunday, May the 1st. The great orchestra for the Handel Commemoration will be completed before that date, and it is intended to bring together on this occasion a larger wind band than has been before heard in this country, and to produce several compositions which are either new or rarely performed. Amongst these may be named Meyerbeer's "Marche aux Flambeaux," written in honour of the wedding of the Princess Royal; Beethoven's Battle Symphony; Invocation to Battle, from *Cola di Rienzi*, by Richard Wagner; the Prayer from *Mose in Egitto*, by Rossini; &c., &c. The price of admission to persons not holding season tickets will be half-a-crown. There will be six flower shows, at different prices, in the months of May, June, September, and November. The directors have made arrangements with Mr. Gye for a series of six Grand Concerts, to be supported by the artistes of his *troupe*. The Saturday promenades and concerts will be continued as during last season, and for these the directors have entered into arrangements for the services of some of the most celebrated artistes, continental and English, amongst whom will be found several who are highly popular with the public, and who have not yet appeared at the Palace. Other concerts will take place during the season; and of these due notice will be given. In the meantime the directors may state that they will be favoured with Mr. Henry Leslie's choir; the Vocal Association, under Mr. Benedict; the Metropolitan Schools Choral Society, conducted by Mr. G. W. Martin, and the Tonic Sol-fa Association, under the same able conduct as before, will be pressed into the service. The Saturday Winter Concerts will be resumed in November, as during the last season, and we are pleased to observe that the directors do not forget their obligations to Mr. Manns, for the popularity these entertainments have attained. Every opportunity, we are assured, will be taken to widen the range and increase their attractions, and to add to the convenience of the visitors who attend them. Performances of music by a band of wind instruments in the open air having, during former seasons, afforded much gratification to the public, it is proposed to resume these performances during the coming summer months, at frequent intervals, and at such times of the afternoon as will be most convenient for the largest number of visitors. To enter fully into the various points of permanent interest within the Palace and grounds in the present connexion would be impossible. Suffice it to say, that the maintenance and development of the Fine Arts Courts, and their beautiful contents, will receive the utmost consideration—that the valuable floricultural and botanical collections of the park and grounds, increasing as they do in vigour and beauty year by year, will be thoroughly kept up—that the various specimens of mechanical ingenuity in the machinery and agricultural departments will be efficiently maintained—that every possible exertion will be made to improve the exhibition department—and that the special collections in the Palace, including the Industrial Museum, the Indian and Naval Museums, the Gallery of Engineering Models, the Ceramic Court, &c.,

will be carefully watched and attended to. Special notice, however, is claimed by the management for the New Picture Gallery; the Trade Museum and Technological Collection (daily advancing in completeness and interest), and the Ceramic Court, which latter, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Batain, jun., F.S.A., continues to receive additions of beautiful works in the various departments of ancient and modern *fietile* art. Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort have been graciously pleased to allow some remarkable specimens of foreign porcelain, from the cabinets of Buckingham Palace, to be deposited in the Court. Numerous fresh works have been lately received through the kindness of other distinguished collectors, and the Court is now one of the really great attractions of the Palace. The Art Union is fast becoming an important institution; and an inspection of the original works in ceramics, photography, bronzes, and other branches of fine and industrial art, already selected for the subscribers and for prizes, shows how excellent these works are, and how extended the operations of the society may ultimately become. The great Handel Orchestra will be completed in its general arrangements by the opening day of the season; and the grand military fête in honour of the Indian victories, on Monday, the 2nd of May, will afford an admirable opportunity for testing its musical capabilities. There can be no doubt that numerous occasions will arise for making use of it, so as to impart considerable *clat* to the whole season.

Hitherto a limited number of days in each year has been reserved from the guinea tickets for special occasions. It is now proposed to admit them on all occasions throughout the year (except the rehearsal and performances of the Handel Festival, but subject to the payment of an extra 2s. 6d. upon fete days, when the admission is 5s. or upwards. In addition to the above, season tickets at two guineas will be issued, to admit on all occasions throughout the year, excepting the performances of the Handel Commemoration, but available for the full rehearsal on the 18th June.

#### ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

Last Monday's selection was entirely from the works of English composers, and was a delightful one. The first instrumental piece of the evening was a noble quintet by the gifted and prolific author of the beautiful English opera, "Charles II." It was charmingly played by Messrs. Wieniawski, Schreurs, Piatti, Howell, and Charles Hallé. The first three of these gentlemen, with Mr. Ries, took Loder's somewhat tedious, though sometimes harmonious, quartet in D major, which opened the second part of the concert. In this Wieniawski displayed to great advantage his command over the violin. The vocal stars of the evening were Miss Palmer and Mr. Sims Reeves. The former was in delightful voice, and sang so beautifully in Mr. J. W. Davison's "Swifter far than Summer's flight," as to be very warmly encored. Mr. Reeves is, we are happy to say, himself again. In the first part he sang the "Ah! non lasciarmi, No!" by Macfarren. Of this song, the amusing handbook to the popular concerts (which, by the way, is the very *crème de la crème* of programmes) tells the following little story. It was first published in the *British Vocal Album* in 1843. Mario, who happened to hear it soon after, remarked that "it must either have been composed by a German who had passed half his life in Italy, or by an Italian who had passed half his life in Germany," intending the compliment that it united German harmony with Italian melody. In the second part Mr. Reeves sang, with the greatest effect, "It was a young Knight Troubadour," by John Bennett, of "Mountain Sylph" renown. It was, of course, encored; but Mr. Reeves, who, contrary to a stupid common practice, chose in this instance to assume that an *encore* meant an *encore*, and not "Pretty Jane," proceeded to repeat the Troubadour song and its beautiful burden, "Alla Colomba," when a party of decently clad roughs caused a riot by calling for the tune of their predilection. The singer demurred, and, being supported by all the gentlefolks present, withdrew. Messrs. Hallé and Wieniawski mounted the orchestra to play a trio of Sterndale Bennett's, but for the agitation still continued, and bid fair, but for the intervention of the adjacent policeman, to have attained important dimensions. It is, however, satisfactory to report that the vagabonds, who so indecently claimed to hear four songs when they pay for two, were forced to retire, with the loss of part of the good things that had been so liberally provided for them. The Chamber trio just alluded to is full of beauties, and was very nicely played. With a caution to Miss Theresa Jefferoys against clipping her words, a fault she sometimes runs into, in quest of clear enunciation; and a very superfluous statement that Bishop's "Blow gentle Gale," and "Chough and Crow," were intensely relished, we must conclude this account of our own particular Easter Monday evening.

THE LONDON POLYHYMNIAN CHOIR,  
HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS.

The London Polyhymnian Choir is an amateur musical society, established for the practice and public performance of part music by male voices. In fact these three English words would be best explained in the one German one *Mannergesangverein*. Its head quarters is at Crosby Hall; its zealous and able director, Mr. William Rea; and it is one of those humanising institutions which it is among the glories of our generation to see replacing the sometimes discordant, and too often gross harmonic meetings of a preceding one. Last night, however, the Polyhymnians, taking a flight, descended upon Hanover-square, and gave a pleasant full-dress choral concert before a numerous audience, in the renowned saloon, that erst was the one rallying point of musical London. The programme included a number of Mendelssohn's part songs, and several by English composers. Macfarren's noble "King Canute" was, we are glad to say, sufficiently appreciated to obtain an unanimous *encore*. The same honour was awarded to a quaint Bacchanalian lyric of Mendelssohn "Love and Wine," and to a harmonisation of "Where and oh Where" by the conductor. Between the parts Miss Kate Morrison, a young and unaffected *débutante*, pupil of Dr. Stern-dale Bennett gave, as solo on the pianoforte, Mendelssohn's "Variations Serieuses." Miss Morrison is deficient in neither confidence nor power. She played this elegant piece in a sound academical manner, and showed here and there such glimpses of the composer's intention as fairly warranted the hearty and natural applause of her many friends, and may permit a word of commendation and encouragement from the critic. We must add, which we had well nigh forgotten, that Mr. Rea has his chorus, and they are eighty strong, well in hand, and that their intelligent rendering of the German part-songs induced us to hope for an opportunity of hearing them in some English Madrigals on some future occasion.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The return of Miss Amy Sedgwick, who has made for herself a very large and constant public of admirers among the middle classes, caused a rush of "ordinary middlings," as our trade correspondent would say, to the doors of Mr. Buckstone's never-closing temple; and of critics and educated gentle-folks there was a strong muster to welcome the Electrical discharges of Mr. Talfourd's witticisms. These confluent streams swelled into a flood of close packed happiness for the million, which our bent ribs, cramped shoulders, and twisted neck will not soon forget. In our last impression we gave the "Argument" of Electra, so we need now only say that our anticipations of its excellencies and success have been realised. As an "inscrutable despot," *Aegisthus* (Mr. Compton), was highly amusing. Louise Leclercq's pas de fascination, as *Chrysothemis*, was extremely captivating, and a wrestling bout by which Miss Ternan and Mr. Clarke, the rival suitors for her hand, decided their pretensions was the great thing in the piece. *Nemesis*, who most unprecedently appears as a beneficent fairy, was played by Mrs. Griffiths, and *Clytemnestra* and *Aegisthus* descend, it is supposed, to receive the reward of their iniquities beneath the stage, after the most approved fashion of theatrical doom. Too much cannot be said of the author's dexterity in adapting the antique tale to his comic, and, as the purists think, his sacrilegious ends; nor of Mr. Fenton's skill as a theatrical engineer. A single visit, we are sure, will not suffice to lay bare the extent of liberties the former has taken with his poor old mother-tongue (for the majority of the performers hardly yet themselves appreciate them), or the marvels wrought, in the last tableau especially, through the happy combination in the latter's person of artistic feeling and mechanical skill.

STRAND THEATRE.

On Easter Monday, by way of novelties, a clever actress named Maria Simpson, made her first curtsy to a Strand audience in a new trifle, by Mr. M. Morton, entitled "Which of the Two." The fun of the piece consists in the resemblance of Messrs. Paul and Alexis Bettmann, two twin Russian noblemen, who, as represented by Miss Simpson and Miss Charlotte Saunders, are certainly "as like as two peas." These youths are taken for each other by their respective friends, lovers, and enemies, one of them gets into all sorts of scrapes, and is only saved from degradation, and perhaps worse, by the inability of the accusers to convict, or of the law to punish two men for the same offence. Miss Saunders is very clever and amusing as Paul, and Miss Simpson made a nice first appearance as Alexis. For afterpiece Mr. Byron's glorious burlesque of the "Maid and the Magpie" has been revived, and we are sure will yet delight thousands. The author has, by way of tag, added the following sketchy lines, which convey a graceful compliment to Mr. Planché, the renowned and veteran parent of the Modern Extravaganza.

Many there are who stead of harmless fun  
Can only see perdition in a pun,  
And many who imagine that they see  
Contempt for genius in a parody;  
To any such, if any here there be,  
Our author owns, in all humility,  
Supposing he were gifted with like brain—  
He could not for an instant hope to attain  
The point and polish of that graceful pen  
Which hath delighted great and little men,  
The sage of seventy, the child of ten,  
With its quaint melody in days of yore :—  
He's done his best:—the best can do no more.

Mr. Mitchell announces a series of French plays at the St. James' Theatre.

The lamented death of Madame Bosio, is traced to a violent cold, caught on the railway journey, from St. Petersburg to Moscow, at the latter of which cities, she had a special engagement. She sang with the utmost difficulty, and added to the mischief; on the homeward journey it was aggravated, and on her return to the capital, the absence of her medical adviser led to misapprehensions, favouring the fatal result.

Among the entertainments of the week, Lord Shaftesbury's little Easter offering, is his presidency at a *séance* of "Escaped Slaves." Three escaped niggers and a lord! What full flavoured traits and trials may we not expect to hear if we go. Had the bills announcing the meetings appeared during Passion Week we should have believed that a party of starved out Ethiopian serenaders had imposed upon his lordship, but, as it is, we must set the affair down as practice-meetings for the Exeter Hall Anti-Slavery fêtes in May, or as an insidious little move to popularise Beecher-Stowism.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

THE Board of Trade returns for the month and three months ending the 31st of March were issued to-day, and exhibit continued satisfactory progress, the recovery being marked and apparently of a healthy character. The total declared value of the exports for the month of March was 11,313,228*l.*, against 9,000,274*l.* in 1858, and 10,456,348*l.* in 1857. For the three months of the present year the total amount was 30,520,794*l.*, against 23,510,290*l.* in 1858, and 28,827,493*l.* in 1857. It will consequently be noticed that notwithstanding the alarm which has existed on the Continent, and which has been more than ever rendered manifest during the last few days, the mercantile relations of the United Kingdom present a steady expansion. Compared with the same period last year the increase is upwards of 2,250,000*l.* and with 1857 nearly 1,000,000*l.* These results indicate that in the midst of the late political excitement and the endeavours made to unsettle opinions with regard to the true course of affairs, trade is gradually reviving, uninterrupted by the perturbation apparent in other circles or the predictions that commerce would be brought to a stand. India and America still seem to be the chief markets to which exports are directed, and business with the German states has not at present received an important check. The principal variations shown by the existing returns are, in connection with exports, an increase in beer and ale, coals and culm, cotton manufactures, haberdashery and millinery, hardware and cutlery, linen manufactures, metals, seed oil, spirits and woollen manufactures. The only articles of importance on the reverse side are cotton and linen yarns and wool. With regard to importations, the articles showing an increase are cocoa, grain of all descriptions, raw cotton, hides, flax seed, and linseed, spirits, unrefined sugar, tea wine, and wool. The only considerable decline is in coffee and tallow. In the case of provisions there is a decrease in bacon and hams, salt pork, butter, and lard, but an increase in salt beef and eggs.

THE RUSSO-FRENCH CONSPIRACY. — "Senex," writing to the *Times*, says:—"I wish to express my deliberate conviction, based on some experience of public affairs and some knowledge of the facts and persons concerned in this dispute, that for many months past—perhaps for two years—a thorough understanding has existed between France, Russia, and Sardinia, with a view, not only to the affairs of Italy, but to a general war in Europe; and that the time has now arrived when we shall begin to learn the bent of their sinister purposes, whether in Italy, in the East, or on the Rhine. They have laboured, above all things, and not quite unsuccessfully, to throw on Austria the odium of striking the first blow, before it could be known whether she was actuated by imperious necessity or by culpable passions. But if a new Treaty of Tilsit has been concluded, with articles not less fatal to the peace and independence of Europe, I trust that the policy of our rulers and the public opinion of the country will take no irrevocable decision until the true facts of the case are fully and distinctly ascertained."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF ELECTIONS  
IN THE

BOROUGHS OF ENGLAND AND WALES,  
AS FAR AS RETURNS HAVE BEEN MADE.

