

Fredrick Guest Tomlins, Publisher, 11, Catherine Street, 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. 488.]

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED.. FIVE PENCE
Stamped..... Sixpence.

TO PERSONS CONNECTED WITH INDIA.

THE MEDICAL INVALID AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Capital £500,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 25, PALL MALL, LONDON.
With Agencies throughout the United Kingdom, and in some of the Principal Towns on the Continent of Europe, and Branches and Agencies throughout India and Ceylon.

FOR GRANTING ASSURANCES ON LIVES, ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES.

INDIAN BRANCH.

THIS OFFICE has resumed active operations in all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions in India, at ordinary rates of premium on approved lives. Life Assurance has the following among other advantages:—

1. It enables persons, by paying a small sum of money periodically, to secure an independence for their families.
2. It is specially convenient to Officers in the Army, and to Professional Men of every description, whose incomes depend on their lives.
3. It facilitates transactions for raising money on loan.
4. It is available to secure the ultimate payment of bad or doubtful debts.
5. The fulfilment of the conditions of Marriage Settlements.
6. It enables Partners in Mercantile Firms to provide against loss by the death of their Co-partners.
7. It reimburses the purchasers of Life Annuities for the sum invested.
8. In general it affords certain means of indemnity against any probable claim or pecuniary loss to which Public Bodies or Individuals are exposed, in the event of the death of others.

Reference is requested to this Society's detailed announcements in most of the Indian Papers and Serials, including the *Friend of India*, *Englishman*, *Hurkaru*, *Mofussilite*, *Delhi Gazette*, *Lahore Chronicle*, *Bombay Times*, *Madras Athenaeum*, and *Ceylon Times*. Prospectuses sent to any part of India.

By order,
Calcutta, April, 1859.

P. M. TAIT, Secretary.

MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE,

25, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

At the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on the 25th November, 1858, it was shown that on the 30th June last—

The Number of Policies in force was 0,083
The Amount Insured was £2,531,139 4s. 6d.
The Annual Income was nearly £120,000
The new policies issued during the last 5 years are as follows:—
5,411 Policies for £2,390,058, yielding £110,024 in Premiums, showing an average yearly amount of new business of more than **HALF A MILLION STERLING.**

The Society has paid claims on 1,002 Policies, assuring £420,044 since its establishment in 1841.

Assurances are effected at home or abroad on healthy lives at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

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

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

Policies issued free of stamp duty and every charge but the premiums.

In the event of death during the days of grace, the risk binding on the Society if premium paid before the days of grace expire.

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

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

INDIA.—OFFICERS in the ARMY and CIVILIANS PROCEEDING TO INDIA, may insure their lives on most favourable terms in the

MEDICAL, INVALID AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The rates of this Company, which transacts the business of the Delhi, Simla, North West and other Indian Banks, are lower than those of any other office, while the Agencies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, and about fifty up-country stations in India, afford every possible facility for the transaction of business.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Chief Office, 25, Pall Mall.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK. FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods, or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at CALL.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

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

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

BANK OF DEPOSIT (Established A.D. 1844), No. 3, Pall-mall East, London, S.W.—The WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on Deposit Accounts, to the 30th June, are ready for delivery, and payable daily between the hours of Ten and Four.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
Prospectuses and forms sent free on application.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE AND GUARANTEE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

CHIEF OFFICE—No. 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the Board of Directors presented to the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, held on the 30th June, 1859.

Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord GEORGE PAULET, C.B., in the Chair.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

During the year 1858 Proposals were received for Assurances to the extent of 395,430, and 708 Policies were issued for £30,177, producing an additional Annual Income of 7,611 2s.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

In this Branch 1,082 Proposals were made for Guarantees to the amount of £20,400, and 708 Policies were granted for 177,335 1/2, producing a further Annual Income of £2,220 2s. 3d.

On the 31st December, 1858, the total Income of the Company was upwards of 117,000 a-year, and the number of Life Policies in force exceeded 13,000, covering Assurances to the amount of £3,204,810.

From Professor De Morgan's Report upon the Valuation of Liabilities, and the Statements of Accounts read to the Meeting, it appeared that, on the 31st December, 1858, the Surplus in favour of the Company, after providing for every liability, was 102,925 2s. 11d.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1858.

LIABILITIES.

To Liabilities under Policies, according to Professor De Morgan's valuation as under, namely:—

Present value of £2,358,012 on single lives, with profits.....	£933,340 0 0
Present value of 443,910 on single lives, without profits.....	170,010 0 0
Present value of 80,008 Endowment Assurances, with profits.....	42,102 0 0
Present value of 32,750 Endowment Assurances, without profits.....	13,832 0 0
Present value of 132,502 on joint lives, with profits.....	67,487 0 0
Present value of 20,700 on joint lives, without profits.....	13,002 0 0
Present value of 128,870 Endowments of Children, and other Assurances.....	20,602 0 0
To amount reserved for Annuities.....	54,833 0 0
£3,204,810	£1,331,704 0 0

To Proprietors for paid-up Capital.....	£78,605 0 0
To Depositors and other Accounts.....	31,518 5 7
To Reversionary Department.....	14,587 8 6
To Suspense Account.....	4,802 16 0
*To Proprietors in the Bank of London and National Provincial Insurance Association for Balance of their Capital to be paid off by three yearly instalments, commencing January, 1860.....	£123,337 3 8
To other liabilities on account of the said Association.....	44,339 3 1
To Balance in favour of the Company carried down.....	167,606 7 0
	102,925 2 11
	£1,821,899 0 0

* This liability of 123,337 3s. 8d. has been reduced to 84,956 3s. 8d. by Shares paid off or exchanged since the 31st of December, 1858.

ASSETS.

By present value of the Company's Assets under Policies according to Professor De Morgan's valuation, as under, viz.:—

Present value of £75,497 9 6 per annum on single lives, with profits.....	£1,092,558 0 0
Present value of 15,260 15 7 per annum, on single lives, without profits.....	183,193 0 0
Present value of 3,975 0 4 per annum, on Endowment Assurances, with profits.....	45,022 0 0
Present value of 1,560 19 4 per annum, on Endowment Assurances, without profits.....	12,675 0 0
Present value of 6,300 7 0 per annum, on joint lives, with profits.....	80,591 0 0
Present value of 1,005 6 3 per annum, on joint lives, without profits.....	14,280 0 0
Present value of 3,751 12 11 endowments of Children, and other Assurances.....	27,574 0 0
	£107,351 11 5
	£1,455,902 0 0

By Investments, as under, viz.:—

On Mortgages.....	£31,307 17 2
On Reversions.....	37,280 0 0
On Bonds and other securities.....	49,404 18 10
Re-purchasable Annuities.....	10,129 4 0
Cash, Agents' Balances, and other Assets.....	38,951 15 3
	187,070 15 0

By Assets transferred from the Bank of London and National Provincial Insurance Association, viz.:—

Mortgages.....	34,200 2 0
Bonds and other securities.....	103,117 0 0
Freehold and Leasehold Property.....	16,503 15 0
Amount payable by Liverpool and London Company.....	25,000 0 0
	178,817 4 3

By Balance in favour of the Company brought down..... £102,925 2 11

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary and Secretary.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 700,000 1/2.

CHAIRMAN—DUNCAN DUNBAR, Esq.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—WILLIAM FANE DE SALIS, Esq.

OFFICES—17, CANNON-STREET, E.C.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and BILLS of EXCHANGE are granted on the Branches of this Bank at SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, HONGKONG, HANKOW, BOROUGH, ARAKAT, and BALLARAT.

DRAFTS of the Australian Colonies are also granted and sold for collection.

By order of the Committee,
G. M. DILLON, Secretary.



Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 Wm. IV.
THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
 6, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.
 ESTABLISHED 1823.

DIRECTORS.

ROBERT RIDDULPH, Esq., Chairman.
 WILLIAM ROUTH, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
 A. H. Kingsford Barber, Esq.
 Henry Barnett, Esq.
 The Right Hon. E. Pleydell
 Bouverie, M.P.
 Edward Charrington, Esq.
 Augustus Keppel Stephen-
 son, Esq.
 Sir Alexander Duff Gordon,
 Bart.
 Rear-Adm. Robert Gordon.
 Charles Morris, Esq.
 George Kettibby Rickards,
 Esq.
 Pascoe Charles Glyn, Esq.

AUDITORS.

John Howell, Esq.
 Henry Roberts, Esq.
 JOHN GILLIAM STILWELL, Esq.
 RICHARD TAYLOR, Esq.
 PHYSICIAN—William Emanuel Page, M.D. Oxon, No. 11,
 Queen-street, May Fair.

SURGEON—Benjamin Travers, Esq., F.R.C.S., No. 49, Dover-
 street, Piccadilly.
 SOLICITOR—Henry Young, Esq., No. 12, Essex-street,
 Strand.

ACTUARY—James John Downes, Esq., F.R.A.S.
 SECRETARY—Alexander Macdonald, Esq.

Advantages.

Mutual Assurance
 The Lowest Rates of Premium on the Mutual System.
 The whole of the Profits divided every Fifth Year.
 Assets amounting to..... £1,840,000
 During its existence the Society has paid in
 Claims, and in reduction of Bonus Liability,
 nearly..... 2,000,000
 Reversionary Bonuses have been added to Poli-
 cies to the extent of..... 1,305,000
 The last Bonus, declared in 1859, which averaged
 65% per cent. on the Premiums paid, amounted
 to..... 475,000
 Policies in force..... 7,818
 The Annual Income exceeds..... 260,000

In pursuance of the INVARIABLE practice of this Society,
 in the event of the Death of the Life Assured within the
 fifteen days of grace, the Renewal Premium remaining un-
 paid, the Claim will be admitted, subject to the payment of
 such premium.

Assurances effected prior to 31st December, 1859, will
 participate in the division in 1864.
 Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained on ap-
 plication to

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE
STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Request attention to the report of the Company for the year
 1858. A printed copy can be obtained on application at the
 Company's offices in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, or to
 any of the agents in England, Scotland, or Ireland. The
 following results are stated in the report:—
 The new assurances effected during 1858 exceed
 £500,000, and the amount during the last 10 years exceeds
 £5,000,000.

The income of the Company is upwards of £275,000; and
 the accumulated fund exceeds considerably £1,500,000.
 The Standard was established in 1825, and the profits
 realised have been divided on five occasions, 1835, 1840, 1845,
 1850, and 1855.

The sixth division of profits will take place next year, and
 there is an advantage in joining the Company before the
 close of the books in the present year, as the benefit of two
 years' entry to the profit scheme will be secured.

Attention is specially directed to the fact that the Com-
 pany have lately introduced into their policies certain
 terms and conditions which make them of increased value
 as the basis of marriage settlements, family provisions,
 and all transactions where it is essential that the contract
 should be, as far as possible, a complete security against all
 contingencies.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.
 H. JONES WILLIAMS, Res. Sec.

London: 82, King William-street, City.
 Edinburgh: 3, George-street.
 Dublin: 66, Upper Sackville-street.

**ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCUR-
 RENCE.**

Insurance data show that ONE PERSON in every FIF-
 TEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly.

An Annual Payment of £3 secures
 A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK
 IN THE EVENT OF INJURY, OR
 £1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH FROM
 ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
 By a Policy in the

**RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE
 COMPANY,**

Which has already paid in compensation for Accidents
 £37,000.

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

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

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

**THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSUR-
 ANCE COMPANY**

have never contemplated transferring their Business to any
 other Company whatever, but continue to insure against
 every description of Accident resulting either in Death or
 Injury.
 W. J. VIAN, Secretary.
 3, Old Broad-street, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1837.
**BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE
 COMPANY.**

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. Cap. 9.

AND
**BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE
 ASSOCIATION,**

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

1, Princes-street, Bank, London.

Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath-park, Chairman.

HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.

PERSONS ASSURED according to these
 Rates are allowed credit for half the amount of the
 first five or seven Annual Premiums, paying interest there-
 on at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum, with the option
 of paying off the arrears of Premiums at any time, or hav-
 ing the amount deducted from the sum assured when the
 Policy becomes a claim.

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

**THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE
 SOCIETY.**

(Established A.D. 1834.)

No. 39, King-street, Cheapside, London.

DIRECTORS.

George Battcock, Esq., 4 Carl-
 ton-street.
 James Burchell, Esq., 34,
 Gordon-square.
 John Clayton, Esq., 10, Lan-
 caster-place, Strand.
 Solomon Cohen, Esq., Can-
 onbury-place.
 Thomas Dakin, Esq., 23, Ab-
 church-lane.
 Ed. Francis Davis, Esq., 16,
 Cannon-street.
 Wm. Chapman Harnett, Esq.,
 7, Great St. Helen's.
 John Mollett, Esq., Austin-
 friars-passage.

TRUSTEES.

John Clarke, Esq.
 Joseph Carrington Ridgway,
 Esq.
 Joseph Robinson, Esq.
 Edgar Pinchback Stringer,
 Esq.

AUDITORS—James Reeves, William Thomas Hooper and
 William Hardy, Esqs.

BANKERS—The Union Bank of London.

SOLICITOR—William Burchell, Esq., 5, Broad Sanctuary,
 Westminster.

PHYSICIAN—William Brinton, Esq., M.D., 20, Brook-street,
 Grosvenor-square.

SURGEON—Matthias Rowe, Esq., Surbiton-hill.

ACTUARY—Charles Ingall, Esq.

This is a purely Mutual Life Assurance Society, with a
 capital of 320,000, invested in Government and real securi-
 ties, created entirely by the steady accumulation of the
 premiums, and all belonging to the members. The assur-
 ances in force are 1,372,000, and the income 60,000, per
 annum.

The advantages offered by the Society are—an annual
 division of profits. Every member shares in them after
 payment of two yearly premiums.

The cash account and balance-sheet of the Society's
 assets and liabilities are annually published, and circulated
 among the members and general public.

The bonuses on the policies becoming claims have av-
 eraged more than 24 per cent per annum.

Every member has one vote, and can attend and vote at
 all General Courts. A policy for any amount above 500l.
 entitles the member to two votes, and for any amount above
 1,000l. to three votes.

The last annual report, cash account, and balance-sheet,
 may be had on a written or personal application to the
 Actuary, or to any of the Society's country agents. To the
 report and accounts is appended a list of bonuses paid on
 the claims of the year 1858.

No extra charge for joining volunteer rifle or artillery
 corps.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

The Mutual Life Assurance Offices, 39, King-street,
 Cheapside, E.C.

NEW MODE OF ACQUIRING WEALTH.

See the Prospectus of the PUBLIC LIFE ASSURANCE
 COMPANY, 47, Charing Cross, London, which describes
 the way to obtain 10,000l. Consols payable during life; or
 5,000l. Consols payable at death, for a Premium of One
 Guinea. No other charge nor liability.

No medical examination. No references to friends re-
 quired.

Male and female lives admitted on equal terms.

Applications for Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., to
 be made to G. J. FARRANOR, Managing Director, at the
 Chief Offices, 47, Charing Cross, London.

Agents wanted throughout the United Kingdom.

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 fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the
 circumference of the body, two inches below the hip, being
 sent to the Manufacturer, JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly,
 London.

Price of a single truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.—
 Postage 1s.

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

Umbilical 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 WEAK-
 NESS 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 10s. each.—Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

THE RENT GUARANTEE SOCIETY,
 3, CHARLOTTE ROW, MANSION HOUSE,
 LONDON.

Just published, Part LXVII. for August, price 8d.

**CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL of POPULAR
 LITERATURE, SCIENCE, and ARTS.**

Part X., Price 1s.

THE GALLERY OF NATURE; a Pictorial
 and Descriptive Tour through Creation, illustrative of
 the Wonders of Astronomy, Physical Geography, and
 Geology. A New and Revised Edition. By the Rev.
 THOMAS MILNER, M.A., F.R.G.S., &c.

To be completed in Seventeen Monthly Parts.

Part XXII., Price 7d.

**CHAMBERS'S CYCLOPEDIA of ENGLISH
 LITERATURE:** a History, Critical and Biographical,
 of British Authors. With Specimens of their Writings.
 New Edition.

Price 2s.

**ARITHMETIC: THEORETICAL AND
 PRACTICAL.**

New and Improved Edition.

W. and R. CHAMBERS, London and Edinburgh.

Now ready, price 6d., containing 48 full and well-printed
 pages, with illustrations, the Sixth Number, for August, of

KINGSTON'S MAGAZINE FOR BOYS.

Edited by WILLIAM H. G. KINGSTON, Esq.,

Author of "Peter the Whaler," &c.

Nos. 1 to 5 are still to be had, price 6d. each.

London: BOSWORTH and HARRISON, 215, Regent-street

Just published, price 2s.,

LOCALISED MOVEMENTS,

Or the employment of Muscular Exercises for the Treatment
 of Spinal Curvature and other Deformities, founded on the
 system adopted at Vienna, Berlin, &c. By HENRY
 HEATHER BIGG, Anatomical Mechanician to the Queen,
 29, Leicester-square, London.

Likewise, price 4s., 75 Engravings,

DEFORMITIES.—The Mechanical Appliances necessary
 for their treatment.

* * His Royal Highness the Prince Consort has gra-
 ciously intimated to Mr. Bigg his acceptance of a Copy of
 this book.

Also, price 3s., 30 Engravings,

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS: their Construction and Appli-
 cation, a Copy of which Her Majesty the Queen has been
 graciously pleased to accept from Mr. Bigg.

JOHN CHURCHILL, 10, New Burlington-street.

THE CRITIC:

**WEEKLY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, ART,
 SCIENCE, and the DRAMA,** is now published every
 Saturday, price 4d., stamped 5d. The CRITIC contains
 Reviews of all the current Literature of the Week, Home
 and Foreign, including French, German, Italian, Slavonic,
 and Oriental. Archaeological, Scientific, Artistic, Musical,
 and Dramatic Summaries. Reports of the Learned Soci-
 eties. Leading Articles upon Literary and Artistic Topics,
 and all the Literary, Scientific, and Artistic News of the
 Week. The CRITIC may be obtained through the trade, or
 ordered direct from the Office, 19, Wellington-street, Strand,
 W.C.

100,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.

—SAUNDERS BROTHERS' STA-
 TIONERY is the BEST and CHEAPEST to be obtained.

	s. d.		s. d.
Cream-laid note.....	2 0	per rm.	
Thick do.....	4 0		
Bordered note.....	4 0		
Straw paper.....	2 0		
Blue commercial note.....	3 0		
Ditto, letter size.....	4 0		
Sermon paper.....	4 6		
Cream-laid adhe- sive envelopes.....	3 0	pr 1000	
Large commercial envelopes.....	4 0		
Large American built envelopes.....	3 6		
Foolscap paper.....	7 0	per rm.	
Commercial pens.....	1 0	pr gross.	

A SAMPLE PACKET of STATIONERY (Sixty descrip-
 tions, priced and numbered) sent free, together with a price
 list, on receipt of four stamps. NO CHARGE made for
 stamping arms, crests, initials, &c., on either paper or enve-
 lopes. CARRIAGE PAID on all orders over 20s.—
 SAUNDERS BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 93
 and 104, London-wall, London, E.C.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

SCARLATINA—DIPHTHERIA.

These two formidable diseases are now as prevalent and as
 fatal as they were in the autumn. In the bills of mortality
 deaths from scarlet fever and diphtheria weekly show their
 fatal character, to check which nothing has yet proved nearly
 so efficacious as Holloway's detergent preparations. The
 ointment, diligently rubbed on the neck and chest, being
 absorbed, penetrates each gland and capillary, corrects in
 them all inflammatory tendency, and at once heals up any
 diphtheric ulcers and prevents their extension throughout
 the throat. At the same time the administration of the pills
 vastly assists the curative effect of the ointment, for they ex-
 ercise over the entire system the same wholesome influence
 the ointment exerts locally.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.

A Clergyman having been cured of Nervous Debility, Loss
 of Memory, Indigestion, and other fearful Symptoms, desir-
 ous 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.

THE LEADER.

Contents :

REVIEW OF THE WEEK—		Garibaldi 884	PUBLIC AFFAIRS—	Marie Stuart 893
HOME INTELLIGENCE. PAGE		The Pope's Protest..... 884	Lord John Russell on Italy..... 889	To Cuba and Back 894
Imperial Parliament	880	War Expenditure 884	The National Defence Commis- sion 889	Poems: The City of the Dead— Gilbert Marlowe 894
Naval and Military	882	Russia and China 884	The Accountant Imperial 890	North American Review 894
The Volunteer Rifle Corps	882	General Summary 885	The Merry Wives of Wakefield .. National Strength and National Defences 891	General Literature 894
Law, Police, and Casualties.....	882	Foreign Incidents 885	Count Cavour 892	
Ireland 882				
General Home News 883				
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.		INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS—	ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE—	COMMERCIAL—
Reduction of the French Arma- ments 883		Indian Progress..... 885	Germany 892	Trade of Six Months 895
The Treaty of Villa Franca.....	884	The Petition for Compensation ..		Money Market and Stock Ex- change 896
The Zurich Conference 884				General Trade Report..... 896
Excitement in Italy..... 884		THEATRES AND ENTERTAINMENTS—	LITERATURE—	Stocks and Shares 896
Piedmont and Lombardy 884		Royal Italian Opera—Pardon de Florence 887	Notes of the Week 893	Joint-Stock Companies 896
		Drury-lane Opera..... 887	Shelley Memorials..... 893	Railway Intelligence 897
		Postscript..... 888		General Commercial News..... 897

Review of the Week.

THE "short and successful" campaign of the French armies in the Italian peninsula, and the treaty which crowned their efforts have been followed by a declaration from their sagacious leader of his intention to reduce his armaments, by sea and by land, to a "peace footing." What amount of military and naval force is comprehended in this somewhat vague expression, the people of this country—as was well said by Mr. Disraeli, on Thursday—have some interest in ascertaining. It can scarcely be forgotten that only six years ago, the navy of England nearly trebled that of France, both in ships and in men; but at the present time her fleet, of the most improved build, and furnished with every appliance of modern science, equals our own in tonnage and in the number of guns, while her reserve of seamen is numerically superior to ours, and the armament of her vessels is brought up to the perfection of modern improvements in gunnery. The French army, the superior strength of which was tacitly accepted as a sort of counter-balance to our own preponderance at sea, has, meanwhile, been greatly increased within the same period, and in its equipments and arms is undoubtedly the first in the world, commanded by energetic and ambitious young men, who have of late years, in the Crimea and in Italy, gained that experience of warfare which seemed alone wanting to make them perfect in their profession. This magnificent force, the French Emperor declared, just previously to the outbreak of hostilities in Italy, was merely the peace establishment of the empire, and has only since that period received the necessary additions to supply the losses of the war. What Louis Napoleon, therefore, may consider to be merely a moderate and necessary force may justly be considered by us as of sufficient magnitude to be capable, on the shortest notice, of overrunning any neighbouring state; and it behoves us to keep up our "peace footing" by land and by sea, in such a proportion as will secure us from the danger or dread of a surprise.

The note of preparation is sounded for the triumphal entry into Paris, on the 15th, of the chosen corps which are to be the representatives to their admiring compatriots of the victorious army of Italy. The Emperor having, at the head of his favourite Turcos and Zouaves, received the victor's laurel crown from the hands of his faithful Parisians, will, we learn, retire to the peaceful retreat of Biarritz, to meditate on the vast improvements and peaceful enterprises which he has in store for his French subjects and his Italian protégés. The pacific mission of the empire being so distinctly shown by recent events, the *Moniteur* feels called upon to remonstrate with this country for our warlike preparations, which, it says, are quite unnecessary, and only tending to imperil the peace of the world. English ministers and the English people, however, are quite free in their own consciences from any intention of attacking France or any of her colonies or commerce; and as they see vast preparations made on the other side of the channel, which can only be intended for a deadly struggle with a

great naval power, they will not neglect those tardy precautions which the possibility of a disagreement with our powerful neighbour has at length forced upon them.

The condition of the Italian States seems to be more hopelessly involved since the publication of the peace of Villafranca than before the commencement of the war. Tuscany, Modena and Parma have boldly expressed their determination to resist the restoration of their former rulers, and are arming to preserve their newly acquired liberty. The inhabitants of the Legations have declared they will have no more of clerical misrule, and like their fellow Italians, appeal to Victor Emmanuel to remain faithful to the great national cause which he has taken up. In Central Italy a powerful army is collected under Mezzocapo, which will shortly be joined by the renowned Garibaldi and his gallant followers, and will then be powerful enough to resist any Italian force which may be brought against them. Yet France and Austria have guaranteed their dominions to the Pope and the expelled princes. Will these new allies be found fighting together against Garibaldi and the Tuscans, and against the cause for which Napoleon invaded Lombardy? If it be the intention of the French to interfere in arms, it is to be hoped their settlement of the question may not be delayed until the national party has grown so strong as to involve another bloody struggle on Italian soil. The abdication of the Grand Duke Leopold in favour of his son will scarcely solve the difficulty as regards the Tuscans; nor will the reforms thrust upon the Pope by the French Emperor satisfy the subjects of the Holy Father, unless they have a more satisfactory assurance of their fulfilment than they can find in the former policy of their self-constituted protectors.

We have foreign news of a different kind this week, which is both interesting and important. The Emperor of China, we learn, has signed a treaty with the Czar of all the Russias, which provides that the latter shall have a representative at the Chinese court; that protection shall be granted to Christian missionaries; and a regular mail service is to be established between the Russian and Chinese dominions. While British influence is being brought to bear upon this semi-civilized state from the sea coast, the Russians are thus advancing from the north, and the result will no doubt be, the gradual opening up of the trade and resources of China to the enterprise of Europe and America. From this latter continent the mails of this week bring intelligence of a terrible outbreak of the slave population in Venezuela, which has produced most bloody fruits already, while fresh complications have arisen in the dismal story of Mexican anarchy. The most prominent incident in the New York news is the extraordinary sequel to the Sickles tragedy—the perfect reconciliation of the husband and his wife after a preliminary negotiation, discussed stage by stage by the public and the press of the American metropolis.

The most important parliamentary event of the week has been Lord John Russell's statement on foreign affairs, from which we are glad to learn that the neutral policy of the country remains still undisturbed; and that, notwithstanding the overtures which have been made, the British Government has steadily refused to interfere in the ar-

rangement of the peace. After the negotiations at Zurich, our ministers must examine the treaty settled there before taking part in any congress; nor will this country engage in a congress on Italian matters unless Austria consents to become a party to the discussion. The time for a confederation of the Italian States his lordship thinks has not yet arrived, however desirable that arrangement might be; but there is hope that an opportunity may offer for the influence of this country to be favourably exerted, at no distant period, in the cause of the independence of the people of Italy. The defence of the country has at length been taken up in earnest, and the Government have consented to the appointment of a Commission, not only of officers, but also of civilians, to consider what steps ought to be taken in order to ensure us against the panics which are a periodical disgrace to the nation. Church rates will shortly be numbered among the things that were, though the indefatigable Mr. Newdegate did his utmost to hamper the measure for their abolition. Other church matters have also occupied the attention of Parliament, under the head of "Spiritual Destitution," in the course of which debate the Bishops of London and Oxford agreed that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners want closely looking after. The High Sheriff's expenses are not to be curtailed, and the javelin men in all their state are to continue to dazzle the sight of the provincial population at assize time. Sir Charles Napier has tried to obtain an inquiry into the notorious jobbery at Greenwich Hospital, but has been refused; and Messrs. Spooner and Coningham failed in an attempt to cut down the grant for the National Gallery. In the Lords, the venerable Lyndhurst sharply but with dignity rebuked the flippant sneers of Mr. Bright; and Lord Brougham, ever earnest in the cause of enlightenment, has made an admirable speech on education, in which, among other valuable suggestions, he pointed out the necessity for a supervision of middle-class schools.

Lord Brougham, too, has been again active in the noble cause of the abolition of slavery, and the deputation which he headed to the colonial secretary, on the Coolie abuse, has produced a ministerial promise of inquiry to be made at home and abroad into that iniquitous system.

The necessity of fostering the volunteering spirit, will, it is to be hoped, be insisted on by the commission which has undertaken the question of national defence. For want of proper encouragement the patriotic flame in some parts of the country has only faintly flickered, and at length gradually expired. In other places, however, Bristol, for instance, the movement is gathering strength and has been supported with a spirit worthy of the good cause.

The public health has again deteriorated this week, and among curiosities of medical opinions, we note one learned doctor exposing the malaria and prejudice to public health occasioned by the Serpentine, while another proclaims that larger sewer, the Thames, to be innocuous, notwithstanding its acknowledged unsavouriness.

We close our record with the melancholy remark that our list of crimes and casualties is unusually heavy this week; and the assize intelligence contains no less than four convictions for murder.

Home News.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, July 25.

LORD LYNTHURST AND THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

In the House of Lords Lord LYNTHURST repelled the charges which had been made against him by Mr. Bright, in reference to the remarks he had made on the national defences. As to the charge of age, and of being an old peer, he pleaded guilty, and at the same time he duly acknowledged the power of the sarcasm, so pointed, so keen, so bitter, and so creditable to the taste and talents of the hon. member who had made so extraordinary a discovery. As to the charge of making remarks calculated to wound the susceptibility of a neighbouring nation, nothing was further from his intention, which was only to arouse this country to the necessity of putting its defences in an efficient state. My lords, said the veteran statesman, it is very well for Englishmen in private life, when they are smitten upon one cheek, to turn the other cheek to the smiter. But that is not my feeling, and least of all ought it to be the feeling of a great and powerful nation. I might cite a passage from an Athenian orator—which I think somewhat in point. He says, in substance: "Nations build large fortresses, and lay out great sums of money for that purpose, but there is one common bulwark which every prudent man will take care to maintain. It is the great security of all nations, particularly of free States, against foreign despotic power." He goes on to ask, "What is this?" The answer he gives is, "Distrust, distrust. Be mindful of that, adhere to it, and you will be free from almost every calamity." The question I have to put to the noble duke is this—I am sure the noble duke will not think it requires any previous notice—whether he is aware that the French are arming their fleet on the other side of the Channel with rifled cannon? I put this question because, from the reports I have heard, it would appear that the rifled cannon we are preparing will not extend to above 100 in the present year and 200 in the following year, whereas it is said the French rifle cannon are manufactured with such rapidity that they will be able to arm their fleet in that mode long before we can make use, to any extent, of the rifled cannon of Sir W. Armstrong.—The Duke of Somerset had heard that the French fleet was being provided with rifled cannon, and admitted that the rifled cannon for the armament of our fleet would not be ready for some time. He did not think it expedient the present time to enter into a discussion of what was being done in our arsenals and dockyards.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Lord BROUGHAM, in calling the attention of the House to the state of national education, gave a sketch of the progress made in this important subject during the last forty years. He would prefer education even under the Pope of Rome to no education at all. He urged the necessity of providing well-educated schoolmistresses, as the well-being of so large a class of the female population depended upon them. He concluded by proposing that the Committee of the Privy Council should inspect the middle-class schools throughout the country.—The Bishop of LINCOLN thought the plan of inspecting middle-class schools would be productive of much advantage.—Lord GRANVILLE was very unwilling, considering the enormous amount of work already imposed on the Committee of the Privy Council, to place upon them the additional labour of inspecting middle-class schools.

Their lordships adjourned at half-past six.

The House of Commons went into a Committee of Supply upon the Civil Service Estimates and Civil Contingencies, which were discussed during the morning sitting.

DEFENCE OF THE COLONIES.

In the evening on the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. ADDERLEY called attention to the military defences of the colonies, and to the source whence those defences are supplied. The hon. member contended that the colonies did not provide their fair proportion of the expense, either in men or money, required for their defence. Almost every dependency relied almost exclusively upon the mother country. The consequence was that the colonists on the average paid barely a tithe of their own military outlay, although they were taxed in less than one-fiftieth part of the amount imposed upon the home community. It was, he insisted, most necessary to remodel the system for the sake both of England and the colonies themselves, by enabling and instructing them how to furnish defensive armaments sufficient for their own protection.—Lord A. CROMBIE concurred with Mr. Adderley that the colonies might come forward and provide a local militia for their own defence.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved a resolution:—"That, taking into consideration the relations existing between some of the great military Powers of the Continent, it is advisable that a commission be appointed, consisting of civilians and military and naval officers, to inquire into and collect information concerning the present position of our national defences; to ascertain what improvements may be made therein, in order to insure the utmost efficiency combined with economy, and to report thereon to her Majesty's Government."

