

# The Leader.

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

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## News of the Week.

THAT Russia really intends to resist, appears now to be placed beyond a doubt; although, notwithstanding the anticipations of the electric telegraph, the answer was not received in Vienna until Wednesday, and it was not then known. The purport of a letter from the Emperor Nicholas to the Emperor Francis Joseph had come out, and it was understood that in that letter, he described the retirement of his troops into Moldavia, and the consequent evacuation of Wallachia, as a concession which ought to satisfy Austria. How little this movement in the Principalities is really calculated to satisfy the claim made by Austria, is apparent from the most obvious facts of the case. Unable to persevere in the attempt to reduce Silistria, unable to maintain the Danube above the great elbow, Prince Paskiewitch has drawn back; and he now lies in advance of Jassy, standing ready to defend his position from the elbow of the Danube near the mouths, which he still retains, to the corner of Transylvania. This new position renders him less exposed to the advancing troops of Austria, while it strengthens him for an attack on that Power in its own territory. The formal demand of Austria was, the evacuation of the Principalities, and not of one alone. If Russia had accomplished that evacuation, and had then claimed the *status quo*, it might have been a question for Austria, whether she should continue or not; but the retreat upon a position which strengthens Russia against Austria, is indeed a singular form of concession; and the Emperor Francis Joseph is not so dull as to be incapable of seeing through it.

It is part of the Russian pretence, that, as the Danube is left free, Austria should be satisfied; but even if Russia did not retain the mouths of the Danube, as she does, it could not be said that the river is free so long as Russia retains the power of returning. The river, indeed, is a monument of Russian infidelity to compacts, or to any law save that of necessity.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the preparations on both sides continue without cessation or diminution. Russia continues to strengthen her armies on the line of posts, from North to South, in Poland as much as in Moldavia; and while Austria advances with 24,000 men into Wallachia, and that force is to be strengthened, the Western

allies persevere in bringing their troops up to Varna, evidently, preparing for some forward blow.

The movements of the fleet in the Baltic have been of a kind to indicate some more decisive actions there also, but at present, we have not sufficient information to make us understand how Russia can be attacked by sea, without enormous risk of loss for the attacking fleet. In the North her most obvious dangers consist in the interruption of trade, and in a financial condition that now appears really to be becoming desperate. The loan has no success in the Netherlands any more than in France or Belgium.

The novelty of the week is furnished by Spain, which contributes to the newspapers a civil war. An insurrection has broken out at Madrid with some alliances outside, probably rather extensive in Arrogan and Toledo. The rebellion commenced in the capital on the 28th; on the 30th, the insurgents mustered about 4000 strong, and there was fighting; and from this point the reports become as contradictory as they are frequent. The defection of officers distinguished for their loyalty—the return of soldiers and people to their allegiance,—the total rout of the rebels,—the “hope” that reinforcement will come from Saragossa and Valladolid—are examples of the reports sometimes directly contradicting each other, sometimes refuting each other by incompatible assertions. It is curious, that a Government which speaks of the rebellion with contempt, should be congratulating itself upon reinforcements from a place so distant as Saragossa. The virtual head of the insurrection appears to be General O'Donnell, who had been concealed in Madrid, for purposes of the insurrection, during weeks if not months; the police unable to detect him, unless, as seems probable, there are traitors amongst the police. One officer who has joined the insurgents is General Dulce, a man who in 1841 distinguished himself by a gallant defence of the Queen against the military revolt. The evident endeavour to suppress intelligence, the confessions implied in what does transpire, and the movements of troops throughout so considerable an extent of country, convince us, that whether it be successful or not, the insurrection has originated in several places, and extends over no small part of the kingdom. Its object is not distinctly declared. At first it was, professedly, the putting down of the present Ministry, but a Regency and an abdication were both mentioned. The question is discussed, whether the Queen's infant daughter

—“the Princess of the Asturias,”—is really an heir to the Spanish crown? The course taken by journals not Spanish, suggests a suspicion that the insurrection is not without an Orleanist element; but we see no mention of the Montpensier by name; nor, as yet, have the insurgents adopted the plan proclaimed some time back, of connecting Spain and Portugal under the present youthful King of the smaller realm.

The Ministerial fact of the week is the withdrawal of the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill. It is not one of the most important measures, but becomes important, as adding another item to the list of measures abandoned.

The Oxford Bill is in the House of Peers, and my Lord Derby, with grim delight, makes much of waiving his opposition to the second reading. He knows that the bill is a compromise; and he exults and congratulates the Government upon achieving at least one important bill by the 6th July. Lord Derby is merciful: he will not oppose the admission of Dissenters to the university, but he threatens to clog the working of the clauses with restrictions, so that the Dissenters who may matriculate will not be able to study, except at the price of an outward conformity. The Chancellor of Oxford affects to be frightened by visions of sectarian clubs, Dissenters, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, meeting to discuss religion and proselytise in the private halls. But we know Lord Derby of old: his bark was always worse than his bite; and for once, Ministers have announced that they mean to be resolute, and on no account permit the clauses relating to private halls to be tampered with. Lord Derby will not succeed.

Mr. Gladstone's Public Revenue and Consolidated Charges Fund Bill has succeeded in passing the ambush laid for it by Mr. Spooner. At the third reading of the bill, he moved to transfer from one schedule to another the charge for Maynooth College; the effect being to place that amongst the list of annual votes, instead of those which are to be regarded as permanent, thus introducing a political question into the discussion of a bill which ought to have been kept separate from all political questions. The object of the bill, as everybody knows, is to bring under the review and control of Parliament that part of the revenue which is now not brought into the Exchequer, or into the annual accounts, but is stopped out by several departments, in order to pay for the charges of collection. There are also

permanent payments on the Consolidated Fund, some of which would very properly come under occasional review, such as salaries or permanent offices. The object of the bill, therefore, was entirely of a financial and administrative kind,—an improvement upon the plan of keeping the public accounts, for the purpose of their better revision. Nothing could be more improper than to impart into such a measure a sectarian squabble; the less, since Mr. Spooner's question might have been raised in a separate amendment bill next session. The debate was destitute of novelty on either side, with one exception. Lord John was spirited enough to declare that, if the House supported Mr. Spooner in rendering the charge for Maynooth the subject of an annual vote, Ministers would withdraw the bill. The House cheered, and Mr. Spooner's motion was negatived by 106 to 90. Perhaps Ministers would not have had so many votes even as that, if they had suffered waverers to pass over to the enemy by want of decision themselves.

The House of Commons has rejected Lord Harrowby's bill to remove the deserted City churches to the suburbs; has not adopted Mr. Bright's suggestion to discontinue the regium donum,—and, in short, is bent chiefly upon doing nothing in religious as well as temporal matters. It is a plan suitable to the House as at present constituted: to do nothing is the easiest kind of labour for men of compromised opinions, whose very seat in the House, "virtually" representing a fractionally enfranchised people, is a compromise.

Another debate in which Ministers have shone, is, that raised by Mr. John Phillimore's motion respecting the right of neutrals at sea during war. It is well known that during the last war, our Government insisted upon a principle which had been asserted in a previous war, for the purpose of annoying France—that the goods of an enemy found in a neutral's ship were confiscate. In asserting this principle, England relied upon the oldest commentators of international law; but the object of the revival was, to vex and injure France. On the outbreak of the present war, France and England were brought into joint action, and it would have been very unfortunate if their treatment of enemies, neutrals, and allies, at sea, had differed. Now, it so happened, that in the treatment of enemies' goods on board neutral ships, France had adopted the same liberal principle which was maintained by England in the middle of the seventeenth century, in its treaties with several continental powers, and which the United States have done much to inculcate by incorporating it in all their treaties with important States. On the other hand, England has been in the habit of treating with greater liberality the property of neutrals found on board enemies' ships. In arranging their joint action, the Governments of France and England reciprocally agreed to adopt the most liberal construction on both sides, and to treat with equal freedom the property of an enemy in a neutral ship, or the property of a neutral in an enemy's ship. Free traders at home, especially in the shipping interest, complain that this arrangement tends to encourage neutral traders, to the injury of our own subjects; and hence, as well as a love of old authorities, Mr. Phillimore's attempt to revive the old principle. It would have been difficult, however, to introduce it into practice, since express stipulations with so many countries, including Spain, Holland, and the United States, would have compelled frequent exceptions in the enforcement of the rule. We believe that the present arrangement does injure some of our fellow-subjects; but there is no doubt, that it is advantageous to commerce at large, and we quite agree with Mr. Boyer, that any amendment upon the present rule must be, to give a further extension to the immunities of commerce during war.

It is expected that the suspended writs for Canterbury, Cambridge, Hull, Maldon, and Barnstable, will issue next week; and, in anticipation of that event, candidates for the vacant seats are beginning to appear. For Canterbury, Mr.

Auchmuty Glover comes out as a Liberal Conservative of a Derby cast!—at least, such is the impression created by an address which couples a willingness for approved reforms with objections to the war as entailed by want of Ministerial "firmness." For Hull, General Perronet Thompson has been invited to stand; and he accepts the invitation, if he be not called upon to spend thousands sterling in defending a seat vitiated by others' bribery. If Hull be again represented by the clear-headed, independent, and indefatigable general, whose vitality age cannot dim, it will do the best thing available for retrieving its damaged character.

We have, in a separate paper, noticed the anomalous concurrence of much difficulty in business, with every sign of continued prosperity for the country at large. One of the most remarkable of these signs is, the state of the revenue. That is, indeed, not so entirely favourable as it appeared on the last account. There is a considerable decrease, both on the year and quarter, under the important items of Customs, Excise, and Taxes. On the Stamps there is a very slight increase; on Property-tax and Post-office a more considerable increase. Of course the decrease of duties has gone for something in this curtailment of revenue, but no doubt a decrease of consumption has also contributed. When, however, we look to the fact, that there is actually a war; that some foreign countries have been undergoing much financial difficulty; that we ourselves have had a bad harvest,—the wonder is, not that there should be any decrease, but that the decrease should not be more considerable than it is. The net amount is a decrease of 812,789*l.* on the quarter, 474,369*l.* on the year. The general maintenance of the revenue is, in great part, explained by the indications which the usual monthly returns of the Board of Trade furnish as to the state of commerce. The exports during the month of May (technically that ending on the 5th of June) show an increase of more than 400,000*l.* over the corresponding month in 1853. There has been a decrease this year on the April and January months, but the whole of the first five months of the year 1853 show an increase of more than half a million, and of nearly 8,000,000*l.* over the first five months of 1852. The totals of the five months are—in 1852, 27,780,296*l.*; in 1853, 35,093,824*l.*; 1854, 35,725,362*l.*

### PARLIAMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Government carried the Oxford University Reform Bill through its second stage, on Thursday, without more than verbal opposition from Lord Derby, but with the menace of amendments in committee. The debate was rather a dialogue; the mover of the second reading and the leader of the opposition alone making enormously long speeches.