N.B.—1. Where candidates have been re-elected without opposition, it is specified by merely saying re-elected.—2. Where polling has taken place the numbers voting are as far as can be ascertained.—3. Where voting has not taken place the date of election is given.

\* \* The Counties of England and of Ireland and Scotland, together with the cities and boroughs of the two latter, will be given, in a like manner, next week.

Places.	Names.	Date.
ABINGDON	Mr. J. T. Norris, L. ....	April 30.
	Mr. Hudson, C. ....	
ANDOVER	Mr. Alderman Cubitt, C. ....	do.
	Hon. D. Fortescue, L. ....	
	Mr. R. W. Johnson, C. ....	
ARUNDEL	Lord E. Howard, L. ....	do.
ASHBURTON	Mr. G. Moffatt, L. ....	do.
	Mr. Astell, C. ....	
ASHTON	Mr. T. M. Gibson, L. ....	Re-elected.
AYLESBURY	Mr. T. V. Wentworth, L. ....	April 30.
	Mr. T. T. Bernard, C. ....	
	Mr. S. G. Smith, C. ....	
BANBURY	Sir C. Douglas, L. ....	do.
	Mr. Samuelson, L. ....	
BARNSTAPLE	Sir W. Fraser, C. ....	do.
	Mr. Laurie, C. ....	
	Mr. G. Potts, C. ....	
	Colonel Stuckey, C. ....	
	Mr. J. H. Davie, L. ....	
BATH	Mr. Tite, L. ....	do.
	Mr. Phinn, L. ....	
	Mr. A. E. Way, C. ....	
BEAUMARIS	Hon. W. O. Stanley, L. ....	do.
BEDFORD	Mr. S. Whitbread, L. ....	..
	Mr. T. Barnard, L. ....	
	Major Stuart, C. ....	
	Captain Turner, C. ....	
BERWICK	Mr. Majoribanks, L. ....	April 30.
	Mr. Stapleton, L. ....	
	Captain Gordon, C. ....	
	Mr. R. A. Erle, C. ....	
BEVERLEY	Mr. H. Edwards, C. ....	..
	Mr. A. Walker, C. ....	
	Mr. A. Glover, C. ....	
	Mr. Campbell, L. ....	
	Mr. Walters, L. ....	
BEWDLEY	Sir T. Winnington, L. ....	April 30.
BIRMINGHAM	Mr. Bright, L. ....	..
	Mr. Scholefield, L. ....	
	Mr. T. D. Acland, C. ....	
BLACKBURN	Mr. Hornby, C. ....	April 30.
	Mr. Murrrough, L. ....	
	Mr. Vaughan, L. ....	
BODMIN	Mr. J. Wyld, L. ....	do.
	Hon. F. L. Gower, L. ....	
	Dr. Michell, C. ....	
	Mr. R. H. Vyvian, C. ....	
BOLTON	Mr. J. Crook, L. ....	Re-elected.
	Captain Gray, C. ....	do.
	Mr. Thomasson, L. ....	
BOSTON	Mr. H. Ingram, L. ....	April 30.
	Mr. W. Staniland, L. ....	
	Mr. J. H. Holloway, C. ....	
BRADFORD	Mr. W. H. Wickham, L. ....	do.
	Mr. Titus Salt, L. ....	
	Mr. A. Harris, C. ....	
BRECON	Colonel Watkins, C. ....	do.
	Mr. J. Lloyd, C. ....	
BRIDGEWATER	Colonel Tynte, L. ....	do.
	Mr. Kinglake, L. ....	
	Mr. Padwick, C. ....	
	Mr. Westrop, C. ....	
BRIDGNORTH	Mr. J. Pritchard, C. ....	do.
	Mr. Whitmore, C. ....	
BRIDPORT	Mr. J. A. Mitchell, L. ....	..
	Mr. K. D. Hodgson, L. ....	
	Mr. Bankes, C. ....	
BRIGHTON	Sir G. B. Pechell, L. ....	do.
	Mr. W. Coningham, L. ....	
	Sir A. M'Nab, C. ....	
BRISTOL	Mr. H. Berkeley, L. ....	..
	Mr. W. H. Gore Langton, L. ....	
	Mr. F. W. Slade, C. ....	
	Mr. H. Cosham, L. ....	
BUCKINGHAM	Sir H. Verney, L. ....	..
	Mr. Barrington, C. ....	
	Mr. J. G. Hubbard, C. ....	
	Hon. W. G. Cavendish, L. ....	
BURY (Lancash)	Mr. F. Peel, L. ....	April 30.
BURY ST. EDMUND'S	Lord A. Hervey, C. ....	do.
	Sir R. Buxton, C. ....	
	Mr. J. A. Hardeastle, I. ....	
CALNE	Mr. R. Lowe, L. ....	do.
	Captain Marshall, C. ....	
CAMBRIDGE	Mr. K. Macaulay, C. ....	..
	Mr. A. Stewart, C. ....	
	Hon. Mr. Twisleton, L. ....	
	Mr. F. Mowatt, L. ....	

Place.	Name.	Date.	Place.	Name.	Date.	Place.	Name.	Date.
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY	Mr. Walpole, C	Re-elected.	HERTFORD	Hon. W. F. Cowper, L.	Re-elected.	NEWPORT, Isle of Wight	Mr. R. W. Kennard, C.	April 30.
CANTERBURY	Mr. Selwyn, C	Elected.	HONITON	Sir W. M. Farquhar, C	do.	NORTHALLERTON	Mr. P. Powys, C	do.
CARDIFF	Sir W. Somerville, L	Re-elected.	HORSHAM	Mr. A. B. Cochran, C	April 30.	NEWARK	Mr. W. B. Wrightson, L.	do.
CARDIGAN	Hon. H. B. Johnstone, C	do.	HUDDERSFIELD	Mr. J. Locke, L	do.	NORWICH	Mr. C. H. Mills, C	do.
CARLISLE	Lord H. Lennox, C	April 30.	HULL	Mr. W. S. Fitzgerald, C	do.	NORTHAMPTON	Lord Lincoln, C	do.
CARMARTHEN	Colonel Stuart, L	Re-elected.	HUNTINGDON	Mr. E. Akroyd, L	do.	OLDHAM	Mr. J. Handley, L	do.
CARNARVON	Mr. E. Pryse, L	..	HYPHE	Mr. E. A. Leatham, L	do.	OXFORD	Mr. G. Hodgkinson, L.	do.
CHATHAM	Sir J. Graham, L	..	IPSWICH	Mr. J. Clay, L	do.	OXFORD UNIVERSITY	Lord Bury, L	do.
CHELTHENHAM	Mr. Hodgson, C	..	KENDAL	Mr. H. Lewis, L	..	PENBROKE	Mr. Schneider, L	..
CHESTER	Mr. Lawson, L	..	KIDDERMINSTER	Mr. J. Hoare, C	..	PENRYN and FALMOUTH	Sir S. Bignold, C	..
CHICHESTER	Mr. D. Morris, L	..	KNARESBORO'	General Peel, C	Re-elected.	PETERBORO'	Mr. C. Lushington, C.	..
CHIPPENHAM	Mr. B. Hughes, C	April 30.	LAMBETH	Mr. T. Baring, C	do.	PLYMOUTH	Mr. C. Paget, L	..
CHRISTCHURCH	Mr. Wynne, C	..	LANCASTER	Mr. Dickson, L	..	PONTEFRAC	Mr. Mellor, L	..
CIRENCESTER	Sir F. Smith, C	do.	LAUNCESTON	Baron M. De Rothschild, L	..	PETERSFIELD	Mr. Ernest Jones, L.	..
CLITHEROE	Mr. A. J. Otway, L	do.	LEEDS	Mr. J. C. Cobbold, C	April 30.	PLYMOUTH	Mr. T. Bromley, C	..
COCKERMOUTH	Colonel F. W. H. Berkeley, L	do.	LEICESTER	Mr. H. G. Selwyn, C	..	PONTEFRAC	Mr. V. Smith, L	..
COLCHESTER	Mr. Schreiber, C	do.	LEOMINSTER	Mr. H. E. Adair, L	..	POOLE, Dorsetshire	Mr. C. Gilpin, L	..
COVENTRY	Mr. E. G. Salisbury, L	do.	LEWES	Mr. J. King, L	..	PORTSMOUTH	Mr. J. T. Mackenzie, C.	..
CRICKLADE	Mr. Humberston, C	do.	LICHFIELD	Mr. G. C. Glyn, L	Re-elected.	PRESTON	Mr. W. J. Fox, L	April 30.
DARTMOUTH	Mr. J. A. Smith, L	do.	LINCOLN	Mr. Huddleston, C	April 30.	RADNOR Boro's	Mr. Cobbett, L	..
DENBIGH Boro's	Ld. H. Gordon Lennox, C	do.	LISKEARD	Mr. Bristow, L	..	READING	Mr. J. T. Hibbert, L	..
DERBY	Ld. H. W. Freeland, L	do.	LIVERPOOL	Mr. T. Collins, C	..	REIGATE	Mr. Cardwell, L	do.
DROITWICH	Mr. H. W. Freeland, L	do.	LYME REGIS	Mr. B. T. Woodd, C	..	RETFORD (East)	Mr. Langston, L	do.
DUDLEY	Colonel Bolero, C	do.	LYMINGTON	Mr. H. S. Thompson, L	..	RICHMOND	Mr. Gladstone, C	do.
DURHAM City	Mr. R. P. Nisbet, C	..	MALDEN	Mr. W. Roupell, L	Re-elected.	RIPON	Sir W. Heathcote, C	..
EVESHAM	Mr. Lysley, L	..	MALMESBURY	Mr. W. Williams, L	do.	SALISBURY	Sir J. Owen, L	..
EXETER	Mr. R. P. Long, C	..	MALTON	Mr. W. J. Garnett, L	..	SANDWICH	Mr. T. G. Baring, L	..
EYE	Admiral Wallcott, C	do.	MANCHESTER	Mr. E. M. Fenwick, L	..	SHARFESBURY	Mr. J. H. Gurney, L	..
FINSBURY	Mr. A. Bathurst, C	do.	MARLBOROUGH	Mr. L. Gregson, L	..	SHEFFIELD	Mr. H. Gwyn, C	..
FLINT Boro's	Mr. Follett, C	..	MARLOW, GT.	Mr. W. A. F. Saunders, C	..	SHOREHAM	Mr. J. L. Foster, C	..
FROME	Mr. Ponsoby, L	..	MARYLEBONE	Hon. J. W. Percy, C	..	SOUTHAMPTON	Mr. J. Wyde, L	..
GATESHEAD	Mr. J. T. Hopwood, C	do.	MERTHYR TYDVIL	Judge Haliburton, C	..	SOUTHSHIELDS	Mr. G. H. Whalley, L.	..
GLOUCESTER	Lord Naas, C	do.	MIDHURST	Mr. E. Baines, L	..	SOUTHWARK	Mr. T. Hankey, L	..
GRANTHAM	Mr. Steel, C	do.	MONMOUTH BOROUGH	Mr. W. E. Forster, L	..	STAFFORD	Mr. Wingfield, C	..
GREENWICH	Major Thompson, L	do.	MONTGOMERY DISTRICT	Mr. G. S. Beecroft, C	..	STAMPFORD	Sir W. Jolliffe, C	Re-elected.
GRIMSBY, GT.	Mr. Miller, C	do.	MORPETH	Mr. Biggs, L	..		Lord Valletort, C	..
GUILDFORD	Mr. Papillon, C	do.	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	Mr. J. D. Harris, L	..		Mr. Wilson, C	..
HALIFAX	Mr. Rebow, L	do.		Dr. Noble, L	..		Mr. Collier, L	..
HARWICH	Mr. E. Ellice, L	do.		Mr. Heygate, C	..		Mr. White, L	..
HASTINGS	Sir J. Paxton, L	do.		Mr. G. Hardy, C	Re-elected.		Mr. M. Milnes, L	..
HAYESFORD-WEST	Mr. Griffin, L	do.		Hon. C. Bateman Hanbury, C	..		Mr. H. Childers, L	..
HELSTONE	Lord Ashley, L	do.		Mr. T. Galton, L	do.		Mr. S. Woolfe, L	..
HEREFORD, City	Sir J. Neeld, C	do.		Mr. H. Fitzroy, L	..		Mr. Overend, C	..
	Mr. Goddard, C	do.		Mr. H. Brand, L	..		Mr. Danby Seymour, L	April 30.
	Sir T. Herbert, C	do.		Sir C. W. Blunt, C	..		Mr. Touchet, L	..
	Mr. Schenley, L	do.		Mr. Paul Amphlett, C	..		Mr. Haly, L	..
	Mr. Mainwaring, C	do.		Lord A. Paget, L	Re-elected.		Mr. G. W. Franklyn, C	..
	Mr. M. T. Bass, L	..		Captain Anson, L	..		Sir F. Baring, L	..
	Mr. Beale, L	..		Major Sibthorp, C	..		Admiral Keppel, L	..
	Mr. Raikes, C	..		Mr. Heneage, C	..		Sir J. Elphinstone, C	..
	Mr. W. M. James, L	..		Mr. Hinde Palmer, L	..		Hon. T. Bruce, C	..
	Mr. D. Griffith, C	April 30.		Mr. W. Carew, C	..		Mr. C. P. Grenfell, L	April 30.
	Mr. S. W. Taylor, L	..		Mr. M. Gray, L	..		Mr. R. A. Cross, C	..
	Sir E. Perry, L	do.		Capt. Rogers, L	..		Mr. Clifton, C	..
	Mr. J. Wilson, L	..		Mr. T. B. Horsfall, C	Re-elected.		Sir G. C. Lewis, L	April 30.
	Mr. A. Peel, C	..		Mr. J. C. Ewart, L	..		Mr. Keating, J	do.
	Mr. B. Ferrand, C	..		Lord J. Russell, L	..		Mr. Pigott, L	..
	Mr. C. N. Sturt, C	do.		Baron L. Rothschild, L	..		Mr. R. A. Benson, C	..
	Mr. R. B. Sheridan, L	do.		Sir J. Duke, L	..		Hon. W. J. Monson, L	do.
	Mr. B. Osborne, L	do.		Mr. R. W. Crawford, L	..		Mr. Foljambe, L	..
	Sir W. Russell, L	do.		Colonel Herbert, C	..		Lord Galway, C	..
	Sir H. Leeke, C	do.		Mr. B. Botfield, C	..		Mr. H. Rich, J	Re-elected.
	Mr. Nicholl, C	do.		Mr. J. W. Treeby, C	..		Mr. M. Wyvill, L	do.
	Sir J. Pakington, C	May 2.		Mr. W. Pinney, L	..		Mr. J. Greenwood, L	April 30.
	Mr. H. B. Sheridan, L	..		Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, L	..		Mr. J. A. Warre, L	..
	Lord Monck, L	..		Mr. B. Moore, C	..		Mr. A. B. Richards, L	Elected.
	Mr. J. R. Mowbray, C	Re-elected.		Lord Stanley, C	..		Mr. Cobden, L	..
	Mr. Atherton, L	..		Mr. J. H. Gurney, L	..		Mr. G. Mitchell, C	April 30.
	Mr. J. Willoughby, C	..		Mr. E. C. Egerton, C	..		Mr. G. H. Money, C	..
	Mr. E. Holland, L	April 30.		Sir W. Yardley, L	Re-elected.		Mr. P. W. Martin, L	..
	Mr. Leacock, L	..		Mr. Brocklehurst, L	..		Mr. Serjt. Kinglake, L	Re-elected.
	Mr. R. S. Gard, C	Re-elected.		Mr. C. Buckstone, L	..		Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, L	..
	Mr. E. Divett, L	do.		Mr. W. Lee, L	..		Mr. H. Paull, C	..
	Sir E. Kerrison, C	do.		Mr. E. Harcourt, C	..		Mr. Giesler, L	..
	Mr. T. Duncombe, L	April 30.		Mr. J. Wardlaw, C	..		Mr. W. N. Massey, L	April 30.
	Sir S. M. Peto, L	..		Mr. T. S. Western, L	..		Mr. H. Ashworth, L	..
	Mr. Cox, L	..		Mr. Peacock, C	..		General Buckley, L	do.
	Sir J. Hanmer, L	do.		Lieut.-Col. Meyrick, C	..		Mr. M. Marsh, L	..
	Mr. D. Nicoll, L	..		Lord Andover, L	..		Mr. J. Chapman, C	..
	Lord E. Thynne, C	..		Hon. C. F. Fitzwilliam, L	Re-elected.		Lord C. Paget, L	..
	Mr. W. Hutt, L	..		Mr. J. Brown, L	..		Mr. Hugessen, L	..
	Sir R. W. Carden, C	Re-elected.		Mr. T. Bazley, L	..		Sir J. Fergusson, C	..
	Mr. W. P. Price, L	..		Mr. J. A. Turner, L	..		Mr. W. D. Lewis, C	..
	Mr. Monk, L	..		Mr. A. Heywood, L	..		Sir J. V. Johnstone, L	April 30.
	Hon. F. Tollemache, L	Re-elected.		Captain Denman, C	..		Mr. J. Dent, L	..
	Mr. W. E. Welby, C	..		Lord E. Bruce, L	..		Hon. W. F. Denton, L	..
	Mr. W. Angerstein, L	..		Mr. H. Baring, L	..		Mr. G. J. Cayley, C	..
	Mr. Ald. Salomons, L	..		Colonel Williams, C	..		Mr. G. G. Glyn, L	..
	Sir J. Maxwell, C	..		Colonel Knox, C	..		Mr. J. A. Roebuck, L	Re-elected.
	Mr. Chambers, L	..		Mr. Probyn, L	..		Mr. G. Hadfield, L	..
	Lord Worsley, L	..		Sir B. Hall, L	..		Sir C. Burrell, C	..
	Mr. Bovill, C	..		Mr. E. James, L	..		Mr. S. Caye, C	..
	M. J. H. Onslow, L	..		Lord Stanley, C	4008		Captain M. Turner, L	..
	Sir C. Wood, L	Re-elected.		Mr. H. A. Bruce, L	5150		Mr. H. W. Pemberton, L	..
	Mr. J. Stansfeld, L	..		Mr. E. M. Elderton, L	1083		Mr. Tomline, L	..
	Mr. S. Waterhouse, C	Elected.		Mr. J. Hardy, C	..		Mr. R. B. Oakley, C	..
	Mr. Marchman, L	..		Mr. W. T. Mitford, C	..		Mr. Willcox, L	..
	Hon. W. Campbell, L	..		Mr. O. Bailey, C	..		Mr. Weguelin, L	..
	Captain Jarvis, C	..			..		Mr. W. D. Seymour, L	..
	Mr. Rowley, C	..			..		Mr. Ingham, L	do.
	Mr. F. North, L	..			..		Mr. J. T. Wawn, L	..
	Mr. P. F. Robertson, C	April 30.			..		Sir C. Napier, L	do.
	Mr. Powell, L	..			..		Mr. John Locke, L	..
	Mr. J. H. Phillips, C	..			..		Mr. A. Pollatt, L	..
	Mr. W. Reeves, L	..			..		Mr. J. A. Wise, L	do.
	Mr. C. Truman, L	..			..		Mr. Addison, L	..
	Mr. J. J. Rogers, C	..			..		Mr. Aldm. Sidney, C	..
	Colonel Clifford, L	Re-elected.			..		Mr. Salt, O	..
	Mr. G. Clive, L	do.			..		Sir S. Northcote, C	Re-elected.
							Lord R. Cecil, C	do