Mr. H. D. SEYMOUR called attention to the undefended state of the coast between Weymouth and the Needles.

Mr. S. HERBERT in reply to Mr. Adderley, after remarking that nothing could be more unreasonable and capricious than the proportions of their military expenditure paid by different colonies, drew distinctions between garrison colonies, maintained for military reasons and for imperial purposes, and the greater dependencies, inhabited by a numerous and self-supporting community; as also between the military forces employed in police duties and those required for external defence. Stating in detail the various sums raised in different colonies for military purposes, and comparing them with the proportions contributed by the English Exchequer, he expressed his concurrence in the opinion that the mother country bore an unfair proportion of the burthen. A committee, composed of three gentlemen of great experience, were, however, already investigating the subject, though he did not venture to anticipate any very early solution of the difficulty. In reply to Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. Herbert also stated that a commission was some time since nominated to inquire into the condition and management of the ports, arsenals, and other establishments connected with the provision for national defences.—Mr. HALIBURTON, reverting to the colonial question, remarked that Canada had more than once, by her home-raised militia, repulsed foreign invasion, and put down domestic rebellion. The certainty that England would, in time of need, interfere for their aid, furnished a moral support which kept the Canadian population free from hostile assault. If the mother country withdrew her troops, she should give the colonists their independence. Canada was quite capable of its own defence; but if you withdraw your troops and your fleet, he said, let us have due notice, and give us our independence.—Mr. HORSMAN expressed his satisfaction at the assent of the Government to the appointment of a Commission, and suggested, respecting the commission of inquiry into the ports and arsenals, that the official element should not be allowed to predominate in its composition. Viewing the admitted impossibility of securing our coasts against invasion, he also recommended that the commissioners should include in their investigation an inquiry into the state of the internal defences of the country.—Lord ELCHO trusted that the investigation to be conducted by the commission would be made as full and comprehensive as possible.—Lord PALMERSTON said the question was of very great importance; but he hoped Sir De Lacy Evans would be satisfied with the statement made by Mr. S. Herbert, and not press his resolution, the adoption of which would put an end to supply that evening. He could not agree that the Commission should go into a wide range of inquiry, and examine matters not proper for a Commission. The object of the Commission would be to inquire as to the permanent works for dockyards and arsenals, which would not vary from year to year, whereas the number and composition of our military force and other matters varied according to the circumstances of the country, and for these the Government were responsible.—Mr. AYRTON said the Commission which the Government proposed to grant would not in the least meet the object of Sir De Lacy Evans, which was to inquire into the whole system and minimum means of our ordinary defence, naval and military, against any sudden aggression.—The motion of Sir De Lacy Evans was negatived.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Mr. WALPOLE, in moving the British Museum Estimates, made a brief statement of the condition of that institution.—Mr. GREGORY repeated the remarks upon the system and management of the museum which he had made on the occasion of his motion in the last Parliament, at the beginning of the year, and recommended several subjects connected with the institution to the consideration of the Government during the recess. If the money voted for the museum (from 75,000l. to 80,000l.), he observed, be spent, it should be spent creditably. He urged strongly, as upon the former occasion, the expediency of separating the national history collection, and of making the museum an institution, not merely of exhibition, but of instruction, by means of lectures; and he complained that the assistants

were ill-paid and not well treated.—The vote was agreed to, after further debate.

A variety of measures were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at fifteen minutes past one.

Tuesday, July 26.

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION.

In the House of Lords the Bishop of LONDON, after presenting several petitions on the subject, called attention to the spiritual destitution existing in several localities, and especially in the large commercial and manufacturing towns and districts in England and Wales. He complained of the inadequacy of the accommodation provided by the Ecclesiastical Commission in places where large funds were placed in their hands, and suggested that unnecessary difficulties were thrown in the way of obtaining sites for churches by the law of mortmain. He was aware that the officials of the Ecclesiastical Commission had a strong objection to any alteration in the present law, but he must confess that he thought that they would have no cause of complaint against the bill, which was, he believed, to be introduced. At the same time he could not pass over without praise the efforts made by private individuals to extend the blessings of the Gospel by building churches.—Lord CHICHESTER and Lord EBRURY made a few remarks.—The Bishop of OXFORD hoped that any bill which was passed would provide for the extension of local claims. There was no doubt that the places on which much of the property under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was situated would be able to provide a handsome surplus after they had looked to their own wants. He pressed this question on the House as one of the greatest importance, and urged the Government to bring in a bill this session on the subject.—After a few words from Lord REDESDALE, Lord GRANVILLE said that the Government could not pledge themselves to introduce a bill on the subject at the present late period of the session.

Their lordships adjourned at a quarter-past seven.

CHURCH RATES ABOLITION.

In the House of Commons, after a considerable amount of private business, Sir J. TRELAWNY moved that the House do resolve itself into a committee upon the Church-rates Abolition Bill.—Mr. NEWDEGATE moved, as an amendment, a resolution that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider the propriety of establishing in lieu of church-rates, thenceforth to be abolished, a charge on all hereditaments in respect of the occupancy of which church-rates have been paid within the last seven years, to be levied with the county-rate at an uniform rate of poundage, the occupier being in all cases entitled to deduct from his rent the amount of the charge levied on his occupation to be paid to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, who shall be empowered to administer the same for the purposes of church-rates. He did not propose, he said, to alter one word of the bill; he accepted the decision of the House that church-rates shall be abolished, and he proposed this charge, at the rate of 2d. in the pound, as a substitute that would satisfy conscientious scruples, and obviate the objections made to church-rates. Where these rates had been abolished let the abolition, he said, be sanctioned; but let not this limit be exceeded, and the whole burden be cast upon the voluntary system, which was already deficient to a considerable extent.—Mr. DODSON opposed the resolution. This tax, he contended, had always been voluntary, for the Church never had the power to say, "You shall make a church-rate;" it had only the power to enforce the repair of churches by a process at present obsolete and ineffectual, and the parishioners now made a rate only when they pleased. The resolution would substitute for a rate voluntarily made a fixed burden.

Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 191 to 99.

After another effort for delay, urged by Lord J. MANNERS, the House went into committee on the bill, and was engaged in discussing an amendment to the first clause, moved by Mr. CROSS, when at ten minutes to four the debate was adjourned.

The Universities (Scotland) Bill was afterwards read a third time and passed, and the House at four o'clock suspended business for two hours.

Shortly after resuming, at six o'clock, the House was counted out.

Wednesday, July 27.

In the House of Commons the Railway Company Arbitration Bill and the Imprisonment for Small Debts Bill passed through committee.

HIGH SHERIFFS' BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on this bill, Mr. WISE opposed the measure, and moved, as an amendment, that the committee should be deferred for three months.—Sir J. SHELLEY defended the bill, which affected, he said, only the javelein-men, substituting the county police, and he should be glad to do away with a parcel of useless men, not always of the soberest class.—Mr. DEEDS said the avowed

object of the bill was to reduce the Sheriff's expenses; but the police must be paid, and if out of the police rate it would in some counties operate unfairly. He had no objection to an inquiry into the subject.—Mr. HENLEY remarked that the Sheriff, who was responsible for order, had now no control over the police. He should vote for the amendment.—Sir G. LEWIS observed that some objections had been made to the bill to which it was not justly liable. Its object was not to diminish real authority, but a pageantry, the reason for which had disappeared. No additional police would be required in the absence of the jave-lin-men, except, perhaps, in the smaller counties. The real difficulty had been adverted to by Mr. Henley—namely, the legal anomalies arising from the relations between the High Sheriff and the Chief Constable of Police.—Upon a division the amendment was carried by 115 to 112; so the Bill is lost.

The House then went into Committee upon the Municipal Corporations Bill, the clauses of which were agreed to.

On the order for going into a Committee of Supply, Sir C. NAPIER renewed his motion for an address to her Majesty to appoint a Commission to inquire into the management of Greenwich Hospital.—Mr. WHITBREAD opposed the motion. If during the autumn, after the Government had had an opportunity of thoroughly investigating it, they found themselves unable to deal with the subject, then would be the time, he said, to move for a Royal Commission.—Sir C. Napier's motion was negatived by 142 to 82.

—The House then went into committee of supply, and passed several votes.

On the grant of £15,985 for the National Gallery being proposed, Mr. CONINGHAM and Mr. SPOONER successively moved reductions in the amount, the former wishing to retrench the sum allowed for travelling expenses, and the latter hon. member proposing to withdraw the £10,000 appropriated for the purchase of new pictures during the current financial year. Both reductions were discussed and carried to a division, but in each case rejected by large majorities. The vote was ultimately passed in its original form.

The House having resumed, the Income Tax Bill was read a second time.

Other bills were advanced a stage.

The chairmen of the committees appointed to examine into the elections for Wakefield and Dartmouth reported that in both cases the returns were found void on account of bribery.—Mr. COLLINS moved that in all cases where an election was declared void for bribery or corruption no new writ should issue until two days' notice had been given in the votes.—The motion was agreed to.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

Thursday, July 28.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Divorce Court Bill was passed through committee, after a prolonged discussion on its clauses.

The Diplomatic Pensions Bill was read a second time.

Other bills were advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

The House of Commons, at the morning sitting, went into a committee of supply, and proceeded with the discussion of some further votes belonging to the series of Civil Service Estimates and Contingencies.

The Galway Harbour and Port Acts (1853) Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

On resuming at six o'clock.

Sir C. WOOD, replying to Mr. BRIGHT, stated that he should move a formal resolution to the effect that the House, on Monday next, would go into committee for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of State for India to raise a further loan for the service of the Indian government. When that resolution came forward for discussion, it was, he added, his intention to make the annual statement respecting the financial position of our Eastern empire.

In reply to Mr. H. BRUCE, the HOME SECRETARY announced that he did not intend to proceed during the present session with the Highways Bill or the City of London Corporation Reform Bill.

STATE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Lord J. RUSSELL made his promised statement respecting the present condition of foreign affairs. He could have wished, he said, to postpone this statement until some definite settlement had been arrived at; but in the present position of affairs he did not think it right to withhold the statement from Parliament. He was glad to find in the *Moniteur* of that day an announcement that the Emperor of the French was about to place his forces by sea and land upon a peace footing. The peace lately concluded had, he observed, been accounted for by both belligerents, as prompted by the conduct of the neutral powers, a reason which was, he believed, rather founded upon prospective considerations than derived from any present and practical proceeding

either on the part of England or of Prussia. A more immediate influence was, in his opinion, exercised by the terrible sacrifice of human life during the course of the war, brief as had been its duration, and with regard to which both sovereigns had shown themselves not inaccessible to the ordinary feelings of humanity. Adverting to the conditions on which the peace of Villafranca was based, the noble lord remarked that the cession of Lombardy to Piedmont involved no serious change in the relationship of European states requiring any interposition from other powers. With respect to the other question—namely, the settlement of an Italian confederation—the case was, he submitted, very different; and on this point he could not agree with the opinion set forth in a resolution which Lord Elcho had placed on the paper, to the effect that England had no call to interfere in the congress by which such a settlement was to be definitively arranged. The peace of Europe was too vitally involved in the solution of this problem to justify the abstinence of England from the discussions in which it would be debated. After citing a despatch from Count Walewski, in which the great Powers were invited to confer respecting the general terms whereon the new position of the Italian States was to be consolidated, Lord John stated that to that missive no positive reply had as yet been returned, her Majesty's ministers waiting, among other things, to ascertain the extent and the means by which the new treaty between France and Austria was to be carried into execution, and whether the latter power would consent to participate in the proposed congress. It remained also to be seen whether the position which England would assume at the conference was such as gave such weight to her advice as the honour and dignity of the country required. On several points, he remarked, the peace just concluded was so hastily arranged as to leave many doubts and uncertainties as to its practical success. Of these the most questionable related to the realisation of the proposed confederation of Italian States, respecting which the noble lord pointed out various anomalies and incongruities which, as he contended, must utterly frustrate all attempts to bring the system into harmonious working. Another point related to the means by which the treaty was to be carried into effect. By one brief but significant clause the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena were to be restored to their states, granting an amnesty. How was this to be accomplished? If force was necessary would it be employed? And though persuaded that neither the Emperor of France nor Austria would employ their forces in such a service, still, so long as the issue remained uncertain, it would be unadvisable for England to assume any diplomatic responsibility in the affair. If, for example, the Tuscan population unanimously determined not to receive back their Duke, it would, he submitted, be impossible for an English Government to become participants in any policy which might lead to coercive measures against them. Similar difficulties, in an aggravated form, arose with relation to the temporal administration of the Papacy, which had for centuries constituted the chief obstacle to any permanent settlement of the Italian question. The two Emperors had undertaken to recommend the Pope to accomplish some necessary reforms; but this advice seemed not likely to be accepted, and if refused there were no means of actually compelling assent from his Holiness, and yet, if it were left unattended, the difficulties of the position must be enormously increased. In Naples, Lord John stated, a beginning of improvement had already been effected. The great object to be attained was to secure free and independent government for the Italians. With this object he believed that the Emperor of Austria himself concurred, while the Emperor of the French was most anxious to achieve that consummation. Her Majesty's Ministers were also sincerely desirous to contribute all that in them lay to that end, as being a result most desirable in itself, and best calculated to secure the peace of Europe. How this result could be best attained was not at present ascertainable; but, in the meantime, he called on the House not to place on record any premature determination so as to fetter the discretion of the government.—Mr. DISRAELI commented upon the ambiguous terms in which the recently concluded treaty had been spoken of by the Foreign Secretary, in relation to the terms offered to the Emperor of Austria by his natural allies, and which were, in the Emperor's opinion, more severe than those he obtained from his enemy. He wished to have clearer information upon this point. Had her Majesty's Government come into possession of such a scheme, and was it, with their sanction, placed before the Emperor of Austria? It had reached him (Mr. Disraeli), though the statement might be unfounded, that the scheme for the cessation of hostilities, which the Emperor of Austria deemed so unfavourable compared with the terms offered by his enemy, reached the Emperor through the agency

of her Majesty's Government. It would be satisfactory to the House, he said, if it could be assured that no such communication was made; otherwise the Government had committed the same fatal mistake as in 1848. In his opinion it was not necessary that England should not be represented at the congress; he thought it was never the interest of this country to attend any congress unless the balance of power—that is, a change of territory that would increase the power of a State already too powerful—was affected. But it was said, although the balance of power was not concerned by the transfer of Lombardy to Sardinia, there was another consideration which Lord J. Russell called "the future of Italy;" and he had said that, at the conference after the Crimean war, the Government was committed to a certain policy towards Italy. But what was recommended before war and to prevent war, was very different from what was recommended after a war had broken out and ended. If Lord J. Russell was at once to attend the conference in order to advance the interests of Italy, in consequence of the Treaty of Villafranca, would he not be bound by all the conditions of the treaty in reference to Italy? How, then, would he deal with the Duchies? Was it wise, then, that we should be drawn into the conference? He trusted that Ministers would not feel it to be their duty to recommend her Majesty to send any representative to the projected congress. With regard to the French Emperor's declaration of a reduction of armaments, Mr. Disraeli said, There was no wild or monstrous nonsense in suggesting, at a time when our taxation was greatly raised in consequence of very necessary measures of defence, that our ally should take this opportunity of establishing the sincerity of his friendship, of which I do not doubt—of establishing it by the reduction of his armaments. It seems to me a natural position for the expression of those intentions, and which I have no doubt, if he entertains, he will carry out in all sincerity. But the Emperor ought to understand that Parliament sympathises with that policy; and that if he pursue it with sincerity—as I have no doubt he will—they will respond to it; but he ought to understand that we suggest that policy from no idle sentiments, but in the most businesslike manner. But we must know what the reductions are, just the same as he will know what are the reductions which we shall make, and which we will give him ample security shall be made. He must not imagine that it is because the peace principle is predominant in this House that such a policy is suggested, and the Emperor must not have that feeling which he has been said to entertain, that we should be treated like children; nor must he hope by telegrams of unmeaning phrases to lead the opinion of this House. I believe that this great prince is too great a man to hope to do that; but I think it is most proper that he should do something in accordance with what he has said. The reduction of armaments is a natural and proper policy, and one which we may fairly expect now that peace is concluded. It is a policy that this country would hear of with satisfaction, and would give any security our ally might require; but it must be a real, undoubted reduction of armaments. It must not be an affair of vague and fine phrases, and of a declaration of policy, in which, I believe, he is sincere; but it must be made with real sincerity of will, so as to put an end to misconceptions with reference to the conduct of that prince which I am more than inclined to believe have no foundation whatever. We may then say that he has effected some good for humanity, that the war, though bloody, has been a brief one, and that what he has done may tend to restore a good understanding between England and France.—Mr. BOWYER hoped that England would take no part in the conferences, and eulogised the administration of the Papal States as being just, humane, and progressive.—Lord PALMERSTON, replying to the question urged by Mr. Disraeli, stated that no formal proposition had been transmitted from the English Government to Austria with respect to terms of pacification. They had, however, become the channel of intercommunication for some suggestions emanating from France during the course of the war, and intended to put an end to hostilities, but without endorsing those suggestions with any advice or opinion of their own. He explained the position of Italian affairs in 1848, and justified, against the reiterated attacks which had, he observed, been made upon his conduct at that era, the policy he had then adopted with regard to Lombardy and Venice during the war of independence waged against Austria. The noble lord then recapitulated and further explained the various questions likely to arise at the forthcoming congress, and defined the reasons on either side whereon the determination of her Majesty's ministers should be founded as to their participation in, or abstinence from, the discussions of the congress. Citing, in answer to Mr. Bowyer, various

proofs of the bad government of Rome, Naples, and other Italian States, he observed that it was the supporters of these tyrannical and oppressive administrations who were really the promoters of revolutionary conspiracies in that country. Respecting the course which the English ministry would pursue, he repeated the declaration of Lord J. Russell that their determination would entirely depend upon the progress and bearing of pending arrangements at Zurich. — The discussion was continued by Mr. BAILLIE, Mr. MILNES, and Mr. WHITESIDE, who reviewed at much length and with great severity the Italian policy of the Government in 1848. — Mr. DRUMMOND expatiated upon the power of the Papacy, and urged the danger to this country of meddling with questions that did not concern us. — The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in replying to Mr. Whiteside, examined with great minuteness a statement made by him that, in 1848, Austria had offered to Lord Palmerston, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, if the British Government would intervene to restore peace, that Lombardy should be made entirely independent, and Venetia should receive a free constitution—a proposal which Sardinia had, he said, accepted. He showed that this statement was the result of a complete mistake on the part of Mr. Whiteside. Adverting to the present position of affairs, he observed that the Government were fully alive to the gravity of the situation and the necessity of caution and circumspection. Their conduct with regard to the congress must depend upon circumstances not yet known or that had even not yet occurred. All they asked was, that the House should not bind them to any course of proceeding by a premature expression of legislative opinion. — Mr. MAGUIRE eulogised the Government of the present Pope, Pius IX. — After a few words from Mr. URQUHART, Lord C. HAMILTON read passages from the Blue-book of 1848, defending the allegation brought forward by Mr. Whiteside, and replying to Mr. Gladstone. — Lord John RUSSELL briefly replied upon the general question. The subject then dropped.

After some remarks from Mr. KINNAIRD, the formal motion that the papers brought up should lie on the table being agreed to,

The remaining business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter-past two o'clock.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The fracas which occurred at Keyham on the 14th, on carrying out the sentence of the court-martial on Stephenson, has been settled by Burnay, the leading man of shipwrights, being suspended for one week, and Bewley, the shipwright's apprentice, who was more violent and used improper language to some of the officers of the *Cæsar*, being mulct of six months' time.

A writer in the *Quarterly Review* thus states, according to official documents, the kind of work that has been going on in France for the last six years:—"During that time the great works in the arsenal at Cherbourg have been brought to a successful termination. The extent of the arsenal at Toulon has been doubled. Immense works have been completed at Brest, L'Orient, Rochefort, Indret, and at every station of the French navy, so that the extent of her dockyards and factories at least equals, if it does not exceed, our own. The modest proposals of the Commission of 1849-51 have been extended by at least one-third, and it is now determined to have from fifty-five to sixty line-of-battle ships, from eighty to ninety first-class screw frigates; and in addition to this they are rapidly building a class of iron-plated vessels of a scantling equal to those of the largest line-of-battle ships, and much more expensive, but which the best officers both in the French and English navy believe will be more than a match for the largest line-of-battle ships now afloat. Besides these it is now determined to raise the number of steam transports to seventy-two, each capable of carrying on an average at least 1,000 men, with their proportionate complement of horses and stores."

In French military circles it is considered certain that before long 200,000 men will be discharged on renewable furlough—a plan which gives the Government the immense advantage of having old, well-trained soldiers under their hand, who do not draw pay, and the money voted for their keep can, of course, be more profitably employed, the Emperor having the enviable faculty of employing for the army the monies voted for the navy, and for the navy the monies voted for the army. It is to be hoped that England will not allow herself to be lulled into security by mock disarmaments, and that she will keep in mind that even on the very eve of the commencement of the war, when another general disarmament was proposed, the French Government and its organs were loud in their assertions that France, not having armed, could not be called upon to disarm.

The *Times* says:—"The Armstrong gun will, no doubt, be an astonishing weapon; but as yet we have only one or two specimens of it, and the utmost we are promised is a hundred Armstrong guns by the end of the year. On the other hand, thousands of Armstrong guns will be required for our ships, our fortresses, and for service in the field. In the meantime, what is going on across the Channel? 'The most noticeable feature in the Arsenal,' writes our Marseilles correspondent, 'is the effort made to provide rifled ordnance for the navy. The system which appears to be definitively adopted consists of three grooves about three inches broad and an eighth of an inch deep, with a twist of one-sixth.' These guns are being supplied rapidly to the French line-of-battle ships. There are, we believe, no less than 7,000 smooth-bored guns now lying at Woolwich Arsenal. To rifle a part of these would be an easy and, comparatively, an inexpensive work, and by the end of the year large numbers of rifled guns might be fit for use."

An able letter on the national defences appears in the *Times*, in which the writer alludes to the necessity of an efficient means of defending London against an invading army. He shows that a railway for thirty miles round the metropolis might be effectually fortified at a comparatively small expense, while the traffic would soon repay the outlay. He adds:—"Such a railway might start from Woolwich, and, as it would connect every one of the railways radiating from the metropolis, it would place the whole of the coast defences in connexion with the national arsenal. The principle is equally applicable to the coast defences. Take for instance the line of railway from Brighton to Portsmouth. Suppose sidings from this railway to lead to batteries at convenient positions along the coast, and the line of railway itself to be fortified as above proposed, a few hours would suffice to supply guns, ammunition, and men, from Woolwich on one side and from Portsmouth on the other, to the batteries on the coast and to the field works along the line of rail. The enemy would then have to encounter,—first our fleet at sea, then our coast batteries, then the line of entrenched railways, and finally the entrenchments round London. One great advantage of such a system of defence would be that in the event of invasion such lines of defence as the railways would form ramparts behind which every man who could fire a musket would be of use. They would give unity of purpose, and almost the effect of discipline to our brave but untrained agricultural population."

According to advices from Malta, Admiral Fanshawe left on the 18th inst. for Naples, with five men of war and one frigate. Vice-Admiral Mundy has left with one ship and one frigate. The ship *Cressy* and two gun-boats have also sailed.

Admiral Pelham, C.B., and Capt. Frederick, two of the Lords of the Admiralty, were at Devonport on Tuesday, inspecting ships of war in Hamoaze. They visited the screw steamship *Royal George*, 102, and several gunboats attached to the steam reserve.

By direction of the Medical Department a report has been prepared of the result of the trial of Major Rhodes's newly-invented hospital tent, one of which, of large size, has been for some time in use by the patients attached to the Garrison Hospital at Chatham. The result is of a satisfactory character.

The Athens brings intelligence that twenty-four men, and the mate of the watch of H. M. S. *Heron*, capsized on the 9th May in a tornado off Sierra Leone, were picked up by the bark *Eleanor*, and landed at Ascension.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

UNLESS some immediate and judicious steps are taken by Government to foster this most important national object, there is too much reason to fear that with the cessation of the attraction of novelty, the military spirit will die away. The news which has arrived of the alleged disarmament in France, will, doubtless, be taken advantage of by the peace twaddlers to throw cold water on the scheme, which at one time bid fair to attain universal support.

Captain Hicks, commanding the London Rifle Corps, has issued a sensible letter on the organisation of that body, concluding in these words:—"This, the most opulent city in the world, should, besides being first in commerce, add to its reputation '*primus in armis*,' and it is to be hoped that all its inhabitants who are unable to join the corps as effectives, will contribute towards the fund for its maintenance and fuller development, and thus enable the London Brigade to become the keystone of a movement which will do away with, for ever, the periodical alarms of foreign invasion." There is, however, an impression that this brigade, like many other of the rifle companies, is got up on so expensive a plan as to prevent working-men or clerks from joining it, and thereby practically refuses the services of some of the most athletic and useful young men that could be obtained in the kingdom.

On the 25th inst. a numerously attended meeting took place at Blackheath, on the subject of raising a

volunteer rifle corps for that locality, when it was unanimously determined that a corps should be forthwith raised; and after the appointment of a committee, 40 names were at once entered on the list of effective members.

In many of the small towns and villages of Devonshire efforts are making to raise volunteer corps. At Woodbury, a village not far from Exmouth, an artillery corps is being formed. At Lymington a public meeting was held last week, at which it was resolved to raise a rifle corps. It has been resolved to request the lord lieutenant to convene a county meeting for the purpose of strengthening the Exeter and South Devon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

A Dorset paper says:—"The rifle club agitation has proved a dead letter in almost every one of our Dorset towns, with a single exception. We have heard of only one solitary response to the appeal made in Weymouth—of none at all to that made in Dorchester—and hardly know what to think of ourselves as next neighbours to Cherbourg."

At Bristol a very different account is given. At the last parade upwards of 400 volunteers went through a variety of evolutions, with very creditable precision, and Major Bush, the Lieutenant-Colonel, congratulated the corps on the increase which had taken place in their numbers since their last public parade, and stated that he hoped they would very shortly be in a position to be embodied as a regiment.

IRELAND.

GOVERNMENT have withdrawn from the prosecution of the Phoenix Club conspirators. They pleaded guilty, and the Attorney-General consented that they should be liberated on their own recognisances, to come up for judgment when called for. Mr. Justice Keogh gave his cordial assent to this course.

At a great public meeting held at Galway last Friday, the Rev. P. Daly furnished a detailed statement of his mission to London in the interests of Galway as a packet station. He gave a glowing account of the support which he received from the late Government, and stated that he did not find the present Government animated by the same friendly feelings. He read a letter which he had received from the Treasury, to the effect that the Government could not at present undertake the expense of the great improvements which were sought for in the harbour of Galway.

Two investigations have taken place into the circumstances connected with the late riot at Kinsale. That conducted before the local magistrates is closed, but their decision has not yet been declared. A military inquiry was opened at Cork last week before Colonel Grant. There were also present Lord Massereene, colonel of the Antrim Militia; Captains Rice, Munroe, and Devere; Lieutenants O'Donnell and Ryan, Surgeon Nixon, and others.

LAW, POLICE, AND CASUALTIES.

PAUL and AMELIA DECUZPERE were charged at Bow-street, on remand, with robbing their lodgings of pictures and other property to the value of 20*l*. The prisoners were committed on three charges. A detective stated that about three months ago he had the prisoners in custody respecting their possession of a picture which had been stolen from the Exhibition at Amsterdam. The picture was valued at 300*l*. The prisoners were not sent to prison, nor to Holland, as there was no extradition treaty between this country and Holland, but the picture was sent back to Amsterdam.

At the Southwark Police-court a person named Clarke, a patent envelope manufacturer, brought a charge of embezzlement against a Mr. Marshall. The accused was discharged, as the magistrate considered there was no imputation upon his character.

At Clerkenwell a man named Woodrow was brought upon a charge of stabbing Mrs. Harriet Emma Barker with intent to murder her. He was fully committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Cristoforo Buono Core has been again brought up on a charge of attempting to poison one Filippini, the first assuming the title of "Fire King," the latter that of "Emperor of Fire;" but a necessary witness not appearing the prisoner was discharged, and Filippini was then charged with perjury in making the accusation. Some evidence was taken against him, after which the prisoner was remanded.

At Guildhall, on Monday, Lyon Goldsmith, a cigar-dealer, of Finsbury-pavement, was finally examined on a charge of obtaining goods on credit within three months of his bankruptcy, with a view to defraud his creditors. Mr. Peter Brown, of whom the bankrupt had bought goods, was cross-examined as to his dealings with him, after which the magistrate (Alderman Salomons) said the evidence justified him in sending the case for trial, but he would accept bail for the bankrupt in two sureties of 500*l*. each, with 48 hours' notice. The bankrupt was committed for trial.

An inquest has been held at Jarrow, on the body

of the unfortunate woman, Susannah Wilthew, who was lately murdered by her husband in that place. The evidence given on a former occasion having been read over, and fresh evidence taken, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the husband, who was committed on the coroner's warrant to take his trial at the next Durham assizes.

A frightful tragedy has taken place in St. Luke's. A woman named Whip cut the throat of her female child, and then destroyed her own life. She had been in a low and desponding state of mind.

The execution of Haynes, who was found guilty on Saturday of deliberately cutting a girl's throat at Aldershot with a razor, is, we believe, fixed for Monday, the 1st of August. There is said to be no hope of a reprieve.

A little ragged boy was placed at the bar before Mr. Hall charged with throwing summersaults at the side of an omnibus, and keeping pace with it, to induce the passengers to give him halfpence, which was alleged to be the cause of an obstruction. The magistrate said if he fined these boys he must fine the men who went about with performing monkeys, and even Punch and Judy. The prisoner must be discharged, for straining the law to these cases would create hardship.

At Lincoln, on Thursday, Carey and Picket were convicted of the murder of a farmer named Stevenson, at Sibsey, in March last, and were sentenced to death.

At Durham, on Wednesday, John Shafto Wilthew was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, Susannah Wilthew, at Jarrow, on the 19th inst. The jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, and Baron Watson proceeded to pass sentence of death in the usual manner. The prisoner looked unmoved, made a bow to his lordship, and walked firmly from the dock.

On the same day Baron Watson ordered sentence of death to be recorded against the prisoner George Benning, found guilty on Monday of shooting at Margaret Hodson, with intent to murder her.

On Tuesday a destructive fire took place in one of the brandy vaults of the London Docks. The effluvia from the fire nearly suffocated the firemen, and many of them were laid completely prostrate, while some were apparently dead. One man lost his life from falling into the dock, where he perished before he could be taken out. Some of the labourers had to be taken to the hospital. The men employed in extinguishing the fire exerted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner. The dock authorities have ordered an inquiry into the cause of the fire.

A terrible fire took place at Liverpool on Tuesday, which resulted in the destruction of the North Shore Corn Mill. Several persons were killed, and an inquest has been opened before the deputy coroner. After formal evidence had been taken as to the identification of the bodies, the inquiry was adjourned for a week, as it is probable that some of those injured may not recover. The total number of lives lost is four, including one person whose body is supposed to have been buried in the ruins.

On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, a policeman found a gentleman, fashionably dressed, in a convulsed state on one of the benches in St. James's Park, and although he was immediately taken to St. George's Hospital, and every effort made to save him, he sank and died, under the effects of poison, within half an hour of his admission. There was nothing upon him to show who he was.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

THE COURT.—The Royal family continue in good health at Osborne. The Queen and her daughters ride or drive out daily and visit their neighbours. The Princes also enjoy themselves in the same manner. An occasional sail in the *Fairy* or *Victoria* and Albert vary their amusements. The Duchess of Kent continues better. Among the visitors we find the names of Prince Esterhazy, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Rt. Hon. Sydney Herbert, the Grand Duke and Prince Adolphus of Mecklenburg Strelitz. Constant in attendance are the faithful Phipps and his wife. The Baroness de Speth was buried on Sunday. She had been for 52 years the affectionate and devoted friend and servant of the Duchess of Kent. By the Royal family she was sincerely beloved.