The mover of the second reading was Viscount CANNING. Having traced the various phases of the question from a period anterior to the issue of the commission of inquiry, he said the spirit in which legislation was now proposed was that of a desire to lay down, beyond the risk of disturbance, the fundamental principle of representation in the government of the university. The bill, therefore, whilst prescribing, in an obligatory form, certain changes, left both the university and the colleges at liberty, to a limited extent, to carry out that principle. Vindicating the authority of Parliament over the university, he described the constitution and functions of the governing body as proposed by the bill, observing that, being based upon representation, it secured responsibility and harmonious action. Provision was next made for the establishment of private halls, by which poor students would be enabled to reap the benefits of university education without incurring the heavy expenses attendant on residence in colleges. At present the expenses of an undergraduate, at any college or hall, for three years, could not be estimated at less than 600*l.*; and he knew of no better way of reducing this great amount than by enabling masters to open their houses as private halls. The principle of competition was thereby introduced, from which he anticipated great benefits to persons of moderate means in the education of their sons. This competition in tuition would elevate the character of the teachers and improve the class of fellows in some of the colleges; and it was a provision which the Government could on no account consent to yield or modify, believing, as they did, it was much more advantageous to the university itself than the scheme suggested by the hebdomadal board. He then referred to the changes made in the measure since its first introduction, and vindicated the policy of the Government in accepting them. Their general effect in the most important particulars was to render the measure of an enabling character, and he denied that in any respect they were open to the charge of

spoliation or disregard of founders' intentions. The right of preference belonging to schools would not be abolished, and the commissioners would have power to aid the enlargement of the professoriate for the benefit of the university. He next described the machinery by which the bill would be carried out. Commissioners were appointed, whose powers he admitted were extensive, but they were not dangerous, whilst they were effective for the object in view. Two clauses were in the bill as it now stood which had been introduced into it during its passage through the House of Commons. He alluded to those which provided that no oath should be necessary on matriculation save the oath of allegiance, nor upon taking the first degree. The object of these clauses was the admission of dissenters to the benefits of the university. He frankly admitted that the Government would have preferred the decision of this question to have been left to the university itself; but a large majority in the other House, composed in part of persons who had been prominent in asserting the privileges of Oxford, had decided otherwise. Having traced the progress of legislation in favour of dissenters of late years, he submitted that their admission to university privileges could not now be refused, regard being paid to the relations subsisting between the university and the State. He urged the House that the changes now proposed would enable the University of Oxford to fulfil its educational duties in a manner satisfactory to the country.

The Earl of DERBY congratulated Lord Canning upon having, on the 6th day of July, been the only member of the Government who had been able to bring forward any of the measures promised at the beginning of the session which had obtained the sanction of the House of Commons. Ironically observing that it had gone through five editions, and the most remarkable metamorphoses, he said that nevertheless it contained a great deal of matter that required most serious consideration. This was the first direct interference of Parliament with the internal constitution and management of either of the great universities; and he contended that it went beyond what was necessary to effect the alterations required in the discipline of the university. A measure of an enabling character, if introduced with a friendly feeling, and in due communication with the governing body, would have done all that was necessary. The university itself, however, had sought to amend its own constitution, and to extend its benefits. When he was in office, application was made to him for a charter enabling the university to deal with the Caroline statutes, to alter the constitution of the governing body, and to restrict in certain respects the law of mortmain. He advised, however, that a petition to the Crown for a charter should not be presented until an Act of Parliament had been passed of an enabling character; but within a month from that period he resigned office. The present Government then intimated their intention of dealing with the question of reform; but beyond the recommendations of the royal commissioners the university had no means of knowing what was expected from them. The university lost no time in applying themselves to the consideration of those recommendations, and having done so, they issued a report, the merits of which deserved their lordships' most favourable regard. Complaining that the university had no knowledge whatever of the intentions and requirements of the Government until the 17th March last, when the first bill was printed, he compared the constitution of the governing body of the university as proposed by the bill and that proposed by the hebdomadal board. The result of the comparison was a conclusion that the body contemplated by the bill would prove useless, obstructive, and mischievous, whilst that proposed by the university was more liberal in its character and more likely to produce unity of action. The university had not manifested the sensitiveness which he expected on the appointment of commissioners; but he regarded it as a dangerous precedent, destructive to the independence of the university. As he did not desire to prevent legislation on this subject, he should abstain from opposing their appointment; but he should endeavour to place some further limitation upon their powers. In committee he should move several amendments, one of which would be, that the legislation of the colleges, to give effect to their own statutes, should be with the consent of their visitors. He should further object to the provision which required that no oath taken by any officer of the university, or of any college, should be pleadable in bar to the authority of the commissioners. He objected, too, to the establishment of private halls, and contended that his noble friend had greatly exaggerated the necessary expenses of a university education. He estimated them at less than one-half the amount which had been stated, and he denied that private halls could give either so good or so cheap an education as the colleges. They would subvert and destroy the discipline of the university and establish mischievous distinctions; whilst he submitted that the university might be extended without them—through means which he pointed out



—and which already prevailed in Dublin. He expressed a fear that these halls, in connexion with the operation of the clauses abolishing the oath on matriculation and admission to the first degree, would introduce elements of discord fatal to discipline. The noble lord concluded by shadowing forth the nature of the amendments he intended to move in committee.

Lord CANNING then replied, and the bill was read the second time without further discussion.

#### THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

An abortive debate, ending in a count out, took place, on Tuesday, on the rights of neutrals. The debate is chiefly interesting from the fact that Sir William Molesworth delivered a remarkable and exhaustive speech on the subject.

Mr. JOHN PHILLIMORE moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. MITCHELL:

"That it is the opinion of this House, that however, from the peculiar circumstances of this war, a relaxation of the principle that the goods of an enemy in the ship of a friend are lawful prize may be justifiable, to renounce or surrender a right so clearly incorporated with the law of nations, so firmly maintained by us in times of the greatest peril and distress, and so interwoven with our maritime renown, would be inconsistent with the security and honour of the country."

Mr. Phillimore supported his proposition by an elaborate reference to history and the authorities, including Vattel and the "Consolato del Mare." The principle for which he contended was, that every belligerent power might capture the property of its enemies wherever it was met with on the high seas, and for that purpose should detain and bring into port neutral vessels laden with such property. For that principle he contended, and though he did not object in the present case to what had been done, he wished that that principle should not be entirely abandoned. There were two principles distinctly laid down on the subject, namely, that the goods of an enemy on board the ship of a friend might be taken, and that the goods of a friend on board the ship of an enemy ought to be restored, and those principles had run through the public law of Europe from the earliest times.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH replied, by going over the whole question. Two questions had been raised by Mr. Phillimore, one a theoretical question of international law, the other a practical question of political expediency. The theoretical question was whether a belligerent state should have the right of confiscating the goods of an enemy in the ship of a neutral. The practical question was, supposing the right to be admitted, whether it was most politic for this country, in the present war, to insist on or to waive it. With respect to the first question, Mr. Phillimore wished the House to affirm the position, as one so clearly incorporated with the law of nations that to renounce or surrender it would be inconsistent with the honour and security of the country. With regard to the practical question, he admitted that from the special circumstances of the present war the principle might be relaxed. Clearly, however, the House could not so much as entertain the motion unless the theory which it upheld were based upon truth. Was this the case? Mr. PHILLIMORE had endeavoured to prove his case by quoting learned authorities—he had traced the origin of the rule to the ages that followed the downfall of the Roman empire—and appealed in support to the well-known Consolato del Mare, which contained the first written statement on the subject. He fortified his position—resting so far on a document of the eleventh century by reference to Grotius. But what was the authority of Grotius? Only this, that he has described the rights of war as they were deduced from the custom, the sayings, the writings of antiquity, so that, of necessity, a great number of these rights have become obsolete, in proportion to the advance of civilisation. And it does not, after all, seem clear in favour of which position the authority of this writer can be quoted. Nor could more be said for the weight of arguments resting on Vattel—who merely mentions the rule, without defending it, and is, moreover, very deficient in philosophical precision. On the other hand, all the modern publicists of continental Europe have condemned the rule of the Consolato as a relic of barbarism.

So much for the books. But it must be admitted that the practice among European states has been in conformity with the position laid down by Mr. Phillimore. But that does not warrant the conclusion that it is in accordance with what ought to be the law of nations. The public law of Europe may be traced to two distinct sources,—to the law of nations and to custom. How do we know that the laws based only on usage and custom do not require amendment? Usage and custom are frequently at variance with what is right and just, and, in this special instance, the *jus belli* has differed in different nations and in different sects and families of nations—it has been varied in the same nation at different periods in its history.

The question must be argued on the rights of the case. The advocates of the extension of neutral rights contend that the tendency to respect these

rights has grown with the growth of civilisation, but has hitherto chiefly influenced practice in war by land. For this there can be no reason, and besides the laws of warfare—now appealed to—were established when the rights of neutrals were little cared for or understood—and it is absurd to accept as the public law of Europe what is in point of fact the municipal law of Rome. It is by adopting the principles which were adopted, with full right, by the Imperators of Rome that European sovereigns have been led into grave errors. And the friends of the extension of neutral rights contend that the old system, thus ill-founded and absurd, should be abolished. They contend that a neutral ship is a floating portion of the territory of a neutral sovereign, and should be treated as such—that while a belligerent power has a full right to prevent a neutral state from succouring the enemy, it ought not to extend its interference. They affirm that the language a neutral state is entitled in reason and justice to say to a belligerent is this:—