Place.	Name.	Date.
STOCKPORT	Mr. A. J. Kershaw, L. Mr. J. B. Smith, L.	April 30.
STOKE-UPON-TRENT	Mr. Copeland, C. Mr. J. L. Ricardo, L.	do.
STROUD	Mr. Pope, L. Mr. Horsman, L.	do.
SUNDERLAND	Mr. Scrope, L. Mr. G. Hudson, C.	do.
SWANSEA	Mr. Lindsay, L. Mr. Fenwick, L.	Re-elected.
TAMWORTH	Mr. L. L. Dillwyn, L. Sir R. Peel, L.	April 30.
TAUNTON	Lord Raynham, L. Mr. W. T. S. Daniel, C.	do.
TAVISTOCK	Mr. Labouchere, L. Mr. W. Beadon, L.	do.
TEWKESBURY	Mr. A. Mills, C. Mr. G. C. Bentinck, C.	do.
THETFORD	Sir John S. Trelawny, L. Mr. A. G. Russell, L.	April 30.
THIRSK	Hon. F. Lygon, C. Mr. J. Martin, L.	do.
TIVERTON	Lord Euston, L. Mr. Locock, L.	Re-elected.
TOTNES	Mr. A. Baring, C. Sir W. G. Gallwey, C.	do.
TOWER HAMLTS	Lord Palmerston, L. Hon. G. Denman, L.	April 30.
TRURO	Earl Gifford, L. Mr. T. Mills, L.	do.
TYNEMOUTH	Mr. Dunn, C. Mr. A. S. Ayrton, L.	do.
WAKEFIELD	Mr. C. S. Butler, L. Mr. A. Smith, L.	do.
WALLINGFORD	Captain Vivian, L. Mr. M. Smith, Q.C., C.	Elected.
WALSALL	Mr. H. Taylor, L. Mr. J. C. Charlesworth, C.	April 30.
WAREHAM	Mr. H. Leatham, L. Mr. R. Malins, C.	do.
WARRINGTON	Mr. Freeman, L. Mr. C. Forster, L.	do.
WARWICK	Mr. C. Bagnall, C. Mr. J. H. Calcraft, L.	do.
WELLS	Mr. Drax, C. Mr. G. Greenall, C.	Re-elected.
WENLOCK	Mr. G. W. Repton, C. Mr. E. Greaves, C.	Re-elected.
WESTBURY	Sir W. G. Hayter, L. Mr. H. Jolliffe, C.	April 30.
WESTMINSTER	Colonel Forester, C. Mr. M. Gaskell, C.	do.
WEYMOUTH	Sir Lopes M. Lopes, C. Sir De Lacy Evans, L.	Re-elected.
WHITBY	Sir J. Shelley, L. Colonel Freestun, L.	April 30.
WHITEHAVEN	Mr. Campbell, L. Lord Grey de Wilton, C.	do.
WILTON	Mr. G. R. Brookes, C. Sir R. Stephenson, C.	Re-elected.
WIGAN	Mr. G. Lyall, C. Mr. Antrobus, C.	Elected.
WINCHESTER	Mr. F. S. Powell, C. Mr. H. Woods, L.	May 2.
WINDSOR	Hon. Colonel Lindsay, C. Sir J. B. East, C.	April 30.
WOLVERHAMPTON	Mr. T. Fleming, C. Mr. J. B. Carter, L.	do.
WOODSTOCK	Mr. G. Shaw Lefevre, L. Mr. W. Vansittart, C.	do.
WORCESTER	Mr. G. M. Hope, C. Mr. C. W. Grenfell, L.	do.
WYCOMBE	Mr. C. Villiers, L. Sir R. Bethell, L.	Re-elected.
YARMOUTH	Lord A. Churchill, C. Mr. W. Laslett, L.	April 30.
YORK	Mr. O. Ricardo, L. Sir G. Dashwood, L.	Re-elected.
	Mr. T. Smith, L. Mr. Watkin, L.	do.
	Mr. Young, L. Sir E. Lacon, C.	do.
	Sir H. Stracey, C. Mr. Westhead, L.	April 30.
	Mr. Layard, L. Colonel Smyth, C.	do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE COURT.**—The royal family are still at Windsor, in good health. The Queen and her daughters ride and drive out daily when the weather permits, or take exercise in the riding-house. The Princess Alice's sixteenth birthday was celebrated on Monday, and on Tuesday her Majesty had a grand dinner and evening party. The Dukes of Saxe Coburg and Oporto have continued to be the guests of the Queen.

**NATIONAL DEFENCES AND RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.**—On this important subject Mr. E. S. Cayley (late M.P.) writes to the *Times* comparing the military spirit and training of this country fifty years ago with the present state of things. He proposes the raising of volunteer battalions of 250 men in every parish or township who should be drilled and exercised as marksmen, and armed at the expense of the public. In addition to this formidable body of stout yeomen and mechanics trained to warlike exercises; he suggests an improved volunteer cavalry. He says: the rifle is the weapon of the day. Let it be the newest and best. Hedgerows are our fortifications. There are in each county of England one or two or more "hunts," formed of men whose business and pleasure it is to cross the country over hedge, ditch, and brook. Let these, or each of these, be the nucleus of mounted rifle corps to which thousands of young farmers would attach themselves. In the united kingdom you might have 50,000 of them. Let them be trained to fire at a mark from horseback; then to dismount and fire simultaneously with still surer aim at a mark, and again rapidly to remount:—varying their position in fields, behind hedges, or on the crowns of hills. These rifles carry 800 or 1,000 yards. Let 3,000 or 5,000 of these mounted rifles on each wing of an invading army be ready to harass its advance from fields and behind hedges, whither they could not be pursued, and if pursued, know how to cross country for a field or two, until they reach a point where they could dismount and pour a deadly volley on their pursuers. Under such a system, with railways, how could an invading army live? It could have neither pickets, skirmishers, nor foragers, nor even artillerymen long.

**AN OMEN.**—A letter from Vienna, of the 22nd instant, says:—"The most wonderful Aurora Borealis witnessed for several hundred years was observed last night in many parts of the empire. The north-west region of the heavens appeared in a blaze for more than an hour, the deep red colour of the phenomenon at one time increasing and anon fading away, like the fitful rising and falling of the flames of a great conflagration. In the minds of the peasantry—and perhaps in those of many more educated persons as well—the extraordinary vision seems to have been productive of feelings akin to those harrowing the fearful breasts of the European nations at the period of the Thirty Years' War. To-day, into whatever society you chance to enter, you fail not to hear quoted the following words from Schiller's 'Wallenstein':—

Und vom Himmel selber  
Hinget unser Herr Gott den Kriegsmantel hinunter,  
Führet'lichet auf schreckhaft Zeichen, &c.

(And from Heaven itself, God our Lord drops down the fiery cloak of war, a terrible and fearful symbol, &c.). Even enlightened people, not unacquainted with names like Faraday, Herschel, &c., under the exciting influences of the political crisis of the moment, have had their impressions deepened by the 'red cloak of war'—involuntarily believing strife and bloodshed to be a little nearer realisation to-day than they were before."

**WAR ENTHUSIASM TO ORDER.**—A Paris letter says:—It is impossible at present to define the impression produced upon the people by the sudden announcement of the certainty of war. It is evident, however, that public sympathy is not with the measure. The instincts of the populace have not been as yet sufficiently worked upon, and, therefore, bands of street singers are in course of organisation by the police to stir up the public enthusiasm at the barriers. One of these met with rather an unfavourable reception on Sunday last at the Barrier de Clichy; for on the popular song of "En avant le trente-deuxième, en avant" being struck up, the groups of workmen to whom it was addressed immediately began singing in an ironical tone, "Malbrough s'en va t-en guerre," and forced the intruders to desist. The workmen of France, like their brethren of other countries, have felt the blessings of peace too long not to have learnt their value.

**THE DUTCH AND THEIR COLONIES.**—A Java correspondent of the *Singapore Free Press*, noticing the Dutch expedition to Boni, exposes the follies and evils of their colonial administration. The press is fettered, projected railways are not executed, telegraphs were made so badly that they last for but two years, money has been disbursed from the treasury for the erection of light-houses that are still

wanting, the fleet is useless, the harbour of Samarang, represented as the finest in the islands, is uncared for, and public works are quite unknown, and the policy so fanatical that tumults and religious outbursts are continually taking place. Yet Java yields £3,000,000 annually to Holland. If the British had but kept Java when they had it, what a different state of things would be presented now! The Dutch show some inclination to accommodate themselves to progress by proposing to the States General that from 1864 an alteration in the tariff shall take place. Cotton manufactures of Netherlands origin, which at present are admitted at an *ad valorem* duty of 9½ per cent., and others at 17 per cent., will gradually be reduced, until in 1870, the duty on all of whatever origin will be 6 per cent.

**BARON DE GOLDSMID.**—This gentleman, more generally known as Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid—one of our most noted financiers, died on Wednesday morning, after an illness which had for some time removed him from active participation in affairs. He was created a baronet in 1841 by the Government of Lord Melbourne, and received the title of "Baron" from the Queen of Portugal for success in negotiating the settlement of the claims of Portugal upon Brazil.

**THE Friend of India** says:—"A rumour reaches us from several quarters, that no less than twenty thousand Germans will be permanently stationed in India. It is not apparently intended to keep this force in separate legions, but to add two companies of Germans to every regiment. England, it is said, cannot stand the drain of men inevitable in such a climate, and foreigners of some kind must be obtained. Germans are most easily enlisted and managed, and are perhaps viewed with peculiar favour in high quarters. The innovation must be sanctioned by Parliament, and consent may be difficult to obtain. The employment of European mercenaries, though not opposed to our practice, is entirely at variance with English theories. The pretext is even worse than the act. If we cannot maintain India by our own strength, we had better abandon it to anarchy, and descend at once to that humble position which befits a nation unable to protect its own. We believe, however, that the "drain" is a bugbear. India even with 100,000 men needs only 10,000 recruits a year, or one-eighteenth of the annual increase of the male population. The extreme efforts of the past three years are no evidence of the necessities of the future. During those three years we have consumed three armies, and because the single class from which we recruit shows symptoms of pressure, we imagine the resources of the entire nation exhausted.