THE DEAN OF RIPON.—The death of one of the most amiable and public-spirited of men, Henry David Erskine, Dean of Ripon, took place on Wednesday morning at the Deanery, and the news was everywhere received with grief. The feeling will be shared by the friends of many good objects of which Dr. Erskine was an advocate, and especially by the promoters of popular education throughout Yorkshire and beyond its boundaries. For some time Dr. Erskine's health had been failing, but within the last few weeks the failure has been rapid,

though, we believe, unattended by pain. He was in the 73rd year of his age.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A court met on Thursday at Guildhall. A report was brought up from the police committee, to whom had been referred the consideration of the condition of the police-stations in the City. The report recommended that three new stations should be constructed, and the existing stations done away with; the report also contained other important recommendations. On the motion that the report be referred back for execution a discussion of some length took place, and amendments were proposed, but ultimately it was agreed to refer the whole matter back to the committee for reconsideration.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—The Court sat on Wednesday for the dispatch of business, when the Lord Mayor called the attention of the Court to a bill in Parliament for the regulation of the office of Queen's Remembrancer, a clause in which bill seemed to interfere with the rights of the citizens with respect to the approval of her Majesty of the election of sheriffs of London and Middlesex. His lordship suggested a reference of the matter to a committee. A discussion of some length ensued, and it was determined by a very small majority to submit the bill to a committee of privileges.

MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES.—These estimates this year amount to 1,028,236*l.*, being an increase of 392,347*l.* over those of 1858. The estimates include 7,949*l.* for the Zambesi expedition, 12,000*l.* for the African rivers exploring expedition, 2,000*l.* for the British Historical Portrait Gallery, 2,000*l.* for the purchase of Sir George Hayter's picture of the House of Commons, 5,000*l.* as a donation to Mr. W. H. Barber in consideration of the sufferings he has undergone, 1,650*l.* for a pedestal to be erected in Old Palace-yard for Baron Marochetti's statue of Richard Cœur de Lion, and 17,000*l.* for cleansing the Serpentine.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—The earliest result of the election petitions is the unseating of two of the supporters of the present Government: Mr. Leatham for Wakefield, and Mr. Schenley for Dartmouth. Mr. Leatham is a very near connection of Mr. Bright the immaculate reformer. The election committees for Aylesbury, Huddersfield, and Gloucester sat on Wednesday for the first time.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL.—On Thursday the annual meeting of the supporters of the hospital was held at the London Tavern; the Rev. G. F. W. Mortimer, D.D., in the chair. The report stated that since the 1st of July, 1857, 227 patients have been admitted into the wards of the hospital, and the total out-patients relieved during two years, were 109,660. The statement of accounts showed the receipt for the past half-year to be 408*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, and the expenditure 396*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; and liabilities to the amount of 736*l.* 5*s.* The names of Colonel Cleather, Mr. Henry Garrod, Mr. John Healey, of Bedford Row, Mr. Stahl Schmidt, Mr. Bagley, and some others, were added to the committee, and a vote of thanks was passed to the medical staff.

THE SERPENTINE.—On Tuesday a deputation, consisting of medical and other influential persons, had an interview with Mr. Fitzroy at the Board of Works, for the purpose of laying before him a statement respecting the impure condition of the Serpentine, and urging upon the Government the adoption of effectual measures for its purification. Mr. Lilwall suggested that the Serpentine should have the advantages of the same plan which had been found so effectual in the case of St. James's-park: but Mr. Fitzroy demurred to the expense. That gentleman, however, admitted that something must be done to stay the evil.

CITY SEWERS.—The Commissioners held a court on Tuesday. Dr. Letheby presented reports on the nuisance from putrid meat in Newgate Market, on the desecration of Bridewell burial ground, and on the mortality of the City. A report was brought up from the committee on improvements respecting the expediency of opposing the City of London Gas Company's Bill in the House of Commons, in which they said they had decided on taking steps to endeavour to obtain the recommitment of the bill, and to oppose it on its third reading; in an appendix the committee gave their reasons for proposing the recommitment of the bill, which it is believed will be most resolutely opposed. A letter was read from Mr. Charles Pearson expressing his thanks for his temporary appointment as solicitor to the commission.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.—On Saturday a deputation waited upon the Duke of Newcastle to confer with him upon the subject of the Coolie traffic. The deputation was headed by Lord Brougham and M. Chamerozow. An animated discussion between the Duke and various members of the deputation took place. The result of it was that his Grace thought that the object of the memorialists might perhaps be accomplished if a series of searching inquiries were sent to persons living in the West Indies and elsewhere, who could give in-

formation on the subject. The Anti-Slavery Society might take part in framing the questions, and could name a portion of the individuals to whom they should be forwarded. The deputation appeared to concur in the propriety of this suggestion, and at a meeting which was held after the interview Lord Brougham further proposed that a number of gentlemen, now in this country, who are able to give evidence, should be privately examined by some suitable person to be appointed by the Duke.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The Registrar General's return shows a very considerable advance in the rate of mortality in the metropolis during the last week; the total number of deaths was 1,605, an increase over the preceding week of 205, and exceeding by 435 the estimated average. An increase of eight degrees of heat no doubt tended to produce this mortality, inducing diarrhoea, to which disease 415 of the deaths are attributable. Four deaths are also recorded as due to the direct action of the heat. The births during the week were 1,603. Dr. Letheby also reports an increase of mortality in the City.

ETON COLLEGE.—The proposal made by Eton College to the Cambridge University Commissioners more than two years since, "That the sons of all British subjects otherwise duly qualified be admissible as candidates for Eton Scholarships," has, within these few days, received the sanction of the Commissioners, and has now become a part of the Statutes of Eton College.

THE MERSEY.—At a meeting of the harbour board, Mr. Hubbuck called attention to the defenceless state of the Mersey, and moved the appointment of a committee on the subject. The forts at the entrance to the river are perfectly useless as regards any protection to the shipping in the port, and, seeing that the property there amounted to 23,500,000*l.*, exclusive of warehouses, or buildings of any kind, it was most desirable that some efficient means of defence should be provided. Mr. John Laird believed that a force of small vessels armed with Armstrong's guns, would prove a most efficient defence, at a small cost. A force of fifty or sixty of such vessels might be organised in the Mersey.

Foreign News.

REDUCTION OF THE FRENCH ARMAMENTS.

THE *Moniteur* of Wednesday contained the following statement:—"The Emperor has decided that the army and navy shall be restored to a peace footing with the least possible delay." And the same day the Emperor presided at a united sitting of the Privy Council and the Council of Ministers. The circumstances which accompany this declaration are not so satisfactory as the announcement itself. An impression prevails that the Privy Council is called upon to consider the relations between France and England. The *Correspondance Bullier* gives out that the Emperor's Government will probably demand, very shortly, loyal explanations from the English cabinet as to the attitude of England and the "affected alarms" which lead her to make continual defensive preparations. Count Persigny was present at this mysterious meeting.

The preparations of France, both naval and military, are far more complete than our own. A letter from Marseilles gives details of the preparations making to fortify the harbour. The piers of La Joliette harbour, which are already fortified, have received an addition to their armament of 18 guns of the heaviest calibre. At Toulon, notwithstanding the peace, applications for leave of absence are refused, and the men-of-war in harbour are armed with picked crews. Tomahawks and boarding pikes are being distributed among the ships in harbour, but principally on board the *Ville de Paris*. A war with England is, of course, looked upon as imminent, from these ominous preparations.

L'Indépendance Espagnole, a Madrid paper known to be the property of the French Government, has been permitted to insert rather a curious passage:—"Let others believe in this solemn re-opening of the temple of Janus—as for ourselves we believe the moment is close at hand when Waterloo will be avenged by a capture of London."

PARIS NEWS.—Preparations for the fêtes of August 15 are already begun. The municipal commission has voted an unlimited credit for them. The Emperor will ride along the Boulevards on horseback at the head of the army of Italy, or, at least, of that part of it which will make a triumphal entry into Paris on that day. It is announced that immediately after the fêtes, and on the 16th or 17th of August, his Majesty will leave Paris for the baths of Saint Sauveur in the Pyrenees, whence he will go to Biarritz. A letter from Marseilles says:—"Last evening the overture to 'Charles VI.' was

was played at one of the concert-rooms most frequented by working men. I should mention, that, in order to prevent competition with the theatres, it is forbidden to sing any portion of operas or plays at the concert-room. But when the orchestra played in the overture the air of the celebrated refrain the audience restored the original version, and sang "*Guerre aux Anglais*," instead of the milder authorised form of "*Guerre aux Tyrans*." The overture was encored, and the persons most conspicuous in this patriotic movement were individuals disguised in plain clothes. If this were the spontaneous expression of ill-will on the part of the Marseillais towards England it would not be worth notice, but it is the deliberate and premeditated act of the Government, through its agent, the Prefect, to excite the people to vociferate "*Guerre aux Anglais*," and that in a town which is largely indebted for its prosperity to English trade and English capital. Whether the Emperor has decided upon changing his policy towards England, the next few weeks will probably determine; but that such is his intention is the belief of the population generally.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

The conference of the three powers, France, Austria and Piedmont, will most likely take place at the end of July, and be probably of short duration.

Austria does not want a congress, and her journals even refuse to admit certain very natural consequences of the engagements undertaken at Villafranca by the Emperor Francis Joseph. For example, they combat the idea of an Italian confederation as impracticable, and they oppose themselves to all reforms in the Venetian territory which may have the effect of "Italianising" that province. The *Ost Deutsche Post* states that the Emperors of Austria and France will establish "exclusively between themselves" the conditions of peace, and that the negotiations of France and Piedmont will be a subsequent and separate affair.

The Austrian Government, says a letter from Vienna, has received a declaration from the King of the Two Sicilies, that he sees no reason for refusing his adhesion to the proposed Italian Confederation. It is said that the recommendation of Austria influenced the King in making this declaration.

A project of confederation for Italy, drawn up by Count Walewski, has been already communicated to all the Governments interested. It contains a provision for a federal army, and appears to resemble the Germanic Confederation in certain points.

THE VILLA FRANCA TREATY.

The *Journal de Mayence* gives this as the text of the treaty:—

"Between his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and his Majesty the Emperor of the French it has been agreed as follows:—The two Sovereigns will favour the creation of an Italian Confederation. That Confederation shall be under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father. The Emperor of Austria cedes to the Emperor of the French his rights over Lombardy, with the exception of the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, so that the frontier of the Austrian possessions shall start from the extreme range of the fortress of Peschiera, and shall extend in a direct line along the Mincio as far as Grazio; thence to Scorzarolo and Luzana to the Po, whence the actual frontiers shall continue to form the limits of Austria. The Emperor of the French will hand over (*remettra*) the ceded territory to the King of Sardinia. Venetia shall form part of the Italian Confederation, though remaining under the crown of the Emperor of Austria. The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena return to their States, granting a general amnesty. The two Emperors will ask the Holy Father to introduce indispensable reforms into his States. A full and complete amnesty is granted on both sides to persons compromised in the late events in the territories of the belligerent parties. Done at Villafranca, the 11th of July, 1859."

EXCITEMENT IN ITALY.

Every letter received from the Duchies and the Legations brings additional accounts of the discontent and the ferment which prevail among the people, and of the determination not to submit to the rule of their ancient tyrants being reimposed upon them.

On the 20th inst. the Municipality of Florence assembled to express its desire that Tuscany should become part of an Italian kingdom under Victor Emmanuel II.; or that, if reasons of *haute politique* rendered this impracticable, that a prince of the House of Savoy might be put to reign over it. The Municipality proceeds to express the desire "that Tuscany should be admitted to form part of a vast Italian kingdom under Victor Emmanuel." It refers to "the eternal and absolute exclusion of the House of Austro-Lorraine and of the Bourbons," and asks for a Prince of Savoy in default of the

King of Piedmont. The *Monitore Toscano* is urging the people, both of town and country, to arm to the last man sooner than receive back as their ruler "the vanquished of Solferino."

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has decided to resign in favour of his son, who is to grant the constitution of 1848 and adopt the tri-coloured flag. This would seem no unreasonable manner of settling existing difficulties as far as Tuscany is concerned, but at first the Tuscans are likely to scout the idea. It must be remembered, however, that, although there is a prodigious clamour just now against the Grand Duke and his family, they are not entirely without partisans in that country.

According to a telegram received from Florence the Tuscan Minister of the Interior has published an official report. The result of the deliberations on the question of annexation of Tuscany with Piedmont has been made known from 141 places, including Leghorn and Florence. The result shows 809 affirmative against 15 negative votes, representing the wishes and interests of 1,135,863 inhabitants. The result of the elections of members of a special assembly is also favourable to the independence of Tuscany. When the assembly shall have received the members from the other towns it will give its vote.

At Parma, Modena, Florence, and Bologna, the people are assembling for moral resistance, while the cry "to arms" rises all over the country. Deputations from the Duchies are praying the King of Sardinia that their vote for the *fusion*, unanimously expressed in 1848 and confirmed in 1859, should not be set aside. In Romagna a Provisional Government is organised, in open hostility to at least the temporal sovereignty of the Pope.

Within a week or a fortnight all this revolutionised Central Italy will have more than 50,000 men under arms. General Mezzocapo already musters 10,000 men, mostly natives of Romagna, regularly organised under Sardinian colours. Garibaldi, at the head of 10,000 Cacciatori delle Alpi, to whom the Cacciatori delle Apennini and Cacciatori della Magra will be added, will leave his posts in the Alpine fastnesses, and the youths who are now frantically rushing to arms at Parma, Modena, and everywhere, the adventurers of all Italy, will join him at Bologna, as they joined him at Rome in 1849.

In one word, Central Italy, utterly powerless against France and Austria, and still more against their combined forces, will not, if driven to despair and allowed time, perish without a struggle, and it is but too strong if only menaced by such forces as its late rulers can bring into the field.

Chevalier Farrini, Governor of Modena, has, by order of King Victor Emmanuel, withdrawn the Sardinian authority, and has published a proclamation, in which he remits the Government to the members of the Municipality. The populace assembled in crowds, and proclaimed the Municipality, by acclamation, Dictators of the country. Farrini has accepted a provisional regency, in order to maintain public order, and reunite the representative Assembly of Modena, which is to pronounce on the future settlement of the country. Perfect order and general confidence prevails.

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.

One of the first acts of the new Sardinian ministry will be, it is said, to put an end to the present dictatorship, to convoke the Chambers, and to present to them an electoral bill applicable to Lombardy. A dissolution will afterwards take place, in order to effect, in the new Chambers, the complete fusion of Piedmont and Lombardy. The King will reside, and the Parliament sit, in alternate years, at Milan and at Turin.

Thursday being the anniversary of the funeral of the late King Carlo Alberto, a grand ceremony took place at Milan to celebrate the same, which was attended by an immense concourse of the population. The troops maintained perfect order.

The populace of Lodi, not having been informed of the arrival of French troops (for whose reception *fêtes* had been prepared), were so irritated against the Municipality that they compelled the members to resign. The King has appointed a Provisional Municipal Committee.

A Turin letter says:—"With the exception of Piedmont and Lombardy, and of what belongs to Austria or Naples, Napoleon must now lord it all over Italy militarily and in all probability civilly also. Italy passes at one stroke from the Austrian to the French thralldom, and Piedmont is already fully aware of the extent of freedom that will be allotted to her. People who see Victor Emmanuel privately find no words to describe the poignant grief, the burning wrath, by which his honest soul is consumed.

Count Cavour has exerted himself to the utmost to form the new Ministry, and has at last left Turin for his country seat, whence he will soon proceed to

Switzerland. He is in a withering ill-humour; his staunchest friends hardly venture to address him.

GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi's head-quarters are at Lovere, on the Lake of Iseo, and on the 15th he was summoned to Brescia by General La Marmora, with whom he dined, after a long confidential interview. A letter from Brescia states that twelve new regiments of infantry, and from eight to ten battalions of riflemen, are to be raised immediately, making the present force thirty-four regiments of infantry and from twenty to twenty-two battalions of riflemen. Garibaldi is now contemplating a move from the Alps to the Apennines—from Northern to Central Italy. There will be a gathering of about 50,000 volunteers in Romagna. Garibaldi's corps joined to that of Mezzocapo will form an army capable of securing the independence of Central Italy, at least against any merely Italian force. A letter in the *Nazione* of Florence states that Garibaldi, after the news of the preliminaries of the peace, went to the King's quarters, to give up his commission and those of all the officers of his corps, but that Victor Emmanuel would not receive them, and that consequently Garibaldi and his officers have retained their rank. The King told him that, as a Piedmontese general, he was not at liberty to give up his commission.

THE POPE'S PROTEST.

In his proclamation to the population of the Romagna, subjects of the Pope, M. Massimo d'Azeglio has said, "God has made man free in his opinions, political and religious." This shocking heresy has not escaped the watchful eye of the Holy Father, who has stigmatised it in an autograph letter to the Cardinal Bishop of Albano. After inviting the faithful to return thanks for the cessation of the war the Pope says:—"To continue our prayers is a necessity, inasmuch as divers provinces of the States of the Church are still a prey to the men who are intent upon demolishing the established order of things; and it is with this view that in our days a foreign usurping power proclaims that God hath made man free as regardeth his political and religious opinions, thus denying the authorities established by God upon earth, and to whom obedience and respect are due, forgetting at the same time the immortality of the soul, which, when it passeth from this transitory world to the eternal one, shall have to answer unto the all-powerful and inexorable Judge for those religious opinions; then learning too late that there is but one God and one faith, and that whoever quitteth the ark of unity shall be submerged in the deluge of eternal punishment."

A letter from Rome, of the 23rd inst., states that M. de Meneval, aide-de-camp of the French Emperor, had arrived, bringing a letter from the Emperor, insisting on certain reforms, substantially the same as those ineffectually urged by the French ambassador in 1857.

WAR EXPENDITURE.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains the following:—"It is endeavoured in England to attribute to France the causes of the English national burdens, but the English people are deceived merely in order to further the national defences. The exaggeration of our armaments is to justify the considerable increase of the English budget for the army and navy. A comparison of the budgets of France and England will show these considerations to be erroneous."

"Since 1813 the army expenses of England have increased by 200 millions of francs, making for 1860 a total of more than 650 million francs; while in France the army budget for 1860 does not much exceed 463 million francs."

"We, therefore, ask whether it is to France and to her extraordinary armaments that the heavy burdens which weigh on the English people are to be attributed, or whether these enormous expenses and taxes, which are the consequences of those burdens, must not be attributed to other reasons?"

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

According to the St. Petersburg official *Gazette*, a treaty has been concluded between Russia and China, and ratified by the two Emperors. The treaty contains twelve articles, and is signed at Tientsin. China grants to Russia leave to send ambassadors to Peking, promises protection to Christian missionaries, and authorises a monthly mail service between Kiachta and Peking.

RUSSIAN POLICY IN ITALY.—The following letter has been received from St. Petersburg:—"Although the war in Italy was approved by us, in many respects, on account of the unfriendly feeling which prevails here against the Austrian Government, our Emperor himself has always entertained a friendly feeling towards each belligerent. Several versions are current relative to the mission of Count Paul Schouvaloff to the French head-quarters. The one

best founded is that this person was commissioned by the Emperor Alexander to warn the Emperor of the French that the English and Prussian Governments, alarmed at his success, were taking measures to oppose its continuance, and that the Russian Government, in that case, thought itself, in an honourable point of view, equally obliged to apprise the Emperor of the French that it could not engage in a general war. This explanation is generally accepted as correct in the highest political circles."

NAPLES.—We are informed, says a letter from Naples that the court-martial has just pronounced sentence in the affair of the 270 prisoners taken in the Champ de Mars. Two of them have been condemned to death, and all the rest to hard labour for life. Mr. Elliot has been definitively accredited as Ambassador from England to the Court of Naples. He has delivered to the King an autograph letter from her Majesty the Queen.

PORTUGAL.—The funeral of the Queen took place on the 20th. A great number of the inhabitants of Lisbon voluntarily put on mourning, and the courts have been closed for eight days.

SPANISH JEALOUSY.—The semi-official *Correspondencia Autografa* has the following:—"At Gibraltar the English are mounting batteries, not only, as has been stated, in the forts, but even in the midst of the streets. The day on which the sentinel of the Straits shall light his first match this place will be transformed into a volcano of gunpowder and ball. Our forts of Santa Barbara and San Felipe, destroyed by the English in the War of Independence, under the pretext that the French troops might take possession of them, are now only heaps of ruins, and the brass guns with which they were armed are still in the hands of the English. The English will not allow these fortifications to be restored, and yet we permit them to encroach every day, by constructing barracks on the neutral ground, and by taking the stone destined for their walls from the quarries of San Roque."

UNITED STATES NEWS.—Sickles and his wife have become entirely reconciled, and he is now living with her.—The Vermont State Republican Convention was held on the 12th instant. The present state officers were re-nominated. Resolutions were passed condemning the extravagance and pro-slavery character of the present administration, and maintaining the right of naturalised citizens to protection against the Cass doctrine.—A duel took place on the 15th in North Carolina, between O. Jennings Wise, of the *Richmond Enquirer*, and Patrick Henry Aylett, a contributor to the columns of the *Richmond Examiner*. Mr. Aylett fired first. Mr. Wise then fired in the air, when Mr. Aylett withdrew the challenge and asked for a reconciliation, which Mr. Wise refused. The "difficulty" grew out of the late controversy between the *Enquirer* and the *Examiner* on the subject of intervention and non-intervention of Congress as regards slavery in the territories.—A despatch of the 15th from Washington says: "I understand that certain black Republicans lately offered an Arizona expedition 250,000 dols. to attempt to make that territory a slave state, and play the 'border ruffian.' It was something of this nature that caused the split between Henningsen and the New York party."

VENEZUELA—SERVILLE WAR.—A fearful negro insurrection was initiated at Puerto Cabello on the 15th ult., and a regular war of race and colour commenced. The outrages began at Guaiquasa, where Judge Miguel Maro was assassinated by the negroes. At Puerto Cabello, fortunately, the negroes were routed after severe street fighting, and retired to the country. All trade was at a standstill; the Government hoped soon to put an end to the insurrection. The revolt there is not a political movement, but a negro insurrection. Although, by the latest accounts, the insurgents had been beaten in an attack upon Puerto Cabello, and in several engagements, they still caused great uneasiness. Business was suspended and communication with the interior interrupted.

MEXICAN ANARCHY.—A special despatch, dated New Orleans, 8th inst., in the *Charleston Courier*, says that General Woll has defeated the liberal forces under General Zuazua, at Guanajuato, and proclaimed Santa Anna dictator. The despatch also states that this affair had caused great confusion at San Luis Potosi, that ex-Governor Barrera had attempted to stir up a revolution in the province of Campeachy, which was followed by similar demonstrations in other provinces, and that the government was making vigorous efforts to suppress the outbreak.

The talk of a fusion between the Legitimists and Orleanists is again spoken of as a contemplated step. The Count de Paris is said to be anxious to establish himself at once as the executor to his father's will, which is again to be posted up this year in Paris, on the 24th of August.

FOREIGN INCIDENTS.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—The assurance given in French financial circles of the approaching retirement of the Rothschilds has created a strange sensation. If the rumour prove true, not only Baron James but both the sons, Gustave and Alphonse, would likewise withdraw from business, the accounts of the house in Paris be closed, and, in short, it would exist no longer after the month of December. The deplorable state in which Nathaniel Rothschild still remains, who, in the flower of his age and strength, has been suddenly struck with paralysis; and the uncertainty of financial operations in the present unsettled state of Europe, have decided Baron James to take this step, so it is said. But although the announcement, even unconfirmed as yet by himself, has occasioned some little emotion amongst the moneyed men of Paris, men of experience in these matters persist in declaring that such a measure is utterly incompatible with the Baron's age, his nation, and his love of domination, and therefore reject the possibility.

VERY IMPORTANT!—A lively correspondent draws our attention to the following astounding discovery of the *Journal du Havre*:—"The Emperor has not been seen in Paris since his return from the wars, but the news has been sent to the *Journal du Havre* that he no longer wears the points of his moustachios turned up and stiffened with Hungarian pomatum, but allows them to curve downwards as they did before his marriage. What, if anything, this change may portend, I cannot say. A lively imagination may perhaps see in it a renunciation of his Majesty's military career. The perked moustache, pointing to the ear, in shape like a fighting-cock's spur, has undoubtedly a smart, soldier-like appearance to a continental eye, although I believe it is not yet in vogue with the Horse Guards Blue. It is quite conceivable that an important mercantile article organ like the *Journal du Havre* should see in every neglected hair on the Emperor's face a symptom of peace and free trade."

TURCOS IN PARIS.—A large portion of the French army has already left the scene of its triumphs. Of one corps we read: "The destination of these 60,000 men, or at least of the greater part of them, is Paris, where they are to be assembled in time for the Emperor's fête on the 15th of August. The Zouaves and even the Turcos are to be treated to a sight of the capital. What Austrian shot and shell have spared of these ferocious African savages will shortly be displayed upon the Boulevards. It is presumable they will there be kept in better order than in Italy. If it be deemed justifiable to bring them at all into a Christian country for purposes of warfare, they ought, while there, always to be under the eyes of energetic French officers and sergeants. As soon as they obtain the opportunity the savage and the robber breaks out. But for the different colour of the petticoats, it would often puzzle the most practised eye to detect the difference between the bronzed, weatherworn French Zouaves and the African soldiers of the lighter races. The proportion of Negroes among the Turcos is not large. Officers have been sent to Africa to recruit for the *Chasseurs Indigènes*, and one of them told a friend that he proposed addressing himself particularly to the red-bearded Kabyles, whom he considered the best adapted to furnish good soldiers. They will do for the next war."

PEACE AND HARVEST HOME.—A friend, just arrived from Touraine, says that the announcement of peace was hailed with enthusiasm by all the farmers in that district. The want of hands to get in the harvest is so great that in some cases 10*fr.* a-day are given to reapers. There is a depot of Austrian prisoners at Blois, and the farmers requested the mayor to permit the prisoners to assist in saving the crops. The mayor complied with their request, and the farmers received them into their houses; they feed and lodge them, and provide them with a light dress to work in the fields. After their day's work the prisoners, who are mostly Italians, delight the families with their singing. They are extremely well treated by the French, and are quite grateful. As a matter of form, the prisoners are sent to Blois once a-week to be inspected by the mayor, who pays them 3*fr.* a-week out of their wages for pocket money. The remainder is laid by as a fund, to be given to them when they return in due course to their own country.

THE PRESS IN NAPLES.—For the first time since 1848 a journal has been sold in the Neapolitan streets, but by order and in the interest of the Government. Half a sheet of note or letter paper is called *L'Annunziatore*; a Political, Scientific, Literary, Artistic, and Comic Journal. It contains two articles—one being the Peace Despatch from Paris; the other the Decree of the 16th of June, permitting the return of the exiled Sicilians. A notice at the end says, *L'Annunziatore* will reappear when it thinks proper.

INDIA,
AND
INDIAN PROGRESS.INDIAN FINANCE.—COMPENSATION TO
SUFFERERS BY THE MUTINY.

THAT the Secretary of State for India would again have to appear as a public borrower, to meet the pressing exigencies of the Indian service, is, our readers will recollect, in direct confirmation of our observations on this subject three weeks ago. Everybody who has given close attention to the matter must long ago have foreseen, that, looking to the present depreciation of Indian securities and the credit of the local Government of India in its own territories, an appeal to the English money market was absolutely inevitable. We look forward with the greatest interest and anxiety to Sir Charles Wood's financial statement, promised on Monday evening, and hope that the sanction of Parliament to this new loan of Twenty Millions, will not be given until the whole question of Indian Finance, present, provisional, and prospective, has undergone the careful and deliberate investigation of the House of Commons. We are no alarmists, nor have we the least doubt that the Indian Empire can be made to pay, but it is vain to conceal that matters are in that desperate condition when legislation can be no longer delayed, and when Parliament will have to determine whether the Indian Government is to be suffered to exist on credit, or by what means some approximation to an equalisation of income and expenditure is to be obtained.

We venture to point out, that it is worthy the serious consideration of the Legislature, whether an attempt should not be made to pay off the whole of this Indian debt of one hundred millions, carrying interest as it does at about 4½ per cent., with a new loan, backed by the Imperial guarantee, and obtained at from 3 to 3½ per cent. There are no abler financiers in the world than the natives of India. They long ago apprehended the difficulty which has now arisen. They have a perfect appreciation of the fact that this system of borrowing in the English market for Indian purposes will not be allowed to go on for ever; that it is at the best only a provisional, and no very brilliant, expedient. They wait to see what is to be done by the Supreme Government towards the permanent settlement of this great question. But let the House of Commons once pledge the credit of the English nation to the repayment of this debt, at present secured only on Indian revenue, and the faith and confidence of native capitalists would be re-established. They would lend their money more freely at 4 per cent. than they are now doing at six, while by the conversion above suggested a saving of about a million and a half yearly, would be effected to the State. People deceive themselves in fancying that the wealthy natives of India will subscribe to these new loans, with a deficit of seven millions a year staring them in the face. They wait to see what is to be done. Let England once boldly assume the responsibility of the debt, and demonstrate to the natives of India that she means not only to hold the country but to make it pay, and if necessary to collect the requisite taxes at the point of the bayonet; then confidence will be restored, and we only repeat what is in the mouth of every man recently from India in asserting that such a measure would do more to consolidate and strengthen British rule in that great dependency, than the most imposing manifestation of material power. By guaranteeing the debt this country would be in no worse position than at present; for, as we have before urged in these columns, if England mean to maintain her supremacy as a nation, she cannot give up her Indian empire to any foreign power, nor can she abandon one-fifth of the whole human family to that condition of utter anarchy and misrule which would inevitably instantly succeed the withdrawal of her Government.

In estimating some time ago the public debt of India at ninety millions, no account was taken by us of the compensation which Lord Stanley, when in office, declared it will be necessary to make to sufferers in the recent disturbances. The claims for compensation lodged with the Commissioners in India appointed by Government to receive them, amount, we have reason

to believe, to about one and a-half millions sterling, and decision upon these claims ought no longer to be delayed. We do trust that further reference to India will be unnecessary. Amongst the claimants are men who did good service to the Government of India in its hour of sore strait and difficulty, and who are now absolutely poverty-stricken—hoping against hope, waiting from day to day for a recognition of their claims. We know of one instance of a man who, from possessing property worth 20,000*l.*, escaped with the clothes only on his back, who fought as a volunteer against the rebels throughout the whole war, suffering the greatest hardships, living in the saddle, and existing for months on "chupatties" and water. The moral effect on the natives of India of these noble examples of individual heroism was largely instrumental in saving India to the British Crown, and surely the House of Commons, when these claims for compensation come before it, will deal liberally with them. We believe there are ample funds in possession of the Indian Government, on account of forfeiture of lands and pensions of those who had been leaders of the insurrection, to meet these claims for indemnity. Why, the pension to the King of Delhi and his heirs, alone, amounted to 120,000*l.* per annum, now absolutely forfeited to the State; and this represents a capital sum more than sufficient to pay off all the claimants at once.

In directing attention to the Petition of the Calcutta Compensation Committee, published in another column, and which has been presented to Parliament, we have only to add, that so far as the Punjab is concerned, Sir John Lawrence long ago secured compensation to the sufferers in that district. With characteristic promptitude and energy, and without waiting to communicate with the authorities, either in Calcutta or Leadenhall-street, the Governor of the Punjab levied penal fines on the mutinous villages and districts in his division; restored churches, houses, and factories destroyed by the rebels, and actually squared the accounts before he quitted the country.