"As a neutral I have nothing to do with your quarrel; you may injure your enemy as much as you like, provided that in so doing you do not injure me; you may hit your antagonist as hard as you can, but you must not strike me in order to hit him; and if he hurt you, you must not retaliate upon him by hurting me. All that you, as a belligerent, are entitled to demand of me as a neutral is, that I will not take any part against you; that I will not directly succour and aid your enemy; that when you are fighting I will not furnish him with munitions of war; that when you are blockading his ports, or besieging his towns, I will not interfere, nor supply him with the means of prolonged defence; but, provided that I abstain from doing these things as a neutral, I am entitled to carry on with your enemy a trade as free and unrestricted as he and I may think proper to permit; for (say the friends of the extension of neutral rights) the sea is free—Grotius has proved it—and Selden was unable to refute him; therefore no portion of the ocean is the exclusive property of any state, except that portion of it which is temporarily occupied by the ship of a state; over that portion the state whose ship occupies it has for the time sole and exclusive jurisdiction. A neutral ship is a floating portion of the territory of a neutral sovereign; its inhabitants are his subjects; they are bound to obey his municipal law, and no other law. If they commit crimes on board the ship, they are tried and punished by his penal law; and the ownership of every article of property on board the ship is determined by his civil law. Therefore (say the friends of the extension of neutral rights, addressing a belligerent Sovereign) your quarrel, with which the neutral Sovereign has nothing to do, and to which, as a neutral, he ought to be perfectly indifferent, cannot destroy his rights on the free ocean, cannot entitle you as a belligerent to interfere with his floating territory more than with his fixed territory. But it must be admitted that the subjects of a neutral Sovereign, the inhabitants both of his floating territory and of his fixed territory, ought not to directly aid and succour your enemy, for if he were to sanction such conduct on the part of his subjects he would cease to be a neutral, and would become your enemy; therefore he ought to prohibit the inhabitants both of his fixed and of his floating territory from directly aiding and succouring your antagonist; and he ought to authorise you as a belligerent, and you ought to be authorised by the law of nations, to enforce that prohibition by visiting his ships and confiscating contraband of war, and by seizing his vessels in the event of their attempting to break through your blockade; but, though it must be admitted that the subjects of a neutral Sovereign ought to abstain from doing these things, the evident aim and intention of which are to directly succour and aid your antagonist—ought to abstain from all acts which, if done by his commands, or by his ships of war, would justify you in treating him as an ally of your enemy—yet it does not follow that the subjects of a neutral Sovereign are bound to abstain from doing these things, which, without directly succouring and aiding your antagonist, may tend to benefit and enrich him, and, by enriching him, may tend to strengthen him, and, by strengthening him, may tend to render it more difficult to overcome your enemy. For you must admit that the established and universally recognised laws of European warfare permit the subject of a neutral Sovereign to do many things of this description; that, according to the present public law of Europe, he is entitled to trade with your enemy in every description of goods except contraband of war; he is entitled to enter any one of your enemy's ports which is not strictly blockaded; he is entitled to load his ships with goods and merchandise of the produce and manufacture of your enemy; he is entitled to carry off these goods and merchandise, and to sell them in other ports. You cannot deny that the subject of a neutral Sovereign is entitled by the law of nations to do all these things, but you affirm that he must do them subject to this strange and extraordinary condition, that during the period that he is carrying the goods in question from one port to another they should legally cease to belong to your enemy. And (say the friends of the extension of neutral rights) in order to ascertain whether this extraordinary condition is fulfilled, you claim, as a belligerent, the right of stopping neutral ships on the highway of the free ocean, not only for the purpose of ascertaining their nationality, and whether they are carrying contraband of war to your enemy, but for the purpose of searching and minutely inquiring and examining into the legal ownership of every single article of property on board a neutral ship; and if you find anything on board the ship which you fancy belongs to your enemy—any property the purchase of which from your enemy you suspect has not been completed according to the strict and technical rules of your law—you claim as a belligerent the right of detaining the neutral ship, and of compelling it to change its route and enter one of your ports, in order that your judges may inquire into and determine the ownership of the property in question; and if your judges decide that, according to the technical rules of that portion of your municipal law which you call your law of nations, the purchase of the pro-

perty in question has not been completed, and that its legal ownership is still vested in your enemy, you claim the right of confiscating that property. And (say the friends of the extension of neutral rights) you claim the right of causing these powers to be exercised, not only by the commanders of your regular ships of war, over whom you have direct control, and who are gentlemen, and have the honour and interest of their country at heart, but you claim the right of delegating these powers—at all times odious and vexatious, and which may be used to the great detriment and injury, and even destruction of the trade and commerce of neutral States—to the freebooters, buccaniers, and foreign cut-throats who man your privateers, over whom you have little or no control, scourges of the ocean, whose object is plunder, and who can only be distinguished from pirates by the mark of your license to pillage. Now (say the friends of the extension of neutral rights) your status as a belligerent gives you no more right to enter a neutral ship to search for your enemy's property than to enter a neutral port to search for your enemy's ships. As long as you and the neutral Sovereign are at peace you have no right to meddle with any property on board his ship, except contraband of war. For he is sole and independent Sovereign on board his ship, and, in virtue of his sovereignty, all property on board his ship belongs in fact to him, for he can dispose of it, and does dispose of it, according to his will and pleasure, as declared in the rules of his municipal law. Therefore, as long as you and he are at peace, you have no right to ask any questions about any property on board his ship—either how he became possessed of it, or upon what conditions he acquired it, whether he paid for it in hard cash, or obtained it on credit; whether he holds it for his own use or in trust for anybody else. To insist upon asking these questions, to insist upon determining them in your courts of law, to exercise any power over a neutral ship which the neutral Sovereign neither concedes to you nor admits that you are entitled to exercise according to what he considers ought to be the rules of international law, are acts of violence to which neutrals have submitted only when neutrals have been weak and belligerents strong, and which neutrals have resisted, and will again resist, whenever strong enough to defend their rights."

And many European states have agreed in the principle. For a century and a half before the French revolution the invariable rule between the maritime powers of Western Europe was "free ships, free goods;" it is contained in almost every one of the treaties of peace and commerce which England concluded with France, Spain, the United Provinces, or Portugal during that time. Still the practice has been at variance with the law. In peace, men's minds are calm, and open to the influence of truth and justice. In war, their passions are aroused, and the best established rules are oftentimes set at defiance. Sir William Molesworth mentioned several instances in which the law—adopted in all the treaties—was flagrantly violated; and it does not seem that, in periods of war, this country has shown any greater respect than its neighbours for the rights of neutrals. Still it may be asserted with perfect truth, that though it has been the custom and usage of nations to act upon the rule of capturing enemies' goods on board neutral ships, yet that custom and usage have been, and still are held by the great majority of civilised nations to be at variance with correct notions of what is right and just. Now since the conduct of sovereign states towards each other should be regulated by opinions generally current, and not by any positive command of a superior authority, it follows that Mr. Phillimore's motion is at least not indisputably true, and, therefore, not of a kind which the House should pledge itself to uphold for ever.

As to the practical question, it happens that the written law of France and England varies on this subject. The French are bound by law and treaties to respect enemies' goods on board neutral ships, but are entitled to confiscate the goods of neutrals on board enemies' ships. The English law is exactly the converse of this. And since the cordial co-operation of the two countries is essential to success, it was necessary to attain complete harmony of action by agreeing upon a common law for both countries. The compromise is this: France waived her right of confiscating neutral property on board Russian ships; England waived her right of confiscating Russian property on board neutral ships.

Lastly, even if Mr. Phillimore's motion were true, the House should not agree to it unless it were shown that some great practical good would result. Whereas to follow out the course recommended by Mr. Phillimore would be to declare to other states that we did what was absolutely wrong, for some special reasons, but that, in future, we should revoke our act.

"In dealing with other States we ought to make up our minds to what is right and just to do, and do it; but we should carefully abstain from threats and boasts of what we will do. To do one thing one day, and to vapour and to fume, and to fret, and to swear that we will do quite another thing another day, would be conduct unworthy of a mighty nation. It would best befit one of Falstaff's ragged regiment. And the terms of the motion irresistibly reminds one of the declaration of Antient Pistol, while eating the look under the compulsion of Fluellen's cudgel, that he would yet have his revenge. The rule of 'free ships, free goods,' is the look, which the lion, and learned gentleman is eating; but he vows he will have his revenge by future confiscation. I am convinced, therefore, that the House ought not to consent to the resolution of the learned gentleman, for I have shown that it contains a proposition condemned by the majority of civilised nations—one of doubtful truth,

to the upholding of which the House ought not to pledge the honour of the country; that the resolution, if carried, may be mischievous, can never be useful, and is both impolitic and undignified. Sir William concluded by moving the previous question."

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE contested the justice of many of the propositions of Sir W. Molesworth, but agreed with him as to the wisdom and expediency of the course of Government in waiving the rights of the Crown on the present occasion. He suggested the withdrawal of the motion.

Mr. BOWYER argued in opposition to the motion, but during his speech the House was counted out.

#### THE TESTAMENTARY JURISDICTION BILL.

Mr. WALPOLE having referred to the fact that bills had been introduced with reference to testamentary jurisdiction and matrimony and divorce, and to the probability that a bill may be brought in next year with regard to church discipline, all having reference to matters which are embraced within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, begged to ask the noble lord the President of the Council whether, under the circumstances, he would think it right to proceed with the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill this year, and whether it would not be advisable to have all the bills relating to the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts submitted to Parliament before they legislated upon any part of the question.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that since he had been last questioned on the subject, he had been in communication with the Lord Chancellor respecting it, and it had also been under the consideration of the Government, and he was therefore now able to answer the question of Mr. Walpole. The Lord Chancellor had introduced into the House of Lords a bill on the subject of divorce. With respect to church discipline no bill had been proposed; but undoubtedly it was a matter that would receive early consideration. He found there was much difference of opinion with respect to the nature of the court to which many of those matters should be referred, whether to a branch of the Court of Chancery, or to a separate court, though not resembling the present Ecclesiastical Court. On consideration of this question, which was one of great importance, and taking also into consideration the late period of the session, the Government had come to the determination not to proceed at present with the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill. With respect to the Divorce Bill, the Lord Chancellor proposed to make some alterations in that bill. There was part of it founded upon the report of the divorce commissioners, not in any way connected with or having reference to ecclesiastical jurisdiction in matters of real property, and that being a separate question, the Lord Chancellor was of opinion that it might be proceeded with. Lord John Russell reserved, therefore, any decision on that part of the question.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

In moving the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts bill, Lord BROUGHAM said that the Court of Admiralty had for some time had the power of summoning witnesses before it, of taking their evidence *viva voce*, and of directing it to be reduced to writing, in such manner as the judge of the court might think fit. The object of the present measure was to extend this salutary provision to the ecclesiastical courts, there being no reason whatever why it should not be applied to these as well as to the Court of Admiralty. The witnesses in the Admiralty Court being generally seamen, whose detention in this country would be frequently attended with considerable inconvenience; their affidavits were still generally used, and the power given by the statute had not been under other circumstances; but so far as it had been applied, it had been found to work satisfactorily.

The Lord Chancellor supported the bill. It would be his duty during the recess to look into the whole subject of the ecclesiastical courts, with a view to meet the gross evils which existed.