**WHO SHALL DECIDE?**—In order to put an end to the controversy respecting the capture of the "disputed" gun at Alma, we have been favoured with a copy of an official document from the Horse Guards which sets the question at rest, and, like the fable of the chameleon's colour, shows each party to have been right and each wrong. From this it appears that, contrary to general belief on the subject, the two guns taken at the Alma were both captured by the English—one by Captain Bell, which was immediately hurried to the rear, and one which was taken by the Guards, and left in the battery till the following day. It was the confusion consequent on the belief that this latter was the only gun taken which has led to such conflicting statements, as to its having been wheeled down to the river or left in the redoubt. The fact of both guns being taken on the same spot, and within five minutes of each other, only served to make the confusion, which arose out of the two events being regarded as one, still worse. The matter now, however, is most satisfactorily cleared up.—*Times*.

**THE AMERICAN CHESS-PLAYER.**—On Tuesday Mr. Morphy, at the St. James's Chess Club, played simultaneously five of their most expert members, including the President, Mr. Lowenthal. The tables were arranged in a row, each table being occupied on the one side by a player, and on the other a passage was left free, along which their single antagonist might pass backwards and forwards. The players against Mr. Morphy were—first table, M. de Riviere; second, Mr. S. Boden; third, Mr. W. Barnes; fourth, Mr. Bird; fifth, Mr. Lowenthal. The play commenced at six o'clock, and was kept up with great spirit till a late hour of the night. The following was the result: The game at the first table was won by Mr. Morphy; at the second the game was drawn; at the third it was won by Mr. Barnes; at the fourth by Mr. Morphy; at the fifth it was drawn.

**THE BESSEMER PROCESS.**—It is said from Sweden that this process for the manufacture of iron, which for a time made so much noise in England, has been tried with much success in the casting of steel. In the experiments that had been made with iron ore it was found impossible to produce metal of a suitable kind; but it is affirmed that by its adoption steel can be cast of a superior quality and at a comparatively trifling expense.

**GOLD IN NORTH WALES.**—Messrs. S. Groucutt and Sons have discovered tracings, not only of copper and silver, but also of gold, in their iron ore minerals at Cwm, having had some of their mineral analysed by first-class men. A moderate per centage of gold, silver, and copper, has been extracted.—*North Wales Chronicle*.

**ART UNION OF LONDON.**—On Tuesday the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Art Union of London was held at the Adelphi Theatre, under the presidency of Sir C. Barry. The report read by the secretary, Mr. Godwin, F.R.S., was a document of much interest, and was unanimously agreed to. The office-bearers in connexion with the institution having been elected, a ballot took place for those who had gained prizes in connexion with it. The following were announced as the winners of the great prizes:—200l. William Dixon, Grantham; 150l. G. Willoughbridge Tunncliffe, Market Drayton; 140l. J. Domone, Christchurch. The meeting then separated, after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## FACTS AND SCRAPS.

HER Majesty is now not expected to return to Buckingham Palace until Tuesday. At the latter end of May her Majesty will pay a visit to Osborne.

A Presentation Drawing-room will be held shortly after the return of the Court to town, at which the Princess Alice is expected to be present. This Drawing-room will be followed by the birthday celebration.

The illness under which the Bishop of Rochester has been suffering for the last few days has been so severe as to incapacitate his lordship from the discharge of his episcopal functions.

Count de Morny met with an accident while driving a tilbury, with a friend, on the Quai des Tuileries. The horse ran away, and the count and his companion were hurt, but not seriously.

The vestry have determined upon the removal of the police station, on Islington-green, and the erection of a public drinking fountain in its place. Alderman Hale has offered, at his own expense, to erect a drinking fountain in the locality of Union-street, Southwark.

The Scotch, who are getting up at Aberdeen a great exhibition of Scottish historical memorials, are about to ask the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for the loan of the stone from Scone, on which their kings were crowned, long and still a part of the coronation chair of the kings and queens of England.

The first three volumes of a new "Life of Peter the Great," by Ustrailov, the Russian historian, have just appeared at St. Petersburg, and have produced a greater sensation than any other historical work in Russia since the masterpiece of Karamzin.

An impression has been created that the sum of money which was offered, conditionally, for the endowment of a library in connection with the Literary Fund, was the property of Miss Burdett Coutts. We (*Literary Gazette*) are now authoritatively informed that such is not the case.

At Ross, in Herefordshire, a lady named Collins was gored so seriously by a stag in her husband's grounds, that she died of the injuries. She was a descendant of Kyrle, "the man of Ross," and inherited his estates.

Mr. Sinclair, from Scotland, has been lecturing with great success in Montreal and Toronto. He forms what are called Bands of Hope among the children, pledging their immature intelligence to a particular course in life. Meetings are held on the Sabbath, and the religious element introduced.

Lord Saltoun, the Earl of Morton, and the Earl of Haddington are to be candidates for the vacancies in the 16 representative peers of Scotland, caused by the elevation of the Earl of Seafield and Lord Elphinstone to the British Peerage, and the resignation of Lord Sinclair.

In the Legislative Assembly of New York, a member named Rutherford applied such terms as "thieving dogs" to his colleagues, and told them in open session "to go to hell." He was given into custody of the serjeant-at-arms.

The *Liverpool Albion* states that a lady who was staying at an hotel in that town a short time back, went with her footman and her nurse to the workhouse and purchased a baby from its mother for 5*l*.

The *Louisville Journal* said of Piccolomini, that as a true lover of the grape never dilutes his wine, she never mixes anything with the pure purple poetry of the drinking song." The *Boston Post* evidently does not understand the remark, he says "Perhaps not, but we can swear to her making quick work of a very large pot of porter, just after the song."

In Easter week, says the *Bulletin*, some operatic performances by Turks, will take place at the Imperial Theatre at Dolma Baktehe. "Attila" is the opera selected, after which there will be some of "Trovatore." There is also to be a pantomime after the English fashion, with clown, harlequin, and columbine—the last played by a man.

The bishop of Exeter has contributed 100*l*. towards the fund about to be raised by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts for promoting missionary operations in Japan, and has promised to contribute an annual sum of 30 guineas for the support of a China missionary student at St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.

The open winter and hitherto mild spring have been particularly favourable to grouse and blackgame in the Highlands. The birds are unusually strong and healthy.

There is a vacancy among the Military Knights of Windsor, through the death of Lieutenant-Colonel John Clarke, late of the 66th Regiment, an officer of high merit.

The *Scotsman* states:—We ran an express from Dunfermline last night, to bring us Mr. Aytoun's speech (at Stirling). We have got, instead, a speech by Mr. Caird, consisting chiefly of unpleasant remarks upon ourselves."

A meeting of women was held in the Welsh Chapel, Aldersgate street, last week, in favour of the Maine Law. Mrs. Fletcher of Brompton, presided; other "ladies" made long speeches, and proposed resolutions, to which we believe not more than two spoke at once. A petition to the Home Secretary and thanks to the chairwoman closed the proceedings.

The present of the Ceylon colonists to the Princess Frederick William of Prussia is at last to be forwarded. It is a silver box richly worked, mounted on an ebony pedestal, the whole surmounted by a gold elephant and howdah set with gems, among which a large cat-eye is conspicuous, and a pair of bracelets set with the choicest pearls obtainable.

At night on the 18th of April a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Malta, and two more equally slight at about 1 p.m. on the 19th.

On the 12th inst. the people of Galatz made a ferocious attack on the Jewish inhabitants of the city, whom they accused of having taken blood from a Christian boy, in order to make use of it in their Easter ceremonies. The synagogue was destroyed, and about 200 Jews more or less injured.

At the end of the fourth week in March, the number of paupers in England shows a diminution of 96,448.

A journal has just been started at Alexandria, entitled *La Presse Egyptienne*. It is to be published every Monday and Thursday at the Maison du Prince Ahmed Pacha.

On Tuesday the ceremony of opening the new park at Camberwell (well known as Camberwell-green) took place in the presence of a vast assemblage of persons.

The Hon. Wm. J. P. Gore, died on Saturday last, he was second son of the late Colonel the Hon. William John Gore, and brother of the Earl of Arran, and held the appointment of barrack master at Gosport.

The premises recently erected in Stations-hall-court are to be occupied by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., shortly after Midsummer.

Prince George of Saxony, who is to marry the sister of the King of Portugal, is expected shortly in Brussels, where he will meet the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha on his return from London.

*Galignani* states that the Pontifical Government has just purchased the museum of antiquities and sculpture of the Marquis Campana for 5,000,000*fr*.

Upwards of 40,000 persons visited on Sunday the Exhibition of the Works of Living Artists at Paris.

Since the abolition of the usury laws, the Madras Courts have been compelled to issue decrees on bonds at 255 per cent. The law in that Presidency is considered unwise. No decree for interest should cover a sum greater than the principal.

Four of the persons concerned in the plot against Prince Couza are Poles, two are Hungarians, and one is a German. The conspirators, who were seized in the Polish hotel at Bucharest, were in possession of revolvers, rifles, and the necessary materials for making Orsini bombs.

The fugitive slave arrested at Philadelphia has been discharged. It was proved that he was in Pennsylvania eighteen months before the time he is said to have run away, and that he was three inches shorter than the measure of the runaway.

A convict effected his escape from the Dartmoor prisons a few days ago, but was hotly pursued over the moor by the authorities. The fugitive was ultimately captured at Buckfastleigh, a distance of fourteen miles from the prison.

The only general geological change which has taken place in Scotland since it has been inhabited by man is an elevation of the whole country to a height of from fifteen to thirty feet above its previous level. Traces of this upheaval occur all round Scotland and its islands.

It is reported that the English Government have refused the Submarine Telegraph Company permission to land their new cable on British shore, except upon condition that the company shall give up their exclusive concession.

We have authority to announce that her Majesty will give a concert at Buckingham Palace, on Friday, the 15th of May next.

"It is not true," says the *Siccle*, "that the Emperor Francis Joseph sent the summons to Piedmont without consulting his ministers; inasmuch as the ultimatum bore the countersignature of M. Buol."

A joint-stock company is in the course of formation for the purpose of procuring a supply of flax from India.

At Milan the Italian ladies send a little toy to every able-bodied young man still to be seen in the streets. Upon this is inscribed the words: "Your country will remember the services you have rendered it." The hint is broad enough, it must be confessed, to be appreciated by the dullest capacity.

We see from the *Lucknow Herald* that Lucknow can already boast of a public library and reading room, and is ahead of even Calcutta in having a coffee club, where "the newspapers of the day are received, and tea and coffee supplied."

The *Courier de Marseille* mentions, as a further proof of Austria being greatly in want of funds, that the Emperor Francis Joseph has caused the crown jewels to be deposited with the heirs of the well-known banker, Baron Sina, as a guarantee for a loan of 32 millions of florins.

Mr. Ferdinand Glover, the baritone, died on Saturday, at Hull, where he had been performing in connexion with the other members of the Pyne and Harrison English Opera Company.

At Pavia the police have been looking on all sides for General Garibaldi, who is said to have taken a little excursion in that direction, disguised as a priest or a Capuchin.

According to the *Bombay Gazette*, the Supreme Court is held in the worst locality in the city, "a horrible sewer" in front of it poisons bench and audience alike, and a "volcanic din" is kept up by a dockyard factory adjoining.

Letters from Rome state that the Austrians have increased their garrisons in the legations, but that the works which had been ordered on the fortifications of Ancona had been countermanded.

Ban Jellachich, the Viceroy of Croatia, and chief pillar of the Empire during the troubles of 1848, is seriously ill.

A requisition has been numerously signed, asking the Mayor of Leeds to convene a public meeting, to consider the propriety of addressing the Queen in favour of non-intervention by England in the impending continental war.

A Lyons journal states that the Princess of Montenegro has received from the Empress of the French a magnificent cradle, surmounted by a golden crown, for the princess to whom she has just given birth, and of whom her Majesty is godmother.

The Congregation of the Index at Rome has, by a decree of the 11th, prohibited M. Michlet's work, entitled "L'Amour."

Sixteen men, part of the crew of the American ship John Bright have been sent to prison for refusing to proceed to sea after the ship had cleared the docks at Liverpool.

**PUBLIC HEALTH.**—There was an increase of 42 in the number of deaths in the metropolis last week; but as the total number, 1,126, was 49 less than the corrected average, the public health may be considered in a favourable condition. Diphtheria and scarlatina, we regret to say, are again on the increase; 79 fell victims to those diseases last week, being 28 more than in the previous week. The births during the week were 1,099.

**FOUND.**—Always. An immense flock of gulls to believe in preposterous advertisements. A great deal of money belonging to nobody, on its way to boroughs and counties to do nothing. An excellent example, set by the treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who has mercifully employed himself in turning the gravelled airing ground, which forms the hospital quadrangle, into a garden for the benefit of convalescent patients. A little estimate of expenses for improving London, issued by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and amounting to the sum of (say) Twenty Millions sterling. The attention of all housekeepers, who may find their present taxes too light for them, is particularly directed to this gratifying document. A considerable quantity of ready-made political sympathy for the working-classes, scattered principally about the large electoral districts. To be sold, in the course of the next six weeks, for the benefit of the original manufacturers. Apply at the hustings. In a few sheets of town and country newspapers, supposed to have been dropped by a gang of coiners, a mass of base tattle, tickoted "Literary Intelligence," and several flash notes, endorsed "From our London Correspondent." These have been forwarded to the nearest dust-contractor; but dealers in small talk are cautioned against unwary acceptance of any more of this base coin that may still be current. It is chiefly to the effect that the eminent John Jones's private income is nine, four, two, six, and twopence half-penny. Also, that Smith has asked Thompson to tell Watson that Johnson thinks Wilkinson has promised to give Wilson a thousand pounds a minute for five years.—*Dickens's "All the Year Round."*

## INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

## INDIA IN A WAR.

THE imminent danger of war which has suddenly burst on the community has called the attention of some to what would be the position of India during hostilities with France, and such other powers as might take part with it in assailing the English empire. It now becomes a matter of bitter regret that those measures which were best calculated for the civilisation of India and its defence have been neglected. Had the railway system been carried out ten years ago, as it might have been, it would equally have promoted the general advancement of the country, and enabled us to economise our military resources, and to pour down our troops on any part of the coast or frontier assailed. Had the rivers been properly supplied with steamers, means of internal transport would have been augmented. The state of affairs in this respect is lamentable. The Ganges is insufficiently navigated; the navigation of the Indus is but in its beginning; the Burrampooter and the Gogra have no longer steamers on them; the upper rivers of the Indus, after being made the subject of experiment, are not worked; the Nerbuddah and others have yet to undergo the test of experiment. The harbours of the coast are neglected, so that, instead of being available for the disembarkation or landing of troops, they remain unserviceable; and even of the existing harbours, Madras itself, from the refusal of the Government to provide a breakwater, is most inefficient.