The following petition, as concentrating the arguments on the part of those claiming compensation, and relating to a matter most important to the Anglo-Indian community, we insert entire:—

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED MERCHANTS AND AGENTS OF CALCUTTA ON BEHALF OF THEMSELVES AND OTHERS IN RESPECT OF THE LOSSES SUSTAINED THROUGH THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY DURING THE REBELLION, AND PRAYING FOR COMPENSATION.

Humbly Sheweth—That comparatively few of the sufferers by the late rebellion are resident in Calcutta; that generally they are separated by such great distances, and have been so much dispersed through the consequences of the rebellion, that it would be impossible for any considerable number of them to unite in a petition on their common case without a very great and inconvenient loss of time; but your petitioners are either sufferers themselves, or are connected in interest with sufferers, as capitalists and agents, and are the members of a committee which was appointed at a very numerous meeting of British and East Indian sufferers for the purpose of representing their case and advancing their claims to compensation.

For the information of your Honourable House, your petitioners beg to state that the said committee kept a book for the registration of claims to compensation, and that the registered claims (which were afterwards sent in to Government) amount to about eighty lakhs of rupees (800,000*l.* sterling) from about 200 firms or persons; and your petitioners believe that one crore and a half of rupees (one and a half million pounds sterling), would cover the whole amount of claims (including those not registered with the said committee) of British and East Indian people.

For the information of your Honourable House your petitioners beg further to state that the sufferers whose claims are now submitted are of various conditions, but the greater part in number and whose claims make up the greater part of the amount, are merchants and traders, landed proprietors and planters and persons in business, and their losses are of every variety of kind.

That in May 1858 (prior to which date most of the losses were incurred) it was notified by the Governor General in a Gazette Extraordinary that the Honourable the Court of Directors had desired the Government of India "to investigate the nature and extent of loss of property occasioned by the late mutinies and disturbances;" sufferers were invited to send in statements of losses; and, under instructions from the Governor General, the Government of the North Western Provinces and of Lower Bengal appointed officers to receive such

statements and evidence; and to investigate the same; and by a recent communication from the Government of India to the said committee, your petitioners are informed that the said investigation is concluded in the Punjab, Oude and the North Western Provinces and (it is believed also) in Lower Bengal; and that the Government of India is about to send to the Government at home reports on the nature and extent of the said losses as ascertained by the said investigation.

That the Honourable the Court of Directors in the despatch above referred to reserved for its own decision the question whether compensation should be given or not; and the Government of India remains without any power to decide the said question. The said investigation therefore remains resultless, and your petitioners now respectfully submit to your Honourable House the consideration of their case in the hope that your Honourable House will deem their claim to compensation just and reasonable; and will promote it as may seem to your Honourable House expedient.

That throughout the rebellion no distinction was ever made by the insurgents in favour of the capitalist, mercantile and industrial section of the British and East Indian people, nor in favour of any individuals of that section. As being British and Christian, of a different creed and race from the rebels, they were everywhere attacked with indiscriminate fury *pari passu* with those of the same classes in the service of the Government, and their extirpation was among the objects, as also it was essential, to the success of the rebellion. Cawnpore affords an apt illustration of the manner in which the rebellion was carried on. There, there was an indiscriminate massacre of all British and East Indian people. The station of Cawnpore comprises a large wealthy and populous native town, a large military cantonment and a mercantile settlement of Europeans and East Indians, with shops, warehouses, counting-houses, and houses where they resided and their business was carried on. The native town became a receptacle of the plunder from the premises of the Europeans, and it sustained injury (as it were) only by accident; on the other hand, by design, there was as total a destruction as the rebels could effect of every kind of property which could not be carried off as plunder: and in all other parts they carried out the same plan of indiscriminate and universal destruction against the persons and property of British and Christian people. And your petitioners submit that it would be contrary to natural justice that persons so situated, without power of any kind, and solely dependent on their industry and capital, and thus singled out by rebels for destruction, in consequence solely of their birth, origin, and religion, and their indissoluble connection with the Government for the time being, should be abandoned by that Government to the ruin designed, and in many instances accomplished for them.

Your petitioners while fully relying on the intrinsic merit of their claim would beg your Honourable House to take into consideration in connection with it the course followed in cases somewhat analogous where compensation was granted to the sufferers on grounds less strong than those now urged.

For instance in the case of the American loyalists (some of whom remained in the States, and some fled to England), large indemnities were granted to them by the Crown; in the case of the Irish loyalists after the last Irish rebellion, several large grants were made by the Parliament for their reward and indemnification; and in the case of the rebellion in Canada, the sufferers on the side of the Crown received compensation. The weight of precedents therefore your petitioners submit is on the side of their claim.

Municipal law also sanctions the principle. Your Honourable House knows that by the law of England, from the earliest times, the hundred has been liable for the destruction of property by mobs; which liability, as your petitioners believe, has been enforced within living memory, and might be enforced in the present day. In India also the principle of compensation for public robbery existed under Mahometan rule. The East India Company's Civil Courts also give redress in damages for injuries to property through acts punishable as crimes. The difference in the present case is in the magnitude and number of the claims; which would under the most favourable state of municipal law be beyond the scope and reach of municipal arrangements; but the principle applies, and to meet the practical difficulty is, as your petitioners submit, the proper duty of the Government.

Your petitioners also beg your Honourable House to observe in connection with their claims, the course of policy which has been pursued towards the rebels and insurgent part of the population, from the time when their reduction by force of arms appeared certain. First a general confiscation to the state of all the property of rebels was ordained and proclaimed. This would have placed in the power of the State ample means of rewarding the loyal and giving compensation, as was indeed intimated in the proclamation. This proclamation was superseded by a general amnesty emanating directly from the Crown; in the act of amnesty time was given to all classes of rebels to reflect, to calculate, to declare their allegiance and lay down their arms. Large masses came in under the amnesty. The Courts sitting by special commission for the trial of rebels and the adjudication of forfeitures and confiscations generally suspended and have not since resumed their operations; and shortly after the original term of amnesty had expired, the rebellion was declared by the Government to be at an end, the country is again placed under the normal system of rule, and the amnesty is practically interpreted by Government officials as an act under which all the past offences of rebels against persons and property are to be buried in oblivion. But many British sufferers had

commenced proceedings civil and criminal, both in the regular courts and in courts sitting under laws made for the occasion. Through those proceedings they would have brought home a responsibility to both communities and wealthy individuals and have laid a legal ground for compensation. But magistrates and courts (whether acting under the direction of government or of their own discretion your petitioners know not) have (as your petitioners have been informed) stopped the proceedings, and justice can no longer be obtained at the suit of individuals against persons charged with offences against property during the rebellion. Generally therefore the rebels have wholly escaped except where they have fallen in the field. That British and East Indian sufferers should, under such circumstances be so long left without any recognition of their claims to compensation has given great dissatisfaction. And the hardship is increased by what, in many instances, has since happened. Some of the British sufferers are zemindars, and have been required to pay the Government revenue or rent for periods when their districts were in the power of the rebels, and at a time when they were out of possession of their estates. Many were leaseholders under native zemindars, and they have been required to pay their rents to those zemindars for the period when the zemindars themselves were engaged passively or actively in the rebellion; so that to the sufferers the consequences of the rebellion are aggravated both by the non recognition of their claims and by the want of an appropriate or just policy on the part of the Government towards them.

Your petitioners beg to submit a few remarks in regard to resources for compensation. The Government has been relieved of heavy charges, and large properties have lapsed to it through the rebellion. There is, for instance, the reduction of the pension list of the late native army amounting to a very large sum, and the extinction of pension in the Delhi family, of the descendants of the Peshwa and of other royal pensions. Another large item of account is Government securities consisting of promissory notes of the various loans of the Indian Government destroyed, forfeited or legally cancelled; another item is jagheers and lands forfeited or resumed. The Government securities so situated are probably alone (as your petitioners are informed) of nearly the amount of the compensation claimed by British and East Indian sufferers; and Jagheers and lands lapsed to Government might be applied in compensation, and would be acceptable to many sufferers who are engaged in agriculture and planting.

Your petitioners moreover submit, with respect to forfeited lands, that in many instances they ought in equity and good conscience to be regarded as charged with a liability to make compensation. The lands of Koor Singh, situate in Shahabad, for example. It was by Koor Singh and his followers that the property of the Europeans in that district was destroyed, and themselves were expelled; and his forfeited estates would afford, or be ample security for, a full compensation. If the reported rental of that rebel's estate be correct, two or three years' rental would give a full indemnity for the damage done to Europeans in that district; and the same is probably the case as respects the property of rebels in other districts.

Your petitioners cannot conclude without remarking that the expectation of the sufferers, and of all interested in their claims, has been raised by the reference of the claims to Government officers for investigation. That reference was understood to be an admission that *prima facie* the claimants were entitled to compensation. It was supposed that the decision was reserved on account of an apprehension of the magnitude of the amount. The expectation thus raised has been confirmed by the munificence of the Government of India and of the Governments of the disturbed provinces in the distribution of rewards, honours and compensation, where those governments had an unfettered discretion. They had been fettered as respects the present claimants by the order of the Honourable Court that the question should be reserved for the decision of itself.

On the following grounds, then, as above briefly explained, your petitioners submit that the sufferers are entitled to compensation, viz. (to reverse the order of the above statement) on the grounds of (1) the munificence already displayed by the Indian Government in the grant of honours, rewards and compensations in other cases; (2) of the gains made by the Governments and the burdens of which it has been relieved by the rebellion; (3) of the lien for compensation, which in equity and good conscience the sufferers have on many of the estates of which the Government has taken possession; (4) of the remedies of which the sufferers have been deprived consequent on the policy of Government; (5) of that policy itself as respects the rebels; (6) of the sanction which the principle of municipal law gives to the claim; (7) of general policy as evidenced by the practice of the British Government after former rebellions; (8) of the peculiar position of British and East Indian people in India, as British and Christian.

And your petitioners submit that the case is eminently deserving of the consideration of your Honourable House on account (1) of its importance; (2) of its having been taken by the Honourable Court of Directors from the jurisdiction of the Governor General in Council, to which legally and constitutionally it would otherwise belong; and being reserved for the decision of the House of Commons.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honourable House to take this petition into your high consideration, and to affirm by resolution or in such other way as may to your Honourable House appear expedient, that the said sufferers ought to

have compensation, or otherwise to promote the claims.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c. &c.

[Signed by the Members of the Compensation Committee.]

Theatres and Entertainments.

DRURY LANE OPERA.

On Wednesday the Italian version of Verdi's "Vêpres Siciliennes" was given at this house, for the first time in England, with great success. Mademoiselle Titiens, Signor Mongini, and Signor Fagotti, particularly distinguished themselves. The opera was produced with great magnificence, and, if it had been possible to bring it out earlier in the season, it is certain that the management would have derived considerable pecuniary profit from it. As it is, Mr. Smith is entitled to great credit for keeping good faith with his subscribers, in so far as the representation of by far the most important work promised in his programme is concerned. It is a positive misfortune to the public that it will not be able to hear the "Vêpres Siciliennes," as it is performed at Drury-lane, after this evening. This opera, which was written for the Académie Impériale of Paris, where it was played for the first time in 1855, is certainly Verdi's masterpiece. It contains a large number of those great choral pieces in which the chosen composer of modern Italy displays not only his vigour—which at times becomes mere violence—but also his great knowledge of using large masses with becoming dramatic effect. The most remarkable pieces in the work are in the first act, the introductory chorus, *Helen's* cavatina (Mademoiselle Titiens), the quartet without accompaniment, and the duet between *Guy de Montfort* (Fagotti) and *Arrigo* (Mongini); in the second, the air which *Procida* (Violetta) sings on his return to Sicily (with choral accompaniment), the duet between the duchess *Helen* and *Arrigo*, and the very beautiful barcarole, the most "popular" motive in the opera, which forms the chief subject in the finale; in the third act, the whole of the dance music, which is far more brilliant than a composer of such a sombre genius as Verdi could have been expected to write, and the finale, which is admirably worked up, and, in the fourth, the tenor's air, and above all, the duet between *Arrigo* and *Helen*. The fifth act contains a Sicilienne, in which many vocalists have been already heard in England, and which Mademoiselle Titiens sings with great effect; and a charming romance for the tenor, also well known as "La brise souffle." Several of the most remarkable pieces were encored, and Mademoiselle Titiens, Signor Mongini, and the other principal singers were recalled at the end of each act. In the diversification of the fourth season Mademoiselles Boschetti and Morlacchi gained much applause, and certainly danced most gracefully.

THE novelties of the musical season of 1859 have been worthily crowned by the long expected and most successful production of Meyerbeer's so-called "Comic," opera, "Dinorah," otherwise "Il Pellegrinaggio di Ploërmel," called, on its native stage at the Paris Opéra-Comique, "Le Pardon de Ploërmel." The house was on Tuesday crowded with *habitués*—as to its aristocratic portions—and in the galleries and pit with amateurs and professionals, all anxious to witness a new triumph of the renowned composer, of which they made pretty sure; and curious to observe his treatment of a subject pretty well known to differ considerably from those he had previously handled with such eminent results. On neither head were they disappointed. From the beginning to the end of the opera the genius of the master was fully and warmly recognised. His superb overture, played, notwithstanding an amount of eccentric difficulty obvious to the least crude, in superb style, was encored; and himself thrice summoned—clothed in a customary suit of black and diffidence—before the curtain. All were charmed again, and not a few surprised to find that he who had been stimulated to magnificent fervour by such romantic subjects as "The Prophet" and "The Huguenots" and the "Robert," had stooped to wreath the appropriate wild flowers of music round a simply pastoral story.

The "Pardon" of the title, which means an annual village festival of a semi-secular, semi-religious character, is supposed to have taken place just a year before the period of the action, and the anniversary returns on the day of the *denouement*. On the first occasion an unhappy affair occurred. *Dinorah* (Madame Miolan-Carvalho), the belle of Ploërmel, and a peasant-girl, was that day to have been married to one *Hoël* (Signor Graziani), when a sudden storm caused the destruction of her heritage and her sudden abandonment by her mercenary lover. The latter then turned his attention

to the acquisition of property by other means, and having consulted a wizard, obtained a receipt for the discovery of a hidden treasure. The first item of the prescription was a year of solitary wandering; and this is supposed to have been just accomplished at the opening of the opera, when *Hoël* returns to Ploërmel, and finds *Dinorah* a maniac, devoted to a pet goat; the wizard dead; and himself sole depositary of the secret and the charm.

These events are supposed to be narrated in the overture. The habitual interpreters of programme-symphonies would, no doubt, have read the characters without the key furnished by the *avertimento* of the libretto; but we were glad to avail ourselves of the information therein conveyed, and have now no objection to acquiesce in the interpretation. In this overture, which may be characterised as a pastoral symphony, Meyerbeer has certainly lavished the resources of his art and the flowers of his fancy. While it abounds with delicacies and intricacies for the connoisseur, it appeals to the sentiment of the tasteful and unlearned by the introduction of unseen voices and of the most melodious and touching themes that occur in the body of the opera. Its execution, though more *aplomb* may and will, of course, be acquired, was entirely satisfactory, and, considering that the work has been rehearsed fewer weeks here than it was months before presentation in Paris, little short of marvellous; and this must have been no less gratifying to the enterprising manager of the theatre than to Mr. Costa, who shared with the *maestro* the odoriferous shower of highbred approval from the private boxes, and the pitiless pelting storm of applause from the cloud-capped towers of the crowded galleries.

The rising curtain discovers the sylvan hut of *Correntino*, a double-distilled Breton bumpkin, before which a group of peasants, clad in the quaint costume of that most old-fashioned province, sang an extremely simple rustic chorus, which might be, or perhaps is, in fact, constructed on an indigenous theme. As their voices died away, a white goat was seen somewhat nervously to trot round the corner of the second wing P.S., and *Dinorah*, the new Maria, descended the stage. Her goat is now the mad girl's all: her first recitative is addressed to it; and, in fancy nursing it as she sits on a stone, she sings that affecting Berceuse, "Si Carina," with whose graces and delicious accompaniment all our musical readers are already well acquainted. And now appears *Correntino* (Signor Gardoni), the ultra-stupid, ghost-fearing, comic man of the drama, whose main business is to be catspaw for *Hoël* in the unhallowed business of treasure-seeking. Entering to a singularly wild tune which he is supposed to play on the "cornemuse" (a horrid continental variety of bagpipe), his first scene is one long-drawn attempt to be jolly under the influence of abject terror, lightened, however, by an admirable country song given while he sits down to an inspiring basin of bread and milk. The object of his fears is the goblin *Lady of the Meads*; and when poor *Dinorah* breaks in upon him, and the wind puts out his candle, his sensations are considerably heightened, and find vent in ludicrous efforts of song. He fails, in his fright and in the darkness, to recognise the maiden, and she, by her wanderings, innocently adds fuel to the fire of his delusion. Mistaking him for her faithless lover, she forces him to pipe to her while she sings; and here in a broken melody, in triple time, accompanied *Arpeggiato* by the clarinet, Madame Miolan triumphed over an extreme difficulty. She then forces him to dance a measure with her, and at last leaves him half dead with terror and exhaustion to an interview with his evil genius, *Hoël* (Graziani), who, his year of probation being over, seeks the site of his treasure with a view to taking immediate possession. He at once recognises in *Correntino* an appropriate tool, and resolves to make of him the sacrifice required as a last condition of obtaining the "Open Sesame." The better to shape him to his ends he sends him out for liquor, and while waiting indulges in a desperately long scene showing the oscillation of his feelings between avarice and remorse. The air, "Dell'oro! dell'oro," is a fine one, and might, to our thinking, have been very feelingly rendered, especially by so precious a vocalist as Signor Graziani, who has himself been out in the metallic rain; but the gifted pot of the managers was hardly, we apprehend, for the moment, in the vein. But when *Correntino* comes back from the public-house, and the pair fall to drinking, both artists exerted themselves most commendably to carry on a mortally long scene. It being the eve of the anniversary of the "Pardon," old memories are roused in *Hoël*. *Dinorah* will rise before him, and the thought of her lost reason and blighted heart chequers his bright anticipations, and spoils the gusto with which he would detail to his accomplice the wizard's scheme for the attainment of the buried hoard. A series of grand but tedious recitatives, which here take the place of the dialogue given on the French stage, are devoted to

the illustration of these points, and lead to an admirable buffo duet, in which Signor Gardoni fully maintained the high comic and vocal quality he had already displayed, and (*Dinorah* having returned) to a delicious trio. This glowing melody, interspersed and accompanied by the tinkling obligato of the goat-bell, to which *Dinorah* listens in childish ecstacy; the instrumental whistling of the wind, the moody demonstrations by *Hoël*, and the spasmodic terror-fits of *Correntino*, formed a masterly *finale* to the first act, and brought down the curtain amidst universal expressions of delight.

In the opening of Act II., we have the chorus of peasants again, in a moonlit wood, with a characteristic drinking song; and Madame Didie, as a goatherd, who, reminding her fellows of their poor little playmate of the year before, gives a song on the thorny path of love. The party have hardly retired when the love-lorn maid appears, still in search of her lost *Hoël*. Her first air in this act is a plaintive allusion to her own condition; her next the famous "Ombrage," wherein she addresses a fitful moonbeam that has broken through the trees above her. This beautiful *morceau* Madame Miolan gave with that perfect ease and finish, for which she is renowned at the Opéra Comique, and was of course encored. The scene now changes to a wild and torrent-cloven glen, where thick darkness is pierced by occasional lightning. Hither *Hoël* brings his intended tool and victim, and here, having placed in his hand a divining rod, he leaves him. Idiot-like, the creature interrupts our sensations, and defers the impending climax, by a ludicrous exposition of his utter cowardice (most ably rendered by Signor Gardoni); but is presently joined by the heroine. This time they recognise each other and their respective pursuits. She adds caution to the fear that saturates him by the announcement that whose first lays hands on the buried money must die within a year. On the re-entrance of his master, therefore, the unhappy wight is anything but plastic. The ensuing scene between these worthies is, though scientific, like many other pieces in the opera, extremely long, yet it is lit up by passages of extreme beauty, among which the comic duo, "Il furbo, lo so," where each indicates his appreciation of the other's characteristics, must be especially instanced. The business in hand, however, seems to hang fire; for on *Dinorah's* re-appearance she repeats her solemn warning, and just saves *Correntino* from being hurled by his patron into the gorge in quest of the crock of gold. Now midnight strikes; and futile attempts of the ungrateful dolt to enlist the maiden as his substitute in the enterprise brings on the *finale* of Act II. This elaborate work is no less remarkable for lyric than for dramatic effect. Resisting the blandishments of *Correntino*, and pursuing, the while, her own fitful train of ideas, the poor maniac describes her goat in the background. Amid the howling of the storm and the roaring of the waters (illustrated by the orchestra with wonderful appropriateness) she dashes into the gloom after her treasure. It is seen to cross a wooden bridge that spans the torrent. She pursues it. The frail structure gives way. A shriek pierces the elemental discord. *Hoël* and *Correntino* rush too late, as it would seem, to her aid, and the curtain falls.

Now an *entracte*, introducing a delightful horn symphony, leads us to smooth water. The scene of Act III. is eminently pastoral. Signor Tagliafico, as a huntsman, enters first, and gives sound effect to an admirable hunting song. Then Neri Baraldi, as a reaper, sings a harvest song, the sharpening of his scythe, the while, being imitated "to nature" by some instrument in the band; and Didie and Marai again, as unnamed goatherds, exerted themselves loyally in a lay *a propos* of their craft. All have heard of the last night's storm, and in the beautiful harmonies of the well-known "Paternoster," offer up thanks for their own safety. For a moment their joy is dashed by the thought of *Dinorah's* fate, for some one thinks she has perished; but, when *Hoël* enters with her, helpless, but living, in his arms, all are at ease once more. He, we have seen, had run to save her—a projecting bough had arrested her fall, and his strong arm had completed the rescue. In a noble and touching melody "Sci vindicato assai," he announces a change that the frightful events of the eve have wrought in him; and now the climax (as, indeed, it should, for it is past midnight) marches as rapidly as that in "La Sonnambula." *Dinorah* gradually recovers both sensibility and sense. It is the day of the "Pardon." She notes her fellow-villagers around her as they were on the day of her abandonment. Her *Hoël* is beside her; her hand is in his. The bell of the chapel tinkles as thou it did. The procession to the Virgin's shrine is all prepared. The events of a year have surely been but one long, heavy, dreamy night; the day has brought joy with waking, and she is herself again. In a lovely duo, "Di tutto or mi rammento," the lovers renew their troth an unseen choir sings the "Ave Maria," which the concert-givers have al-

ready introduced to the whole musical world; and, as the happy pair move, amid flowers and congratulations, to the altar, the curtain falls, at 12.35, and the excited British public begin shouting, according to their musical enthusiasm or domestic longings, for "Mare-Beer" or "Cabby."

This opera will unquestionably take a high position in public favour, and, as we have before suggested, will add to the composer's renown. It would seem that when he undertook it, Meyerbeer resolved to prove his genius independent of historic or stirring themes and grand accessories. The story of the "Pardon" is weak; the named characters but three in number; much of their music is necessarily of a pastoral character; and the situations admit of no such choral effects as have rendered other works by the same hand immortal. But the opening for these being absent, left the master a wide field to fill with music of sentiment and artistic construction, whose perfection will be more and more recognised when executants and audiences shall have overcome the first sense of novelty.

THE KEAN TESTIMONIAL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the TESTIMONIAL to be presented to CHARLES KEAN, Esq., F.S.A., will be received by the following Bankers:—

Messrs. Courts and Co., Strand, London,
The Union Bank, Pall Mall, and
Messrs. Roberts, Curtis, and Co.

Also at Sams', 1, St. James's-street; Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; T. Chappell's, New Bond-street; and Keith, Frowse and Co., Cheapside.

CREMORNE.—GRAND FESTIVAL MATINEE AND AL FRESCO EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. E. T. SMITH,
Lessee and Director of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.
MONDAY, AUGUST 1.

THE GREAT NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
On a scale of astounding and varied grandeur, never yet attempted.

TREBLE BANDS.—POWERFUL CHORUS.
CONCERT BY PRINCIPAL FOREIGN AND
ENGLISH VOCALISTS.
FIREWORKS, unparalleled in Europe.—10,000 additional
LAMPS.

In addition to myriads of novel and peculiar performances, alike calculated to impress the beholders with wonder, and increase the delights of one of the greatest entertainments ever arranged for the delectation of the nobility, gentry, friends, and the public, who have promised to attend upon this occasion, arrangements have been established so as to ensure the utmost order, and the prevention of confusion, and all means will be adopted to permit "the nobles of the land" to mingle with "the million" in that social intercourse befitting the greatest country in the world.

All the appliances of this marvellous and enchanting place of entertainment, now the resort alike of the flower of the aristocracy, the middle classes, and the people, will with other resources procured reckless of expense, render this

DAY AND EVENING FETE

one of surpassing magnificence, novelty, and splendour, without a parallel in the records of all fresco fetes.

Saxhorn Bands—Instrumental Bands—Vocal Bands—The Celebrated Cremona Band, by the Greathead Family (Leader, Miss Greathead)—Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, in which Artists of eminence will take part—The celebrated Coloured Minstrels will sing some of their Popular Melodies.

New and magnificent Fairy Ballet, entitled *The Dream of Love*; Madlle. Balbo and the Drury Lane Ballet.

The gardens open at two o'clock, wet or dry, for the reception of the company, from which hour the resources of the hotel department are available for dinners and general refreshment. Table d'Hôte supper at nine.

The royal marionettes in an extravaganza by Hugo Vamp, entitled *THE QUEENDOM OF LADYLAND*, replete with ladies, gnomes, water-sprites, salamanders, and scenic effects by Messrs. Grieco and Tolbin.

In the Grand Cirque Oriental, the most celebrated equestrian and gymnastic professors, including Madlle. Dragolla, the talented and accomplished equestrian, de la Haute Ecole.

The Italian Salamander, whose wonderful discovery enables him to pass through fire without the slightest injury.—Desarais' Dogs and Monkeys—highly interesting to juvenile visitors.—The King of Oude's favourite fighting tiger, Jungla, the conqueror of his species, the terror of the jungle.

TICKETS TO BE HAD OF EVERYBODY AND EVERYWHERE.

EVERYBODY WILL BE THERE.

MONEY TAKEN AT THE DOORS.

THIS MONSTRE ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE
BENEFIT OF E. T. SMITH.

Lessee and Director of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane.
MONDAY, AUGUST 1.—DOORS OPEN AT TWO
O'CLOCK.

ADMISSION TO THE GARDENS ONE SHILLING
ONLY!

Free list entirely suspended. Further attractions in programme.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

MR. MANN'S BENEFIT.

A Grand VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT for the Benefit of Mr. Manns, Musical Director of the Company's Band, will be given on Saturday next, August 6th.

The following eminent artistes have accepted engagements:—Vocalists, Mdle. Artôt, from the Opera Imperiale, Paris, her first appearance at the Crystal Palace; Madame Louisa Vinning, Madame Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss.

Instrumentalists:—Miss Arabella Goddard, pianoforte; Madlle. Sophie Humler, violin; her first appearance at the Crystal Palace; Herr Louis Engel, harmonium, his first appearance.

The Crystal Palace Band will be considerably augmented for the occasion.

A Military Band will perform in the grounds after the Concert.

Open at 10. Concert at 3. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children under twelve, One Shilling; Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra; Season-ticket holders admitted free.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT THREE OF MR. CHAS. KEAN'S
MANAGEMENT.

On Monday and during the week, will be presented *THE CORSIKAN BROTHERS* (for six nights only). Fabien and Louis dei Franchi by Mr. C. Kean. To conclude with a MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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

MR. W. S. EMDEN begs leave to announce his BENEFIT for SATURDAY, 13th AUGUST next.

Last three weeks of the season.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessees—Messrs. F. ROBSON and W. S. EMDEN.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday will be performed the petite comedy, by C. Mathews, Esq., entitled *WHY DID YOU DIE?* Characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Vining, H. Wigan, Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Cottrell, and Mrs. W. S. Emden.

After which the New Drama, entitled *PAYABLE ON DEMAND*. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, W. Gordon, H. Wigan, G. Cooke, G. Vining, H. Cooper, Conway, Franks, White, and Miss Wyndham.

To conclude with the Comedietta, by John Oxenford, Esq., of *A DOUBTFUL VICTORY*. Characters by Messrs. G. Vining, W. Gordon, Miss Hughes, and Mrs. Stirling.

THURSDAY, for the BENEFIT of Mr. G. VINING, *THE PORTER'S KNOT*, NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS, and RETAINED FOR THE DEFENCE.

FRIDAY, for the BENEFIT of Miss WYNDHAM, *PAYABLE ON DEMAND*, *THE WANDERING MINSTREL*, and *LADIES BEWARE*.

Commence at half-past 7.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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

Mr. GEORGE VINING begs respectfully to announce that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY, August 4th, when will be presented *THE PORTER'S KNOT*, Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, G. Cooke, Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Miss Hughes.

After which NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS. Characters by Mr. George Vining and Miss Castleton.
To conclude with *RETAINED FOR THE DEFENCE*. Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, G. Cooke, H. Wigan, H. Cooper, and Miss Cottrell.

Commence at half-past 7.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

The New Comedy of The Contested Election, with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews every evening.

Monday, August 1st, and during the week, to commence at 7, with *SHOCKING EVENTS*, in which Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Compton, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Henrade, and Miss Eliza Weekes will appear.

After which, at 8 precisely, the new Comedy, in three acts, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled *THE CONTESTED ELECTION*, in which Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Compton, Mr. W. Farron, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Buckstone, Mrs. Charles Mathews, and Miss Fanny Wright will appear.

To be followed, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, by *COOL AS A CUCUMBER*. Plummer, Mr. C. Mathews.

After the Comedy, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday (first time), a New Farce, entitled *OUT OF SIGHT OUT OF MIND*, in which Mr. Charles Mathews will appear.

Concluding every evening with the new Ballet of *HAL-LOWE'EN*, by the Leclerqs.

Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES.

By FREDERIC E. CHURCH (painter of the Great Fall, Niagara), is being exhibited daily, by Messrs. Day and Sons, Lithographers to the Queen, at the German Gallery, 108, New Bond-street. Admission One Shilling.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

PAUL JERRARD AND SON'S NEW FINE ART GALLERY.—Choice engravings, at nominal prices; first class frames at wholesale prices. Gentlemen furnishing their walls may select from more than 10,000 first class engravings of Landseer, Turner and others, at less than a quarter of the published prices, framed and unframed, in every style—viz. those published at 21s. for 6s. 6d. Frames of every description at wholesale prices. Shippers and exporters supplied. Catalogues of 2,000 works on receipt of stamp.—PAUL JERRARD and SON, 170 Fleet street, E.C. London.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening, July 29th.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

REVISION OF THE LITURGY.

Lord Ebury presented a petition from certain clergy of the Established Church, praying the House to address the Queen for a Royal Commission to revise the liturgy. The noble lord said it was not his intention to bring the subject under the consideration of their lordships this session.

The Bishop of London said that the object of the petitioners was to shorten the services of the Church, but he was afraid the alteration which was proposed would involve questions of doctrine, and would give rise to dissensions which would be most prejudicial to the interests of the Church.

[LEFT SITTING.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE REGIUM DONUM.

The House went into committee of supply, and several minor votes were agreed to.

On the vote of £29,193, the *regium donum* to non-conforming clergy in Ireland,

Mr. BAXTER protested against two or three dissenting sects being selected for this grant, and objected to such grants altogether as having been given for political purposes.

Mr. LABOUCHERE trusted that the House would not do away with this tax lightly, and adverted to the services which the sects in question had rendered to the cause of peace and good order in Ireland.

Mr. DAWSON sketched the history of the Irish *regium donum*, which, he said, was a contract entered into by our ancestors 100 years ago, and could not justly be abolished. Besides, this was a grant to which he believed no party in Ireland objected, and the nonconformists in that country were placed in a position different to that of their co-religionists and other sects elsewhere.