The interest of the debate, however, lay in the mode of dealing with the subject adopted by the Bishop of Oxford. He assured the House that it was from no want of appreciation of the need of such legislation that such a measure had not before been introduced; but the difficulties in the way were enormous. Such a bill was in some sort to punish the errors in doctrine and in practice of the clergy of the Church of England—not the bishops. The bishops would have to administer the law, to which the clergy would be subject; and there were the greatest difficulties in the way of the bishops attempting legislation, without the clergy having the opportunity fully to discuss for themselves and pronounce their opinion on the bill which was to be introduced. It was not for him to say how that could be done. But, for himself, he did not expect to see any legislation on this difficult and delicate subject brought to a happy conclusion until those who were to be the special subjects of such legislation should be able to give Parliament the benefit of hearing what they thought, of weighing their arguments, and giving weight to those worthy of weight, and disregarding those which were inapplicable. He believed many thoughtful members of their lordships' House were coming to the conviction that it would

be highly advantageous that the clergy should have the power of discussing church questions in public, and he thought he spoke the opinion of all the members of the Ecclesiastical Commission when he said it appeared to him that the greatest possible benefit would accrue from affording the clergy at large the opportunity of expressing what they thought and felt on these subjects. He assured the House it was not apathy, but a sense of the inherent difficulties of the subject, which prevented the bishops from bringing forward such a measure.

The Earl of HARROWBY heartily concurred in the sentiments of the Bishop of Oxford with regard to public discussions on these matters by the clergy. Parliament wanted to know what the clergy thought and felt, and it never could ascertain that without some such arrangement as had been suggested. Perhaps the ancient machinery of Convocation could be brought into action, and he considered it more and more necessary, inasmuch as the Imperial Parliament less and less identified itself with the Church of England.

The bill was then read a second time.

#### THE REGIUM DONUM.

The annual debate on the vote of 38,754*l.* for non-conforming and other Ministers in Ireland—known as the Regium Donum—took place in Committee of Supply, on Thursday night. Mr. BRIGHT proposed to negative the vote, and in a long and amusing speech condemned this State assistance to those who ought upon principle to reject it, and who were perfectly able to provide themselves with the luxury of religious organisation, instead of taking hush-money from the State. The honourable member for Manchester was especially sarcastic upon the linen manufacturers of the north of Ireland, who he said were able to do everything except to pay their own ministers. He showed that a weekly payment of one penny per head from each person enjoying the religious advantages in question would enable them to dispense with this humiliating aid, which exposed them to the rebuke of their Nonconformist brethren in England. He did not wish to ask the committee at once to refuse a grant upon which many hundred clergymen were dependent for bread, but he would divide upon the proposed addition to the former allowance, in order to take a division on the principle involved, so that, after fair notice to the parties that they must pay their own clergy, the grant might be exploded. Mr. KIRK contended that the grant had been productive of great good, and that it was indispensable to the religious interests of the Presbyterians of Ireland. After some further discussion, Lord JOHN RUSSELL expressed his regret that the religious question had been introduced by various speakers into the debate, and said that there were two grounds on which the grant might be supported, namely, that of contract and that of the fair expectation of the Presbyterians. He deprecated the mode in which the exemplary clergy of that body had been alluded to in the discussion, and said that the continuance of the grant was most advantageous to the State. Bearing testimony to the good service which the Presbyterian ministers had done in promoting morality and piety, he said that he did not know that he should have proposed this as a new grant, but that as it had been many years in existence, and had been very beneficial, he should certainly support it.

Mr. BRIGHT said that the extreme difficulty that Lord J. Russell had found in making out any case at all rendered reply unnecessary.

The committee then divided, and the numbers were—for the grant, 149; for Mr. Bright's amendment, 62; majority for the grant, 87. The vote was agreed to.

#### THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

In Committee of Supply, on the vote of 11,865*l.* for the General Board of Health, Sir GEORGE PEACHELL, condemning the proceedings of the board, moved that the vote be reduced by 6855*l.*

Lord PALMERSTON heartily defended the board. If there had never been a cholera visitation, the health of the country might have been left to take care of itself, but that is not the case now.

"If Brighton did not wish to be included in the arrangements of the board, there would be no difficulty in excluding that town. In every town there were two parties, known by the two designations corresponding to those of Whig and Tory, and almost dividing the town—the one was the clean party, and the other was the dirty party. (Loud laughter.) These were the well-known factions. One man would say, 'I am of the dirty party—I like the dirt—I don't choose to pay for being clean.' (Laughter.) Now, in the towns where the dirty party prevailed, the arrangements of the Board of Health did not apply. It was not in the power of the Board of Health to compel the dirty party to submit to the clean party. (Laughter.) A provisional order could not be issued without a preliminary proceeding indicating the desire of a certain portion of the inhabitants to have these arrangements established, and where applications had been made to convert provisional orders into law, they could not be so converted, except with the consent of Parliament. In many cases these orders had been rejected by Parliament, and that was conclusive evidence that the Board of Health could not impose on a town arrangements which the town might think inconvenient and useless."

He proposed to bring in a bill to alter the construc-

tion of the board, proposing that it should continue for two years. He would make the Home Secretary responsible for its proceedings, and the board, consisting of two paid and one unpaid officer, subject to the instructions and control of the Home Secretary. He could not agree to reduce the vote.

This led to much discussion, and to an elaborate attack upon Mr. Edwin Chadwick, and Dr. Southwood Smith, paid commissioners, by Sir BENJAMIN HALL, and a general attack upon the board. Lord PALMERSTON agreed to postpone the vote, especially as he intended to bring in his bill the next night.

THE CITY CHURCHES REMOVAL BILL.—Sir J. PAKINGTON moved the second reading of this bill in the House of Commons, on Thursday morning; and Mr. R. PHILLIMORE, remarking that the bill proposed to sweep away the churches of the poor because the rich had deserted the city, and that it was proposed to do this without the consent of the parishioners, moved the second reading that day six months. In this he was seconded by Mr. HADFIELD, and supported by Mr. MOFFAT, Mr. CHRISTOPHER, Lord R. CECIL, Mr. HENLEY, Mr. MASTERMAN, Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE, and Sir JAMES DUKE. On the other side, were Mr. THOMSON HANKEY and Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT.

Mr. DRUMMOND wished to know, if consecrated ground were to be thus treated, what was the use of the force of consecration, and next, what was the use of bishops, except for the purposes of consecration.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—For the second reading, 59; for the amendment, 143; majority for the amendment, 84. The bill was therefore rejected.

NEW WAR MINISTRY.—The Earl of MALMESBURY asked the noble earl at the head of the Government whether it was true that the offices of the new department of Secretary of State for War were to be removed to the house occupied by the Inclosure Commissioners in Whitehall-gardens, and that the Inclosure Commissioners in their turn were to be removed to St. James's-square? Having complained of this arrangement as inconvenient, expensive, and unnecessary, the noble earl further called attention to the state of the Foreign-office, in Downing-street, which he compared to that of old barracks from the want of repair. The Foreign Secretary had no residence within the building, while the room in which he sat was so unsafe that, if he received company, it had to be propped up, and he could not give a dinner because there was no kitchen.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said the house occupied by the Inclosure Commissioners was the only one in the neighbourhood of Downing-street and the Horse Guards which could be found for the new War Department; whilst the house to which the Inclosure Commissioners would be removed was one which they had themselves approved before being removed from Somerset House. Inquiry, however, should be made as to the amount of inconvenience which the change would produce; but he apprehended that two months would be sufficient to re-arrange the archives of the commission. As to the state of the Foreign-office, he well knew from personal experience that it was disgraceful and dangerous. The rents in the walls were quite alarming to look at. Plans for a new building were in preparation, and would be completed by the end of the summer, but her Majesty's Government had no present intention of applying to Parliament for a grant of public money for a new erection. But no doubt, by the time the noble earl returned to office, the place would be fit for his reception!

ROYAL ASSENT.—In the House of Lords on Monday night, the royal assent was given by commission to three public and sixty-six private bills: the former were the Customs' Duties Bill, the Excise Duties Bill, and the High Treason (Ireland) Bill.

MAYNOOTH AGAIN.—The passing of the Public Revenue and Consolidated Fund Charges Bill was imperilled because Mr. Spooner hates the Roman Catholics. On the question that the bill do pass, describing the placing of the Maynooth grant upon the Consolidated Fund as unconstitutional, he moved that all grants taken for the support of Maynooth should be put in the schedules of the bill, so that they might come regularly every year before the House, and be voted or rejected as the case might be.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL significantly told the House that unless the amendment were rejected the bill would be withdrawn altogether. Nevertheless, on a division, taken without almost any discussion, the amendment was only negatived by 106 to 90.

The bill then passed.

DOG-CARTS.—Lord ST. LEONARDS moved the second reading of the Cruelty to Animals Bill, which, among other things, prohibits throughout the country the use of carts drawn by dogs. His allegation in support of the bill was, that dog-carts frighten horses; and that dogs so employed are frequently made mad by drawing. There was a sober and a merry opposition to the bill. Lord EGLINTON gravely declared that it is "perfectly visionary and unstable" to object that dogs are ever driven mad. Wheelbarrows sometimes frighten horses, but that is no reason for prohibiting wheelbarrows. The Marquis of WESTMINSTER said a dog naturally stands on its toes, but dogs in harness are forced out of that natural position only by enduring great pain. Lord MALMESBURY pleaded the cause of 1500 owners of dog-carts in Sussex and Hampshire. To this the Duke of ARAXIA retorted that there were formerly 1500 persons using dog-carts in London, but no compensation was given to them when the use of dog-carts was prohibited. Did they give those persons compensation when the use of dog-carts was prohibited? If they did not give them compensation, and if they committed an act of injustice then, it might fairly be argued that they might commit an act of injustice now. (Loud laughter.) He did not admit, however, that any injustice was done to those persons at that time, and he did not, therefore, concede that any injustice would be done now.

Earl GRANVILLE took a lively view of the subject. It is said dogs are not beasts of draught; but the bill proves that they are, by proposing to put a stop to their being used as beasts of draught. Anything will frighten some horses—a bird flying out of a hedge—and if you are to prohibit everything that frightens them, you may begin with railway



trains and stop at wheelbarrows. He did not think that a case of demoralisation had been established either. It was true that these dog-carts were used by the poorest class of the community; and if they went into the moral history of the costermongers who drove them, no doubt they would be found upon the whole a less respectable class than those who drove carriages and ponies; but if they were going to diminish the means of these poor people because they were less respectable than others, he thought they would be adopting a very dangerous principle.

Nevertheless the bill was strongly supported, and read a second time.

**POLICE.**—Lord PALMERSTON moved, on Monday, for leave to bring in a modified Police Bill, but he was assailed by such a storm of opposition and remonstrance, and met with no support whatever, that he withdrew the motion.

### THE REVENUE.

No. I.—AN ABSTRACT OF THE NET PRODUCE OF THE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN, IN THE YEARS AND QUARTERS ENDED JULY 5, 1853, AND JULY 5, 1854 SHOWING THE INCREASE OR DECREASE THEREOF.

Years ended July 5.