The army of native revolters is kept up in greater numbers than ever, and no efficient measures are taken to supply India with a European force, for the present army is threatened with reduction, and the number of local corps is small; whereas a large reserve might have been constituted in the hills, had ordinary prudence been displayed. Connected with this is the inattention to foster the increase of an English population. This has slightly increased through the exertions of private enterprise, and the establishment of joint-stock companies; but it is utterly inadequate for the defence of the country.

The safety of India during a war depends partly on maintaining the command of the sea, and this is dependent on our alliance with the United States, the only quarter on which we can rely for support in the general illwill of France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Spain, and Portugal, and the alienation of Holland. For the safety of our commerce and our coasts, the co-operation of the other naval power, the United States, is imperative; and we ought to have an alliance with Holland, the people of which are disposed to regard their kindred to us, if they do but meet with the affection of kinsmen. Unless our diplomacy is dictated by great national considerations, instead of being made subservient to the petty despots of Germany, we shall find ourselves greatly harassed in any war with France and Russia; as the French possessions in Bourbon or Reunion, Comero, Madagascar, Cochin China, New Caledonia, and Tahiti, which they have been allowed of late years so much to extend, will become, as of old, nests of privateers and pirates; the possessions of Holland, Spain, and Portugal in Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, the Philippines, Timar, and Macao will be made to contribute, with Russian cruisers from Asia and America, to worry our merchantmen and plunder the towns of India, Australia, and South Africa.

The importance of an alliance with our American brethren cannot be overrated. They are interested with ourselves in the trade of Asia, Africa, and Australia, and in maintaining the supremacy of the English race in the North Pacific and Central America, and they can effectually restrain Russian ambition to their west. Now that the United States have touched the Pacific their foreign policy has been materially altered, much more than by their proximity to Europe and their growing intercourse with it. The States and Russia now jostle each other on the North-West coast, in Hawaii, Japan, and China; and the relations of Russia and the States will be far other than they were, more particularly as a community of

interests has been established with the Canadas, which will be extended to Columbia and Vancouver.

Within India it is of paramount importance that public works should be pushed forward, and no financial consideration must be allowed to stand in the way. While time yet remains before the money market is paralysed and commerce interrupted, the main railways should be completed and branches laid down to the hills. Road, harbour, and irrigation works must be carried on with vigour, and everthing be done to increase the internal resources of India, and to mobilise her military force. Above all, encouragement must at once be given to the colonisation of the hills. Let a charter be granted for the hill districts, assuring Australian land regulations, and English institutions, so that no doubt may remain that the settlers will have the same privileges as in every other colony. The local corps should at once be raised for hill service, as proposed by Sir John Login, the men being enlisted for short terms, so that they should become ultimate colonists, and institute an effectual reserve.

Our military resources in India are only now beginning to be developed, for we have at length obtained a considerable English force, with a regular system of hill stations and sanatoria, and we have the means of enlisting the hill tribes, so as to be independent of the populations of the plains. The importation of cavalry and artillery horses from the Cape and Australia has been organised. The telegraph system has been laid down, but this is of little good unless the troops themselves can be readily moved about.

The establishment of a European artillery is of great importance, but we regret deeply that the measures for reinforcing the artillery have been interfered with on factious views, for the purpose of obtaining berths for officers attached to local corps.

The situation is a serious one; but if justice be done to our people England can as well maintain India now, against all the world, as she did in the last century and in the beginning of this, although beset with powerful antagonists.

## THE PEDAGOGUE SYSTEM IN INDIA.

Among the plagues afflicting India in consequence of the mandarin system, is naturally pedagogism; for, as the writers are the offspring of pedagogism, so have they a deep devotion to its tenets. They are the chosen of examinations, and to them examinations are as the waters of the Ganges—holy. Thus, in connexion with the educational departments, and the educational tests for the public service, many most ridiculous and mischievous arrangements have been made. The natives of India are quiet enough at word-play—they have memory enough for anything—even for learning a dictionary by heart—and the authorities are too apt to foster these propensities—the result being that examinations are a fiction and a delusion. The Colleges of Bombay, which turned out essayists proficient in English literature, have been found guileless of teaching English efficiently; for the public examinations in the civil service at Calcutta the papers are, year after year, stolen beforehand, as soon as set, and generally in the colleges and examination-rooms a body of word-jugglers is gathered together, really destitute of the principles of civilisation and morality, and who are converted into the real governors of India to become corruptors, extortioners, and torturers, in whatever capacity they may be employed, deceiving their superiors by a Russian varnish of civilisation, and the more effectually oppressing their unhappy countrymen. Thus, in India we find the benevolence and weakness of the Paraguan Jesuit gentlemen and scholars rendered still worse by the corruption that the Russian official class practices and conceals.

Just now the examination mania is as rife in India as it is in England, and the pedagogue is indeed in his glory. Among other achievements of his are some late Government examinations in Madras and the Punjab for candidates for the

public service. The Madras question included the following:—

From what did England get its name? Explain the word Heptarchy? Of what did the Heptarchy consist? Under whom, and at what date, did the Heptarchy become a single state? Mention the leading circumstances that have made Alfred's reign memorable, giving the date at its commencement and its close?

State what you know about the Witengamote, the Bretwalda, Adrian's Wall, the Tilling, the Danegeld, the Doomsday Book, the Curfew, Peter's Pence?

This was followed up worthily in the Punjab quite lately, by a question said to bear a strong family likeness to the offspring of the Madras examiner. We give this, as it is worth bearing in mind:—

"Give a sketch of the history of the Anglo-Saxons from the time of Egbert, A.D. 800, to the time of William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066, military and political, explaining particularly the nature of the courts of jurisdiction called Hallmote, Hundredmote or Folkmote, Thingmote, and the council of the Witenagmote."

These are but samples of the whole course of examination, comprehensive in its exactions, and of little practical utility; for the students are required, in many cases, to give opinions upon matters of hypothesis, and which they can only answer by quoting the opinion of some text book, without any positive knowledge on the subject. What can be the value in India of the memory or imagination of some raw lad upon Anglo-Saxon institutions, the nature of which has not been settled by the most eminent authorities, except to their own satisfaction, and the bearing of which upon our present institutions is as ill understood. It would be idle to examine even an ordinary English, Irish, or Scotch lad on trial by jury, or any institution, of which he had no practical acquaintance, and only book knowledge. Such, however, are the outcropping of defects inherent in the civil service of India, and with which the uncovenanted service is inoculated. It is the misfortune of India that a young man is sent out as a writer or a cadet without any experience of the duties of citizenship, and thus he is always defective in his political education, as compared with the community at home. Hence that want of sympathy too often found between the Indian civilian, the settler, and the home authorities. His political instruction has not been acquired in a free country, but from the natives. As a civilian he is virtually exempt from ordinary jurisdictions, and he is not long enough at the presidency to learn probably the working of the Supreme Court. Blackstone, indeed, has he read, but Blackstone will never make a citizen. The English newspapers he may look at, but he soon ceases to feel any interest in home politics or proceedings, except so far as any incident may whet his curiosity; and the contests between freedom and despotism are to him as the battles between frogs and mice. If he reads them it is with the feeling of a spectator, and not with the keen sympathy of the reader at home, who is an actor. The cadet is trained in citizenship by the rules and regulations, general orders, regimental orders, an occasional court martial, and above all, by the mess-room. Hence, with all the sagacity and ability of our statesmen in India, they have been found wanting on all those occasions when they are required to deal with and apply the institutions of a free people; and although Parliament may sometimes do harm by interfering with local details, it will do much more good by bringing the statesmanship of England to bear on the governors of India.

We intimated a short time ago that the post of Foreign Secretary was vacant by the promotion of Mr. Edmonstone, and that Mr. Beadon was the gentleman who, from official experience in Indian affairs and qualifications, was the best fitted for the vacated position. We have the pleasure to be the first journal to announce that Mr. Beadon has been appointed to the post of Foreign Secretary.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

With the growth of Indian railways their reports come with the extent and elaboration of blue books, and with something of the importance of state papers. The report of the East Indian Railway Company, now before the shareholders, is a document of great interest in many points of view. The works have now resumed that rate of progress which was interrupted by the revolt. The length of line now open in the lower provinces, or Calcutta section, is 142 miles; in the North-West Provinces, 123 miles; in the latter division 282 miles are ready for permanent way. The intervening space between the two sections is in rapid progress, and the extension to Cynthea will take place this year, and to Raginabal by the autumn of 1860, and perhaps a further proportion.

The progress of the line is, however, greatly dependent on the supply of permanent way materials, not simply for laying the line, but as a mechanical expedient for making the labour employed in construction more effective. As in some districts labour is scarce, and in other materials, the contractors, engine and rails, and such portions of the line as may be open, are powerful expedients for promoting the works, where labour is still rude and but little trained. Thus each section of the line becomes a powerful instrument for expediting the remainder, and the rate of progress is thereby accelerated. Indeed, it is scarcely possible to over-estimate the value of the railway itself in India as an instrument of labour for promoting the construction of railways, roads, and public works. The resident engineers on the East India line are calling out for materials, but such has been the state of river transport that it has been impossible adequately to supply them. Under these circumstances the company have resorted to the employment of steamers or barges of their own. Six steamers are in progress, one of which has been shipped; seven barges of 420 tons each are under contract; and fifty 45-ton barges. So far as the supply of materials from here is concerned, permanent way and bridge materials have been regularly shipped, but they have not been made available, and the very difficulties encountered by the railway works constitute a proof of the necessity of the railway.

The company are now beginning to find that working expenses are higher, and that the cost of making the works is increased beyond the rates at which they began. These are results we have always anticipated, and which have received little attention, though they are in fact connected with operations, which afford a further guarantee for railway success. The local managers and home Directors of the East Indian Railway seem to be of opinion that these causes are temporary and their effects will pass away, and they are inclined to refer them in a great degree to the disturbing influence of the revolt; but, looking to what is going on over India, we have no doubt that a general and permanent rise in the rates of wages and materials is going on, and that these rates will only be reduced by the economical operations of railways themselves with regard to some branches; the railways, too, acting on the other hand to produce the specific result of raising prices. Thus the cost of railways will be increased, but the traffic will be extended in quantity and value.

The causes of the increase of working expenses are referred to three heads; first, the difficulty in procuring skilled labour, owing to greatly increased competition; second, the increased demand on the coal companies for coal, which has risen from 4s. to 7s. per ton; and, thirdly, the heavy repairs to engines, carriage and waggon stock, arising in a great measure from the want of sufficient shed-room to protect it from the effects of climate. The two latter causes will be partially remedied, but we cannot concur in the Board's opinion, that when the peace of the country is fully restored, they will be able to command a supply of labour at former rates, for we do not believe former rates of wages will be restored, either in India or in Ireland, or in any country which has been permanently relieved from depression by the influence of the railway system acting as an instrument of production and distribution.

With regard to the total capital required, the director's see clearly that the former estimate must be exceeded. They attribute this alteration of amount to the delay and losses caused by the mutiny and its effect on the cost of transport, labour and materials. The specific loss caused by the mutiny is matter of recompense to be obtained from the Government, though the total loss will not be reimbursed, nor the contingent loss. We are, however, of opinion that beyond what has already occurred, a considerable increase of expenditure will accrue on the portion of the line now under construction. Still the company will have obtained, at cheap rates, a great trunk line, which ten years hence will be worth double the money, from the mere change in the rates of prices.

The traffic on the 142 miles in the Lower Provinces has considerably increased, and now reaches a large amount; the gross traffic of the year ending 31st December, 1858, being 1,172,812 passengers, 190,956 tons of goods and minerals, and gross receipts being £166,871. At the present rate the traffic is nearly £200,000 a-year; the traffic to be realised in the north-west is about as much, on the line to be opened there twice as much, and on the opening to Raginabal nearly as much. Thus, as miners say, the East Indian Railway will next year have traffic in sight equivalent to £1,000,000 a-year.

The increase of passengers is mainly in the third class passengers, and the goods and minerals from 27,213 tons in 1855, to 190,566 in 1858, but the amount received for traffic has risen from £66,870, in 1855, to £166,871, in 1858. Following the calculations throughout, the results are equally favourable. The gross receipts per mile per week have risen from £10½ to £26½, and the net receipts from £5 to £13½, the working expenses having increased only from £31,000 to £88,000.

We regret to perceive that the Board has felt called upon to remove Mr. Purser, late chief engineer in the North-West Provinces, an officer of whom the directors bear testimony that they have, on all occasions, had to admire the engineering skill and ability which he brought to bear on the works committed to his charge, as well as of high and honourable feeling. Such is the true character of one of the ablest engineers in India, but he has been sacrificed to the old man of the sea, who is clinging round Sinbad's neck, being made a propitiation to the supervising officers of the Government, whose aid is so dearly paid, that it is a question with many of the companies having guarantees, whether they had not better abandon the guarantees at once, so as to get rid of the shackles of the Government interference. The shareholders are not yet ripe for such a step.

It is needless to say that Mr. Purser's removal would not have taken place, had he been employed by any company in England, the United States, or our colonies, other than India; but would have occurred in Russia, France, or Prussia, which afford the models for the railway code of the Indian Government. This is not, however, the only matter the directors have in hand with the Government, though they do not complain. They have had lately to issue debentures, so as to leave the Jubbulpore extension money in the Indian treasury untouched; they have a difference with the Government about the experimental iron sleepers, which have been taken up and replaced with wood, and which the Board want to charge to capital, and the Government to revenue; and they are kept deficient of station accommodation, to the injury of the plant, because the Government is unwilling to increase the capital; and in several districts stations are behind-hand, because the plans have to be submitted to the overworked officers of the Government. As matters stand, under the vexatious interference of the Government, the railway officers are embarrassed and the officers of the public works and other departments have fresh duties thrown on them, when their districts are already too extensive, and their other duties too heavy. It is not wonderful if misunderstandings sometimes arise, and serious prejudice to the public service.