Mr. CARDWELL said that, as the whole question would be before the House next year, he would not enter into the discussion at present.

Mr. SPOONER had no objection to the present grant, which stood on different grounds to that of Maynooth, to which he should always be opposed. The hon. member availed himself of the opportunity to urge some of his usual objections against the latter grant.

The House divided, and the numbers were—

For the vote	126
Against	40
Majority	—86

The vote was then agreed to.

ECCLIASTICAL COMMISSION.

On the vote of 3,588*l.* for defraying the salaries of a number of the officers of the ecclesiastical commission of England and Wales,

Mr. WILLIAMS contended that this vote was most unjust towards Roman Catholics and Dissenters, who were called on to pay for services which were of value only to the Church of England.

The House divided, and the numbers were—

For the vote	82
Against	72
Majority	—10

The vote was accordingly agreed to.

[LEFT SITTING.]

FRANCE.

A Paris correspondent writes:—"The tone of all the French and continental journals of yesterday shows how little the news of the reduction of armaments was expected. Does it indicate a change of policy, or does it show that the Emperor's intentions have been very generally mistaken? The question deserves a dispassionate consideration. I am not prepared to answer it at present. But, speaking without prejudice, I must make this remark—that the line which separates a peace footing from a war footing is not very distinctly drawn in France. I have asked several military and naval officers, who tell me that it is a question of degree, but they are utterly unable to say what are the boundaries. With regard to the naval service this observation particularly applies. It will be impossible to estimate at its true value the announcement in the *Moniteur* until we know how many men have been disbanded and how many ships laid up."

M. Roger, the celebrated tenor of the Grand Opera, met with a terrible accident the other day while walking out with his gun in his park at Villers-sur-Marne. While getting over a hedge his piece went off and lodged the contents in his arm. Amputation was found to be necessary. The operation was successfully performed, and no danger to his life was anticipated.

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, JULY 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.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON ITALY.

It is no small testimony to the value of the press that Lord John Russell's statement on Thursday evening, although to all appearance as frank and complete as circumstances permitted, has given scarcely any information which the public did not previously possess. The attempt to reconcile the discrepant statements of the French, Prussian, and Austrian courts, amounts to little more than a confession that in the absence of anything reliable, either party was at liberty to form and act upon what guesses he pleased. The most probable story is, that the French Emperor received a communication from Russia decidedly objecting to a continuance of the war, and especially to its enlargement by operations in Hungary. Under these circumstances the two combatants preferred winding up their quarrel in their own way, instead of waiting for the probable concurrence of the great neutral powers in some project of pacification. It is important to note that the Hungarians do not complain of being deceived by Louis Napoleon. They are bitterly disappointed that the war should have been brought to a conclusion without affording an opportunity for the revival of their cause; but the pledges given to them were only conditional, and left the French Government at liberty to accept or forego their aid as circumstances might require. Far different was the position of those Italians, who were invited to join in the Franco-Sardinian movement, and who were apparently deserted by the Villa Franca peace. Lord John Russell has confirmed the belief, that the principal questions are totally unsettled, but his distinct expression of conviction that the Emperor of the French will neither employ force, nor permit Austria to employ it, for the restoration of the Tuscan dynasty, or that of Modena against the wish of the people, holds out a strong hope that more good may be effected for Italy than the unsatisfactory termination of the war led most people to suppose. If his lordship is also right in believing that the Emperor of Austria does not entertain the idea of employing his troops to coerce the Tuscans and Modenese, there would appear some chance of a settlement which, although far from definitive, may be useful in itself and lay the foundation for future progress. Our news columns will show the movement in Tuscany in favour of union with Sardinia, and when the legal representatives of the people assemble in Florence they will find themselves strengthened by the moral power of England, as expressed in the clear and forcible declaration of the British Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Grand Dukes and Austria may con-

tend that, according to an article in the Villa Franca Treaty, the former are to return to their States; but Lord John very appropriately asks, how?—and if a friendly co-operation with Louis Napoleon will assist him to adhere to the decision of neither employing nor permitting the intervention of force to accomplish this end, it will be the fault of the parties chiefly concerned if they again fall under the thralldom of satellites of Austria who have forfeited all legal and moral rights to rule over them. Tuscany has a population of 1,800,000; Parma and Modena together contains a million, and if by any means these people could be united to, or honestly federated with Sardinia, a large and important state would be produced. The Tuscans are told by Lord John Russell, that if, through their representatives, they "declare that a certain Government is that under which they could live happily, it would be impossible for any representative of her Majesty to go against that declaration," and the same thing is said to the Modenese. After this explicit and honourable expression of opinion, all friends of liberty will feel that the Cabinet ought not to be interdicted from intervening in Italian concerns. We have written as freely as any one in condemnation of what was wrong in the Emperor Napoleon's conduct, but we are satisfied the solid judgment of the English people will approve of rendering him any moral aid towards redeeming those promises to the Italians which the imperfect treaty of Villa Franca did not fulfil. A candid perusal of Lord John Russell's speech will show that he is fully alive to the danger of entangling this country in negotiations from which she ought to stand aloof; and he sees clearly the impracticability of the wild scheme of an Italian confederation under the honorary presidency of the Pope. The strength of Sardinia consists in those principles of civil and religious liberty by which the Vatican was scandalised when the Marquis d'Azeglio proclaimed them in his dominions; and if, by means of the treaty of Villa Franca, she were forced into a confederation ruled by Austria and the Pope, her condition and capacity to render services to Italy would be worse than before the war began. It is possible that the Emperor of the French may be desirous to make the treaty of Zurich a better document than the preliminary sketch made at Villa Franca, and for the sake of Italy and in justice to France—if such be his intention—let no aid be wanting which a British Government can fairly give. If the Sardinians, Lombards, Tuscans, and inhabitants of the Duchies are wise enough to form a strong political union it should obtain the recognition and sanction of all the great powers, as the new position, although not guaranteed, would be recognised by the public laws of Europe, and any future effort which Austria might make for its disturbance would be regarded as a violation of the general peace. The Papal question does not admit of present solution, but if a territory could be formed in Northern Italy, comprehending eleven millions of people, enjoying constitutional government, religious liberty, and a considerable freedom of the press, the work of enlightenment would prosper, and new forces would be generated that neither Pope nor Cardinal would be able to withstand.

Time only can settle the condition and solve the difficulties of Italy; the idea of finality must be discarded from all present arrangements. It is enough for the day if the day's work is done, and Europe can find no nobler task than that of repaying to Italy some portion of the benefits she rendered to humanity during long ages, when art, knowledge, and civilisation found in her cities their most congenial home.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES COMMISSION.

THE discussion that occurred in the House of Commons on Monday, when Sir De Lacy Evans brought forward his motion for a Commission to inquire into our national defences, does not encourage the belief that much good will be accomplished, as it is evident from the remarks of Lord Palmerston that the Government only intend that a small portion of the subject shall be considered by the gentlemen to whom they commit the task. It would have been more satisfactory if the honourable and gallant member for Westminster had made a definite and specific proposal, which might have had the support of intelligent re-

formers in and out of Parliament. He ought, as an experienced soldier and politician, to have seen that by the course he adopted he was merely playing into the hands of Government, which, through his amiable intervention, has obtained the sanction of the Commons to the narrowest and most unsatisfactory investigation.

Lord Palmerston represented the question to be considered as simply one of fortifications for dockyards and special sites, and deprecated inquiry into the quantity of military and naval force that would be needful, which, he said, was a matter that must be left to the Administration of the day. This argument is plausible but unsound, and, if acted upon, will vitiate the whole investigation. It is, no doubt, true that each successive cabinet must base its requisitions for ships or men on the particular circumstances of the time, but the labours of a well-chosen commission, embracing the whole subject, would end in establishing certain principles which would materially modify both the extent and the nature of ministerial demands. Just now it is assumed that the country will pay any amount of money that the War Department think proper to ask for; but all men acquainted with finance are satisfied that the present enormous outlay cannot be maintained, and it is therefore useless to lay down plans out of proportion to the funds which can be obtained. Mr. Bright's little party propose to turn common sense upside-down, and disarm this country whenever its possible foes are adding to their means of offence. This is a folly that the country will not commit, although it is already plunged into the opposite absurdity of beating all the world in the amount lavished upon warlike apparatus.

Looked at rationally, two fundamental considerations should lie at the bottom of any permanent plan of defence. First, the amount of money that can be prudently set aside for the purpose; and secondly, the number of men whose entire labour can be diverted from industrial pursuits. A state which has abundance of idle men capable of being made into soldiers at a small cost, will naturally be able to keep a larger regular army than another state of equal population, but in a higher condition of industrial development, and as a corollary, it follows that the former will be able to garrison a number of fortresses quite unmanageable by the latter. At present the tendency is for localities to demand, and for government to sanction the construction of fixed fortifications armed with guns, incapable of rapid transport. Town after town takes fright at alarming articles in the papers, or prodigious speeches from venerable peers; the local member is applied to, and his vote and interest is beneficially influenced in favour of the Administration, who will build a battery and plant monster cannon, flanked by imposing pyramids of shot and shell. Just out of range of these formidable implements may be a convenient landing place, and the town, notwithstanding its armament, may, for practical purposes, be as defenceless as before. We often hear of the defenceless state of Portsmouth from the land side, and similar accounts are given of other important ports, but if half of them were protected in all directions by regular works, more soldiers would be required to man them than the British army contains. We should be afraid of leaving them without garrisons lest they should be captured and used against us, and if we shut up our troops in them the enemy would go somewhere else. England and Wales alone have a coast line of at least 2,000 miles, measuring the principal indentations only, and this simple fact in physical geography is sufficient to show how small a portion of our frontier we could hope to defend by fixed works.

In former times, guns of small bore were useless against distant objects, and the heavy artillery, necessary to operate against ships, could not be carried from place to place. This is all changed—elongated shot, by weighing much more than round shot of the same bore, give additional power to guns of small calibre; and a portable Armstrong cannon would do more to prevent the approach of a hostile ship, or obstruct an enemy's landing, than the largest of the old-fashioned guns of position. These matters should be well considered in arranging schemes of defence, and the commission should likewise endeavour to indicate the best methods by which able bodied civilians could be rendered avail-

able in case of emergency, and by which elementary military training could be widely diffused, without compulsion and without interfering with the ordinary occupations of life. The *Moniteur* complains that the English people are deceived by misrepresentations of French armaments, and thus induced to consent to fresh taxes and immense expenditure, and endeavours to substantiate its assertion by comparing the military expenditure of the two countries; but the Imperial organ knows perfectly well that the whole available force in England is much less than that which the French were able to send to Italy without weakening their defences on the Rhine. We never make the slightest effort to rival France as a military power, but we cannot view with equanimity her constant efforts to compete with us at sea; and although we welcome the order for reducing the French army and navy to a peace footing, we remember how rapidly any disbanded men can be recalled. The French people should not forget that no English Government could plunge us into war in the autocratic manner in which their Emperor got up his Italian campaign. They have a great safeguard in our free Parliament, while we have to provide against the possible proceedings of a single inscrutable and irresponsible man. It is to be regretted that our preparations are not made without the introduction of any circumstance calculated to irritate our neighbours; but we trust they will learn that the policy of Elizabeth and Cromwell embodies our national sentiments, and that we recognise, as those wise rulers did, the advantage to ourselves and to civilisation of an alliance with France.

THE ACCOUNTANT IMPERIAL.

DURING the late war the French Government deputed a gentleman to attend the path of the army, as Historiographer Imperial. It was his pleasing duty to embellish the successes of the armies of France, to palliate their—not their reverses, say their less brilliant exploits—and generally to confound their enemies by the pen as well as the sword. War has given place to peace. "Cedant arma togis." The military historiographer is deposed, and the pacific accountant reigns in his stead. This gentleman has made his first appearance in the columns of the *Moniteur*, and, as yet, the Imperial Government has every reason to be contented with their appointment. There is nothing, said the cynic, so fallacious as facts; for with facts you can prove any conclusion. Surely, then, there is nothing so important as figures, for with figures you can prove any fact in the world. The highest triumph of logic is to prove that black is white. The proudest success of accountancy is to prove that a deficiency is a surplus. In our own land we have had some rare specimens of this cabalistic art. Joint-stock bankers are able professors thereof, and our merchant princes are apt pupils. Our Hudsons, and Waughes, and Sadleirs fade, however, into insignificance, compared with the Napoleonic teacher. Truly, we may say of Louis Napoleon, in the words of Johnson, "Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit." Coulon converted dancing from an exercise into an art, and the touch of the Imperial wand has turned accountancy from a trade into a science.

Let us cull a few items from the ministerial balance-sheet. Read, mark, and wonder at them silently. The thesis set before the Imperial accountant is to prove, by the irresistible logic of figures, that as far as any increase in warlike expenses goes, it is France and not England that has cause to fear and complain. The items on the British side of the account are clear and intelligible enough. It is a melancholy and undeniable fact, that during the last six years our war outlay has increased eight millions of pounds sterling. It is equally true, and equally melancholy, that in the coming year our estimate is between fourteen and fifteen millions for the army, and nearly thirteen millions for the navy. These are broad, plain facts, not to be palliated or explained away. It is true that during these six years we have had a Crimean war, the Chinese expedition, and the Indian mutiny. What of that? The simple fact of the increase of eight millions to our war expenses remains undisputed and indisputable. How, on the other hand, does the case stand with pacific and un-warlike France. During the same period of six years the estimates for the army have not increased a million, and for the navy barely over one. It is true that from this voracious

estimate the expenses of the French during the Crimean war are omitted, as being temporary and unimportant, while the whole outlay on troops in Algeria is carried to a separate account. The present outlay of France upon her army is about an eighth of a million more than ours, while on the navy it is four millions less. To this pleasing calculation there are only two slight objections, which a suspicious auditor might suggest. In the first place, the French estimates are systematically under the mark. In the second, the whole expenses of the Italian campaign are omitted, because they are not easy to calculate with extreme accuracy.

As a mere work of arithmetical ability, the above piece of calculation is perfect. The question of its practical ability is not equally clear. In England it will produce no effect whatever. In this country we have an incorrigible incredulity in the truthfulness of French financiers, and even if we admitted the accuracy of their figures, we should dispute their conclusions. It is to us a matter of perfect indifference how many millions of francs or pounds France chooses to spend on military purposes. Bitter experience has quite prepared us to admit that with our system of military government, to all probability every English soldier costs some three or four times as much as a French one. What we want to know is, how many tens of soldiers France has to our one, and how many vessels of war she has to ours. Rumour, we suspect, has greatly exaggerated the extent of the French forces, and a simple statement of their exact amount would do more to restore confidence in England than all the elaborate hocus-pocus calculations in the world.

It is to France rather than England that this calculation is addressed. Its real object is to induce the French nation to believe, whether justly or unjustly, that they are not unnecessarily burdened with war expenses. A nation which reads with enthusiasm the legends of an Imperial historiographer, and listen without astonishment to the classical orations of Imperial courtiers, may surely accept without investigation the cooked accounts of an Imperial accountant.

THE "MERRY WIVES OF WAKEFIELD."

"*Quis custodes ipsos custodiet?*" We are not aware who is the author of this quotation. We are not aware, also, that it possesses any peculiar originality; but we are aware—painfully aware—of the fact, that every newspaper correspondent, for the last fortnight, has been citing it daily with reference to the Austrians and French in Italy. There is no ill wind but blows somebody good; and so it is very hard if we may not take advantage of the constant repetition of this unfortunate quotation to quote it once, and once only, for our own purposes. We ejaculated it inwardly; we recited it mentally; we murmured it despairingly, when we learnt the dreadful news that the brother-in-law of the great John Bright had been unseated for bribery.

There are few things in this world that we have any faith in. Doubly hard, therefore, is it upon us to lose one of our few illusions. If there was one thing that we did believe in, it was the immaculateness of John Bright. When we have found an ideal we don't like to discover that our ideal is not infallible. If we learnt that Sir Edward Buxton, the friend of negroes, walloped his own footman, we should feel a bitter disappointment. If Mr. Newdegate were to say a wise thing, or Mr. Roebuck a good-natured thing, we should feel that these gentlemen were taking an unwarrantable liberty. If we learnt that Mr. Wm. Williams had taken a cab from Westminster to the "Horns," and paid the cabman eighteenpence (inclusive of the Vauxhall-bridge-toll of fourpence) instead of the legal one shilling, exclusive of the said toll, we should remember that, after all, to err is human. If Sir Walter Trevelyan was found rolling drunk in the Haymarket, singing a comic song, we should turn aside and weep in silence. Well, we ourselves, are human after all, and for frailties such as these we could feel compassion, if not pardon; but that a gentleman, bred at the feet of our political Gamaliel, a very Brightite of the Brightites, should be unseated for the vulgar offence of bribery,—really this overthrows our whole moral system of ethics. In future, we shall believe in nothing at all. We

really don't know if we may not even come to believe in Palmerston.

It is no use trying to console us with the reflection, that Mr. W. K. Leatham was only the brother-in-law of Mr. Bright. If he had been his own brother we might have consoled ourselves more easily. After all, one has no choice as to one's brother. He is a sort of mortgage on the paternal property, created without your knowledge and executed without your consent, of which you must make the best or the worst, as the case may be. Most men, however, have something to say as to their brothers-in-law. If they have not, they ought to have.

We do not suppose that many of our readers are acquainted with Wakefield. For their sakes we hope they are not. We are. It is a dismal place, and a dreary place. In coaching days it must have been visited with comparative prosperity. Coaches, however, have deserted Wakefield and the world together. The great march of progress and manufacture has forgotten Wakefield in its glorious progress. Dirt and destitution and decay are now the standing institutions of the free and independent borough. Did you ever notice that, in family life, a man who cannot pay his way ceases to be master in his own house? An insolvent husband is hen-pecked by his wife. The same rule applies to towns. "In the country of the blind, the one-eyed are kings." In a town, where all are insolvent, the wives, who are not liable to personal arrest, are rulers. It is so in Wakefield. Women are the cause of every evil under the sun. Had it not been for Eve, instead of contesting elections and writing articles, we should all have been at this hour disporting ourselves merrily in the garden of Paradise. Had it not been for the women of Wakefield, Mr. Leatham, instead of being out of seat and out of pocket, would have now been sitting in Parliament ready to defend the cause of reform and purity of election. A Quaker may be a match for any man, but any woman is a match for a Quaker. The "merry wives of Wakefield" were too much for Mr. Leatham.

There was Mrs. Jackson, a woman who understood business. If Mr. Leatham's friends wanted her husband's vote, and would have it, why of course they must have it; but the price was 50*l*. A good conscience is a pearl without price, but when once you have made up your mind to sell your conscience, it is wonderful how cheap you will part with it. So the price of Jackson's independence was at last reduced to 30*l*., less 1*l*. commission to the broker. Jackson, like all bunglers in a great work of art, nearly marred the transaction by signing a note of hand for the amount. His better half redeemed the error by daring the holders to make any use of the bill, and up to this time no use has been made. Then there was Mrs. Cousins, who considered that if her husband could not legally take money for his vote, she could—and did so to the extent of five-and-twenty sovereigns. Mrs. Ingham, too, deserves a mention. This lady, with a virtue unexampled in Wakefield, remained uncorrupted. She dallied with temptation—she fingered the 5*l*. notes—the wages of iniquity—and then she spurned the proffered bribe. Virtue, however, was its own reward. At the same period, by some mysterious interposition, she was enabled to pay off her debt to a loan company. Wonderful are the ways of Providence.

The best, however, remains behind. We all knew beforehand in the German legends, that if Satan buys the soul of some hardened reprobate there will be some flaw in the blood-stained document. The Devil is sure to lose both capital and interest, and will have to pay the costs into the bargain. Mr. Leatham's agents must be the lineal descendants of the extinct Teutonic fiends. Their folly is yet greater than their wickedness. The husbands of these wise matrons, one and all, went and voted against Mr. Leatham, gave evidence of their own corruption to his opponents, and turned their benefactor out of his hard-earned seat.

Of course we shall be told that Mr. Leatham knew and suspected nothing of all this,—of course not. Ladies who happen to have illegitimate children never do know, or even suspect, till after the event, that they are in the family-way. Senators are "all honourable men," and honourable men never do bribe,—of course not. In our

small experience of life we have found, as a general rule, that all money that is spent comes out of somebody's pocket, and that if one's friends spend any money on one's account, they are not dilatory in informing one of the fact. How contested elections come to be an exception to this general rule we do not pretend to divine. Meanwhile we will conclude with one piece of advice to our friend Mr. Bright:—Accidents, as we all know, will occur in the best regulated families, still, after such an accident, in your own happy family, it might be as well if you were not so vehement about aristocratic corruption. If you don't live in a glass house yourself, you have got too close an interest in a neighbouring tenement of glass to afford the luxury of stone throwing.

NATIONAL STRENGTH AND NATIONAL DEFENCE.

We want a measure of national strength. It is not to be found in the number of people, or Russia would be twice as powerful as England. It is not to be found in organisation and the concentration of power in one hand, or Spain would be stronger than the United States. Extent of territory does not supply such a measure, or Russia would be stronger than Germany, France, and England combined. Mere wealth does not give it, for it imparts no strength, and only tempts the spoiler. Man is a compound; and the individual is strong as his body is vigorous and his mind informed. So it is with nations. As a nation has a large number of people, it is strong bodily; as it is rich in knowledge, it is strong mentally. The measure of national strength, therefore, is the number of people multiplied by their skill. Thus measured, England appears to be the strongest nation now on the face of the earth. There is no other which contains so many people possessing so much useful knowledge, and using so much skilful industry.

In the United States the number of people—21,767,673 in 1850—is not only some millions, now about three, probably, less than in our own empire, but of that number 3,204,213 are slaves, who not only must necessarily be deficient in the useful knowledge which free men acquire, but they make it necessary for those who keep them obedient to employ a power to this end, which impedes their growth in useful knowledge, and lessens their adaptability to assist one another. Remembering these facts, the Americans, who are neither slaves nor slave owners, may possibly have more useful knowledge and skill, man for man, than an equal number of our people. In America, every man, as the rule, is perfectly free to cultivate his faculties so as to produce the greatest advantage to himself, and consequently ensure the greatest power to the community. As men are perfectly free, they adapt their labour, their skill, and their knowledge to one another, developing in each the greatest amount of ability, and making the whole community, of which they are parts, powerful in proportion. It is, therefore, because our people are more at liberty to develop their faculties than any other people, except the Americans, that the labour of one is adapted to that of another; that the knowledge and skill of all are increased, and that the community is now, on the whole, the most powerful in existence. Its vast military means being widely scattered, it could not send an army equal to that of France into Italy, but when we compare the improved cultivation of our soil, and our means of communication at home, our colonization and our acquisitions abroad, our vast fleets of merchant ships, greater than those of all the rest of the world, excluding the Americans; our large navy and our immense masses of machinery, giving us many millions of manual, or, as it is called, horse power; when we multiply our numbers by the intelligence that informs the minds of our people, or is incorporated in their hands, we cannot doubt that on the whole we are more powerful than our great neighbour, or than any other nation.

Why is it, then, that we are so continually alarmed for the national safety? Beside the wide diffusion and misapplication of the national means, there is another cause for this, which is somewhat metaphysical, but worthy of consideration. Individuals, including statesmen, are apt to measure the national strength, not by the rule now stated, but by themselves. The heroes of the Horse Guards, of the Admiralty, and of the Cabinet, compare or contrast themselves with the heroes of the Continent in

similar positions, and the utmost personal vanity cannot force the conclusion on them that they are as much superior to their opponents individually as the nation is in strength superior to other nations. They may even be awe-struck at their own inferiority to a Napoleon or Francis Joseph, who has neither a parliament nor a public to consult, and who wields undivided that national power which they share with many; and they may suppose the nation to be correspondingly weak. Public writers, sensible how little good they really effect, place them even lower by comparison than they place themselves. From a traditional respect for the nation of last century or of some centuries ago, instead of a respect for the living community, our statesmen seldom agree with it—they very generally disagree with it—and very generally try to thwart, oppose, and curb it as is supposed to be their duty; but when they do agree with it, when they can throw themselves unreservedly on the people, and all the resources of the nation are willingly placed at their disposal, then they become sensible that no despot is so strong as they are. In general, however, the nation requires to be much on its guard against being imposed on by a comparison being substituted between our statesmen personally and the monarchs of the Continent for the true measure of the national power.

Putting them, therefore, and their idle fears, and their party motives, their personal interests, and their peculiar habits aside for one moment, let us consider what the position and the strength of the country really requires for defence. The public, which believes in them, imagines that the number of our merchant ships, exposed at the breaking out of war to capture, is an element of weakness; but wherever there is a merchant ship there are sailors, and wherever there are sailors there are means of defence. We have more than once pointed out, in common with others, that the character of our seamen is, unfortunately, much deteriorated; and we see our statements echoed by certain shipowners who are almost exclusively to blame for the fact; and the fact, now recognised, creates a necessity for the sailors to be improved and ennobled in order that they may, as in the olden times, defend their own ships, and be the means of defending the country. In every sea we have great steam packets, more numerous, better appointed, and in all respects superior to any marauders, short of a great national force, which could be fitted out to prey on our trade. Far therefore from looking, as our personally feeble rulers are apt to look, on our many merchant ships as an element of weakness, we regard it as the main element of our safety. On the sea exclusively must our shores be defended.

Britannia needs no bulwark,
No tower along the steep.
Her march is o'er the mountain wave,
Her home is on the deep.

We must either consign the poet to oblivion, or we must prove his poetry to be true. To put a wall round our isle is impossible. To defend every town or point in its wide circumference by a fort is a thoroughly vain attempt; but we can obtain, and to this end our exertions for defence should be chiefly if not exclusively directed, a thorough command over the surrounding ocean. Whatever auxiliary means we may employ for our safety, this is essential. We must not imitate the foreigner with a narrow frontier betwixt him and another which he carefully fortifies. Our frontier is far too large for such a work, and we know that many millions of money have been wasted on fortifications at Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Sheerness, Dover, &c., &c., which have never by any chance been of more real service to the country than to fire salutes from. Our navy has, on almost every occasion, kept the enemy at a very respectable distance. The great problem, then, which we have to solve, in order to secure our own safety, is, how to keep that complete command of the neighbouring sea, which makes fortifications generally a mere useless imitation of nations differently placed from ourselves.

There are two branches of the means for attaining this great end—the mechanical and the moral. The former must vary with mechanical inventions. The great three-decker, built twenty years ago, as the ark of safety, is now a mere mark to be knocked to pieces by the swift-moving small steamer. The great steam rams now preparing may, in their turn, give way to some still more powerful instrument of destruction. We do not mean, therefore, to say another word on the mechanical part of the sub-

ject; but whatever species of ships be employed, three-deckers, gun-boats, steam-frigates, or steam-rams—men, bold, skilful, ready, undaunted men, must be had to work them, and to this, or the moral means of our defence, we exclusively direct our remarks.

If it be true that nations are powerful in proportion to the knowledge and skill of their people, this is equally true of every special portion of every nation. The navy, for example, will be effective and powerful as the individuals composing it are skilful and intelligent. They must cease to be sots, and they must no longer be treated as overgrown babies. That they may be skilful, they must be liberated from old and new restrictions. It is natural enough for Lords of the Admiralty, admirals, and captains, to think very much of themselves and their principles of discipline and government; but even they find, when they are sent on a sudden emergency to the Baltic, that the materials of which their crews are composed is a matter of great importance. Clever, cheerful, active men will readily fall into their places, but they will demand clever officers. The great national object, then, to which the claims of the aristocracy must now be postponed, is to have a skilful, intrepid, maritime population, willing to serve their country. All experience shows that such a population is not to be formed by regulations. No discipline will ever make slaves and sots into energetic men. At present the testimony is abundant that the sea-faring population stands much lower in the social scale than is warranted by their stirring avocations, the dangers they have to encounter, and the work they have to perform. This is the consequence of regulations—of civil Lords supposing seagoing to be an unpleasant life, and condemning men to it as a punishment. Regulations, of which admiralties are proud, have made the Royal Navy disgusting to the seamen, have disparaged seagoing, and both prevent the most active of our people crowding into shipping, and degrade all the classes connected with it.

This must now be altered. The national safety demands it. The time is come when "the laws and customs used at sea," which under the name of discipline are cherished by martinetism, must be made to conform in principle to the practices of civil life. Flogging, which has occupied the attention of the House of Commons in the week, must at once be given up—scouted with disdain as a scandal with which we should "hold no parley." It is such an outrage on decency and feeling that the "Fogies" who defend it should not be listened to. The service should, as much as possible, be one of perfect freedom, and every man should be at liberty to enter for any time he pleased, and depart at the end of his voluntary engagement. In civil life men are only too anxious to remain in an employment, and they would be equally anxious to remain in the navy were the service perfectly free. If, in addition, too, by remaining and serving diligently, the path were opened to the superior situations, which have long been exclusively bestowed, with unbounded profusion, on the scions of the upper classes—swelling the navy list with an army of useless pensioned officers—the men, instead of deserting in shoals, would remain as long as their services were required. Distrust and dread, the inevitable consequences of tyranny, are at the bottom of all the regulations for binding every man who enters the service for half a generation. Let it be as free for men to go and stay as any private service, and then, like every private service, it would be over done by men seeking to enter it and sticking to it as long as they could live by it. All the regulations for the naval service should, in fact, be founded on the fair contracts, and just principles, and humane usages of civil life; and if, under such practices, the seafaring population did not rapidly increase, and rapidly improve, and the navy did not get an abundance of men of a superior description, then—defence by sea is, for this country, so all-important—it may be necessary to inquire what compulsion or what extra rewards should be employed to attain this end. If compulsion be the rule, the whole population must be made equally liable to the obligation of defending the country by sea. If there be now any pressing danger, and we cannot wait for improvement in the character of our seamen, compulsion should be extended to all classes. This is common justice; and whenever a law shall be passed to subject every man to service in the

navy, all the present regulations called discipline, the inventions of one class to keep another class in servile subjection, will vanish as if by magic. We only indicate principles, recommending them to the consideration of the new Commissioners who are to inquire into our national defences, and assuring them that Armstrong guns and steam rams, and all other mechanical appliances will not be efficient for the national defence unless our seafaring population be numerous, skilful, strong, and intelligent.

COUNT CAVOUR.

THE celebrated Sardinian statesman, Count Camillo Cavour, was born in 1810, and belongs to one of the most wealthy and ancient families of Piedmont. While very young, he manifested a strong tendency to combat the prejudices against intellectual development which existed among the nobility and were strengthened by the political circumstances of the kingdom. In his youth he entered the military academy of Turin, where he pursued his studies with great honour and credit, and was appointed to a lieutenancy of engineers. He had, however, scarcely commenced life in the capital, when his family saw reason to fear that his independence of thought and character would retard his success, and it was considered prudent to send him out of the country. He consequently spent several years abroad, resided alternately in Geneva, Paris, and London, and gained great experience of men, and modes of government. The study of English works on the various branches of political economy occupied much of his time and attention, as well as the observation of our laws and institutions. It was not until 1842 that he returned to his own country, where events seemed to be promising much for the future of Piedmont. The King, Charles Albert, was making some timid approaches to a change of system. His patronage of railroads and scientific congresses were favourable indications from which the Count, like the rest of the Piedmontese Liberals, augured well. He speedily united with a few others, most of whom afterwards became conspicuous in public affairs, in forming the *Associazione Agraria*, which was most valuable as a medium of national intercourse and discussion. Its meetings, held in turn in the most important towns in the kingdom, afforded the opportunity of animadverting upon the political state of the country and discussing the means of legitimate reform. This was most distasteful to Austria, who spared no pains to let her annoyance be felt, and suspended a Milanese journal for speaking favourably of the association.