	1853.	1854.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs .....	18,954,362	18,503,838	...	450,524
Excise .....	13,737,599	13,302,263	...	435,336
Stamps .....	6,477,347	6,525,423	48,076	...
Taxes .....	3,201,947	3,167,145	...	33,902
Property Tax .....	5,589,079	6,024,244	435,165	...
Post Office .....	1,066,000	1,232,000	166,000	...
Crown Lands .....	392,888	260,000	...	132,888
Miscellaneous ...	159,862	132,895	...	26,967
<b>Tot. Ord. Revenue</b> .....	<b>49,578,184</b>	<b>49,147,808</b>	<b>649,241</b>	<b>1,079,617</b>
Imprest and other				
Moneys .....	758,789	817,266	58,477	...
Repayments of				
Advances .....	1,322,469	1,219,999	...	102,470
<b>Total Income</b> .....	<b>51,659,442</b>	<b>51,185,037</b>	<b>707,718</b>	<b>1,182,087</b>
Deduct Increase .....				707,718
<b>Decrease on the Year</b> .....				<b>474,369</b>

Quarters ended July 5.

	1853.	1854.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs .....	4,943,337	4,575,843	...	367,494
Excise .....	3,795,617	3,624,008	...	171,609
Stamps .....	1,675,148	1,705,633	30,485	...
Taxes .....	1,510,483	1,435,927	...	74,556
Property Tax .....	1,058,027	1,101,594	43,567	...
Post Office .....	251,000	379,000	128,000	...
Crown Lands .....	200,888	65,000	...	135,888
Miscellaneous ...	90,537	55,888	...	34,649
<b>Tot. Ord. Revenue</b> .....	<b>13,520,037</b>	<b>12,942,893</b>	<b>207,052</b>	<b>784,196</b>
Imprest and other				
Moneys .....	256,759	139,716	...	117,043
Repayments of				
Advances .....	424,573	305,971	...	118,602
<b>Total Income</b> .....	<b>14,201,369</b>	<b>13,388,580</b>	<b>207,052</b>	<b>1,010,841</b>
Deduct Increase .....				207,052
<b>Decrease on the Quarter</b> .....				<b>812,789</b>

No. II.—THE INCOME AND CHARGE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND, IN THE QUARTERS ENDED JULY 5, 1853, AND JULY 5, 1854.

Quarters ended July 5.

#### INCOME.

	1853.	1854.
	£	£
Customs .....	4,962,924	4,597,802
Excise .....	3,804,041	3,693,739
Stamps .....	1,675,148	1,705,633
Taxes .....	1,510,483	1,435,927
Property Tax .....	1,058,027	1,101,594
Post Office .....	251,000	379,000
Crown Lands .....	200,888	65,000
Miscellaneous ...	90,537	55,888
Imprest and other		
Moneys .....	61,141	34,713
Produce of the Sale of Old Stores .....	105,618	105,003
Repayments of Advances .....	424,573	305,971
<b>Total Income</b> .....	<b>14,229,380</b>	<b>13,420,330</b>
To cash brought from Ireland to be applied to pay off Deficiency Bills .....	300,000	500,000
<b>Total Income</b> .....	<b>14,529,380</b>	<b>13,920,330</b>

#### CHARGE.

	1853.	1854.
	£	£
Permanent Debt .....	5,721,238	5,064,083
Terminal Annuities .....	672,075	571,788
Interest on Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund .....	63	18,101
Sinking Fund .....	615,185	888,103
The Civil List .....	99,407	99,620
Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund .....	350,823	303,653
For Advances .....	909,027	210,451
<b>Total Charge</b> .....	<b>8,364,718</b>	<b>7,756,709</b>
<b>The Surplus</b> .....	<b>6,164,662</b>	<b>6,163,621</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>14,529,380</b>	<b>13,920,330</b>

### THE SOCIETY OF ARTS AT SYDENHAM.

On Monday the Society of Arts celebrated its hundredth birthday by a banquet at the Crystal Palace, invited thereto by the Directors, who look upon the Palace as the child of the Society of Arts. There was a goodly gathering. The Duke of Newcastle, promised but failed to preside; and Earl Granville, now a Cabinet Minister with leisure to cultivate popular applause, took his place. There was, also, a sort of fitness in the arrangements. The cross tables were so arranged that in a great degree the company was classified, the artists sitting at one, with Sir Charles Eastlake as vice-president; the men of science at another, with Dr. Forbes Royle at their head; the engineers at a third, under Mr. Robert Stephenson; the men of commerce supporting Mr. William Brown, of Liverpool; the manufacturers, headed by Mr. Thomas De la Rue; the educationists, presided over by the Dean of Hereford; the representatives of the mechanics' and literary institutions in union with the society grouped round Mr. E. Baines, of Leeds. At the centre table sat Dr. Booth and the members of the council. The chairman, Mr. Harry Chester, was placed on the left of Earl Granville, at the principal table, and the Lord Mayor on his right. There were also seated the directors of the Crystal Palace Company, the foreign commissioners who have come over to attend the educational exhibition of the society, and a number of other distinguished guests. Among other guests were Lord Mahon, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Ebrington, Mr. Slaney, Mr. Barnard of Connecticut, Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., Colonel Sabine, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Charles Knight, the Mayors of Derby and Oxford, Mr. Peto, M.P., and General Thomas—a varied throng.

After dinner, of course, there was speaking; but it was not of the most striking kind. Mr. Harry Chester proposed the Crystal Palace and Mr. Laing, and Mr. Laing replied; making, among other observations, some remarks on the educational uses of the Crystal Palace:

"I am not disposed to underrate the educational advancement to be made in such scenes, where we are surrounded by the sight of all the most charming in nature and the most excellent in art. For the general diffusion of education, however, among the masses of the people, we must trust to the operation of associations such as this, and to men who come up like those whom I see around me representing them. If we were to attempt to take into our hands the ferula of the schoolmaster, and say to the million what we think they should particularly attend to, I believe that we would most assuredly not advance, but render ourselves ridiculous. If, on the other hand, gentlemen like those whom I see around me will take the matter in hand and organise it, then a great deal of good may result to education."

Earl Granville proposed "the Society of Arts," and in doing so made a pleasant speech, on the uses of the Exhibition of '51 and that of next year at Paris, and on the province of the society. He congratulated them on what has been done.

"But," he continued, "when I have said this, so far from being proud of the progress we have made, I feel that there is a lamentable deficiency when we compare the state of education with the power and resources of this great nation. Plans have been suggested—many of which, I believe, would work very well if all persons would combine in carrying them out—but it is useless either for Government or any other body of men to force down conscientious objections to any particular plan when those conscientious objections are founded on political and religious feelings. I think we must for the moment, and only for the moment, be satisfied with pushing education through every possible avenue that we can find for it. Now, I think that the Society of Arts, in their forthcoming exhibition, are likely to be most useful for this purpose. This society numbers among its members some of the most distinguished men in every line of life that we have in this country, and yet I do not value the society so highly for having pushed any particular branch of science, as on account of its universality and its versatility in shaping itself to the wants and feelings of the present age. (Cheers.)"

Seeing the Lord Mayor here as the representative of the fine old historic corporation of the city of London—(laughter and cheers)—I cannot help remembering that that corporation, with which we have so many historic recollections, and which on a memorable occasion stood forward as the defender of the liberties of the country, in 1851 betook itself to foreign travel, a part of its education which had been much neglected in its early years. (Renewed laughter.) I cannot but think that all these different incidents—some more and some less—have led to that good feeling, that removal of prejudices which formerly existed between the two countries, and have led the people of both nations unanimously to support their respective Governments through a most difficult and protracted political negotiation. And I think some small influence of the same sort may have been exerted in producing that cordial feeling which exists between the combined armies and the fleets of the two nations, which have exhibited nothing but the most generous rivalry and anxiety to be distinguished in company with each other, in defence of what we and they consider the just rights of civilisation and the interests of Europe. To such an extent is this feeling carried, that when the French sailor wishes to compliment the English sailor, not being able to find words to express himself as he could wish in our language, he slaps him on the back, and cries—'Bravo, Jackey.' (Loud laughter.)"

Mr. Charles Knight, Sir Charles Eastlake, Mr. E. Baines, and Lord Mahon spoke on the occasion. M.

Milne Edwards, the French Commissioner to the Educational Exhibition, replied on behalf of his colleagues, thus referring to the Anglo-French Alliance—

"The two nations which in former ages caused so much blood to be shed uselessly, and led to the infliction of so much misery upon mankind, were now rivals no longer as slaughterers in the field of battle, but as the benefactors of the human race. (Cheers.) The word 'rivals' would not, however, correctly express his meaning. Rivalry was a term which seemed to imply something like jealousy—some wish to obtain exclusive possession or advantages; while in this peaceful career of the two nations every conquest made by the one or the other would be a benefit to both. (Cheers.) In the work of civilisation England and France could be no rivals. (Cheers.) In history we could find no period in which such successful and powerful efforts could have been made. Our great predecessors in civilisation—the Romans—had but a slight influence over mankind, compared with that actually in the hands of England and France. Their steamers, like the radii of the glory which crowns the two nations, were sweeping in all directions, carrying their example to the most distant shores. (Cheers.) Our predecessors, the Romans, quailed and fell before the invading hordes of Scythian barbarians. England and France would in their time be more fortunate. (Loud cheers.)"

The Honourable H. Barnard, of Connecticut, also a commissioner, made a very appropriate point.

"The early settlers of Connecticut," he said, "were graduates in the grammar schools and universities of this country, and it was to them that they owed it that they had inscribed on the laws of the state the simple provision—and if ever there was to be a monument erected with an inscription upon it to the State of Connecticut, he trusted it would be the words of that law—it was an injunction on the authorities of the towns that they should not allow of so much barbarism to exist in the midst of this State as that of a single child who was unable to read the Holy Word of God and the good laws of his country. (Cheers.) He trusted he would be permitted to say that there were many of the public men of the State with which he was connected who had had much experience of public life, who stated that in the course of fifty years they had never seen or met with a single native-born citizen of Connecticut who could not write his name or read the laws of his country. (Cheers.)"

Other toasts were drunk, and the evening closed. The Duke of Newcastle was absent because his youngest son set sail that day for the Baltic in the Dauntless.

### ELECTION MATTERS.

In anticipation of the coming writs for the peccant boroughs, addresses are being issued by candidates.

Mr. Auchmuty Glover proposes to represent Canterbury. In the course of his address he says:—

"My political principles being those of a Liberal Conservative, who regards popular progress without alarm, when seasoned and restrained by the Conservative spirit of our monarchical institutions, I am disposed to support any well-considered measure of Parliamentary Reform, calculated, in my opinion, to extend the franchise more generally, and diffuse it more equally amongst the people, without reference to the conflicting interests of either town or country, and recognising property and education as the qualifications necessary for possessing it. But as her Majesty's present Government is much more 'au fait' at introducing measures than in passing them, I think it unlikely that your representative will be called upon to exercise his judgment on the details of a reformed bill during the existence of the present Parliament. As 'Free Trade' and unrestricted competition are now the life and soul of our financial and commercial legislation, I shall support, whenever an opportunity offers, all measures likely to give still greater effect to a policy which has already exercised so beneficial an influence upon the interests of all classes, by developing the resources—stimulating the industry—extending the commerce—and increasing the wealth of this great country."