A very interesting circumstance in connexion with the progress of the works, is the development of the resources of the country. The Ranegunj collieries, as we have seen, notwithstanding the railway communication, cannot supply the demand; and on the main line the collieries in Colgong and neighbouring districts are being actively pushed. From those in Colgong 15,144 tons had been received up to the end of January. This coal may yet ultimately be of much value for locomotives, but at present it has been of singular advantage, being well adapted for lime and brickmaking. In the Monghyr division the rough stone of the hills is being quarried for common walling, but the workmen have still to be taught the art of working and setting it. Some of it can be used for platforms of bridges. The stone from Oorain is fit for any work. Near Hullohur the Kurabulee coal fields are brought to bear, and there is a reasonable prospect of a good supply. In all these districts, from the want of accessible stone, numerous quantities of brick have had to be used, and the burning of it has been delayed by scanty supplies of wood fuel, until coal has been made accessible.

In India will railways truly be found great and potent instruments of civilisation, which it is the duty of the Government largely to provide.

## LATEST INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Overland mail has arrived with Calcutta intelligence to the 22nd March. Lord Clyde was on his way to Simlah. Sir Hugh Rose's force is en route for Poona. It is hoped that the Rohillas, who lately gave us so much trouble in the Nizam's country, will not again rise in Hyderabad, now that they are freed from the fear of our army.

The Begum and Nana, by the last accounts, had come down from the hilly districts of Nepal, crossed the Gunduk with a force of 8,000 men, and were at the frontier to the north of Tirthoot. Brigadier Kelly was watching their movements with a view to intercept their descent. A letter from Lucknow mentioned a report that two companies of her Majesty's 34th had been surprised by a large body of these rebels during the night, and cut up. This is not improbable when we consider the nature of the country, the ignorance of our troops as to the exact locality of the enemy, and their proverbially careless daring.

Tantia Topee was still supposed to be hiding in disguise, and under an assumed name, in the Chandeyree jungles to the south of Jhansee, and on the western frontier of Bundelcund. He had gone there with a view to raise the men of the latter district, who are known to be well affected to him. His confederate, Raho Sahib, at the head of 2,000 cavalry, had crossed the Trunk Road, twelve miles north of Beora, and made for Chandeyree. Feroze Shah is probably with him, and thus the three rebel leaders are once more united in Bundelcund. It may be that the expected descent of the Begum and Nana on Tirthoot is part of a plan to escape to the south-west, and join these rebels in Bundelcund. This will be an impossibility, as, long ere reaching it, they would be cut up; but driven from Nepal, they must be indeed desperate.

"We reported in our last," says the *Friend of India*, "an attempt to rouse some native regiments to mutiny at Rawulpindee. Another and more alarming fact of this nature has come to light, as though Providence would force our rulers to see the danger of a regular native army of any kind or composition. At Lahore, seditious papers were found in the possession of Chey Singh, colonel of a Sikh regiment under the old regime, and Boodh Singh, a religious devotee. Among them was a prophecy, to the effect that in 1863 the Khalsa will be dominant in India, Christians will be destroyed, and the Sikhs will keep Englishwomen in their houses. The two were sentenced to five years' transportation. With an army of 84,000 Punjabs, filled with triumph and sated with plunder, a second mutiny is more than possible; it is probable."

The *Calcutta Englishman* observes:—"It is said that Jung Bahadour, G.C.B., has no objection to allow the Begum to take asylum in his territories, beside the Rancee Chunda, of Lahore; but that he will give up the Nana and others if he can but catch them. These men are said to be disguising themselves and seeking for holes to hide in with all possible ingenuity. They contrive, however, to elude all our efforts in the strangest manner; and we cannot but think that an energetic man, well acquainted with the natives and their customs, would soon find them out were he granted full powers and the command of sufficient means. If the Government were in earnest and would entrust such a man, we have not a moment's doubt but they would all be found. They will never be caught by conciliatory overtures to their followers, nor soft sawder to Jung Bahadour."

On the 17th the merchants of Calcutta assembled to consider the provisions of the new Tariff Bill. There was some discontent expressed at special items in the schedule, but generally the increase was allowed to be necessary. The meeting blamed the precipitancy with which the measure had been passed into law, and resolved to petition Parliament for the addition of independent members to the Legislative Council. They also resolved that, viewing the enormous increase in the expenditure of the State, compared with the revenue derived from the two fluctuating sources of salt and opium, every practicable retrenchment should be made in every department of the Government at home and abroad. One speaker expressed the readiness of all Europeans to submit to an income-tax of 5d. in the pound, provided it was imposed equally on all."

A meeting of Hindoos and Mussulmans has been held at Madras, which was entirely of an anti-missionary character. Professing to view with alarm the part taken by the highest Government officials in missionary meetings, and the agitation in England and India for a more open recognition of Christianity by the Government, the meeting adopted a petition to Lord Stanley, to abolish and restrain the evils of which they complain, "and that the neutrality promised by your lordship, and solemnly confirmed by her Majesty the Queen, may be unadvisedly observed and adhered to." The whole paper is a special pleading for intolerance to Christianity, and interference with the private duties and pursuits of Christians.

The Emperor of Russia, and most probably the Empress also, will pay a visit to the Queen in June.

## COMMERCIAL.

## TRADE.—SHIPPING—(FIRST QUARTER.)

THE Board of Trade tables for the first three months of the year give a flattering account of the national commerce. Not only is it much superior to the crippled trade of the early part of 1858, but it is superior to the very flourishing trade of 1857. In March, the imports, which were large in the two previous months, continued, with the exception of coffee, flour, guano, unwrought copper, palm oil, clover seed, tallow, and timber, to be in excess of March, 1858, and very generally in excess of March, 1857. Cotton, flax, hemp, untanned hides, tea, timber, wool, &c., were in excess in March, 1857. In the three months coffee, corn—except barley and oats—flour, guano, hides, oils, thrown silk, tallow, and timber are deficient, as compared to 1858, but the bulk of the imports are in excess. The value, also, in the two months of 1859, for which the returns only are given, is 13,507,553*l.* and only 10,110,733*l.* in 1858. More goods are imported and they are worth more. This is natural, because when goods are comparatively low in value, as is the case this spring with corn and flour, the gain by importing them is less, and they are not imported. They are imported because they are more valuable here than abroad; with exports the reverse is the case. When their relative value is low they are exported in greater quantities, and they are consequently not so good a criterion of our commercial gains as our imports. At the same time it is pleasant to know, as exports are a measure of the employment given to the people, and the purchasing power of the nation, that they are increasing both in quantities and value, and are considerably in excess in the three months of 1859 over 1858 and 1857. The total declared value of our exports in March, and in three months was as follows:—

In March.		
1857.	1858.	1859.
£10,456,343.	£9,000,274.	£11,313,228.
In Three Months.		
1857.	1858.	1859.
£28,827,493.	£23,510,200.	£30,520,794.

Almost all articles exported, except machinery, partake of the increase, but it is very conspicuous in cotton, millinery, hardware, metals (especially iron), silks, woollens, &c. We are driving a quiet, prosperous, increasing trade; and it is good to recollect now, if Europe is to be convulsed with war, that we do not owe this increase, as we were erroneously thought to owe the increase of trade, at the beginning of the century, to war, which then partially destroyed our prosperity, by destroying the prosperity of others.

The most satisfactory fact, however, which we find in these tables, concerns our shipping. Our readers are aware that our shipowners—still the most protected by legislation of all classes, and the only class, we believe, which receives a million sterling a year as a bounty—has of late, according to the usual fate of highly protected interests, been suffering very much and complaining very loudly. The slightest knowledge of the facts informs us that in 1853-4-5-6, when there was a great increase of trade, combined with a great demand for merchant shipping, as transports, &c., that the shipping interest was most flourishing. Our ships were inadequate to perform the services required of them, and foreign shipping of all kinds was gladly welcomed as the means of carrying on the trade, from which the more profitable service of the State abstracted English shipping. With the cessation of the Russian war, and the return to France and England of the armies, the war demand for shipping ceased. The stimulus of the previous years, however, had given a stimulus to ship-building, which continued and increased the quantity of shipping much beyond the quantity of goods required to be carried in the ordinary course of trade. When trade was interrupted by the crash of 1857, shipping, in consequence, became profitless—not to say ruinous—to shipowners in England, and still more in America, our great maritime rival. Then broke forth a loud wail from all the shipowners of the empire, from Montrose to Falmouth, and they, willing, like all men in such a position, to throw the blame from themselves on

somebody else, attributed the excesses of shipping to the want of a reciprocity of restrictions, and the use of foreign shipping, though so much needed in 1854-1855-1856, to carry on our trade. The present returns, we are happy to inform the shipowners, imply, as was to be expected when things resumed their accustomed course, a turn of the tide in their favour. In the three months of the present year the British shipping entered inwards shows an increase, as against 1858, of 77,817 tons, or 8 per cent., while the foreign shipping entered shows a decrease of 12,274 tons or 2 per cent. So the British shipping cleared outwards, shows an increase in the three months of 194,404 tons, upwards of 17 per cent., while the foreign shipping shows an increase of only 37,166 tons, or less than 6 per cent.

But we have to state a marvellous increase, according to the shipowners' mode of counting, in the foreign shipping engaged in our coasting trade. It is far in excess of the general increase in foreign shipping in our other trade, about which the shipowners have made so much clamour. In the first three months of the year the foreign shipping in our coasting trade entered inwards has increased no less than 150 per cent.; and the foreign shipping cleared outwards has increased no less than 163 per cent., while the British shipping inwards has increased only 11½ per cent., and cleared outwards barely 8 per cent. Here are facts for British shipowners to throw up their hands, and invite the national patriotism to exert itself at the hustings, and stop this invasion of the foreigner. It will be of no avail, we fear, for less self-interested persons, like ourselves, to observe that the actual increase was, of British tonnage entered, 406,316, and cleared, 256,653; while the actual increase of the foreign tonnage was respectively 7,823 and 9,118. Nevertheless, so small is the actual amount of foreign tonnage engaged in our coasting trade, that these low figures represent the large percentage increase already mentioned. They are very instructive. They may be taken as an index to the possible increase of our shipping in the coasting trade of foreign nations, were they to open that completely to our shipping. It would not add a few tons to the employment it already finds. That foreign countries, however, do not open their coasting trade to our shipowners is the source of their bitter complaints, and of their foolish demands to revive restrictions, the abolition of which has tended very much to extend trade.

Let us add to these evidences of increasing prosperity that the number of paupers, by the March returns, continues to decrease, and was 10 per cent. less at the end of the month in England and Wales than at the end of February. If the mischief-makers abroad, then, would only keep their unhallowed and destructive hands off the sacred ark of human greatness and human happiness—sacred to all but them—society would soon be so intensely engaged in seeking welfare by peaceful industry, that political disturbances would be unknown. We presume, however, it is pre-ordained that these mischief-makers should be cast aside; and to bring that about they must show themselves in their true colours, and become hateful to mankind.

TRADE IN FRANCE.—The *Presse* says.—Business is suspended; no one thinks of undertaking any commercial operation in the midst of the anxiety occasioned by the great question of peace of war. The only manufactories that are actively employed are those which are connected with military equipments; all others are doing nothing, although the present month is one in which business is generally brisk. The retail trade labours under the same depression, and purchases are restricted to the wants of daily consumption. Those branches of trade which produce articles of luxury continue in a very depressed condition, the dead season with them having now lasted several months. At Lyons the manufacturers, who have during the last two months been pretty well occupied on orders for abroad, are now again in a dull state, the Paris market supplying them with little or nothing to do. At Rouen also business has become slack.

PANIC ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE—  
RISE IN THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.

THOSE familiar with the history of the Stock Exchange will be aware that panics there on the approach or commencement of political convulsions have continually occurred; but they will scarcely find in that history a more memorable panic than has taken place this week. The Stock Exchange has increased in importance year by year. Not only have the debts of different States been almost continually augmented, but latterly an immense amount of shares in industrial undertakings in all parts of the world has swollen the business there transacted, and the property involved in the transactions. Shares in railroads, joint-stock banks, ship and dock companies, &c., to a greater amount in the aggregate than even the debts of the different governments negotiated there; and in some of them is invested the bulk of all savings, not immediately required for industrial purposes, including all the capital lying temporarily idle, of all the men of business in the country. A fall there in the price of government and other securities, on the realisation of which bankers and other men of business continually depend to supply their immediate want of money, is now, therefore, very different in its effects, from a fall in fancy stocks or shares of bubble companies, which involves little more than the reputation of a few needy adventurers. Such a fall has taken place this week. There has been, and still is, a great panic on the Stock Exchange—the first foretaste of the extensive destruction of the fortunes of individuals now preparing by the sovereigns of the Continent for their devoted admirers.

Last week, so far as our record went, Consols closed on Thursday touching 95, and we then stated that we should have to wait a week before we could know the further results of the belligerent movement of Austria. On Saturday, however, the holiday was broken through, and there was a further decline. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, there was great agitation on the Stock Exchange, with a continual tendency downwards of all public securities. On Monday Consols were down to 93½. On Tuesday they recovered; on Wednesday, however, when all doubt seemed to be at an end about war, and when alarming and, we hope, exaggerated rumours were spread of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Russia and France, and between Denmark and Russia; as opposed to England, Consols opened 2½ per cent. lower than on Tuesday; and at the close, though there were oscillations, of the market, Consols were 3½ worse than at the close of the market the day before. They were done at 91½ on Wednesday. The panic was as great as is remembered by any living member of the Stock Exchange. Other stocks of all kinds declined even more than Consols. The new India Loan fell to 3 discount; Turkish Stock fell from 16 to 18 per cent.; Russia Stocks were all severely depressed, and every kind of security declined. Six or seven stockbrokers were unable to meet their engagements, and panic was, as usual, followed by insolvency.

On Thursday, the panic was renewed and extended. A further fall of 2 per cent. in Consols was marked at the opening of business. They were done in the course of the day at 88½, or nearly 7 per cent. below the price of the previous Thursday, but afterwards they rallied. Several additional failures, however, having been declared, they again fell to 88½. They closed better, at 89½; but even at this figure, the fall was upwards of 5 per cent. from last Thursday. The new Indian Loan was at 5 discount, Turkish, Russia, and other foreign stocks were all further depressed, and could only be quoted at nominal prices. Upwards of twenty additional failures were announced, and one was for a sum, large for the Stock Exchange, of 100,000*l.* The contending hosts in that arena had met and left the field,—a forerunner of more disastrous campaigns—strewn with the wounded, the disabled, and the slain. Failures to such a great

amount, from twenty-five to twenty-seven, is a circumstance almost unknown of late years: and as more will probably yet happen, confidence was entirely destroyed. Many fell because they could not realise the securities they held, and the readiness to make sacrifices only led to further depreciation and more disastrous results.