During the ensuing twelve or eighteen months the King's hesitation and perplexity were extreme, in consequence of the difficult position in which he found himself placed in relation to Austria and Rome. In Nov., 1847, a royal decree gave liberty to the press, and then Cavour and his friends established the *Risorgimento*, a daily paper which became the organ of the aristocratic party, who were in favour of moderate reform. In that year Count Cavour proposed that a Constitution should be demanded for Piedmont. With Santa Rosa, Brofferio and Durando, he drew up a paper informing the King of the popular wish. Charles Albert was opposed to the idea, and for some time hesitated to grant their demand. The Sicilian revolt, which occurred a few months later, induced the treacherous Ferdinand II. to confer upon his subjects the long-desired boon of a Constitution, and the King of Sardinia, as well as the Grand Duke of Tuscany, was compelled to follow his example. Unfortunately the French revolution ensued, succeeded by the rising of Vienna and the invitation of the Lombards to the King of Piedmont. It was greatly to be deplored that this general excitement should take place prematurely. Neither Piedmont nor the rest of Italy was prepared for it; but to draw back at that crisis was impossible, and Cavour was most energetic in his exhortations to the King to take up arms. This he did, but the contest ended disastrously for him and he eventually abdicated in favour of his son, who was more ready to make concessions to the liberal tendencies of the times.

Cavour sat as one of the representatives of Turin in the first session of the Piedmontese Parliament of 1848. Here he distinguished himself as a skilful debater, and was acknowledged to be without an equal in financial knowledge. This was a trying period. The assembly was quite inexperienced and new to its responsibilities; a great war,

involving complicated international questions, had to be provided for; the contagion of French republicanism and Mazzinian intrigue were to be contended against. Cavour's talent and influence had, at this time, much effect in opposing the inroad of democratic passions. After the reverses of the royal arms in 1848 he sided with the minority, who were averse to the immediate renewal of the war.

His arguments in favour of prudence and delay were so unpopular, that upon a new election in Jan., 1849, Cavour lost his seat in the Chamber of Deputies. In the summer he was re-elected, and before the end of the session was in a parliamentary majority, and already looked upon as likely to become the greatest public man in Piedmont. In Oct., 1850, he was invited to join the cabinet, and accepted the invitation without demur, although but a secondary post was offered him under D'Azeglio. On the 4th of November, 1852, he was called upon to replace Count d'Azeglio, who had retired before a parliamentary demonstration in favour of a more advanced liberalism than he could accept. At the wish of his sovereign he returned from a tour which he had been making in England and Scotland, and became the King's chief adviser. For the next two years, internal economy mainly occupied his attention, and the Government enjoyed a respite from the litigations with Rome, which had formed a large portion of the cares of the preceding cabinet.

The most important act of Cavour's foreign administration was the adherence of Piedmont, at the beginning of 1855, to the treaty of alliance between France and England against Russia; an act which he eloquently vindicated in a manifesto, dated March 4th. The two extreme parties in the Chamber of Deputies opposed this alliance on different grounds. Cavour's triumphant reply attracted much attention at the time from the honesty and boldness with which he laid bare his schemes of national aggrandisement, as the result of taking a share in the war. In April, 1855, Cavour resigned the premiership in order to facilitate an arrangement with Rome, rendered necessary by the projected law in reference to the convents. The King having been induced by D'Azeglio to act with firmness, and it being found impossible to come to an understanding with the Holy See, Cavour again returned to office a few days after his retirement. That the unceasing efforts of this minister to limit the power of the church have been needed will be seen by the following facts. The revenues of the Sardinian church exceed seventeen million francs, which is equal to a tenth of the entire revenue of the state. In the kingdom of Belgium, the population of which is about the same as that of the Sardinian states, the whole expense of religious worship scarcely exceeds four millions. In France, where the population is eight times as numerous, the expenses only amount to forty-four millions. The Sardinian episcopacy enjoys ten times the revenue of the Belgian episcopacy, and an equal amount with the French; and some of its individual members are as rich as the whole episcopal body in Belgium. Again, civil marriage does not exist in Sardinia, and the lowest priest has a right, after several months of marriage, to separate husband and wife, united by himself, upon the pretext that he has discovered the most distant degree of relationship between them—an occurrence which took place not long ago. The efforts of Cavour to make the clergy undergo some changes, and submit to the common law, will meet with ready sympathy and appreciation in England, though in his own country he has, in consequence, been held up to opprobrium and infamy by the clerical party. His exertions in maintaining the freedom of the press, and his independent, manly reply to the complaints of Austria in the spring of 1857 will be fresh in the memory of the reader. The answer he gave to the remonstrance addressed to him by Count Buol was a skilful combination of cool reasoning, sarcasm, and intrepidity. Its only effect, however, was to add one more to the numerous griefs of Austria against Piedmont, and which have issued in the war just closed. The prosperity enjoyed by the Sardinian states for several years past, amidst all their political contests and perplexities, and numerous internal grievances and afflictions, is to be traced mainly to the clever statesmanship of Count Cavour. It were greatly to be deplored that he should be suffered to stand aloof from the Government at the present critical juncture. Never did Victor Emmanuel so much re-

quire the aid of his comprehensive intellect and staunch, unswerving resolution. Should he not soon be able to form a ministry, there is every reason to fear that his labours of the past seven years will be completely lost in the face of actual circumstances.

Original Correspondence.

GERMANY.

JULY 37th, 1859.—Step by step the exasperation has gone on increasing. It was great on the breaking out of the war, it was greater on the conclusion of the preliminaries, and it has now reached its culminating point. The assertion made by the Emperor of the French, that Europe was, at the commencement, unjust towards him, is regarded by all men as an audacious, barefaced attempt to foist a falsehood upon history, in spite of the press and of the universal knowledge of the real facts. The Germans were to a man enraged and ashamed, at the commencement of the war, that their Governments, or rather Prussia (for she it was that held Hanover, Saxony, and Bavaria back) would not allow Germany, as a nation, to join Austria against Louis Napoleon. Far from having been treated unjustly, never had a monarch of France freer play for his designs and his ambition. He was supported by twenty millions of Italians; he had the sympathy of England and Russia; he had the command of the sea; in fact, no hindrances whatever were thrown in his way, and yet he has the hardihood to maintain, in the face of mankind, who know it to be a lie, that Europe treated him with injustice. I can assure your readers that this impudence, for, indeed, no milder term can be applied to it, has cost the Emperor of the French every friend he had in Germany. We know paper is patient, and will bear any thing that is put upon it, and history is made of paper, but I doubt whether history will teach posterity that all Europe was unjust to Louis Napoleon in this Italian war, and, therefore ought to be made answerable for its abortive results. Another cause of anger against Louis Napoleon personally is the employment of negroes, whom he designates *Turcos*, against Europeans and Christians; and certainly if this is to become a system among Christian potentates, we shall have the slave trade renewed with a vengeance. We want to know whence these *Turcos* were procured, and how. It is a question of great importance for the French themselves. If Louis Napoleon can procure negroes at twopence or threepence a day, why should not England put her enormous warlike populations of Caffres, Affghans, and Beloochees, under requisition. Where France can obtain her hundreds, England could obtain her thousands, and perhaps Germany too. It is no great compliment for the French nation that the Zouaves and *Turcos* should be spoken of as forming the *élite* of the French army. This is, however, a matter for the French to reflect upon. The employment of these mercenaries is a subject for all Europe to ponder upon. On receipt of the first news of peace, holders of produce endeavoured to turn it to account, and for a day or two managed to push a trade, but the general feeling that the peace was too easily won damped all speculation. Not the slightest confidence in the continuance of peace exists, and notwithstanding all Mr. Bright's fine theories, and ministers' deprecatory letters and speeches, the great mass of Germans ardently desire war, and war to the knife with France—with that France which will never let Germany rest. The Germans ask: What have we ever done to France? Have we taken ought of her? She has often devastated our country—she has sown dissensions and kept us disunited. She has robbed from us Lorraine and Alsatia, and has endeavoured, with almost complete success, to Romanise their inhabitants; whereas we have not taken from France an inch of territory, although twice we, in conjunction with our allies, have been masters of the whole country. They threaten us continually—they threaten to seize our Rhine provinces; and yet we are told to remain quiet, and act like Christians. For two conquering nations like England and France to preach peace and self-denial is like the Devil quoting Scripture. I do not know what the sentiments of English Liberals are with respect to Mr. Bright and his coadjutors, but this I do know, that his ideas upon peace and war excite unmitigated disgust and ridicule among Liberals, and there are many, and thinking ones, too, on the Continent. Mr. Bright has perhaps not seen, as I have, men dragged out of their beds in the middle of the night, and hurried off to prison, during the piping times of peace. A tyrannical peace is worse than the fiercest war. Who would not prefer being crushed on the field of battle, to rotting in a dungeon? "Peace! What have we here to do with peace? Get thee behind me."

To such a degree has the discontent arisen that your readers may prepare themselves for a military insurrection, should peace be concluded very unfavourable to Austria. The armies of Prussia and most states of the Confederation are composed of all classes of the population, obtained by impressment—a conscription, as it is softly termed; and thousands of private soldiers are young men of good education and wealth. These men have studied history, and are not ignorant of the origin of nations and governments. They are, therefore, by no means blind instruments in the hands of Government. Your readers will have seen elsewhere in your columns that it is the intention of the Prince Regent of Prussia in conjunction, possibly, with the rest of the Federal sovereigns, to reform the military system, because it has been discovered that the landwehr and militia in general do not answer the requirements of the period. This is

LITERATURE.

LITERARY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

the pretended motive, but the real motive of this reconstruction, is that in Prussia, Hanover, and Bavaria the troops are almost in open mutiny. In Munich and Breslau, as I am credibly informed, the officers are publicly insulted by the men, and if one is punished thirty or forty immediately charge themselves with the same offence, and demand punishment likewise. Numbers are permitted to leave on furlough, although the Government pretends to maintain the mobilisation. The papers are allowed to spread the report that in the reform of the Prussian, and perhaps Federal military system, married men will be exempted from service in the landwehr. The married men will gladly accept this boon or bone. They, as may easily be conceived, are the most obstreperous just now, and clamorous to be led against the people who have caused them to be dragged away from their families and their livelihoods, through which many have been reduced to the necessity of eating the bread of charity—victims of "*L'idée qui se révèle primitivement à la France et qui va presque toujours se développer chez d'autres peuples.*" The French nation has once more done great injury to the progress of civil liberty on the continent of Europe. She may have allies among the princes, she has none among the nations. She will never again influence the masses by her example, nor the rich and educated by her literature—both have become a laughing stock. She is now nothing better than a horrible nightmare, equally oppressive to tyrant and slave.

A project of mediation, attributed to Prussia, and very unfavourable to Austria, has been circulated in the German papers, with the view, it would appear, to render Prussia responsible for the hasty and abortive peace that has been concluded. With reference to this, the Prussian *Gazette* of the 22nd inst. says:—"The manifold errors which have been propagated lately respecting the objects of the mediation proposed by Prussia, have induced the Cabinet to address the following explanatory despatch to all its Embassies in Germany:—

BERLIN, July 20, 1859.

Immediately after Count Rechberg returned from Verona, he informed the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna that Austria had accepted the preliminaries of peace at Villa Franca chiefly because it was made evident that the conditions which would have been proposed by Prussia, England, and Russia, would prove more unfavourable for Austria than those to which the Emperor of the French would agree. The Imperial manifest of the 15th July, held a similar language. To a despatch of Count Rechberg's, read to me in confidence a few days ago, a project of mediation was annexed, said to have been addressed by England to France; and Prussia, it was said, had agreed to the seven paragraphs which it contained. This project the *Mayence Journal* published to-day.

Your Excellency is authorised to declare most positively—

1. That Prussia herself has not drawn up any such conditions, nor agreed to any conditions of a like nature drawn up by any other power.
2. That the Prussian Cabinet is totally ignorant of the project annexed to the Austrian Circular, since published in the newspapers.

SCHLEINITZ.

This has been met by a semi-official reply in the *Austrian Correspondenz*, to the effect that the contradiction which exists between the second part of the Prussian declaration and the authentic communications which have been received. All Europe is witness that the moral influence of Prussia was thrown into the scale against Austria. It is true that Prussia proposed terms of mediation, in conjunction with England and France, that would have led to a surrender of territory by Austria. Prussia refused to enter the lists for the integrity of the empire, to maintain the treaty of Vienna, or to guarantee the Italian possessions. She was in close connexion with England and Russia, and well knew that a refusal to guarantee was equivalent, in the eyes of those powers, to an expulsion of Austria from Italy. As Prussia went hand in hand with those powers, who were known to be desirous of seeing Austria driven entirely out of Italy, Austria was justified in believing she had no more to expect from Prussia's mediation than from theirs. It is best now to discontinue a barren dispute upon what has been done and cannot be mended. They would not have replied to the Prussian despatch, but that it was necessary to maintain words uttered from the throne of Austria free of all doubt.

This reply is regarded as a very lame one; Austria's influence in the intelligent parts of Germany is null.

The Regent is reported to have exclaimed to Count Rechberg at parting: "The Emperor has deeply wounded my heart by concluding such a peace."

The Bavarian Chambers are open, but beyond a discussion respecting an address to the throne nothing has taken place. Indeed very little interest is now taken by the people in these sham parliaments.

Intelligence has been received at Liverpool of the loss of the *Alma*, bound from Calcutta to London. The news is dated from Calcutta, June 14, and states that the *Alma* had been totally wrecked, and that the pilot (one of the oldest on the river, who was just going his last trip, previous to retirement), leadaman, Captain Munce, wife and child, and a lady passenger, together with fourteen of the crew of the ill-fated vessel, perished. The *Alma* was a fine vessel, and was owned by Mr. Sinclair, of Liverpool.

ON the 19th, 20th, and 21st inst. the library of Wordsworth, consisting of nearly 3,000 volumes, was offered for sale. The auctioneer manifested no little tact in the manner in which he expatiated on the volumes and the associations connected with them. There was a large attendance of booksellers from London, Manchester, &c., and other towns, also of clergymen and private buyers. Among the latter were Lady Cranworth; Sir John Richardson, of Arctic fame; Dr. Davy, the brother of the inventor of the safety-lamp; and the Rev. J. Wordsworth, a grandson of the poet. The first day's sale seemed somewhat affected by the weather, the rain pouring in torrents, and preventing a thronged attendance. On the second day there was more animation in the biddings; and on Thursday, the concluding day, when the books sold were principally in verse, the bulk of them being presentation copies from their authors to Wordsworth, there was much competition, some of the lots bringing remarkably high amounts. The autographs inserted in most of the books gave them great additional value in the eyes of the bidders.

The City of Paris has just bestowed on Lamartine a pleasant house in the Bois du Boulogne. The Paris papers inform us that the impoverished poet still possesses three estates in Burgundy of goodly extent and rich pasture—Saint Point, Monceaux, and Milly. Some verses of his in praise of poverty are dated from Saint Point, and others, on his contempt of riches, are written at Monceaux. By a curious circumstance (says a correspondent), every complaint against his countrymen for allowing him to remain in that poverty, he praises, and for not bestowing upon his declining years those riches he so much despises, is written at Milly. Perhaps the air of the place must be good for the appetite—too good, indeed, and induces an unnatural craving.

It is feared that the grand archaeological expedition to Greece, projected by M. Alexandre Dumas, is stifled in the bud. He had chartered a frigate, to be called the *Monte Cristo*, which was to explore the coasts of Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt. A large staff of men of letters, artists, and photographers was retained for the voyage. Part of the plan was to anchor the *Monte Cristo*, on her return from her adventures, in the Seine, near the Pont Royal, and to have a grand photographic and artistic exhibition on board. But the *Monte Cristo* was a Greek vessel, which sailed from Greece for Marseilles two months ago. She has not since been heard of, and it is therefore feared that she is lost.

The date of the meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen is fixed for the 14th of September, when his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the president for the year, will deliver the opening address. Among other celebrated persons whose attendance at the meeting is expected, Professor Agassiz is mentioned.

A deputation from the Royal Horticultural Society, on the subject of the proposed garden at Kensington Gore, had an interview with Earl Granville on Monday at the Council-office. The deputation consisted of the Earl of Ducie, Sir J. Paxton, Mr. Blandy, Mr. Henry G. Bohn, Mr. T. Grissell, Mr. Godson, Mr. Clutton, and Professor Lindley.

The short debate upon the vote for the British Museum (says the *Critic*) will serve once more to remind the country of the unjustly low salaries paid to a class of public servants, from whom more solid and rarer acquisitions are expected than from any other. The gentlemen employed in the library of the British Museum must be men not only of education, but also linguists of considerable attainment; and yet these gentlemen are supposed to receive the maximum value of their services when they have reached the munificent salary of 300*l.* per annum. Such a state of things ought not to be suffered to continue, and the admirably efficient state in which every department of the Museum is now to be found constitutes in itself a claim for a more just and liberal scale of payment.

SHELLEY MEMORIALS; from Authentic Sources.—Edited by Lady Shelley. To which is added an Essay on Christianity, by Percy Bysshe Shelley; now first printed.—Smith, Elder and Co.

We are not surprised to find that the Shelley family should be dissatisfied with the memoirs that have been recently published of the great poet. They have, indeed, most unfeelingly desecrated the memory of the most spiritual of our bards, and have, as fatally as foolishly, regarded his mental and moral character, not in its own pure light, but

through carnal media or capricious prejudices by which it has been ignorantly distorted. Lady Shelley accordingly has wisely felt it necessary and proper to remove all possible misrepresentations, as far as she might, by a truthful statement, and to "clear away the mist in which the errors of foes and professed friends have obscured" his living lineaments.

Her ladyship well describes a late work, though dedicated to herself, as "a fantastic caricature." Here, at least in the book before us, is a fair and consistent picture, in which a resemblance may be traced to the departed thinker and singer, and which may be accepted as a portrait, though perhaps little more than a photograph, with such disadvantage as a too-literal transcript always entails. Faithful to a certain extent it is, though with a few unintentional exaggerations, which may be readily allowed for. We have, at any rate, the prosaic life of Shelley here, if not altogether the poetical.

The biography before us does not enlighten us on any of the secret passages of the poet's life, which with a prurient curiosity so many desire to look into. His First Love, Harriet Grove, however, receives early notice. Letters passed between them, but Shelley expressed so incautiously his speculative doubts on serious matters, that the parents of the young lady were alarmed; and so the match was broken off. His expulsion from Oxford, on the same account, soon followed. The pamphlet that excited the anger of the authorities consisted only of two pages. It was a mere challenge to discussion, beginning with certain axioms, and finishing with a Q.E.D. It was but, in fact, the questioning of an Inquiring Spirit, which the heads of the college, being men of narrow and disingenuous tempers, sought to crush. Mr. Hogg, his friend, was also expelled. So foreign is intellectual activity to the habit of office-holders, whether Italian or Anglican. And this dishonourable transaction took place in England, so late as Lady-day, 1811. On the conduct of the poet's father we need not make much remark. He would not suffer his son's residence at home, unless he ostensibly conformed to the orthodox belief. Lady Shelley enters an apology for the old man. "Let those," she says, "who utterly condemn him, ask themselves how they would like the presence in their houses of a disciple of Spinoza or of Calvin, whose enthusiasm never wanes, and whose voice is seldom silent; who, with the eloquence of conviction, obtrudes his doctrines at all times; who seeks the youngest daughter in the schoolroom, and the butler in his pantry, to make them converts, in the one case to the moral excellence of materialism; in the other, to the æsthetic comforts of eternal punishment by election; and, if they can conscientiously say they would like it, they may condemn the elder Mr. Shelley; but not unless."

The same apology might be made for the Pope himself, and justify excommunication. There is as little defence for domestic tyranny as for national. The household should be as open to reason as the Vatican; if either shut its doors against truth, the father, whether of the less or larger family—whether holy or profane—is the despicable slave of prejudice, and would impose the shackles he is not ashamed to wear himself on his sons and daughters, to the manifest injury of the latter, and the disturbance of his own peace. In England, however, only fifty years ago, the reign of prejudice was strong, and a lord-chancellor could be readily found to act quite as absurdly as either the Pope or old Mr. Shelley.

Meanwhile, the poet partook of the darkness against which he struggled, and had to win light for himself as well as for others. He had been thoroughly persuaded that he was an Atheist, and even became proud of the title. But he was nevertheless under a mistake. A candid examination of his writings would entirely relieve him from the charge. In fact, Shelley was simply a bad theologian and an incomplete philosopher; and such he remained, unfortunately, to his death. It was not Atheism that "The Revolt of Islam," or even "Queen Mab" contained; but simply Protheism;—i.e. Theism, prior to and independent of any system or creed; the simple acknowledgment, repeatedly made in his works, of an Eternal Love, independent of its impersonation in an ideal deity. His denial of a divinity was therefore only a denial of those gods of this world, those creatures of the popular theology, that could

not be identified with the principle of Love. Shelley's God, in a word, was Love; and every other notion of God was with him idolatrous and superstitious, and he warred against it with all the zeal of an iconoclast. But this frame of mind is the furthest imaginable from Atheism, and belongs, indeed, to the mystical spiritualist—a character which Shelley, as a poet, eminently supported. Besides, Shelley firmly believed in the immortality of the soul. There is an early essay of his, contained in the volume before us, on Christianity. It is unfinished and unrevised, as most of his attempts at speculative writing are. Here Shelley always felt himself mastered; his wing wearied of mere logic, and he soon found, indeed, that he wanted the requisite terminology. There is, assuredly, much yet to be done in that field. So far as Shelley had carried the subject, he shows a desire to penetrate beneath the letter to the spirit of the New Testament; and everywhere to prefer the most reasonable interpretation of doubtful passages. Certainly, he evinces no bibliolatry whatever, and maintains a philosophical independence of authority. But who would have expected or desired other from him?

We welcome the present biography. It presents Shelley to us as he was understood by those who knew him best;—as his wife had proved him—“a superior being among men—a bright planetary spirit enshrined in an earthly temple.” All Shelley's relations with his second wife are especially lovely. Never were two minds more suitably mated—never were two such blameless lives. Facts like these are worth volumes of prejudice, and carnal misrepresentations of the Divine in the Poet, misunderstood and consequently maligned. Imperfect as Shelley was, both as a philosopher and theologian, yet, in many respects, he was before his age, and is the Father of a New Poetic Era.

MARIE STUART. By Alphonse de Lamartine.—Adam and Charles Black.

THE style of M. Lamartine was always florid in the extreme; but in this work he has found a peculiar source of excitement, and prints the Scottish Queen in colours that outshine the rainbow in vividness and variety of tint. He sees the saint in the sinner, the heroine in the criminal; and glorifies evil itself that has once been associated with her beauty. Loveliness of soul, as well as of person, can be abstractedly, according to his creed, connected with guilt of darkest dye; nay, its darkness shall serve but as a background to make the thing of beauty still brighter.

Writing, probably, with some such theory as this, M. Lamartine has given wings to his fancy, and luxuriates in the apparent inconsistencies of character and conduct, leaving controversy, in some regions beneath him, panting in vain after him, like Time after Shakespeare, or looking upward, wondering at his bold and daring flight. Much of what is anomalous and contradictory is, of course, referable to the conflicting policy and rival religiousities of her age; and M. Lamartine, it may be imagined, makes the most of these. He looks, one can see at a glance, on the stern Knox with little affection; and seems to think it very unjust of destiny that the combatants should have been so unfairly matched. The Queen was transplanted from a polished into a semi-barbarous country, into which, however, the luxuries of more favoured regions had begun to penetrate, and it was hard that for the introduction of such ameliorations, she should be rebuked by the too rigid theologian. Then, too, she was surrounded with tyrannical territorial lords, to whom life was little sacred. But to the Catholic Queen crime was a small thing, compared to her supposed sufferings as a martyr. We think that M. Lamartine has done good service in exposing this self-delusion, even while, as we think, he shares in it. Here was the balm to her hurt mind. Not for her crimes, but as a Roman Catholic, Mary was executed—she “who was a queen from the cradle; and the first day that saw her a woman saw her a queen.” Of such a personage the life was thrice sacred; she was consecrated and set apart. No sin could unsaint her.

“Mary asked, as a single favour, not to be executed in secret, but before her servants and the people, so that no one might attribute to her a cowardice unworthy of her rank, and that all might bear testimony to her constancy in suffering martyrdom. Thus she already spoke of her punishment, a consolatory idea most natural in a queen who desired that

her death should be imputed to her faith rather than to her faults. She wrote letters to all her relatives and friends in France and Scotland.

“My good cousin,” she wrote to the Duke of Guise, “who art the most dear to me in the world, I bid you farewell, being ready by unjust judgment to be put to death—what no one of our race, thanks to God, has ever suffered, much less one of my quality. But praise God, my good cousin, for I was useless in the world to the cause of God and of his church, being in the state in which I was; and I hope that my death will testify my constancy in the faith, and my readiness to die for the maintenance and restoration of the Catholic Church in this unhappy island; and though never executioner dipped his hands in our blood, be not ashamed, my friend; for the judgment of heretics and the enemies of the Church, who have no jurisdiction over me, a free queen, is profitable before God to the children of his church. If I had yielded to them I would not have suffered this stroke. All of our house have been persecuted by this sect; witness your good father, with whom I hope to be received by the mercy of the just Judge.”

Mary had self-constituted herself a martyr, and thus become her own ideal; never once looked upon her actual self, and was transfigured in her own esteem, and that of others; among these latter, her present enthusiastic biographer. “Blessed,” she could confidently, however strangely, exclaim, “be the moment that will end my sad pilgrimage: a soul so cowardly as not to accept this last combat on earth would be unworthy of heaven.”

Protestantism has no such loophole as this for the criminal. It belongs entirely to the church of Pio Nono and Antonelli. How thoroughly M. Lamartine concurs in the same view may be understood from these words. “The Queen, guilty till then, became transformed into a martyr by the approach of death. When the soul is truly great, it grows with its destiny; her destiny was sublime, for it was at once an accepted expiation and a rehabilitation through blood.” Mary seized hold of every circumstance to corroborate this idea. “Did you hear,” she asked of an attendant, “the Earl of Kent? It would have taken another kind of doctor to convict me. He has acknowledged besides, that the warrant for my execution is the triumph of heresy in this country. It is true they put me to death not as an accomplice of conspiracy, but as a queen devoted to the church. Before their tribunal my faith is my crime, and the same shall be my justification before my sovereign Judge.”

It is fearful when conscience is found hoodwinking itself; and more fearful when such “flattering unctious” are made parts of a system that names itself authority and order. Crime and pious sentiment are, down to this day, reconcilable at Rome; and elevated minds are yet to be found that concur in the wretched union. Let M. Lamartine's book be read in this light, and it may afford a most instructive example.

TO CUBA AND BACK; A VACATION VOYAGE. By Richard Henry Dana, Jun.—Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE reputation of Mr. Dana as the author of “Two Years Before the Mast” will procure a hearing for this work. His light and airy style takes the reader pleasantly enough from New York to the coast of Cuba. We enter with him Havana at sunrise, visit the harbour, admire the world of shipping, drive through the streets, and eat and drink at the restaurants. The following is a noticeable passage:—

“The Cubans have a taste for prodigality in grandiloquent or pretty names. Every shop, the most humble, has its name. They name the shops after the sun and moon and stars; after gods and goddesses, demi-gods and heroes; after fruits and flowers, gems and precious stones; after favourite names of women, with pretty, fanciful additions; and after all alluring qualities, all delights of the senses, and all pleasing affections of the mind. The walls of jails and hospitals are each known by some religious or patriotic designation; and twelve guns in the Morro are named for the Apostles. Every town has the name of an apostle or saint, or of some sacred subject. The full name of Havana, in honour of Columbus, is San Cristobal de la Habana; and that of Matanzas is San Carlos Alcazar de Matanzas. It is strange that the island itself has defied all the Spanish attempts to name it. It has been solemnly named Juana, after the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella; then Ferdinand, after Ferdinand himself; then Santiago; and lastly, Ave

Maria; but it has always fallen back upon the original Indian name of Cuba. And the only compensation to the hyperbolic taste of the race is that they decorate it, on state and ceremonious occasions, with the musical prefix of “La siempre fidelísima Isla de Cuba.”

This is at least curious, and touched off in a lively vein. Minute and pleasing detail makes the charm of the work; and there are a thousand traits of character or scenery, not at all transferable from the author's pages to our columns. The aspect of the city, which he is most solicitous to describe, is strange and picturesque; and he left it with much regret; or would have done so, but that the weather in Havana was growing excessively hot. Beautiful to him were his nights on the equinoctial seas, on board a passenger-ship, with a company so mixed and heterogeneous that few knew of a death that occurred in it, and fewer remembered it. On his return to New York, old associations return, and blend with the latest news—“The Thirty Millions Bill withdrawn by Mr. Slidell, Congress adjourned, the Five Cent. Postage Bill defeated, and the Sickles and Key tragedy.” This last allusion assures us that the work is written to the latest date, and imparts a freshness to it that remains on the mind when the book is closed.

POEMS.

THE CITY OF THE DEAD, and other Poems. By John Collett.—Robert Hardwicke.

GILBERT MARLOWE, and other Poems. By William Whitmore.—Macmillan and Co.

BOTH of these candidates for poetic fame have gained a certain command over the medium wherein they have to work. They can put words into metre and rhyme, and select from the store of phrases those that best suit the poetic style and diction. Mr. Collett is, indeed, an easy versifier, and has tried his talents in several forms of metre and divers kinds of subject. Here we have the descriptive, the lyrical, the humorous and the sacred. As might have been expected, the third has tried the strapping minstrel the hardest. It is an Ulyssean bow in which he is yet not strong enough to shoot. But the tendency is favourable to development, and will hereafter facilitate his success, if his mind should so strengthen as to give substance to his verses. His religious poetry seldom soars beyond common-place; its topics are rather devotional than theological, and have not called forth any originality of thought or feeling. His lyrical vein is better, but there is no depth, and little variety of colouring. The leading effusion of the volume is fancifully descriptive; but the fancy treads with tolerable safety in the paths of memory, and the description is derived at second hand from the Bible and other sources. The “City of the Dead” is, in fact, Egypt; and the utmost that can be said of the production is, that the blank verse moves with a steady solemnity, and contains some such promise as a tolerably good prize poem might suggest.

Mr. Whitmore boasts of an intellect of a sturdier kind, evidently with fewer educational advantages, but with more original power. He puts forth his claims, not as a poet born or made, but as a house-painter by trade, with a soul above his craft. These claims are introduced to notice in a preface by the author of “Tom Brown's School-days,” who says what he can in the author's favour. He thinks it but reasonable, that we should sometimes regard it as “well worth our while to buy, and read carefully, and think about, a book by a working man, while we might only hire from Mudie's, and glance at, a more perfect book on the same subject by a Master of Arts.” We think so, too, and are therefore well disposed to Mr. Whitmore and his poems. His introductory effort concerns Lady Jane Grey, “the ten days' Queen,” and treats the theme with satisfactory thoughtfulness and feeling. Terrible images are next conjured up by the legend of St. Anthony. The third is a much longer poem in two parts, and entitled “Martin,” in which the condition of the labourer is considered and the means of his redemption proposed. An insurrection against machinery is described with wonderful vigour. Martin preaches to the insurgents of a “good time coming,” in eloquent verses; to the more favoured classes also he preaches, against much opposition.

“Still paused he not.
The faith of brotherhood incorporate

Grew with his very being, and possessed him
Like a strong inspiration."

His panacea for all is emigration—"Labour's Commonwealth," established in the wilderness beyond the ocean. He voyages forth with his comrades, and they find the free space they need, and fell, and build, and work—until discontent again arises, and Martin finds, too late, that

"They were half-hearted, unbelieving men,
And could achieve naught worthy."

For Martin himself, he "trusts the future;" and incites them at length to individual exertion, each man doing his best for himself. Martin marries, and from his example the family feeling spreads in the new community, and all are ultimately happy. This fine poem will establish the writer's reputation.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.—(No. CLXXXIV.) has several good articles. One on the life and poems of Michel Angelo is particularly meritorious, and replete with fine criticism. Another on judicial ordeals is clever. Still more serviceable, as well as full of talent, is an admirable paper on "Nature and Art in the Cure of Disease." There are also an elaborate analysis of the life of Lord Cornwallis, and other notices, more or less important, both of French and English literature, particularly in its bearing on the American mind and institutions.