"As the war, in which we are unfortunately engaged, is naturally a subject which commands much popular attention, it is but fair that you should be informed what my opinions are with reference to it. I believe that a little more firmness and decision, judiciously and temperately displayed on the part of the Government at the commencement of differences between Russia and Turkey, might have altogether averted the necessity of that war; but now that we are involved in it, I consider it the duty of every Englishman to see that it is conducted with ability, promptitude, and vigour, with the hope of bringing it shortly to a termination, and securing a lasting and honourable peace, consistent with the dignity of the empire, the interest of our allies, and which will secure the permanent tranquillity of Europe."

Hull is looking after its old and well-tried representative, then Colonel, but now General, Perronet Thompson, as will be seen from the following correspondence:—

(Copy.)

"Committee Rooms, John-street, Hull.

"Dear Sir,—A report being current in Hull that you are coming forward in the Reform interest at the coming by-election, I am requested to ask you, on behalf of the People's Association, whether such is the fact, and if so, if you are coming forward in conjunction with Mr. Watson or on independent grounds?"

"I may inform you that the People's Association is composed of a body of working men, who have never defiled their garments with election impurity, and were organised after the late commission, to attempt the suppression of the disgraceful practices that Hull has generally witnessed at its contested elections. The People's Association consists of a number of working-men, electors and non-electors, who believe that gentlemen ought to be returned for their principles' worth, without any expense to themselves in contesting the

borough. We meet weekly, and pay over a small donation in the Treasurer's hands which fund will be expended at the election in furthering the interest of the Reform candidates as far as the labours of the People's Association may be concerned; and thus, though feeble may be our efforts, yet we trust the example will be followed by other bodies, and that for the future liberal principles will be appreciated as they merit, without reference to the amount of money the candidate may bring into the field.

"I remain, yours truly,

"PETER BORTON, Secretary,  
"29, Water-house-lane.

(Signed on behalf of the People's Association.)

"To Major-Gen. T. P. Thompson."

"Eliot Vale, Blackheath, July 5, 1854.

"Sir,—I am in duty bound to come forward if any body calls upon me. But, after expending 4000*l.* in defending the seat which, in consequence of the re-introduction of bribery by one of the members (now unseated) was followed by defeat upon the next occasion, it is hardly necessary for me to say, I will pay nothing beyond the price of the hustings.

"I am sure it would be no more than decency, that the representation of the town should not be made over to a nominee of the unseated members. You know that I was asked whether I would be that nominee; and you know what I answered. Under such circumstances I will come forward in conjunction with nobody, though anybody should be welcome to vote for us, and receive the votes of such of our friends as approved it in return.

"It is a long-time since the working-classes showed themselves on the political scene; and there is no knowing what unexpected strength an effort might produce. In all events, I am as much as ever, to the extent of my ability,

"Their devoted friend and advocate,

(Signed) T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

"Mr. Peter Borton, Secretary,  
29, Waterhouse-lane, Hull."

#### NOTES ON THE WAR.

Nothing very definite has been communicated this week through the ordinary channels of intelligence respecting the state of the war. As far as our own and the French troops are concerned, we are entirely ignorant of their special whereabouts, except that the larger portion are somewhere between the Balkan and the Danube, and the smaller portion between the Balkan and the Bosphorus. The same may be said of the Turkish troops. Except a report which seems correct, that a Turkish division, 25,000 strong, defeated the Russian rear-guard somewhere south of Trajan's Wall, we have not a single indication of their movements.

With respect to the Russians, some slight information enables us to give a sketch of their probable positions. The retreating army has not abandoned Wallachia, nor, as far as we know, has the rear-guard quitted Bucharest. The accounts, however, make it probable that the divisions defeated at Silistria have fallen back behind the Salomnitz river, and taken up positions at Slobodseja and Urshitzeni; that the troops from Giurgevo, and the corps under General Liprandi, have marched northward and taken up a position on the spurs of the Carpathians, at Kimpina, communicating with the left wing on the Salomnitz by Plojesti. In this position the Russian army covers all the roads to Moldavia, and from Kimpina menaces the three passes leading through the Carpathian to Cronstadt, in Transylvania. Such, it is conjectured, is the first Russian line of battle. The second covers a much more extensive position; its extreme left occupies the Turkish fortresses on the Lower Danube, communicating with Moldavia by Galatz, and extending thence in a series of posts on the left bank of the Sereth, as far as Upper Moldavia. Those posts are reported to be Birlat, Roman, and Turgut Formos; the head-quarters of this army are at Jassy, and its advanced posts are pushed forward to the Carpathians, and communicate with the army of Wallachia by Fokchany.

It must be admitted that the disposition of the Russian forces does not look like a retreat beyond the Pruth, but presents much more the appearance of a hostile front, at once towards the allies, and the Austrian frontier. Nor are these the only hostile positions of the Russian forces. A third army stretches completely round the frontier of Galicia; a strong division is posted in Podolia, in direct communication with the Moldavian army; perhaps a still stronger division, which may be called the right wing (speaking on a grand scale), rests on the fortress of Zamosc, in the Palatinat of Lublin. It must be remarked, however, that these divisions are really separate armies, although they may readily combine their operations. It results from the disposition of the military strength of Russia, that should Austria be really in earnest, she will be the first to feel the war, for the Russian forces overlap her eastern and north-eastern frontiers, and command all the great lines of operation. But it remains to be seen what effect the Austrian army of occupation in Wallachia will produce upon the vast field of war.

#### THE BALTIC.

##### NAPIER OFF CRONSTADT.

The new disposition of the Baltic fleet is important. Admiral Corry, with the sailing ships, and one or two screw frigates of both nations, is left off Helsingfors to watch the Russian fleet there, and fight them if they will. On the 22nd, Admiral Napier, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Parseval Deschenes, proceeded up the Gulf of Finland. The English squadron consisted of the Duke of Wellington, Royal George, St. Jean d'Acre, Princess Royal, Blenheim, Edinburgh, Majestic, Nile, Caesar, Cressy, James Watt, Hogue, Imperieuse, Desperate, Penelope, Magicienne, Gorgon, and Lightning. On the 24th, they anchored off the island of Lesskar, about twenty or thirty miles from Cronstadt. The Desperate had a shot at a Russian steamer which seemed to advance in observation. It was expected that Cronstadt would be attacked.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, of the 30th of June, contains the following notice of the Chief of the Police, published by the Emperor's order, with a view to calm the minds of the people:—

"The enemy's fleet, amounting to thirty sail, appeared on the 25th of June about twenty miles from Cronstadt. On the 27th several steam-vessels of war approached the lighthouse near the island of Cronstadt, but up to the present time the enemy has shown no disposition to attack Cronstadt, where every measure has been taken to receive them."

##### BOMARSUND.

The *Times* publishes an account of the attack on the fortress at the Bomarsund in the islands of Aland:—

"On the 21st of June the Hecla, Captain Hall, the Valorous, Captain Buckle, and the Odin, Captain Scott, paddle steamers, undertook the difficult southerly passage between the Aland isles towards Bomarsund. About five o'clock a large round tower appeared in sight, situate upon an elevated position, with two-thirds of its guns in the casemates; and in a short time another of a similar description, upon a still higher point of elevated ground: a little lower down, on the same shore, a semicircular fort with 80 guns mounted thereon, of which two-thirds were also casemated. Sideways lay a third tower, on the extreme high point of the island of Posto. The Hecla opened the cannonade against the fort, which returned it after a quarter of an hour's delay, when the conflict became general. The English ships moved in a circle at their approach directing their shot and shells with great precision. About 6 o'clock a small battery, placed on the border of a wood to the left of the fort, and mounting six guns of the horse artillery, supported by sharpshooters, opened a hot fire upon the steamers, which was answered with immediate effect. Several bombs fell close in front of this battery, which upon two occasions was deserted by the artillerymen in consequence; but fresh troops continually rushed to the guns with great courage and determination, while the riflemen maintained a constant fire. A bomb with burning fuse lit upon the deck of the Hecla; a young midshipman, named Lucas, with great coolness, caught it up, and threw it in the water before it exploded.

"At 7 o'clock this battery was silenced, and deserted by the men. The English vessels then cast anchor in the roads in front of the fortress, and continued their bombardment of it and the tower on the opposite side. The fire was replied to at short intervals, from the forts; but almost all the Russian balls fell short of the vessels. About 10 o'clock p.m. fire in the magazine, in the further part of the fortress, and within the fortress itself, appeared to have broken out, and was hailed by three loud cheers from the ships' crews. After the lapse of half an hour, fire was seen to the right of the first-named place, which appeared to extend itself quickly; at the same moment a shell from the Valorous passed through the roof of the fortress, where it exploded, upon which Captain Hall threw out the signal 'Bravely done, Valorous,' which was answered with a hurrah.

"At 1 o'clock, a.m., on the 22nd, the British ceased firing, weighed anchor, and passed through the southern Rinne on their return. One man on board the Hecla and two on board the Odin were slightly wounded, but none killed. Each of the vessels was hit several times by the shots of the enemy, one of which went through the paddlebox of the Hecla. Another report mentions four wounded, and that seven shots had hit the Hecla; and that all the magazines in Bomarsund had been burnt down. Captain Hall received on the 22nd an order to join Admiral Napier, from which circumstance some decisive operation is supposed to be contemplated. A fisherman who had managed to escape from the Aland isles to the Faro Sound Shears, stated that on the 21st he had heard a cannonade in the direction of Baro Sound, and had seen a conflagration on the Finnish coast."

It is stated that the Bomarsund fort has subsequently been entirely destroyed by the ships.

##### A SAILOR'S LETTER.

"Baro Sound, Finland, June 21.