It was plainly visible in the early part of the week that the demand for money was increasing. On Wednesday, banks and other leading establishments began to call in their loans. They could but fear a run on themselves. Numerous applications were made to the Bank of England for loans and discounts. In the open market as much as 4½ per cent. was paid to discount good six months' bills. At the same time, gold was, day after day, abstracted from the Bank, and it was palpable that the minimum rate of discount would soon be raised by that body. On Thursday, accordingly, it was raised from 2½, at which it was fixed, on December 9th, to 3½; and all the monied establishments of the city followed the same rule, and raised the terms on which they will receive money on deposit, and on which they will discount bills, generally 1 per cent. It is not likely that this upward movement, which added on Thursday to the Stock Exchange difficulties, will stop here. The price of corn is rising, and the corn markets are agitated; the price of tallow, of saltpetre, and other things, are going rapidly up; speculation in produce is beginning, and we can only anticipate a further rise in the value of money, attended probably by a further and certainly by a combined fall in the value of all securities. The panic, which has already caused such a considerable depression in the value of all kinds of securities, diminishing *pro tanto* the fortunes of all those who have property invested in them, is but the beginning of the permanent fall which is sure to be the consequence of war.

Already, as remarked by a contemporary, the Powers now embarking in this unholy contest are scarcely able to meet their obligations while remaining at peace, and war must reduce them to the disgraceful necessity of suspending payments, or making, as heretofore, some compromise with their creditors. Unfortunately this applies not only to the debts they have directly contracted, but to the enterprises of which they have guaranteed the profits. If these prosper, well and good; if they do not, bankrupt Governments cannot redeem their guarantees. It is difficult to estimate the vast depreciation which has already taken place in this kind of property. National debts, railway, and other shares, amount to millions, and five per cent. on their amount is itself an immense sum. We should, however, open up too lugubrious a prospect for some of our most successful present enterprises, were we to follow the clue this gives us to our hands, and the doubt it throws on many assets hitherto considered of undoubted value; and we turn rather to a less gloomy aspect of affairs. Our trade is happily sound; all the producing interests of the country, even including the connecting and indispensable interests of the carriers of goods—such as ship-owners and railways—are comparatively prosperous and improving. They will have difficulties to encounter and privations to bear, but they are strong and healthy. They, we may expect, will support all the difficulties they will surely have to encounter, and will enable the country to brush aside the little impediments which losses and panics at the Stock Exchange may place in its path.

#### MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday Evening.

We have referred elsewhere to the great panic on the Stock Exchange, which has occurred in the week. In that notice, however, we only bring our brief history down to the close of yesterday, and here we must continue our narrative of the proceedings of to-day. The stock markets opened with more appearance of stability than they closed with yesterday. Rumours, contradictory in some measure of those of the day before, and leaving still a hope that the Austrians had not crossed the Ticino, that the treaty between Russia and France was a fiction, or at least exaggerated, were in circulation, and Consols opened 1 per cent. better than yesterday, or were 90 to 90½. In the course of the morning, however, no less than twenty-two additional

failures were announced on the Stock Exchange, making in all forty-seven or forty-eight failures in three days, and Consols again declined. After some oscillations they closed at 89½. The committee of the Stock Exchange have recommended all its members who have engagements open in Consols to close them, with a view of putting an end to the excitement. That this will be successful we do not believe; but now that so many have terminated their engagements by their inability to fulfil them, it may be hoped that many more in the same predicament are not left. Most of the failures are for a small amount, and several of them were the consequence of the failure of one large firm, the differences of which are not less than £80,000, and which is rather loudly condemned for the excess of its speculations. No scene, like that of the last three days, is remembered on the Stock Exchange. In 1835 there were numerous failures, but the panic was then scarcely equal to the panic now. It is doubtful whether all its evil consequences are yet at an end, and people still look forward with great anxiety.

Money is, of course, in great demand. The Bank rate is lower than the general market rate, and to the Bank numerous applications for money are made. To have raised the rate of discount 1 per cent., as it did yesterday, was considered a bold measure, but it will scarcely be sufficient even for temporary purposes. Well-informed persons expect another and a greater rise. They say that the rate of discount is likely to be 5 per cent. not only in London, but all over Europe, even if it do not speedily rise above this sum; should the war, which is happily still clothed with some doubt, really take place and be continued, the value of money will rise still higher. We scarcely need add that this condition of things has brought many maledictions on the heads of the European powers, which are plunging into war, and on her Majesty's Ministers, who seem to have been extremely ignorant of the intentions of the Emperor of France and the Emperor of Austria. But for the reliance on their peaceful disposition, which her Majesty's Government has encouraged, monied men might have made a stronger demonstration in favour of peace and prevented, possibly, the commencement of war. The money potentates have been beguiled into too much confidence in Ministers, and Ministers have been beguiled into too much confidence in their own diplomacy.

The Bank returns supply sufficient grounds to justify the resolution adopted by the Bank, to raise the rate of discount.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 27th day of April, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes Issued.....	£31,435,270
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	3,459,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	16,960,270
Silver Bullion .....	.....
	£31,435,270
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,553,000
Reserve.....	3,149,264
Public Deposits (including Exchequer Savings' Bank, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	5,240,296
Other Deposits.....	15,334,025
Seven Day and other Bills.....	767,155
	£30,053,330

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated April 28, 1859.

#### GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

Friday Evening.

THE war movements on the Continent which have been without intermission, and which have now assumed a form that can hardly admit of doubt, have had a serious effect on trade. In some of the manufacturing districts operations have been suspended, in others very much circumscribed. Nothing is doing in the fabrics for the Continental markets—orders are either wholly suspended or countermanded. The India trade has improved. The latest advices from Bombay and Calcutta speak of a restoration of confidence, and of a revival of the active demand for manufactures which was experienced a short time ago, and which received a temporary check, owing to financial embarrassments. A large business has been done in yarns for the Indian market, but no change of consequence has taken place in prices.

Considerable consternation is caused amongst the trading classes by the belligerent movements of Austria and France. A war between them would at once put a stop to much traffic, and the feeling amongst traders is, we think, even more lugubrious than amongst the stock-brokers and dealers. They know that for a time, at least, war

will seriously interfere with trade. Already rates of insurance have risen almost to war risks, while impediments are at once thrown in the way of trade. By Austria the exportation of corn is said to have been forbidden. In consequence of the war the corn markets have risen in the week, and are at its close, on the average 4s. higher than at its commencement. In tallow and other Russian produce a very active speculation is commenced, and the prices are on the rise. Hemp is to-day dearer than it was yesterday. Tallow, which for some days has been rising, was not quite so high to-day as yesterday. For the first time since trade began to recover from the disasters of 1857, it has received, from political circumstances, a severe check, and traders are now less hopeful than for some time past. Sugar and coffee, though the position of the articles might otherwise warrant improvement in the price, are both dull. The war will limit the consumption abroad, and make the narrow stocks ample to supply the demand.

LIVERPOOL.—The cotton sales have been on a limited scale. The prices, however, were fairly maintained at the commencement of the week, but have since given way about 3-16ths.

LEEDS.—The halls have not been very well attended. Business very quiet, but the markets are tolerably firm.

HUDDERSFIELD, BRADFORD, ROCHDALE.—The same remark applies to these markets. Business is quiet and much affected by the election and continental hostilities.

MANCHESTER.—For India and China markets, the demand has been very fair. But the general shipping trade has been very dull. The cloth market has been very inactive, and prices were very irregular. Altogether trade is not in as good condition as it was last week, and this is solely to be attributed to the menacing aspect of affairs on the continent.

LEICESTER.—The election interferes with the hosiery, but no change since last week of importance has occurred.

NOTTINGHAM.—The lace trade remains without alteration. Business is quiet, but it is hoped that when the holidays and the election are over, that greater briskness will ensue.

BIRMINGHAM.—Trade is quiet. The iron districts of Staffordshire and South Wales are tolerably busy, but the activity is chiefly confined to railway requirements.

COAL TRADE.—The trade is steady. No alteration worth notice has to be reported.

We are gratified to be able to state that the strikes in the various coal districts and among the country shoemaking operatives are either settled or in course of settlement.

#### RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE East Suffolk line will be opened, as far as Woodbridge, on Monday, the 2nd of May. Some doubt exists as to whether the section between Ipswich and Woodbridge will be completed by that date.

The Cornwall line is to be opened on Monday, the 2nd of May, by Prince Albert in person. His Royal Highness will leave Windsor at six a.m., by special train, and arrive about noon at the Albert Bridge, Saltash, where he will be received by the directors and the Government authorities.

On Tuesday a meeting of the shareholders in the Antwerp and Rotterdam line was held at the office in Cannon-street, at which resolutions were passed adopting the report, approving a dividend of 6½ per share for the year 1858, payable on the 15th of May, and re-electing Mr. Laing, the retiring director.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Great Southern of India Railway Company, on Tuesday, a report was read stating that the capital would now be reduced to 500,000l., in consequence of that sum being found sufficient for the first section of fifty miles. The directors had paid 120,000l. into the Indian treasury on account of the company. The works for the first section would now be commenced and finished by the company, by which a saving of 1,000l. per mile would be effected. There was but little discussion, and the report was agreed to unanimously.

SIR EDWARD B. LYTON.—The sojourn of Sir Edward at Malvern, has been sufficiently beneficial to justify the assurance of his medical advisers that repose is alone needed for his complete restoration. But it is doubtful whether in the short time that will elapse before the meeting of Parliament, Sir Edward's health will be sufficiently restored for him then to resume the combined fatigue of parliamentary and official life.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Main table listing various companies and their shares, including sections for English Stocks, Foreign Stocks, and Preference Shares.

Table listing English Stocks, Foreign Stocks, and Preference Shares with columns for No. of Shares, Amount of Shares, and Name of Company.

Table listing Joint-Stock Banks with columns for No. of Shares, Dividends per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price per Share.

\* Ex. Dividend, or ex. New.

\* Ex Dividend or ex. New.

## HOME, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

### REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Friday Evening.

THERE has been no change of importance since our last. Business is very much affected by politics at home and abroad. The only circumstance that is noteworthy is a rise of 1s. in Saltpetre.

**SUGAR.**—Business has been resumed, after the Easter recess, with a quiet tone, and, for the most part, drooping prices, especially for grocery, East Indian descriptions, which have declined 6d. per cwt.

**British West India.**—Moderate business has been transacted at about the quotations ruling previous to the holidays. Brown sold at 37s. to 38s.; low to very good grocery, 38s. 6d. to 44s.

**Mauritius.**—Crystallized met a moderate demand at a reduction of 6d. per cwt., which was also established for the brown descriptions; ordinary and middling brown sold at 32s. to 34s.; low yellow, 38s. to 38s. 6d.; crystallized, low, and middling yellow, 42s. to 43s. 6d.; good and fine, 44s. to 45s. 6d.; white (16s. duty) bought in at 46s. 6d.

**Bengal.**—Benares, good middling to good white, 44s. to 45s.; low white, 43s. to 43s. 6d.

**Refined.**—This market remains without animation, and a downward tendency is observable in prices; common brown lumps are not, however, quoted under 53s. Undried goods are rather cheaper; middling to fine pieces, 43s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.

**MOLASSES.**—Cuba Muscavado sold at 16s. 6d.

**COFFEE.**—There is but a limited inquiry.

**COCOA** remains unaltered, fine qualities only being in request.

**TEA.**—The news received by the China mail is calculated to strengthen the market, and business to a limited extent has been done, but prices are unaltered.

**RUM.**—The inquiry for common quantities continues steady, and is met by holders with requirement of advanced prices; fresh land Penang has realised 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; proof and middling Demerara, puncheons at 2s. 3d., hogsheads 2s. 4d. proof. Jamaica has likewise been sold at 4s. to 5s. per gallon.

**RICE.**—Java has been disposed of at firmer prices the quality being superior; good to fine bold white, 12s. to 15s. 6d.; American cleaned Carolina was bought in at 20s. to 25s. 6d. Privately the demand has become even more active than heretofore, and prices are fully 3d. higher; Bengal middling to good middling white, 9s. to 10s. 9d.; good and fine, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 3d.; good Nercranzie Anacan, 9s. to 9s. 6d., low, 8s. 3d.; low and middling Rangoon, 7s. 3d. to 8s. 3d., good, 8s. 6d.; Moulmein, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.

**SAGO FLOUR.**—Common quality has realised 15s. per cwt.

**PEPPER.**—Batavia was bought in at 37d.

**GINGER.**—China preserved sold at 9d. to 9½d. per lb. in bond.

**MACE.**—Batavia wormy was bought in at 1s. 2d. In other species scarcely any business has been done, little inquiry being made.

**SALTPETRE.**—The market has been in a very excited state, and closes at a further advance of 2s. per cwt. Prices were as follows: 14½ per cent. refraction at 43s.; 7 to 6½ per cent. 44s. 6d. to 45s.; 4 per cent. 46s.; 2½ to 1 per cent. 46s. 6d.; 5 per cent. 45s. 6d. to 46s.; English refined quoted nominally 48s.

**HEMP.**—The market for Russian is rather firmer, and £30 10s. is required for St. Petersburg clean.

**COCHRNEAL.**—Teneriffe silver at 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d.; black, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; and Mexican black, 4s. 3d.

**CUTCH** has declined about 6d. per cwt.; good Pegu sold at 35s. 6d., and inferior, at 30s. to 31s. 6d.; heated and run bought in at 33s. 6d.

**TALLOW.**—The market has exhibited much excitement, and Y.C. has advanced to 58s. on the spot, and to 59s. for the last three months' delivery.

**LINSEED OIL** has advanced, there being buyers here at £20, and in Hull at £28 10s.

**RARE OIL.**—A limited business is doing at £42 10s. for foreign refined, and at £39 to £39 10s.; for brown English, £37 10s. to 38.

**PALM OIL** is firmer, and the present price is £45 10s. to £46.

**COCOA-NUT OIL.**—The influence of the advance in the price of tallow upon this article appears to be counteracted by the prospects of war, and the market remains quiet at previous rates.

**LINSEED** continues to advance, 50s. having been paid for Calcutta, and 53s. being the value of Bombay.

**RARE SEED.**—The market is steady at previous prices.

**CEDAR.**—Cuba has found buyers at 4½d. to 5½d.

**MAHOGANY.**—Honduras sold at 4d. to 4½d.

**WALNUT-WOOD.**—Italian sold from 5½d. to 7d.; and Ancona at 6½d. to 8½d.

**SPELTER** has further declined, being sold at £20, at which there is little demand.

**SCOTCH PIG IRON** is nominally worth 51s. for mixed numbers.

### JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

A report has been published by the Oriental Bank Corporation, which gives the net profits, after defraying all current expenses, at 115,117. 3d. A dividend of 5 per cent. for the first half-year of 1858 has already been paid, and the directors propose to make a similar distribution, together with a

bonus of 2½ per cent., for the remaining half-year which will leave a balance of 3,987. 3d. to be carried forward to the next account.