Seventeen Years' Experience of the Treatment of Disease by means of Water. By Andrew Henderson, M.R.C.S.E.—Henry Renshaw.

THE author's acquaintance with hydropathy has now lasted seventeen years—in fact, since the introduction of it by Priessnitz, and the practice of his system of the extensive use of cold water, Mr. Henderson had then the advantage of studying under Dr. Weiss; nevertheless, he was so convinced of the peril it involved to delicate constitutions, that he was induced to surrender the plan. Subsequent experience at St. George's Hospital equally convinced him of the danger arising from the excessive use of drugs. He resolved, therefore, upon a rational medium in both instances. In the use of water, he regulated the various temperatures by the circumstances of the case, and the varying phenomena of disease; and observing this rule, Mr. Henderson has often found himself able to dispense with the use of drugs altogether.

The author has prefaced his disquisition with an extended inquiry into the structure and functions of the human frame. To the robust and healthy, he remarks, it may seem unimportant how he is made, or enabled to enjoy existence; but to him who seeks for health, the first and greatest of all things, an acquaintance with his own organisation is desirable. In particular, the proper application of food is important. A man must not live to eat; if he do, the invalid must be assailed with drastic medicines and irritating poison. All powerful medicines are poisonous. A man should neither overwork his stomach or himself. Neither can he work with safety beyond a certain extent. If the individual toils beyond his strength, the machine, which might have lasted for sixty or seventy years, is worn out in half the time.

The question of disease, whether functional or organic, whether acute or chronic, whether particular or special, is extensively considered, and with much discrimination. Of all diseases, nervousness has most benefited by hydropathy. It allays the irritability of the nervous system generally by acting on its great centres; by the application of soothing means to its immediate seats, the brain and epigastrium; by the denial of food and drinks of a heating character; by gentle exercise; by the use of pure air, and by all means whose tendency is to tranquillise mind or body. Hydropathy, in some shape or other, dates from the earliest ages. The use of ablutions in the East, and the practice of Galen may be cited. Hippocrates, the father of physic, was lavish in his employment of water. Priessnitz, an uneducated man, was unable to carry his supposed discovery to its remote issues; though his success was wonderful so far as he went, yet his great failures commenced, owing to his want of scientific knowledge, when his noblest triumphs should have been achieved. Delicate cases were beyond his treatment, but these modern medical science has now brought within it, by a discriminating use of the element. We consider that Mr. Henderson's book will be a safe guide in its application.

Paul Morphy the Chess Champion. By an Englishman.—William Lay.

THIS work comprehends an account of its hero's career in America and Europe, with a history of chess and chess clubs, and anecdotes of famous players. The author regards Mr. Paul Morphy as the first of living chess-players, and writes as eyewitness of the facts contained in the book. He is

indebted for some of his matter to Mr. George Walker, the veteran chess-player; to Herr Löwenthal, to Mr. George Medley, and Mr. Ries. The interest of the work is augmented by a number of lithographic portraits, not only of Mr. Morphy, but of Messrs. Staunton, Boder, Anderssen, Löwenthal, Saint Amant, Harwitz, Mongredien, Lewis, and Walker. Mr. Morphy was born in the city of New Orleans, June, 1837. His father, Judge Morphy, was descended from Spanish parents in the state of South Carolina, and his mother's family was French, long settled in the West Indies. From his father, Paul derived his love of chess-playing. At the age of ten years he proved himself a very Philidor. In the autumn of 1849 Löwenthal visited the crescent city, and out of three games against our young hero, lost two and drew one. The first American chess congress took place at New York in 1857. Mr. Morphy was there—and triumphed over all opponents. We next find Morphy in Europe. He had now to contend with the Stauntons, Löwenthals, and Anderssens of the old world;—defeat was expected, but his skill was intuitive. He has been called the Newton of chess. We must refer to the book for details of his other battles and victories. It is written in a right-merry style and will amuse.

Celebs the Younger in Search of a Wife; or, Drawing-room Troubles of Moody Robinson, Esq. Illustrated by C. A. Doyle.—Hogg and Sons.

The illustrations of this table volume may be pronounced much better than the letter-press. We have, however, read worse verses, and the stories they tell are not without character, and lively interest. Among the best is that of the "Shy Young Man," which forms the subject of the frontispiece. The young will probably find amusement where the critic may find least to praise. Sport is meant, and will be taken for granted by the class for whom the volume is intended.

Official Illustrated Guide to the North Western Railway. By George Meason.—W. H. Smith & Son. THIS Guide, which is embellished with 360 engravings, includes the Chester and Holyhead line, and all their branches, with descriptions of the most important manufactories in the large towns on the line. It has been carefully compiled, and the subjects are carefully treated.

Official Illustrated Guide to the Lancaster and Carlisle, Edinburgh and Glasgow and Caledonian Railway. Including descriptions of the most important manufactories in the large towns on the lines. By George Meason.—Embellished with 150 engravings. W. H. Smith and Son.

THIS is a work similar to the above, and of equal excellence. We can honestly recommend it to the tourist.

These productions may be had separately for one shilling each, or both bound together in one volume. Naval History of Great Britain. By William James. Vol. 3.—Richard Bentley.

THIS is a new edition, with additions and notes, to be completed in six volumes. The present volume takes the subject down to 1805, and describes the battle of Trafalgar and the death of Lord Nelson.

Travels and Travellers. By Mrs. Trollope.—Knight and Son.

THESE travels include "Rambles in Bavaria, Switzerland, and Sardinia, with Sketches in Venice, and other interesting matter, treated in a popular form, and interspersed with romantic stories told in the author's best manner.

Advanced Text-book of Geology, Descriptive and Industrial. By David Page.—William Blackwood and Sons.

THIS is the second edition of a useful work, revised and enlarged, so that it now embraces whatever is new and important in the science, with much additional illustration, and combines the principles with the deductions of geology.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Naval History of Great Britain. By William James. In 6 vols. Vol. 3. R. Bentley.

Practical Swiss Guide. Longman, Brown, Green, & Co.

Shelley Memorials. Edited by Lady Shelley. Smith, Elder, & Co.

Campaigning Experiences in Rajpootana and Central India, 1857 and 1858. Smith, Elder, & Co.

The North American Review. No. 184. Sampson Low & Co.

Balthazar, or Science and Love. Routledge, Warnes, & Co.

The Historical Magazine. Vol. 3. No. 7. Trubner & Co.

The Rifle Mischief. By Captain J. W. Jervis, M.P. Chapman & Hall.

Our Engines of War; and how we got to make them. By Captain J. W. Jervis, M.P.

Hand Book of Australia. By W. Fairfax. Melbourne: W. Fairfax & Co. London: Alger & Street.

Memories of Rome. By Denis O'Donovan, Esq. Catholic Publishing and Bookselling Co.

COMMERCIAL.

MOTIVES FOR MAKING PEACE.

A GOOD deal is said about the declaration of the war, and about the loss of men in battle, as the motives of Louis Napoleon patching up a hasty peace. Another motive is, we think, to be found in the obvious consequences of war to the commerce and prosperity of France. According to the returns recently published, the indirect taxes of France, which correspond with our Custom, Excise, and Stamp duties, tell off in the first six months of the present year, £258,160, or from £21,597,080, in 1858, to £21,338,920, in 1859, whereas in 1858 they exceeded those of 1857 by £550,000. The decline, however, was only an indication of what was to happen, for in this half year the increased expenditure of the Government has to some extent swelled the receipts, while the effects of the war in impeding trade have not been fully developed. There cannot, however, be a doubt that the development of trade in France, which has lately been very rapid, is a necessity for the French. Our course is assured. Our commerce is so extensive and so connected with all the world, that when interrupted with one country, as it was during the war with Russia, it finds compensation by a great extension with some other country. Many of the raw materials we habitually imported from Russia, or substitutes for them, were then imported from India. French commerce has not yet such vast resources, and therefore the people, who are extremely desirous of extending their trade, feel every curtailment of it very severely, and were the curtailment to continue and increase they would speedily become discontented. Moreover, the growth of commerce and of towns in France has lately led to an emigration of hands from the agricultural districts; and we read of great difficulties being experienced in many districts of France in gathering in the early and prematurely ripe harvest. In some places they have employed the Austrian prisoners to aid them. Such a circumstance makes war, which abstracts such a large number of hands from rural occupations, unpopular in France, and has contributed, we have no doubt, to accelerate the return of peace. At no time could the people and their occupations be wholly left out of consideration by any monarch; but at present there is no monarch in Europe, and least of all Louis Napoleon, who is not sensible of his dependence on public opinion. It is impossible, therefore, for him or the other sovereigns to carry on war for a long period in opposition to opinion; and when their people begin to feel the evils of war, and manifest their feelings, it becomes necessary for them to prefer peace to war. Such motives have operated on Louis Napoleon, and those who now look in general to the condition and opinions of the people, as the chief elements of their judgments, will be better politicians than those who consider only sovereigns and their ministers.

TRADE OF SIX MONTHS.

OUR trade in the month of June, of which we have now the official returns, continued to be flourishing. With the exception of cocoa, coffee, palm and cocoa-nut oil, the imports are generally in excess of those of the corresponding month of 1858. The value of our exports in the month was 10,665,891*l.*, against 10,241,433*l.* in June last year, and the tonnage of our shipping, entering inwards and outwards, was 1,827,921*l.* against 1,747,270*l.* With such returns the public has reason to be satisfied. Our trade continues to increase, and will increase, we may hope, faster, now that war is at an end.

The noticeable features in the return are the continued increase of our trade with China and India, both exports and imports, and the complete revival of our trade with the United States. Thus, to China and Hong Kong we have sent, in the six months, cottons to the value of 1,189,706*l.*, as against 953,694*l.* in the six months of 1858; and from China we have brought 2,200,785 lbs. of silk, against 1,596,018 lbs. in the six months of last year. To the East Indies we have sent cottons, this year, of the value of 6,094,433*l.* against 4,523,849*l.* last year, and we

have imported 46,591 qrs. of linseed against 29,849 qrs. last year. Our import of cotton from India is not so great this year as the last—a very small alteration in the price here sufficing to increase or check the export of cotton from India. To the United States the value of woollens exported, taking this article as an example, was in the present year 1,188,859l. against 562,749l. last year, and the cotton imported was 4,725,153 cwts. against 4,575,616 cwts. From the States very little wheat and flour have been imported this year. 3,228 qrs. and 23,209 cwts. respectively against 230,160 qrs. and 1,054,576 cwts. last year. On the contrary, from France, this year, our imports both of wheat and flour have been double those of last year. According to the latest reports from the United States, the trade of that country in the fiscal year, ended June 30th, was—

	Imports. dols.	Exports. dols.
1858-9	311,190,000	352,472,000
1857-8	251,727,000	324,647,000

The trade of the States is fairly restored from the convulsion in the autumn of 1847, though it does not quite equal the extraordinary trade in the fiscal year, ended June, 1857.

	Imports. dols.	Exports. dols.
1856-7	336,914,000	362,900,000

The harvests promise well in the States, and we may therefore anticipate with them a still more extensive trade than we have of late enjoyed, while we see no reason to suppose that the steady and generally increasing trade to our colonies and to other parts of the world will not also go on increasing. If despots with their armies would only stand aside, do nothing, but live idle and enjoy themselves in their mailed and gorgeous splendour, and allow peaceful workers to do the necessary work of the world, the progress and prosperity of society would surpass all that the fancy has yet imagined of human happiness in the Golden Ages. Their supposed interest, and that of the rest of mankind, are incompatible; and it would seem to be the duty of peaceful intercommuning people of every country to take some combined measures for keeping quiet the destroyers of their prosperity.

Already, in consequence of the peace, trade on the Continent is rapidly extending. Generally the harvests promise well in Europe as well as in America; and all the neighbouring nations, as well as ourselves, may enjoy unwonted abundance and prosperity, if they can only chain down the few politicians, diplomatists, ministers, and monarchs who seem to possess power only to destroy the welfare of the industrious people.

MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday Evening.

THERE is nothing done now in the discount market under the Bank rates, and this establishment is now getting a good many bills. Money, therefore, though it is as yet comparatively abundant, is increasing in value. Probably money dealers hold back in expectation of the Indian loan, which it is certain will be brought forward next week, and will amount, it is supposed, to 7,000,000l. Combined with this the demands for trade are expected to increase, and though for the moment gold is not going out of the Bank, the money market is becoming dearer.

The condition of the money market probably had some influence on the stock market to-day, which was dull and declining, notwithstanding the extremely favourable news from France of the speedy disarmament. Through the week the market has been active and animated, but yesterday a large amount of money stock was thrown on the market. The cash could probably be used in some more profitable investment, and so the little men, who had been speculating for a rise from the political events of the week, were disappointed. It was naturally expected that the favourable news from Paris which came yesterday, of the disarmament, and the rise in the Paris funds, would have had some corresponding effect here to-day; the reverse, however, was the case. Consols opened at 95½, but soon receded to 94½, and continued dull through the whole of the day. There was, too, a decline in the funds at Paris. The confidence suddenly displayed by the *Times* in the Emperor did not satisfy the Stock Exchange. The distrust existed the day before, and the day before that could not at once be removed by its own conversion. It was noticed that for such new work obviously a new hand had been employed, and those whose

minds had been fashioned by the old hand did not suddenly acknowledge the influence of the new hand. The *Times* changes, it was remarked, but we cannot always change with it. In consequence, the political distrust it has of late been teaching continues to prevail in spite of the confidence it suddenly and charmingly preached this morning.

All other stocks have followed the Consols market, and shown activity in the week, but are dull and generally lower to-day.

The condition of the Bank will be seen from the weekly report.

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 July, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£31,313,095
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	3,459,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	16,838,695
Silver Bullion	
	£31,313,095

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,553,000
Reserve.....	3,320,208
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	5,018,456
Other Deposits.....	14,907,772
Seven Day and other Bills.....	818,220
	£38,617,661

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated July 21, 1859.

PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL STOCKS AND SHARES AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

	Last Week	This Week
STOCKS.		
3 per cent. Consols—Money	94½	95
Ditto Reduced	95	95½
Ditto New	95	95½
Bank Stock	223	223
India	220½	220
Exchequer Bills	27	28
Canada Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
New Brunswick Government 6 per cent. ..	..	..
New South Wales Government 5 per cent. ..	..	..
South Australia Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
Victoria Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent. ....	..	..
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent. ....	..	..
French Rentes, 3 per cent. ....	..	18½
Mexican Bonds, 3 per cent. ....	..	77
Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent. ....	..	44
Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent. ....	..	80½
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent. ....	..	..
RAILWAYS.		
Bristol and Exeter	98	99
Caledonian	83½	83½
Eastern Counties	50½	50½
East Lancashire	95	95
Great Northern	104	104
Western	60½	60½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	90	95
London and Blackwall	67	67
London, Brighton, and South Coast	113	112½
London and North-Western	95½	95½
London and South-Western	90	94½
Midland	104	106½
North British	67	68
North Staffordshire	34d	13½
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton ..	33	32
South-Eastern	73½	73½
South Wales	64	64
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	17	10½
Calcutta and South Eastern	14d	14d
Eastern Bengal	90	95
Great Indian Peninsula	96	96½
Madras	92	90
Solde	20	20
Buffalo and Lake Huron	54d	53
Grand Trunk of Canada	34	34
Great Western of Canada	15½	15
Antwerp and Rotterdam	44	44
Dutch Rhonish	54d	54d
Eastern of France	20	20
Great Luxembourg	04	04
Lombardo-Venetian	23d	10½
Northern of France	37	37½
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean	35	35
Paris and Orléans	55	54
Southern of France	21	20½
Western and North-Western of France ..	22	22½

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

Friday Evening.

BUSINESS is everywhere increasing. The corn market was quite firm to-day, and has been firm through the week. The supplies are comparatively small—from the farmers being otherwise occupied than in supplying the market, and the prices have a tendency upwards. Mark-lane feels beneficially the activity of the other markets, particularly those of the manufacturing districts. It is the same with

all kinds of provisions as with corn, they are in demand, and prices, particularly for butter, are advancing. Tea is dearer. For sugar there has been a good demand. The harvest promises well; the reports from all the manufacturing districts are encouraging, and there is every probability of improvements continuing. Strikes, it is notorious, never take place in a season of distress, and therefore the dispute threatening to end in a strike between the master-builders and their men is held to confirm the general statement, that prosperity, comparatively, prevails amongst the industrious classes.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

At the special meeting of the WEST LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY, the bill in Parliament "for enabling the West London Railway Company to construct new lines of railway, a dock and other works, to convert the Kensington canal, and for other purposes," was, after some discussion, agreed to unanimously.

A meeting of the LOMBARDO-VENETIAN, SOUTH AUSTRIAN, and CENTRAL ITALIAN RAILWAYS COMPANY, is called for the 25th of August, at Vienna, and will be required to consider several modifications in the statutes, especially concerning "the manner of payment of calls on shares, and the consideration of the scale of fares."

The half-yearly meeting of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY is called for the 12th of August.

The half-yearly meeting of the EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY is called for the 25th of August, and that of the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway Company for the 10th of August.

There was a special meeting of the EAST KENT RAILWAY COMPANY on Wednesday, for considering a bill to enable the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway Company to widen their line, and provide additional station accommodation, which was agreed to. Resolutions were also passed for empowering the directors to borrow 166,000l. under the Dover Extension Act of 1855, and also for allowing them to work the Margate Extension Railway, and the Sevenoaks Railway, on terms agreed upon with the respective companies.

The dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half year, proposed by the Directors of the BRIGHTON COMPANY to the meeting on Wednesday, was agreed to after some discussion, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the directors.

A dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum has been announced on the MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY's shares for the past half year.

CAPE RAILWAYS.—The railway from Cape Town to Wellington is in progress, and will, according to contract, be opened for traffic within two years and a half. A sum of money had been voted by the Assembly for a survey of another line between Port Elizabeth to Graham's Town. Another was under consideration from Port Elizabeth to Graaff-Reinet. It was also proposed to survey a line in continuation from Wellington terminus to Worcester, which would open up a traffic from the interior of the colony.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.—In explanation of the further delay in the arrival of the long overdue Australian mail, which was last heard of at Aden, it is suggested that unfavourable weather may have caused a delay of two or three days in the arrival of the Calcutta and China mails at Suez; the former would be detained waiting for the latter. The inconvenience to the mercantile interests connected with Australia is severely felt, and furnishes a strong additional argument in favour of the immediate establishment of an additional mail service by the Panama route.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

At the annual meeting of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE and GUARANTEE COMPANY, recently held, the directors' report stated the number of life insurance policies issued during the year 1858 at 768, representing 230,177l., and producing an additional annual income of 7,611l. In the guarantee department 708 policies were granted for 177,335l., producing an annual income of 2,226l. On the 31st of December last the total income of the company was upwards of 117,000l. per year, resulting from assurances in force to the amount of 3,204,819l. According to Professor De Morgan's report, and the statements of accounts, the surplus in favour of the company on the 31st of December, after providing for every liability, was 192,925l.

At the annual meeting of the AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY a report was presented, stating that the directors were gradually proceeding with the winding up, which they advised to be deferred finally till

the expiration of their lease, which would occur in 1861, when the value of the property could be better ascertained. The accounts showed a balance in favour of the company of 4,806*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* in stores. The report was adopted.

The half-yearly general meeting of the members of the MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY was held, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., in the board-room of their new building, 39, King-street, Cheapside; George Battock, Esq., in the chair. The chairman called on the actuary to read the advertisements convening the meeting, the minutes of the last general meeting, and the account of the receipts, and disbursements for the half-year ending 30th ult. He stated that the little he had to say was of a gratifying kind. The new premiums for the half-year ending 30th of June last were (as the meeting learned from the account just read) upwards of 2,700*l.*, which is 1,000*l.* beyond the average of the same half-year in the last four years, and more than double the average of the same periods in the previous four years, and that the accumulated fund was steadily on the increase, as after paying all claims and expenses for the six months just passed, the society had saved half its income. Five directors and one auditor going out by rotation were then re-elected, and thanks being voted to the chairman and the directors, the meeting separated.

At the meeting of the NETHERLANDS LAND ENCLOSURE COMPANY the chairman referred in terms of regret to the recent rejection of the company's bill by the Dutch parliament, and stated that the only plan to adopt was to appeal once more to the Dutch Government, which would, he hoped, after a little more pressure, accede to the improved terms required.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July 26.

BANKRUPTS.

George Parslow, Old-street, St. Luke's, timber merchant.
Robert Haywood, High-street, Homerton, grocer.
Robert Harman, Littlewick, White Waltham, Berks, corn dealer.
Henry William Gladwell, Poultry, stereoscope manufacturer.
William Foot, Victoria-terrace, New-cross, Deptford, builder.
Vohs Salmon, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturer.
Thomas Litchfield, Twickenham, surgeon and apothecary.
Robert Smith, Swaffham, engineer.
John Field, Hackney-road, boot and shoe manufacturer.
John Bushell, Wolverhampton, licensed victualler.
James Hiles and David Walter Jenkins, Tipton, Staffordshire, coal-merchants.
Joshua Joseph Henry Taylor, Almondbury, manufacturer.
Henry Bradley, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn dealer.
Fanny Moss, Mansfield, milliner.

Friday, July 2.

BANKRUPTS.

John Moon, jun., West India-road, Poplar, optician.
Josiah Harris, Highweek, Devonshire, coal merchant.
Francis Orgill, Loughborough, maltster.
John Wohlquast, Oxford-street, dealer in cigars.
William Richards, Lansdown Arms, Islington, licensed victualler.
William Leigh Wood, Puckeridge, Hertfordshire, grocer.
James Ward, jun., Pimlico, glass dealer.
Frederick Tapley, Commercial-road East, Middlesex, draper.
John Morley Pearson, Contham, Yorkshire, builder.
William Lancaster, Bury, Lancashire, coal merchant.
Charles John Goodwin, Hulme, Manchester, tavern keeper.
Henry Hobbs and George Tilley, Saint George's-wharf, Cambridge-street, Old Saint Pancras-road, brick-makers.

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

Herman Ollendorff, Great King-street, Edinburgh.
John Harvey, general agent, Edinburgh.

PORT OF LONDON.—In the general business of the past week there has been no alteration. The import trade continues on a good scale, the number of ships reported inward being 208. The export trade, particularly to the colonies, also continues active, the actual shipments being heavy. The number of vessels cleared outward was 120, including 21 in ballast.

THE AYRSHIRE BANKING COMPANY.—The proceedings against the Ayrshire Banking Company, in support of claims arising under a contract amalgamation which is stated to have taken place between the two banks in the year 1845, are to be proceeded with. With reference to the action instituted by the liquidators against the directors of

the Western Bank, the report intimates that the liquidators consider it unnecessary to bring before the meeting a proposal made by Mr. James Dunlop, for himself and his friends.

FACTS AND SCRAPS.

HER Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the *Sussex Express* says, has taken Norris Castle, Cowes, for the summer, and is expected there about the middle of August. The Duchess of Kent will not this year go to Abergeldie. The health of the Royal Duchess is completely restored, and her strength is daily increasing, but the journey to the Highlands would be too fatiguing.

As the Earl of Portsmouth was driving some friends at Hurstbourne, the horses became ungovernable, overturning the vehicle, which was shattered to pieces, and seriously injuring some of its occupants. The Earl escaped comparatively unhurt.

The *North British Daily Mail* has received trustworthy intelligence from Kossuth, who has retired into Switzerland, where he was joined by Madame Kossuth three days ago; and it is uncertain whether he may not be obliged to remain for some weeks before he returns to England.

The death of Colonel Thomas Austen, of Kippington, took place at his residence on Saturday afternoon last. The colonel was in his 85th year, and had been up to the last few months seriously indisposed, but he had so far recovered as to be able to get out in his carriage.

Mr. Richard Tattersall, for many years the proprietor of "The Corner," so well known to sporting men, is just dead. Mr. Tattersall was held in high esteem by the large body of persons with whom his business brought him into contact, his dealings having always been of the most honourable character. He died at Dover in his 76th year.

A new statue in marble of General Napier is to be placed in St. Paul's. The figure is represented standing, leaning on the sword. It stands eight feet high, on a plinth of six inches. Mr. Adams, whose fine statue of the hero in Trafalgar-square is so justly admired, is the sculptor.

We understand that Lord Brougham and his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch will be nominated for the office of Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh. The election, which takes place in October, is by the General Council of the University, the register of which, we understand, already numbers above 300 members.

The Emperor of Austria, in giving up Lombardy to Piedmont, does not renounce the symbol of sovereignty of the old Lombard kings; the celebrated iron crown, which had been removed from Monza to Verona, is to be placed in the collection of crown jewels of the empire at Vienna.

Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilda have taken up their residence in the villa erected by his highness in the Champs-Elysees.

A despatch from Brescia announces the death of the Duke of Abrantes, son of the famous Junot, who was wounded at the battle of Solferino. The thigh had to be amputated, and the patient did not long survive the operation. The duke was chief of the staff of one of the divisions of the army of Italy.

Great sensation has been caused at Rushden, owing to a family of gipsies (eight in number) being taken suddenly ill. A surgeon was sent for, who pronounced that they were suffering from the effects of arsenic, which appears to have been mixed with a quantity of flour that had been given them. There is considerable mystery connected with the affair. For several hours the party were in great danger.

We read in the *Nord*:—"Various explanations have been given of the nomination of the Duke of Malakoff as Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour. The truth is, that since his marriage the Marshal has desired repose and residence in Paris, hence he wished for that appointment."

The population of Ferrara have compelled the Jesuits who resided in that town to abandon it. The Government has not interfered either on one side or the other.

Advices from Verona state that the grapes are so much affected by disease in Lombardy and Venetia that scarcely any are expected to ripen. This loss, with the partial destruction of the corn crops in upper Italy, leave a poor prospect for the winter.

It appears that the account of the breaking out of a volcano in the mountains near Orihuela, province of Murcia, in Spain, given a few days ago in the Madrid journals, was a hoax.

Generals Dieu and Ladmirault, who were wounded at Solferino, are now considered convalescent.

M. Ratazzi has ordered the formation of regiments of national guards in every province of the Lombardo-Sardinian kingdom. At Reggio, in Modena, the national guard has been called out.

Owing to the length of time occupied by the discussion of the estimates in the House of Commons, Sir Charles Wood will postpone his statement on the subject of the finances of India till Monday next.

Constantinople journals state that brigandage is on the increase in Albania. On the 23rd ult., as two Greek merchants, accompanied by a Turkish guide, were going from Janina to Prevesa, they were murdered and robbed of large sums. Their remains were conveyed to Janina, and interred with much pomp in the midst of a large crowd.

The *Freeman's Journal* understands that a synod of the bishops of Ireland will be held on the 2nd of August, when several important matters will be taken into consideration by their lordships.

A communication from Rome says:—"The magnificent statue of the Marine Venus, which was discovered a few weeks ago in some excavations made in the gardens of Julius Cæsar, not far from the Portese Gate, has been definitively purchased for the Imperial Museum of St. Petersburg, for a sum of about 50,000*fr.*"

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers having determined to go to a watering place for the benefit of his health, General Forey has taken, provisionally, the command of the 1st corps d'armée in Italy, General de Brigade d'Alton that of the first division, and Colonel Abbaticchi, of the 91st Regiment, that of the 2nd brigade.

John Riley, convicted on Monday last, and sentenced to be hanged, for the murder of his wife at Hull, has since his trial been visited by the chaplain of York Castle, the Rev. J. C. Thompson, two or three times a day. He seems perfectly resigned.

Another attempt is to be made by Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson to enclose Hampstead-heath, through the re-introduction of the thrice-defeated measure to amend the "Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Act." The authorities of Hampstead are on the alert, and have circulated amongst members of Parliament a statement against the bill. Petitions will be presented and a strong demonstration got up against the proposed measure.

The committee for administering the fund subscribed for the relief of the Neapolitan exiles have just published their report. The whole sum raised was 10,760*l.* Both Baron Poerio and M. Schiavoini declined to receive any portion of the fund, as they were in possession of private means.

The new church at Putney was opened for public worship by the Bishop of London on Thursday last. The church is dedicated to St. John, and is situated on a gentle eminence between the public roads leading from the railway station to Richmond and Putney-heath. It is built of white stone, from a design by Mr. Lee.

Under the new regulations, ships leaving the Wear are largely availing themselves of the privilege of going to sea through the south outlet of the Sunderland Docks, by which means delay occasioned by the passage of the bar at high water is prevented.

The heat has been excessive throughout Canada. In Montreal the thermometer went to 98 in the shade; the heat was followed by an unusual amount of lightning, after which there was a heavy fall of rain, accompanied by loud reports of thunder.

On board the Russian ship *Todleben*, laden with hemp, at Chatham, a seaman was pulling a rope, which suddenly slipped, and he fell headlong into the hold of the vessel and was killed; his neck was broken.

Count de Schouvaloff, who had been sent by the Emperor of Russia to Italy on a private mission to the Emperor Napoleon, has just arrived in Paris from Marseilles.

The signing of the decree which authorises the foundation of the new cattle market at La Villette has taken place at St. Cloud. This new cattle market, which is founded upon the same principle as the Islington market, is granted to a company half French and half English. The banking house of Coutts is said to furnish a great proportion of the capital.

An accident occurred to Henry Millard, aged fifteen years, residing in Norton Folgate. Two omnibuses were racing, and one of them knocked down the unfortunate sufferer, the wheels passing over his body, crushing his ribs into his lungs. He now remains at Guy's Hospital, without the slightest hopes of recovery.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., with his lady and suite, accompanied by Tussan Pacha and suite, arrived at the Royal Albion Hotel, Ramsgate, on Tuesday evening.

The French Court went into mourning on Wednesday for three weeks on the occasion of the death of the Queen of Portugal.

MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST,

No. 52, FLEET-STREET, has introduced an entirely new description of **ARTIFICIAL TEETH**, fixed without springs, wires or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots or any painful operation, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped and rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street, London.—At home from Ten till Five.

DOES YOUR TAILOR FIT YOU?

TRY J. SMITH, 38, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.—SOL-FERINO TROUSERS, all Wool, of the Newest Designs, in endless Variety, to order. 16s.—Observe the Address—38, LOMBARD STREET.

THE SURPLICE SHIRT.

(Acknowledged as the most comfortable and durable Shirt ever yet produced), made to measure, 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. Cards for self-measurement. JOHN SAMPSON, Hosiery, 123, Oxford-street, W.

GREEN HALL,

MAKER OF THE

SIXTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS,

325, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

(Two doors west of the Circus.)

Overcoats.....	£2 2 0
Frock Coats.....	2 10 0
Dress Coats.....	2 10 0
Morning Coats.....	2 2 0
Waistcoats.....	0 12 0
Black Dress Trousers.....	1 1 0

No. 325, OXFORD STREET, W.

HYAM and CO'S CONJOINT GARMENTS.

—Consisting of Guinea Coat and Vest, Twenty Shilling Trousers and Vest, and Thirty-eight Shilling Whole Suits; well designed from uniform patterns.

LONDON: 86, Oxford-street.

BIRMINGHAM: 21, 22, and 23, New-street.

LEEDS: 42, Briggate.

HYAM and CO'S CAMBRIDGE SAC and PAGET JACKETS.—The best possible garments for gentlemen's customary in-door or out-door wear. Price 12s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 21s., 25s., and 31s. 6d.

HYAM and CO'S DRESS and SURTOUT COATS, in West of England Wool-dyed Black Cloths, Invisibles, Saxony Broad Cloths, Woaded Fabrics, &c. Price 23s. to 63s.

HYAM and CO'S OVER COATS and CAPES, in Venetian and Llama Cloths, Undressed and Mixed Tweeds, Lustres, Merinos, Cashmerettes, &c. Price 16s. 6d., 21s., 26s., and 35s.

HYAM and CO'S JUVENILE COSTUME, displaying faultless adaptation to early age, habits, and growth. Children's Belt Suits in new and beautiful materials. Price 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., and 21s. Light Overcoats and Capes, 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d.