"Dear Sir,—I have just read your kind letter, and I humbly beg pardon to answer it at once, although it is past time at night, and I am writing on the upper deck. Dear Sir, I must tell you we are under sailing orders for to go to sea to-morrow. We are going to blockade Revel, a port about forty miles above here. The whole fleet is lying here, with the exception of Admiral Plumridge's squadron. The whole fleet is the finest that ever was seen by the oldest man living. To see the implements of destruction on such a scale, it really looks something awful grand. They are the

finest ships that men can build. I wish you could have the beautiful view this evening. The sun is getting low over the trees; on shore it really is splendid. Thank God, you are not here, for this is no place for you, Sir. Here we are, like dogs tied by the neck, all ready to fight when let go. To-day we have had a hard day's work. Admiral Chads had us all on shore, with our gunboats and field-pieces and marines, to exercise. We have had a very hot day. What with the heat of the powder and the sun, it made us sweat without any accident. To tell you, Sir, what we hear, Sir (but I don't know that it is altogether true, although we expect it every day)—we hear the whole fleet is going some day this week to engage Sweaborg, the entrance to Helsingfors. It is a very strong place to take. It has three batteries, mounting altogether 800 guns, and 12 sail men-of-war line-of-battle ships. So you see, Sir, we have our work cut out for us to do; but we shall do it, with the blessing of God. The Vulture is just arrived to our Admiral with the melancholy news of losing 28 men killed, and a great many wounded. The Vulture and some other of Plumridge's squadron engaged the port up the Gulf. They got possession, and took some merchant shipping out of the port without much loss, and two days after the Vulture went on shore, not far from the same place, to get some water. The men were all on shore, hard at work, and some of the steamers' paddle boats were sent to protect them; but the Russians came down by hundreds and murdered the poor fellows like dogs. The boat went in and fired at the troops, when a Russian gunboat that had been lying in a creek, with six guns, the first time she fired at our poor fellows they killed one lieutenant, two midshipmen, and 12 men. Then they were forced to give in by being overpowered. They have lost altogether about 60 men killed, and a great many wounded. The whole fleet is raving mad to have revenge. The whole fleet want to be at it, and settle the dispute; but our Admiral has something in the wind that makes him so quiet. We expect he will break loose every day. We are going to leave the fleet in the morning; but we shall be close to the place of action; so it is very likely by the time you get this Sweaborg will be no more, nor any of its shipping. I hope to have the pleasure of fetching some of them to Sheerness, to show you all what we can do. But I must come to a conclusion, for I can scarce keep my eyes open, for I am very tired. But I must tell you, Sir, I thought of you most of any time on Easter Sunday; it blew a bitter gale of wind, and the snow and ice was fit to cut my poor face to pieces, for I was at the wheel for two hours, from 6 to 8 in the morning. Another day was the 6th of May, a sorrowful day for us, for we lost one of our young men, off our topsail yard. Poor fellow! I do not know if you recollect him, but he was the young man that went with poor —'s widow to the grave when we buried him. They called him —, and a smart young man he was. I was in the greatest of danger for 30 minutes; but thank God He spared our lives for this time, and I hope it will be a warning to us for the future. I often think of many remarks I heard you make, and many passages in the Bible I could point out. They are a very great comfort to me, particular of a night, when walking the deck alone. This is the only time for me to meditate. I often run my thoughts as far as —, and think of days gone by. I hope and trust to God they will return. He only knows. I am afraid I shall have many ups and downs before that time. But never mind, Sir, I must not begin to think of home. Here we are, and we must do our duty, and trust to Providence to protect us. We all send our kind respects to you and Mrs. — and family. Most happy we was to hear the children was well. I hope and trust the babes may be as good as the father; this is my prayer. I cannot write much about women and children, for it makes me anything but comfortable; and so, Sir, I shall conclude, wishing you may be so kind as to tell my —'s wife we are all well and hearty. You must excuse my writing; I have had a very bad thumb, and I can scarce hold the pen, so I must give over and go to bed. So good night, and may God bless you and Mrs. — and the children is the prayer of

"Your obedient and humble servant,  
"The Rev. \* \* \*

The following is a list of the British and French ships in the Baltic:—

ENGLISH SHIPS.			
Screw Line of Battle Ships.		Guns	
Duke of Wellington (flag of Sir C. Napier)	181	Euryalus	51
Royal George	120	Penelope	22
St. Jean d'Acre	101	Odin	16
James Watt	91	Bulldog	6
Nile	91	Vulture	6
Princess Royal	91	Rosamond	6
Caesar	91	Basilisk	6
Cressy	80	Amphion	34
Majestic	91	Cruizer	16
Edinburgh (flag of Admiral Chads)	60	Archer	14
Hogue	60	Desperate	8
Blenheim	60	Conclit	8
Ajax	60	Valorous	16
Sailing Line of Battle Ships.		Dragon	16
Neptune (flag of Admiral Corry)	120	Magicienne	16
St. George	120	Blenheim	6
Cumberland	70	Driver	6
Rosamond	70	Hecla	6
Monarch	84	Gorgon	6
Prince Regent	90	Alban	4
Steam Frigates and Sloops, &c.		Porcupine	3
Loopard (flag of Admiral Plumridge)	18	Lightning	8
Imperieuse	51	Total guns...2045	
Arrogant	46	Steam Gun Boats.	
		Pigmy	
		Ouckoo	
		Zephyr	
		Otter	
		Hospital Ship	
		Belleisle.	



## FRENCH SHIPS.

Sailing ships of the line.	Guns	Guns
Inflexible (flag of Vice-Admiral Parseval Deschenes)...	90	54
Breslau ...	86	56
Tage ...	100	40
Hercule ...	100	54
Jemappes ...	100	
Daguesclin ...	90	
Duperré ...	82	
Trident ...	82	
<b>Frigates.</b>		
Semillante ...	60	
Andromaque ...	60	
Vengeance ...	60	
Total force of English guns	2045	
Total force of French guns	1246	
Grand total (exclusive of steam gunboats)	3291	

## LAND EXPEDITION.

The Vivid steam-vessel, Master-Commander Henry William Allen, left Woolwich on Thursday for Dover, to remain there until the arrival of Rear-Admiral M. F. F. Berkeley, C.B., First Naval Lord of the Admiralty, who will proceed in her to Calais, where the French troops are to embark in the Hannibal, 91, screw steamship, Commodore the Hon. Frederick William Grey; the Algiers, 91, screw steamship, Captain Charles Talbot; the Royal William, 120, Captain Kingcome; and the St. Vincent, 101, Captain George Mansel. The French troops will be conveyed from Calais in steamers to the English ships-of-war in waiting for them, and when the troops are all on board they will pass through the Downs for the North Sea and the Baltic.

The crew of the Hannibal were to receive their advance of two months' pay yesterday, and the ship was to leave Sheerness to-day for the Downs. Preparations are being made on board to receive the Queen and Prince Albert and the Emperor and Empress of the French, who will honour the gallant commodore and his squadron with their presence in the Downs, to inspect the squadron now preparing to embark French troops for the Baltic.

## CONTINENTAL NOTES.

**THE** most striking event on the continent, apart from the war, is the breaking out of a military insurrection in Spain. On the morning of the 28th June, Madrid was awakened by the tramp of armed men; and citizens looking out beheld cannon in the streets and the troops under arms. The meaning of it all was that General Dulce had that morning summoned the cavalry of the garrison, of which he was inspector-general, and addressing a few words to them, called out "Hurrah for the Queen!"—"Down with the Ministers;" a cry the troops took up, and followed their leader out of Madrid. They marched to the village of Canaleja, where they were joined by the Generals O'Donnell, the leader of the enterprise, Ros de Olano, and Messina, and Brigadier Echagüe marched up with his infantry regiment. They issued the following proclamation:—

Citizens.—A corrupt and corrupting Government, which has outraged the majesty of the laws and humiliated the honour of the country, is on the point of sinking under the weight of the national execration.

The honourable men of all parties condemn it; the public, indignant at its iniquities, reserves for it an exemplary punishment.

The days of its shameful domination do not suffice to count by them the reckoning of its crimes. It has broken through the constitution of the state, trampled on all the rights of citizens, been wanting to all the sentiments of decorum, scorned the national representation, closed the tribune, enchained the press, sacked the Treasury, corrupted consciences, and sowed profound perturbation in the country.

The generals who have given to the Queen a throne, in order to reign constitutionally—the men experienced in political struggles, and the independent writers, are persecuted, dismissed, or proscribed. A swarm of adventurers has proposed to itself to convert Spain into its patrimony, and to destroy in a day the conquests of fifty years of heroic actions and generous sacrifices. After having torn from the people enormous contributions not authorised by the Cortes, it has instituted a new impost, which has spread misery and famine in the provinces. Its conduct has no example nor excuse. The revolution does not spring from the masses, nor go out from the people—it proceeds from the governing power, which has placed itself beyond the law.

It is not another change of persons which is treated of, nor a party revolution; what is treated of is the fraternal union of all liberals, of all men of probity, who seek to render the scandalous robbery which we have hitherto witnessed impossible.

Patriotism, union, and confidence—with these three elements the nation, liberty, and the throne, will be saved; and you will banish for ever the sad legacy of humiliation which otherwise you will leave to your children.

An act of energy alone can put an end to the reign of arbitrariness and immorality. The country expects it all from you. To arms, citizens! Either now or never.

In the capital all was mistrust and suspicion. The Queen was at the Escorial; but on the 29th she

returned to her capital, and reviewed her troops the same day.

"Her Majesty was in an open carriage, accompanied by her husband and daughter, and followed by a brilliant staff. After it had driven along the line, the royal equipage was surrounded by officers, the troops were formed as near as possible, and the Queen addressed them. At a very moderate distance from the mass of military it was impossible to distinguish a word she said, but she smiled and did her best to look gracious, and held up her child to the troops; as if confiding it to their protection. If there were in the breasts of Spanish military men a spark of sympathy with their Sovereign and of attachment to her throne, it ought surely to have flashed forth on this occasion. A youthful Sovereign, in her hour of peril, presents herself in the midst of her troops, and confides herself and her infant daughter to their protection, placing an epaulet and cross upon the shoulders and breasts of soldiers whose loyalty had been proof against seduction. I think it an ominous sign for the Queen of Spain that at no period of yesterday's review was a single mark of enthusiasm or affection shown either by officers, soldiers, or people. Not a *viva* or a shout was heard, not a voice was raised in acclamation. This silence was so evident, so marked, and was noted by so large a concourse of persons, that even the *Official Gazette* and the as official *Heraldo* dare not assert it to have been broken. The latter journal says, 'It is difficult to describe the enthusiasm with which the troops received their Sovereign.' The phrase is well chosen, for it is certainly difficult to describe that which did not exist. After the review, the Royal equipage was stationed in the Calle Alcalá, and the troops marched past. They looked very well, smart, and clean, although somewhat fagged by the severe work they have had these last few days, long marches, escort duty, patrols, and very little sleep. The Queen was dressed in white. Amongst the officers surrounding her were Generals Lara, Quesada (who commanded the parade), Cordova, Campuzano, Duke of Ahumada, Mato y Alos, Count Vistahermosa. After the review, the Queen took a drive, and returned to the palace about 10 o'clock, passing through the most crowded streets of the capital. She was received with profound silence and complete indifference."