The annual meeting of proprietors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland is called for the 19th May; and an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the London Joint Stock Bank for the 19th May, to elect a director, in the room of Mr. George H. Foster, deceased.

The business of the Western Bank of London has been transferred by arrangement to the London and County Bank. For some short time it has been known that the management of the former establishment has not been successful, and that the directors were endeavouring to bring about an adjustment of affairs.

At the meeting of the East India Coal Company (Limited), on Wednesday, a resolution was passed for the confirmation of the various improvements agreed to be made in the deed of settlement at the last meeting, and for other purposes, after which the meeting adjourned.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company on Wednesday, Mr. Charles Mills moved that the usual dividend of 2½ per share should be paid from the insurance fund instead of from the balance of profit and loss account. A ballot was demanded, which resulted in the adoption of the directors' report, Mr. Mill's amendment being rejected. The retiring directors, Captain C. G. Mangles and Mr. Russell Gurney, and the auditors, Messrs. A. G. Robarts and J. Capel, were re-elected.

At the half yearly meeting of the Oriental Bank, the report was adopted unanimously, and a dividend and bonus declared for the past half-year equal to 7 per cent., making a total distribution for 1858 of 12 per cent., free of income-tax. The general results of the year were looked upon as satisfactory, considering the consequences of the crisis of 1857.

An extraordinary general meeting of the European Gas Company is called for the 13th May, to consider the propriety of dividing the £20 shares into £10 shares, and of incorporating the company with limited liability.

### ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

AND PRIVATE BATH ESTABLISHMENT, 105, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.—Simple and Medicated VAPOUR, GALVANIC, and ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS; on improved principles. For the extraction of Lead, Mercury, and other Minerals from the body, and for the cure of Nervous, Diabetic, Paralytic, Cutaneous, Hepatic, Spinal, Rheumatic Gout, and other diseases.

Medical Superintendent—JOHN SKELTON, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.

For terms, &c., see circular, sent free upon receipt of address.

### PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL,

LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, FLATULENCY, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, STRICTURE, &c.—DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS are a most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, discharges, retention of urine, and disease of the kidneys, bladder, and urinary organs generally, which frequently end in stone, and a lingering death. For depression of spirits, blushing, incapacity for society, study or business, giddiness, drowsiness, sleep without refreshment, nervousness, and insanity itself, when arising from or combined with urinary diseases, they are unequalled. They agree with the most delicate stomach, improve the health, and in three days will effect a cure in all those cases where capivi, cubobs, and medicines of that class have utterly failed. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors, or sent on receipt of the amount in stamps, by the Proprietor, 10, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

### AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.

A Clergyman having been cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Indigestion, and other fearful Symptoms, desirous of imparting to his suffering fellows the means whereby his own restoration was so marvellously effected, will send a book, containing the necessary information, on receipt of two penny stamps to prepay postage, addressed M.A., 1, North Cumberland Place, Bayswater, Middlesex.

### YOURSELF! WHAT YOU ARE!

AND WHAT FIT FOR!—The Original Graphologist, MARIÉ COUPELLÉ, continues her vivid, useful, and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, never before attempted in this country, and which cannot even be successfully imitated by those who pretend to this useful and pleasing science. All who desire to know themselves or the true character of any friend, should send a specimen of writing, stating sex and age, and the fee of 14 uncut penny stamps, to Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Oxford-street, London; and they will receive in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many traits hitherto unsuspected, and calculated to be useful through life.—From F. N.: "I consider your skill surprising."—C. S.: "Your description of her character is remarkably correct."—W. S.: "Your interesting answer is quite true."—H. W.: "Your sketch is marvellously correct."—Miss F.: "Mamma says the character you sent me is true."—Miss W. N.: "You have described his character very accurately."—Miss H. S.: "I am afraid his character is as you describe it."—"We see no more difficulty in graphology than phonology, and we have little doubt that in innumerable instances the character is read with equal precision."—Family Herald.

### ON NEXT WEDNESDAY, 4th OF MAY, MESSRS. GRANT AND GASK

Will offer a large COLLECTION of the most costly and distinguished NOVELTIES produced this year, which, in consequence of the present unsettled state of affairs in France, have been bought, under the personal inspection of the firm during the last week in Paris and Lyons, at greatly reduced prices. To this advertisement Messrs. GRANT and GASK would respectfully invite the special attention of the Nobility and their Customers generally, as many expensive and beautiful articles in SILKS, superb COURT TRAINS, MOUSSELINES DE SOIES, REAL LACE MANTLES and SHAWLS, INDIA, PURE CASHMERE SHAWLS, &c., will be sold at the price of British manufactured goods.—N.B.—Any goods remaining of the late Miss Jane Clarke's Stock will be sold at nominal prices. New Carriage Entrance, No. 5, Wells-street, GRANT and GASK, 59, 60, 61, 62, OXFORD STREET; 3, 4, and 5, WELLS STREET, W.

### MAPPIN'S DRESSING CASES AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, London Bridge, contain by far the largest stock of DRESSING CASES, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's TRAVELLING BAGS in the World, each article being manufactured under their own superintendance.

MAPPIN'S Guinea DRESSING CASE, for Gentlemen. MAPPIN'S Two Guinea DRESSING CASE, in solid Leather.

Ladies TRAVELLING and DRESSING BAGS, from 2½ 12s. to 100s. each.

Gentlemen's do. do., from 3½ 12s. to 80s.

Messrs. MAPPIN invite inspection of their extensive Stock, which is complete with every variety of style and Price.

A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, forwarded by post on receipt of 12 stamps.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,  
67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.  
Manufactory—Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

### MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS.

Warranted Good by the makers. Shave well for Twelve months without Grinding.

MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS shave well for Three Years.

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MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67, King William-street, City, London; where the largest Stock of Cutlery in the World is kept.

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#### THE PATENT ALBERT PORTABLE

LOUNGING CHAIR, the most luxurious and cheapest ever manufactured. Self-propelling Bath, Brighton, and every other description of chair for in and out-door use. Mechanical Chairs and Beds of every description, Perambulators, &c. (the largest assortment in the world), always on hand for sale or hire. Agents—Messrs. Smith, Taylor, and Co., Bombay, Batavia, Singapore, and Saingang; Messrs. F. W. Browne and Co., Calcutta. Sole Patentee and Manufacturer, J. WARD, 5 and 6, Leicester-square, W.C. Established 99 years.

### HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT.

INDIGESTION, ACIDITY ON THE STOMACH.—These corrective and purifying Pills, assisted by the external application of the Ointment, will subdue these troublesome disorders, though assuming an infinity of forms, and under each disguise mocking the skill of the wisest physician. Their first action is to clear away all obstructions, purify the blood, regulate the secretions, and give tone to the stomach, and energy to the system generally. The cure they effect is not temporary or imperfect, but they work a most marvellous and beneficial change throughout the entire body, and enable it, with renovated powers, to resist the approach of future attacks on stomach or liver. They act, likewise, most wholesomely on the kidneys, spleen, bowels, circulation, and nerves.

### R U P T U R E S.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

#### WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS

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

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

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

Unilateral Truss, 42s. and 52s. 6d.—Postage 1s. 6d.

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

#### ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.,

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

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

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### GALVANISM.

Mr. WILLIAM H. HALSE, the Medical Galvanist, of 1, Addison-terrace, Kensington, London, solicits inquiry to send to him for his Pamphlet on "Medical Galvanism," which he will forward post free on receipt of Two postage stamps. The beneficial effects of Galvanism in cases of Paralysis, Loss of Muscular Power in any part, Asthma, Indigestion, and Nervousness, are most extraordinary when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus. Attendance from Ten to Two o'clock. Mr. Halse's Galvanic Machines are Ten Guineas each.



**PATENT CORN FLOUR**  
with BROWN and POLSON'S name,  
has now the annexed trade mark on each packet  
For Puddings, Custards, &c., preferred to the best Arrow  
Root, and unequalled as a diet for Infants and Invalids.  
The *Lancet* says, "This is superior to anything of the kind  
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Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., at 8d. per 16 oz. packet.  
Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and 23, Ironmonger-lane  
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**ECONOMY.**  
A 10-gallon cask (equal to 5 dozens) of the finest SOUTH  
AFRICAN SHERREY, for Four Guineas, or 20s. per dozen;  
best Port, 24s. per dozen. Cask or bottle, and case included.  
Three dozens carriage free. Cash.—HENEKEYS, ABBOTT,  
and CO., Importers, 22 and 23, High Holborn. Established  
1831.

**HENEKEYS' COGNAC.**  
A pure French Brandy, pale or brown, 20s. per gallon, 42s.  
per dozen. Packages to be returned within three months,  
or charged 1s. per gallon. Six gallons, the cask included and  
carriage paid.

**HENEKEYS' LONDON BRANDY.**  
Pale or brown, 14s. per gallon, 30s. per dozen. Three  
dozens carriage free.

**HENEKEYS' LONDON GIN.**  
As from the still, and the strongest allowed, sweet or dry,  
12s. per gallon, 26s. per dozen. Six gallons, the cask in-  
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WINES AND SPIRITS**  
Sent post-free on application.—HENEKEYS, ABBOTT,  
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W.C. Established 1831.

**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. LETHEBY, M.D., London Hospital."  
Pint Sample of either, Twelve Stamps. Terms—Cash or  
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The Analysis of Dr. Letheby sent free on application.  
Colonial Brandy, 15s. per Gallon.—WELLER and  
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**WINES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.**  
**DENMAN, INTRODUCER OF THE  
SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c.,** Twenty  
Shillings per Dozen, Bottles included.  
A pint Sample of each for twenty-four stamps.  
Wine in Cask forwarded free to any railway station in  
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**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." Price Lists, with Dr.  
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**JAMES L. DENMAN,**  
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**OPORTO.**  
AN OLD BOTTLED PORT of high character, 48s. per  
dozen, Cash. This genuine Wine will be much approved.  
**HENRY BRETT and CO.,** Importers,  
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**UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA.**  
Of the true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from  
the still, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredient  
whatsoever. Imperial gallon, 13s.; or in one dozen cases, 24s.,  
bottles and case included. Price currents (free) by post.  
**HENRY BRETT, and CO.,** Old Farnival's Distillery  
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**THE CHEAPEST WINES IN ENGLAND.**  
Before purchasing South African Ports and Sherries, pur-  
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samples of those imported by **H. R. WILLIAMS.**  
Finest qualities, 24s. per dozen.  
"Various houses are becoming famous for Cape Port and  
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"These wines possess a value for wholesomeness far sur-  
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**H. R. WILLIAMS,** 112, Bishopsgate-street-within, Lon-  
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Imperial Brandy, 15s. to 18s. per gallon.

**BEWLAY'S OUT MANILLA TOBACCO.**  
A novelty, mild and fragrant, with the special aroma of the  
Manilla tobacco, and mixes well with any other tobacco.  
Two-ounce lead packets, 1s. 4d. or by post, as sample, 1s. 6d.  
Orders by letter promptly attended to.  
**FINEST FOREIGN (NON-EUROPEAN) CIGARS.**—  
Cabanas, Martinez, Intimidad, and other esteemed brands.  
—Half-a-pound Sample of different varieties forwarded on  
receipt of one guinea.  
**BEWLAY, IMPORTING TOBACCONIST,**  
40, STRAND, W.C.

When you ask for  
**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,**  
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,  
As inferior kinds are often substituted.  
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

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AND TABLE CUTLERY.**

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Ap-  
pointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who  
supply the consumer in London. Their London Show  
Rooms, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge,  
contain by far the largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER  
PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is  
transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery  
Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle	Double	King's	Lily
	Pattern.	Thread.	Pattern.	Pattern.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 10 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons do.	1 10 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons do.	1 10 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladies do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 8 0	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 1 8	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 6	0 1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers do.	0 1 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Butter Knife do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 0	1 0 0
1 Soup Ladle do.	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0

Complete Service ..... £10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 6  
Any article can be had separately at the same prices.  
One Set of Four Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 87. 18s.;  
One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and  
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	Ordinary	Medium	Best
	Quality.	Quality.	Quality.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
Knives, Ivory Handles	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
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One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto	0 7 0	0 11 0	0 15 6
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One Steel for Sharpening	0 0 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

Complete Service ..... £4 16 0 18 6 9 16 6  
Messrs. Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their un-  
rivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield  
manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory  
Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the  
difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior  
quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.  
MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street,  
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field.

**SOHO LOOKING GLASS MANUFACTORY**

26, Soho-square, London.—Established 20 years.—The Pro-  
prietor 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 man-  
ufactured 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 53 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. 7s. each.  
56 by 46 in. 59 in. wide by 69 in. high from 87. 8s. each.  
60 by 48 in. 62 in. wide by 74 in. high from 107. 0s. each.  
70 by 60 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.

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PATENT, and received by the most eminent of the  
Faculty.—MR. LAWRENCE'S**

**IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH,**  
by the CHEO-PLASTIC process entirely supersede the  
Soft Gum, and every substance that becomes putrescent in  
the mouth. Their cleanliness, ease, and comfort render  
them available in every case, without springs or wires,  
at less than advertised prices.—PAINLESS TOOTH  
EXTRACTION by GRADUATED ELECTRICITY is  
always attended with certainty and success.  
Medicated White Gutta-percha Enamel for Decayed and  
Painful Teeth (by self-application) 1s.; post free, fourteen  
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Mr. LAWRENCE, Surgeon-dentist, 53, Burner's-street,  
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**BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP,**

The best for producing a clear and healthy skin; in 1s.  
packets of four tablets or eight squares. Brecknell's Gly-  
cerine Soap, for use when the skin is rough or chapped; in  
packets of four tablets, 1s. 6d.—BRECKNELL, TURNER,  
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Composites, and Tallow Candles to her Majesty; agents to  
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Colza, Sperm, Vegetable, and other Lamp Oils, &c.—Beehive,  
31, Haymarket, London.—N.B. Each Tablet and square is  
stamped with the name of "Brecknell."

**GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS  
NATURAL COLOUR.**

NEURALGIA, Nervous Headache, Rheuma-  
tism, and Stiff Joints cured by F. M. HERRING'S  
PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES, 10s. and 15s.; COMBS,  
2s. 6d. to 20s. Grey hair and Baldness PREVENTED by  
F. M. H.'s Patent Preventive Brush. Price, 4s. and 5s.  
Offices, 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had,  
gratis, the illustrated pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey,  
and its Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of  
repute.

**HAIR DYE, ETC.**

248, High Holborn, opposite Day and Martin's.  
ALEX. ROSS'S LIQUID HAIR DYE is easily used, pro-  
ducing a perfect light or dark colour, permanently to the  
hair, whiskers, and eyebrows, 3s. 6d. Sent free in blank  
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