HYAM and CO'S HARROW, ETON, and RUGBY SUITS. Three new styles, becoming in design, serviceable for school or dress wear, and admirably adapted for young gentlemen. Price 15s. 6d., 21s., 25s., and 31s. 6d.

HYAM and CO'S CLOTHING TO ORDER, designed in every variety of Novel Fabric. French and English Cutters employed.

HYAM and CO'S True-fitting TROUSERS.—To order, on a self-adjusting and shape-retaining system. Price 17s. 6d.; Vests to match, 8s. 6d.

CAUTION.

HYAM and CO. are connected only with the following Establishments:—

LONDON: 86, Oxford-street.

BIRMINGHAM: 21, 22, and 23, New street.

LEEDS: 42, Briggate.

THE SCOTCH**CHEVIOT TWEED AND ANGOLA SUITS.**

At 47s., 50s., 55s., 60s., and 63s., made to order from materials all Wool, and thoroughly shrunk, by B. BENJAMIN, Merchant and Family Tailor, 74, Regent-street, W., are BETTER VALUE than can be procured at any other house in the kingdom. The Two Guinea Dress and Frock Coats, the Guinea Dress Trousers, and the Half-Guinea Waistcoats. N.B.—A Perfect Fit guaranteed.

VISITORS TO LONDON

Requiring **HOSIERY** in its new and extensive varieties shirts, and underclothing, elastic surgical supporting stockings of very superior qualities, are solicited to visit the Establishment of the manufacturers, **POPE & PLANTÉ**, 4, WATERLOO-PLACE, FALL-MALL, LONDON. Families can there make prompt purchases from the best and most complete assortment in the metropolis.

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 opium, opobes, and medicines of that class have utterly failed. 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 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.

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 England.

(Extract from the *Lancet*, July 10th, 1858.)

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

EXCELSIOR BRANDY.

Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen. Terms, CASH. Country orders must contain a remittance. Cross cheques "Bank of London." Price Lists, with Dr. Hassall's Analysis, forwarded on application.

JAMES L. DENMAN,

65, Fenchurch-street, corner of Railway-place, London.

XEREZ PURO,

Unbranded and nutty, 28s., 31s., 40s., 46s. PURE PORT vintage 1851, 36s.; 1847, 42s. per dozen. VIN ORDINAIRE, ROUSSILLON and MARSALA 24s. per dozen. Champagne Vin d'AY, 42s. per dozen. A large stock of fine old bottled Ports, Amontillado, Solera and E. I. Sherries, &c. &c., 48s. to 90s. per dozen.

Wine Importers' Association, 15, and 16, Adam-street, Adelphi. R. B. BARNES, Manager.

N.B. A small bin of very fine Old Port, 18 guineas per doz.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

WELLER & HUGHES' SOUTH AFRICAN WINES.—Port, Sherry, and Madeira, 20s. and 24s. per Dozen; Amontillado, 24s. and 28s. per Dozen.

(Extract from Dr. Letheby's *Analysis of our Wines*.—"I find your Wine pure and unadulterated, and have no doubt of its being far more wholesome than the artificial mixtures too often sold for genuine sherry.")

(Signed) "HENRY LETHEBY, M.B., London Hospital." A Pint Sample of any of the above for Twelve Stamps. Colonial Brandy, Pale or Brown, 15s. and 18s. 6d. per gallon, or 30s. and 37s. per Dozen. We deliver free to any London Railway Terminus, or to any Station in England for 1s. per Dozen. Terms, Cash.

WELLER AND HUGHES,

Importers of Foreign and Colonial Wines and Spirits, 27, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane, London, E.C.

NOTICE.—To INDUCE A TRIAL of SOUTH AFRICAN WINES

(the consumption of which has now nearly reached 420,000 dozen per annum—vide Board of Trade Returns), a case containing four samples, sealed and labelled, will be forwarded on receipt of 30 postage stamps, viz., half-pint bottle each of best South African Sherry, Port, Madeira, and Amontillado, bottles and case included. Colonial Brandy, 15s. per gallon.—Address ANTHONY BROUGH, 29, Strand, W.C.

ECONOMY.

A 10-gallon cask (equal to 5 dozens) of the finest SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY, 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, 20s. per dozen. Six gallons, the cask included and carriage paid. Country orders must contain a remittance.

HENEKEYS' PRICES CURRENT of WINES and SPIRITS sent post-free on application. HENEKEYS, ABBOTT, and CO., Gray's Inn Distillery, 22 and 23, High Holborn, W.C. Established 1831.

CADIZ.

A PURE PALE SHERRY, of the Amontillado character, 38s. per dozen, Cash. We receive a regular and direct shipment of this fine wine.

HENEY BRETT and Co., Importers, Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

EAU-DE-VIE.

This pure PALE BRANDY, though only 10s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon Analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French Bottles, 34s. per dozen, or securely packed in a case for the country, 36s.—HENEY BRETT and CO., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS

PATENT, and received by the most eminent of the faculty.—Mr. LAWRENCE'S

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

by the CHIRO-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 stamps.

Mr. LAWRENCE, Surgeon-dentist, 53, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

LAZENBY'S SAUCES, PICKLES, ETC.

As sole Successor and Representative of the old-established Firm of E. LAZENBY and SON, I find it necessary to caution the Public against the further imitations of my Cards and Labels, which have arisen from the continually increasing celebrity of the Sauces, Pickles, Condiments, &c., prepared by me at the original warehouse, 6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London. Marshall and Son, of 20, Strand (against whom an injunction was lately granted by the Court of Chancery for imitating the labels attached to my Harvey's Sauce), are now attempting to obtain for their own articles the cover of a well-known name, by the employment of a person named Charles, or Charles John, Lazenby, who has not, and never had, any business connexion whatever with the firm of E. Lazenby and Son, nor with any of its present or former members. Having been informed that the town traveller lately discharged by me is going about London with a list of Marshall and Son's goods printed in close imitation of mine, to solicit orders for Sauces, Pickles, &c., with cards and labels difficult to distinguish from mine, I beg to caution the trade generally that all articles prepared or sold by me are labelled with my address, 6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London.—WILLIAM LAZENBY (Successor to E. Lazenby & Son.)

THE NEW MORNING DRAUGHT.

HOOPER'S SELTZER POWDERS make a most agreeable, effervescent, tasteless Aperient morning draught, and are acknowledged by every one who tries them to be infinitely superior in every respect to any Seltzitz Powders, effervescent more briskly, are quite tasteless, are painless in operation, and effective in result. Mixed as suggested in the directions, even children take them with a relish. Sold in 2s. 6d. boxes, by HOOPER, Chemist, London-bridge; also by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, and on order by all Druggists through the London wholesale houses.

SUMMER DIET.

BROWN & POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.—"This is superior to anything of the kind known."—*Lancet*. Obtain it from Family Grocers, or Chemists, who do not substitute inferior articles. The most wholesome part of Indian Corn, it is preferred to the best Arrow Root; for Breakfast boiled simply with milk; Dinner or Supper, in puddings, warm or cold, blancmange, cake, &c., and especially suited to the delicacy of children and invalids. Packets, 16 oz., 8d.—Paisley; 77A, Market-street, Manchester; Dublin; and 23, Ironmonger-lane, London.

BEWLAY'S CUT MANILLA TOBACCO.

A novelty, mild and fragrant, with the special aroma of the Manilla cheroot, and mixes well with any other tobacco. Two-ounce lead packets, 1s.; or by post, as sample, 1s. 6d. Orders by letter promptly attended to.

FINEST FOREIGN (NON-EUROPEAN) CIGARS.—Cabanas, Martinez, Intimidada, and other esteemed brands.—Half-a-pound Sample of different varieties forwarded on receipt of one guinea.

BEWLAY, IMPORTING TOBACCONIST,

49, STRAND, W.C.

DR. LA'MERT, Registered L.S.A., Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, M.D., of the University of Erlangen, &c., continues to be CONSULTED on all Cases of Debility, Nervousness, and Premature Exhaustion of the system, DAILY, from 11 till 2, and from 6 to 8, at his residence, 37, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON.

Dr. La'Mert has just published, price Sixpence, with numerous Engravings and Cases, a New Edition of his Work, on

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Which will be forwarded, post-free, in a sealed envelope, by Mann, Bookseller, 30, Cornhill, or by the Author, to any address, for eight postage stamps.

CONTENTS:—

Section I. The Anatomy and Physiology of the Organs. Section II. Puberty—Manhood—True and False Morality. Section III. Marriage in its Social, Moral, and Physical Relations—Its Expectancies and Disappointments. Section IV. Consequences of Imprudence and Dangers of Neglect. Section V. Effect of pernicious habits on the mental faculties—Importance of Moral Discipline. Section VI. Treatment of Nervous Debility—Hazardous Specimens—Abortive Processes—"Fallacies of the Faculty"—Dangers of Charlatanism.—The Author's Principles, Medical, Dietetic, and General.

YOURSELF! WHAT YOU ARE!

AND WHAT FIT FOR!—The Original Graphologist, MARIE COUPELLE, 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 United 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 P. 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 marvelously 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 phrenology, and we have little doubt that in innumerable instances the character is read with equal precision."—*Family Herald*.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE

And PRIVATE BATH ESTABLISHMENT, 106, 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, Catarrhus, Hæmiplegia, 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.

SOHO LOOKING GLASS MANUFACTORY

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

Size of Glass.	Outside Measure of Frame.	Price.
40 by 30 in.	51 in. wide by 39 in. high from	3l. 10s. each.
46 by 36 in.	57 in. wide by 45 in. high from	5l. 0s. each.
50 by 40 in.	61 in. wide by 49 in. high from	6l. 0s. each.
53 by 43 in.	64 in. wide by 52 in. high from	7l. 7s. each.
56 by 46 in.	67 in. wide by 55 in. high from	8l. 8s. each.
60 by 50 in.	71 in. wide by 59 in. high from	10l. 0s. each.
66 by 56 in.	77 in. wide by 65 in. high from	12l. 0s. each.
70 by 60 in.	81 in. wide by 69 in. high from	14l. 0s. each.

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

TO INVALIDS, MERCHANTS, & OTHERS THE PATENT ALBERT PORTABLE

LOUNGING CHAIR, the most luxurious and cheapest ever manufactured. Self-propelling Bath, Brighton, and every other description of chair for in and out-door use. Mechanical Chairs and 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 Samarang; Messrs. F. W. Browne and Co., Calcutta. Sole Patentee and Manufacturer, J. WARD, 5 and 6, Leicester-square, W.C. Established 40 years.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS

Warranted good by the Makers. MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS Shave well for Three Years. MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft Beards) Shave well for Ten Years.

MAPPIN'S DRESSING CASES AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

Gentleman's Leather Dressing Case, fitted.....	£1 1 0
Gentleman's Solid Leather Dressing Case, fitted.....	£2 2 0
Gentleman's Leather Travelling and Dressing Bag, fitted with 16 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete.....	£4 0 0
Do. do. do. with addition of Writing Materials, Patent Ink, and Light, complete.....	£5 0 0
Gentleman's very large, 18 in. Bag, with Dressing and Writing Materials, 21 Articles, Outside Pocket.....	£7 0 0
Gentleman's 17 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, Plated Fittings, best Glass, fitted with 26 Articles, complete.....	£11 10 0
Gentleman's 17 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, fitted with every necessary, very handsome, complete.....	£15 0 0
Enamel Leather Lady's Travelling Bag, 13 in., Lined Silk, fitted with 14 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete.....	£2 15 0
Morocco Leather Lady's Travelling Bag, Lined Silk, fitted with 16 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete.....	£4 4 0
Do. do. do. with addition of Writing Materials, Ink, and Light, complete.....	£5 5 0
Levant Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted with 28 Articles, complete.....	£10 0 0
Levant Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted with 30 Articles, Outside Pockets, complete.....	£13 0 0
Levant Leather Lady's Travelling and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted very complete. Silver Tops to Glass and Bottles, Ivory Brushes, very handsome, complete.....	£22 0 0

A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, forwarded by Post on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.

Manufactory—Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

TEETH.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Newly-invented and Patented Application of Chemically-prepared

INDIA RUBBER

in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,**SURGEON DENTIST,**

9, GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

Sole Inventor and Patentee—A new, original, and invaluable invention consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of chemically prepared

INDIA RUBBER

in lieu of the ordinary gold or bone frame. All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured; the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The folds of the mouth exert no agency on the prepared India Rubber, and, as a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's White Enamel, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, and particularly recommended for the front teeth. 9, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.

20,000 Copies of a MEDICAL BOOK for gratuitous circulation. A NERVOUS SUFFERER having been effectually cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, and Indigestion, resulting from the early errors of youth, by following the instructions given in a MEDICAL WORK, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, secure from observation, on receipt of a directed envelope, and two stamps to prepay postage, a copy of the book, containing every information required. Address, JAMES WALLACE, Esq., Willford House, Burton-crescent, Taylstock-square, London, W.C.

THE BEST SHOW OF IRON BEDSTEADS

In the Kingdom is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.—He has FOUR LARGE ROOMS devoted to the exclusive Show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Bedhangings. Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 11s.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent sacking, from 14s. 6d.; and Cots from 15s. 6d. each; handsome ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 2l. 13s. 6d. to 20l.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.

The Real Nickel Silver, introduced more than 20 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when Plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

A small useful plate chest, containing a set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Pattern.	Thread or Brunswick Pattern.	King's Pattern.	Military Pattern.
12 Table Forks.....	£ s. d. 1 18 0	£ s. d. 2 8 0	£ s. d. 3 0 0	£ s. d. 3 10 0
12 Table Spoons.....	1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Forks.....	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons.....	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons.....	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 18 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls.....	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 16 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls.....	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs.....	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 7 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 12 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 13 0	0 17 0	1 0 0	1 1 0
1 Soup Sifter.....	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 8 0
Total.....	11 14 6	14 11 3	17 14 9	21 4 9

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., 2l. 15s. Tea and Coffee Sets, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, Waiters, Candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied

Assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 34-inch ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 20s. to 27s. 6d. per dozen; extra fine ivory, 33s.; if with silver ferrules, 40s. to 50s.; white bone table knives, 6s. per dozen; dessert sets; carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair; black horn table knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; dessert sets; carvers, 2s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks, 9s. per dozen; table steels, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his illimitable Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, Dish Covers and Hot Water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c., with lists of prices and plans of the sixteen large show-rooms, at 30, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2 and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place, London.—Established 1820.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, RHEUMATISM, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL THE DISORDERS OF CHILDREN ARISING FROM DEFECTIVE NUTRITION.

Is the most efficacious, the most palatable, and, from its rapid curative effects, unquestionably the most economical of all kinds. Its immeasurable therapeutic superiority over every other variety is attested by innumerable spontaneous testimonials from Physicians and Surgeons of European reputation.

OPINION OF R. M. LAWRENCE, Esq., M.D.,

Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Great Northern Hospital, &c., &c.

"I have frequently tested your Cod Liver Oil, and so impressed am I with its superiority, that I invariably prescribe it in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 9s., and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE; IN THE COUNTRY by respectable Chemists.

IN LONDON by HIS SOLE AGENTS, ANSAR, HARFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, W.C.

CAUTION.—Intrusive recommendations of other kinds of Cod Liver Oil should be strenuously resisted, as they solely proceed from interested motives, and will infallibly result in disappointment.

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS NATURAL COLOUR.

NEURALGIA, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, 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 6s. 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.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE AND TABLE CUTLERY.

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 ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Double King's Pattern.	Lily Pattern.
12 Table Forks, best quality.....	£ s. d. 1 16 0	£ s. d. 2 14 0	£ s. d. 3 0 0
12 Table Spoons.....	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0
12 Dessert Forks.....	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Dessert Spoons.....	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Tea Spoons.....	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0
2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls).....	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
1 Mustard Spoon.....	0 18 0	0 26 0	0 30 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs.....	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers.....	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt).....	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 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), 8l. 18s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—10l. 10s.; Cruet Frame, 1 Glass, 2s.; Full-Size Tea and Coffee Service, 9l. 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of 12 stamps.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles.....	£ s. d. 2 4 0	£ s. d. 3 6 0	£ s. d. 4 12 0
12 Doz. Full-Size Cheese ditto.....	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers.....	0 7 0	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto.....	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers.....	0 7 0	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening.....	9 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 unrivalled 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, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

NEW DISCOVERY—TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. Messrs. GABRIEL'S (the old established dentists) improvement in

VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER, & GUTTA PERCHA as a foundation or lining to

GABRIEL'S MINERAL TEETH

renders them unapproachable in point of comfort and durability. There are no springs or wires, no extraction of roots, while the fit is of the most unerring accuracy. Success is guaranteed, even in cases where others have failed. It is much lighter, more durable, and congenial to the mouth, and is entirely free from either taste or smell. Messrs. Gabriel are enabled to offer the advantages of first-class materials and workmanship (from being manufacturers of every speciality appertaining to the profession) at charges lower than any advertised. Only at their establishments—33, LUDGATE HILL (observe number particularly); West-end branch, 110, REGENT STREET (established 1804); and at DUKE STREET, LIVERPOOL. American Mineral Teeth, the best in Europe, from 3s. 6d. per tooth; sets, £4 4s.

CRAMER'S INTRODUCTORY PRACTICE for the PIANOFORTE. Price 5s.**CRAMER'S EXERCISES FOR THE PIANOFORTE.** Published in Parts, 6s. each.

These Studies remain the Standard Work in the Musical Academies of Europe. All the eminent Pianists, including Mesdames Pleyel, Closs, Goddard, MM. Thalberg, Halle, Rubenstein, Bennett, Benedict, Sloper, Osborne, Silas, and Blumenthal, have employed this Work in their general course of Study.

BEETHOVEN'S SONATAS FOR THE PIANOFORTE. Complete Edition. Edited by J. Moschles.

In Single Numbers, price from 3s. to 4s. each; or in Three Vols., 31s. 6d. each. Published by CRAMER, BEALE and Co., 201, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTES.

CRAMER, BEALE, AND CO. have the best of every description for Sale or Hire. Cramer, Beale, and Co. are the Proprietors of the NEW MODEL OBLIQUE GRAND PIANOFORTE, 201, Regent-street, and 67, Conduit-street.

HARMONIUMS.

CRAMER, BEALE, AND CO. are the chief agents for Alexandre and Son's NEW MODEL HARMONIUM. Every variety.—201, Regent-street.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR,

WHISKERS, ETC.? The most marvellous preparation for the speedy production of Hair, Whiskers, Moustachios, &c., restoring the hair in baldness, strengthening it when weak, preventing its falling off, and checking greyness, is ROSALIE COQUELLE'S CRINUTRIAR. For the nursery it is recommended for promoting a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, price 2s., or sent post free on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Miss Couper, 60, Castle-street, Newman-street, London. Mrs. Carter writes—"My hair, which was bald, is now covered with new hair." Mrs. Williams—"I can show a fine head of hair from using your Crinutriar." Mrs. Reeve, "My hair is gaining strength and thickness." Sargent, Crivon—"Through using it I have an excellent moustache." Mr. Yates—"The young man has now a good pair of whiskers. I want two packets for other customers."

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX."

Now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.

A LIFE FOR A LIFE.

By the Author of

"JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN."

"A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMEN," &c.
HURST and BLACKETT, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Now ready, at all the Libraries,

MILICENT NEVILLE.

A NOVEL.

By JULIA TILT.

Author of "The Old Palace," "May Hamilton," &c.

2 vols., post 8vo., 21s.

L. BOOTH, 307, Regent-street, W.

In a few days,

TWENTY YEARS IN THE CHURCH. AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

By the Rev. J. PYCROFT, B.A.

L. BOOTH, 307, Regent-street, W.

On August 1, price 6s., Vol. I. of

PHYSIOLOGY OF COMMON LIFE.

By G. H. LEWES.

Author of "Sea-side Studies," &c.

To be completed in 2 volumes, crown 8vo., illustrated with Engravings on Wood.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and SONS, Edinburgh and London.

Just out, Part IV., price Sevenpence,

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA,

A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE
FOR THE PEOPLE.

A wish has been expressed by many Subscribers that the publication of the "Encyclopedia" should be accelerated so as to shorten the interval that must elapse before the work is finished. Messrs. Chambers hope to meet their wishes after the work has made some further progress, and will give due notice before any change in the mode of publication is made.

STEEL-PLATE MAPS.

Messrs. Chambers will issue Steel-plate Maps simultaneously with the publication of the last Monthly Part of each Volume. These Maps will illustrate the principal Countries mentioned in the volume to which they belong, and will be done up in a wrapper as a Supplementary Part, optional on the part of Subscribers to purchase. Those who wish to possess good Maps, illustrative of the Geographical portion of the "Encyclopedia," may thus do so by a trifling extra outlay.

Yearly volumes will, in every case, include Steel-plate Maps of the principal Countries described within their pages.

W. and R. CHAMBERS, London and Edinburgh.

WORKS OF IMPORTANCE.

THE HISTORY OF AUSTRIA, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME. By ALFRED N. NEW. Crown 8vo., cloth, 3s. 6d.

THE RELIGION OF GEOLOGY AND ITS CONNECTED SCIENCES. By DR. HITCHCOCK. A new and enlarged edition, with an additional chapter, giving a Summary of the Author's present Views of the whole Subject. Crown 8vo., cloth, 2s.

These volumes form the first of Blackwood's Monthly Library. For further particulars see Prospectus.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF A FIRST FAULT. A Tale for Youth. Crown 8vo., cloth, 5s.

THE DUDLEYS. By EDGAR DEWLAND. Crown 8vo., cloth, 10s. 6d.

HAWKSVIEW: a Family History of our own Times. By HOLME LEE. "There's always sunshine somewhere in the world."—"The best-sustained and most artistic work of the author."—"There is more truth and reality. . . . We recommend 'Hawkview' to such of our readers as are in search of a satisfactory story, neither long nor elaborate."—ATHENÆUM.

ROCCABELLA: a Tale of a Woman's Life. By PAUL BELL. 2 vols., crown 8vo., 21s. [Just ready.]

FRESHFIELD. By WM. JOHNSTON, M.A., author of "Nightshade." Crown 8vo., cloth, 10s. 6d.
London: JAMES BLACKWOOD, Paternoster-row.

RECREATIVE SCIENCE.

THE FIRST NUMBER, published this day, price Eightpence (Illustrated), contains:—Science and the Boy—The Planets, by E. J. Lowe—How to Gather Diatoms, by Tuffen West—Wayside Weeds and their Teachings, by Spencer Thomson, M.D.—Night Flying Moths, by H. Noel Humphreys—Science on the Sea-shore, by Shirley Hibbard—The Key to a Bird's Heart, by William Kidd—The Gyroscope, by B. G. Wood—Water Glass in Photography, by T. A. Malone—Humboldt, by Hain Friswell—Tame Fishes—Things of the Season—Meteorology and Astronomical Phenomena—Mr. Noteworthy's Corner, etc., etc.
London: GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, 5, Paternoster-row.
Dublin: William Robertson, 23, Upper Sackville-street.
Edinburgh: J. Menzies, 2, Hanover-street. Glasgow: Murray and Son, 42, Buchanan-street.

WORKS by Mr. BORLASE CHILDS, F.R.C.S., Exam., Metropolitan Free Hospital, Surgeon-in-Chief to the City Police Force, &c.

URETHRITIS AND ITS CONSEQUENCES, With a Short Historical Sketch of Syphilis, On the IMPROVEMENT and PRESERVATION of the FEMALE FIGURE.

Edinburgh: Wilson, Royal Exchange, E.C.

LECTURES ON INJURIES INCIDENTAL TO WARFARE.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street, W.

POPULAR NOVELS.

TO BE HAD AT THE LIBRARIES IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

THE SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE. Edited by LADY THERESA LEWIS. One Volume.

THE LAST OF THE CAVALIERS. 3 vols., post 8vo.

"We speak with due deliberation when we say that this work is exceedingly similar to some of Sir Walter Scott's best efforts. It is one of the best historical novels we have read for many years."—MORNING CHRONICLE.

THE STORY OF A LIFER: OR, THE BROAD ARROW.

"Those who have read Mr. Reade's 'Never too late to Mend,' will find in 'Maida Gwynnam' an equally attractive and far more authentic-looking story. The book is written with great force and earnestness, and throws light on the vexed and difficult social question. 'The Broad Arrow' may take its place beside Defoe's stories for its life-like interest and graphic reality."—ATHENÆUM.

"We know no work, not excepting Charles Reade's famous work, 'Never too late to Mend,' that describes with more vivid intensity the passions and regrets which make up so much of life at our penal settlements."—JOHN BULL.

THE VILLAGE BELLES. By the Author of "Mary Powell." Crown 8vo., 5s.

"A charming story, charmingly told."—MORNING STAR.

THE LADIES OF BEVER HOLLOW. By the same Author. Crown 8vo., 5s.

"Here we have a 'Vicar of Wakefield' sort of book smelling sweet as new cut clover. No one writes in so idyllic and pure a way as the author of 'Mary Powell.'"—DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

"This is a thoroughly English story. The characters are well drawn, and the conversations full of life and spirit. The author of 'Mary Powell' has in this picture of country life proved herself a literary Gainsborough."—ATHENÆUM.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

DR. CUMMING'S EXPOSITIONS.

This day, in fcap., price 4s. 6d., cloth.

SABBATH EVENING READINGS ON THE COLOSSIANS AND THESSALONIANS. By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D., F.R.S.E.

RUTH: A CHAPTER IN PROVIDENCE. Fcap., 3s. 6d., cloth.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

New and cheaper edition. This day, in post 8vo., price 7s. 6d., cloth.

POPLAR HOUSE ACADEMY. By the author of "Mary Powell." Second edition, revised.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

This day is published, price 1s., Part XLII. of

THE POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By CHARLES KNIGHT.

** Five Volumes of this History are published, price 9s. each.

London: BRADBURY and EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

This day is published, Part I., price 1s., of

ONCE A WEEK.

A MISCELLANY OF LITERATURE, ART, SCIENCE, AND POPULAR INFORMATION.

Illustrated by Leech, Tenniel, Millais, H. K. Brown, C. Keene, Wolf, &c. &c.

CONTENTS:—

A Good Fight. Chapters I. to VIII. By Charles Reade.

Illustrated by Charles Keene.

The Grandmother's Apology. By Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated by J. E. Millais.

Our Farm of Two Acres. Chapters I. and II. By Harriet Martineau.

English Projectiles. In Three Chapters. By W. B. Adams.

Audun and his White Bear. By G. W. Dasent. Illustrated by John Tenniel.

The Tail of a Tadpole; and Spontaneous Generation. By G. H. Lewes.

"Once a Week," and An Election Story. By Shirley Brooks. Illustrated by John Leech.

Man among the Mammoths. With an Illustration. Magenta. By Tom Taylor. Illustrated by J. E. Millais.

Snakes and their Prey. By Arthur Clarence.

The Original Bun House. Illustrated by John Leech.

The Astronomer's Discovery. Illustrated by John Tenniel.

Garibaldi. By A. A. Knox.

The Spider-Crab. By Edward Jesse.

The Song of Courtesy. By George Meredith. Illustrated by John Tenniel.

Night and Morning. Illustrated by John Leech.

Sketching the Castle. Illustrated by John Leech.

The Queen of the Arona. Illustrated by John Leech.

My Friend the Governor. Illustrated by John Tenniel.

Guests at the Red Lion. Illustrated by C. Keene.

On the Water. Illustrated by J. E. Millais.

An Old Church Library. By Charles Knight.

Candle Making. By Dr. Wynter.

Wine. By Philonous.

London: BRADBURY and EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

HANWELL COLLEGE, MIDDLESEX.

Is still retaining its high character.—United Service Gazette.

A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the Rev. Dr. EMBERTON, the Principal.

GOOD STATIONERY

AT REASONABLE PRICES,

AT G. BLIGHT'S, 108, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, NO. CCXI.

IS PUBLISHED THIS DAY. CONTENTS:—

1. Life of Erasmus.
2. Annals and Anecdotes of Life Assurance.
3. Popular Music of the Olden Time.
4. Patrick Fraser Tytler.
5. Progress of Geology.
6. The Islands of the Pacific.
7. Berkshire.
8. Invasion of England.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

For AUGUST, 1859. No. DXXVI. Price 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS:—

- London Exhibitions—Conflict of the Schools.
The Luck of Ladysmede. Part VI.
Lord Macaulay and the Highlands of Scotland.
Leaders of the Reformation.
Felicita. Part I.
The Master of Sinclair's Narrative of the '15.
The Haunted and the Haunters.
The Peace—What is it?

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and SONS, Edinburgh and London.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE

For AUGUST. 2s. 6d.

- Artist and Craftsman. Part II.
Sir William Hamilton's Metaphysics. By Dr. McCosh.
Our Foreign Policy.
Recent Tourists.
Relations of the Irish to the Northmen. By Dr. Latham.
A Woman's Sacrifice. Part I.
Irish Art Exhibitions.
The Season Ticket. No. V. John Bull and his Diggins.
The Snowy St. Theodule.
The Royal Academy.
Growlings at Peace.

Dublin: ALEX. THOM and SONS. London: HURST and BLACKETT.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST,

1859, 2s. 6d., contains:—

The Barons of Buchan.—A Contribution to Local History. By Shirley.

Concerning Hurry and Leisure.

A Bunch of Song-Flowers. By Alexander Smith.

Holmby House. By G. J. Whyte Melville, author of "Digby Grand." Part VIII.

A Journey across the Field.

Sword and Gown. By the author of "Guy Livingstone." Part V.

Alison's "History of Europe from 1815 to 1852."

Thoughts on Reserved People. By a Candid Man.

Alpine Literature.

The Legend of Arethusa.

The Peace of Villafranca.

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

This day a New Series, Two Volumes, post 8vo., 14s.

FRIENDS IN COUNCIL.

Lately Published, a New Edition, Two Volumes, 9s., of

FRIENDS IN COUNCIL.

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

THE LATE WAR IN ITALY.

In foolscap, 8vo., 2s. boards; 2s. 6d. extra cloth.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE from 1792 to 1859. With Details of the War, and what led to it. By J. W. KING.

"Right in views and correct in details. A book of great usefulness to those who like to speak on present facts, and know very little about Italian affairs."—GAVAZZI.

London: KNIGHT & SON, and all Booksellers and railways.

Appendix to KING'S CONTINENTAL EUROPE.—Now ready, price 6d.

A HANDY BOOK ABOUT THE WAR.

By J. W. KING. I. Preparation for the War of Italian Liberty.—II. The Struggle, with full Details of the Battles from Montebello to Solferino.—III. Peace, and the Worth of it.

London: KNIGHT & SON, and all Booksellers and railways.

MRS. GORE'S STANDARD NOVELS.

2s. each, boards.

THE DIAMOND AND THE PEARL. "A novel in Mrs. Gore's best style."—BENTLEY. (Just published.)

TEMPTATION AND ATONEMENT. By Mrs. Gore. (Just published.)

ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE. By Mrs. Gore.

THE BANKER'S WIFE; or, Court and City. By Mrs. Gore.

MEMOIRS OF A PEERESS; or, the Days of Fox. By Mrs. Gore.

PEERS AND PARVENUS. By Mrs. Gore.

London: KNIGHT & SON, and all Booksellers and Railways.

MAXWELL'S PENINSULAR SKETCHES.

12mo., cloth, 3s.

PENINSULAR SKETCHES. By W. H. MAX-

WELL, Esq., author of "Hector O'Halloran," "Stories of Waterloo," &c.

London: Sold by WILLIAM TEGG, 85, Queen-street, Cheap-side, E.C.

BURTON'S ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY.

8vo., cloth, 8s. 6d.

THE ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY.

What it is. With all Kinds, Causes, Symptoms, Prognostics, and several Cures of it. In Three Partitions. A new edition, corrected, and enriched by Translations of the numerous Classical Extracts.

London: WILLIAM TEGG, 85, Queen-st., Cheap-side, E.C.