Decrees in the *Gazette* of the 30th, deprived Lieutenant-General Leopold O'Donnell, Major-General Felix Maria de Messina, and Lieutenant-General Antonio Ros de Olano of all rank, honours, titles, and decorations. By other decrees a Lieutenant of the Civic Guard and a Captain of the regiments of Estremadura are promoted—the first for refusing to join the insurrection when he happened to fall into the hands of the insurgents; the second for endeavouring to prevent it, in doing which he was wounded. Crosses and small pensions are also granted to two corporals and four soldiers for similar good conduct, and one of the corporals receives an ensign's epaulet. This and the crosses were given by the Queen herself, through the hands of General Quesada, Governor of Madrid, at the review of the garrison on the previous evening in the Prado.

What has happened since, we are unable to say; except that on the 30th, General Lara marched out with the garrison and attacked the insurgents with infantry, cavalry, and some guns. He admits that they charged him thrice, and that he repulsed them each time; but that he marched back again to Madrid without pursuing the foe. The subsequent news is contradictory: one statement is, that the insurgents are beaten; but against that we have to set the fact that the Madrid mail of the 2nd July had not reached Paris on Thursday.

General Ros de Olano professed to belong to the Spanish Tiers Parti, known as the Puritanos. He was Minister of Public Instruction in the Pacheco Cabinet of 1847, which was half Progresista, half Moderado. He it was who was accused of playing his colleagues false, and negotiating surreptitiously the overthrow of the Ministry of which he was a member, and the restoration of General Narvaez to office, which led to the re-establishment of the Moderado influence. He was a partisan of Narvaez. General Messina was Under Secretary at War for some years, belonged to the Moderado party, and was a confidential friend of Narvaez. Brigadier Echagüe served as a simple volunteer with General Lersundi, late Minister-at-War, in the free corps called the Chapel Gorris, in the beginning of the Carlist war. He was not a political person. He belongs to a respectable family in San Sebastian, and was a partisan of Espartero. Of General Dulce I gave some details yesterday. He is a decided Liberal in the sense attached to that word in Spain, and not the least curious circumstance is that he should now join the insurrection banner of O'Donnell, who was one of the leaders of the Anti-Esparterista movement in 1841. His name being associated with O'Donnell in the proclamation issued to the troops is considered as a guarantee of the liberal tendencies of the movement. During the attack made on the Royal Palace of Madrid in the month of November, 1841, by military insurgents, at the head of whom were the brothers Concha, the unfortunate Diego Leon, Lersundi (late Minister of War), and some others, the staircase which led to the Queen's apartments was gallantly defended by a single halberdier for nearly an hour. The name of that halberdier was Dulce. He was dismissed in 1843 by the partisans of Maria Christina (after the fall of the Regent Espartero) for having done his duty, but afterwards employed.

From Germany the news is important. On Thursday Colonel Manteuffel appeared at Berlin, and Prince Gortschakoff, the diplomatist, at Vienna, with replies to the Austro-Prussian summons. Both are said to be unsatisfactory. Early in the week we were told that the Russian reply was unequivocally negative in the essential points. Russia will resist to the last man and to the last rouble. Another statement was that the substance of the Czar's answer to the Austro-Prussian summons has been communicated, although the document itself has not yet arrived here. The Emperor Nicholas expresses his readiness to negotiate with the Four Powers on all the points in dispute, with the exception of the privileges of the Christian subjects of the Sultan. On this subject he will only treat directly with the Porte, and he refuses to admit the interference of the Four Powers. He also refuses to give any guarantee for the evacuation of the Principalities. A third statement, published yesterday, confirms this. It is a telegraphic despatch from Berlin:—"The Russian answer is courteous. The Emperor will willingly resign the exclusive protectorate over the Greek Christians, if Turkey will accede to a common protectorate of the Five Powers. He will evacuate the Principalities when the Western Powers evacuate Turkey; but will hold a strong military position in Moldavia as a provisional security."

General Brown seems to be a most unpopular officer, and no wonder—he keeps back the beer of the soldier, loves stocks, and hates donkey-races. An officer writing from Gelina, near Varna, June 8th, whose letter is published in the *Daily News*, says:

"Our supplies are very precarious. We have had no butter since we have been in this part of the country. We go out foraging, and sometimes contrive to get some eggs, sometimes a goose or a fowl, but nothing is certain, except our bare ration of 1½ lb. of bread or biscuit, and 1lb. of meat, salt or fresh, as the case may be. Our best meat is mutton; indeed the Turks never eat beef when they can avoid it: the ox is used entirely for draught—never fattened for food. The chief Turkish physician at Varna told me that if a Turk saw a friend eating beef, he would say to him, 'What, my poor friend, are you obliged to eat beef?' Mutton and lamb first, then goat's flesh, then beef. Our bread is very bad, dark brown in colour, and coarse. The French have very good bread, because they make and bake it themselves, whilst ours is got through commissariat contracts. Tea is our great standby, of which we laid in a good stock, and we have now and then a small quantity of brown sugar, rice, and black tea, through the commissariat. The last two days the men of my regiment have had nothing beyond their bare rations, so that dry bread, coffee without sugar, with one day salt meat, the next very indifferent beef, was all they had from morning to night. Of all the luxuries the men looked forward to, the pint allowance of English porter was the greatest. We had it for three days while at Varna, but never before nor since. The Superintending Commissariat Officer told me there was plenty at Varna, and no difficulty in its conveyance here, only nine miles, but General Brown, who commands our division, would not allow it to be sent. He said it was a luxury—unnecessary, and encouraged drunkenness. I am sure it would have an opposite effect. It would prevent their getting a vile spirit called Rakli, which they have sometimes the opportunity of buying, and which at Varna literally drove some of the men violently mad, and caused several to be flogged. Porter would have a beneficial effect upon the health of the troops, I am sure, considering their many deprivations."

By letters from Leipzig we learn that the Czar has sent Colonel Isakoff to Dresden, with an autograph letter to the King of Saxony, expressing his thanks for the friendly part which the king took in the Bamberg conferences. The colonel is charged with a similar mission to the other sovereigns lately represented at Bamberg, who see in this attention the Czar's desire to compromise them with Austria and Prussia.

A despatch received from Vienna announces officially that Count Coronini has received orders to enter Wallachia, and to proceed to Giurgevo with a corps of 25,000 men. The General is to commence his movement on the 3d, and a second division of equal strength will follow this advanced guard a few days after. General Hess, Generalissimo of the armies of the East, received his final orders from the Emperor on the 29th ult., and was to start on the 30th for his head-quarters. Count Schlick is also to proceed immediately to the army of Galicia, of which he has the command. Colonel Kalik, of the staff of the Emperor, accompanied by Colonel Lœventhal, and a Secretary of the Ottoman Embassy, left Vienna on the evening of the 29th, for the camp of Omar Pacha. After having conferred with the Generalissimo of the Ottoman forces, Colonel Kalik will afterwards proceed to have interviews with Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, in order to concert the movements of the Austrian troops with the three Generals-in-Chief of the allied armies. The military envoy of the Emperor Francis Joseph to these Generals is provided with letters of introduction from the French and English Ministers, as well as from the Turkish Ambassador at Vienna.

A naval encounter between English, French, and Russian steamers in the Black Sea took place on the

15th of June. The Terrible, Furious, and Descartes were attacked by eight Russian steamers, near Sebastopol. A shell fell on board the Russian steam-ship Vladimir. It will be seen that it was not "the allied fleet," as stated in some quarters, which the Russians ventured to attack. The time-honoured Muscovite rule of naval fighting—three to one—seems to have been reverently observed on this occasion.

Intelligence received of a Turkish reverse in Asia has caused a great sensation in Constantinople. The loss of the Turks seems to have been about 1500 men, mostly, however, irregulars. The Turkish account is, that on the 9th of June, a division composed of 3000 Bashi-Bazouks, and half a battalion of regular troops received an order from Ramis Pacha to attack two redoubts, established six hours from Usurguet, on the road to Kutais. Three columns of 1000 men each, being formed, the attack took place against the first redoubt, which was taken by the column of Hassan Bey. The third column then attacked the other redoubt, led by Alid Bey and Hamid Bey of Batoum. The Russians attacked them on the flanks during the assault, and drove them back with great loss on the first redoubt, which they wished to maintain, but the Russians again attacked them, and they were driven out with the loss of two of their chiefs, Hassan and Hamid Beys. The loss acknowledged by the Turks amounts to 1400 Bashi-Bazouks, and 150 regulars.

There was a review of Prince Napoleon's division at Daoud Pasha, on the 17th June. A French pen describes it thus:—

"At 11 o'clock the troops issued from the barracks to take position in the plain. At half-past 11 Prince Napoleon arrived in the full uniform of a General of Division, followed by a brilliant staff, and a magnificent escort of Cuirassiers and Spahis. Marshal St. Arnaud arrived afterwards with his staff, among whom was General Rose, who is attached, as British Commissioner, to the person of the Marshal. At last the Sultan himself reached the ground in the midst of the great Turkish dignitaries. He rode a magnificent black charger. He was received by the Marshal and the Prince. His Majesty passed along at a gallop in front of the troops, who were drawn up in two lines, which extended very far. He had on his right Prince Napoleon, and the Marshal on his left, and the Sultan never appeared to me to be so animated and in such good health. He remained on horseback three hours, still followed by the most brilliant staff that has been ever seen at Constantinople. The appearance and bearing of the troops were very fine. The defile was executed in admirable order and with great precision. It was executed by the Chasseurs of Vincennes at the quick step, which is a novelty at Constantinople. The Spahis defiled at full gallop, and the effect was really magnificent. After the French troops had all defiled, the Turkish troops, who form part of the division of the Prince, then came forward; we all admired their appearance, even coming after the French. The Sultan appeared delighted. He warmly expressed his satisfaction to the Prince and the Marshal, and regretted that he was not able to express himself sufficiently in French, which he understands very well, though he does not speak it, because, as he naively observed to the Marshal, he has not the habit of doing so, and his thoughts become paralysed when he wishes to express them in that language. Madame St. Arnaud was in a carriage on the ground. She alighted to salute the Sultan, to whom the Marshal presented her. The Sultan was full of politeness and attention to her, and insisted on her entering her carriage that she should not fatigue herself. His Majesty also expressed a hope that she would visit the palace—which, by the way, is contrary to all precedent. Decidedly the Turks are becoming civilised."

The Neapolitan Government has made another modification in the rules which it had laid down with respect to the exportation of sulphur. A communication has been made by the Neapolitan Minister (the Commander Carafa) to the French, and probably to the English Minister, at that Court, to the effect that

"The Government of the King, considering that if on the one side sulphur is classed by several States among the articles which are contraband of war, that produce is at the same time necessary to many industries; reserving, besides, its right to sell that merchandise on its own territory, has decided that it will be free to every one to come to buy sulphur in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and to transport it wherever they choose at their risk and peril. As to the vessels, under the Neapolitan flag, it preserves the right of transporting the sulphur into neutral ports."

The *Siecle* has a forcible article on the existing state of things, breathing the true spirit.

"To talk of the abdication of the Emperor Nicholas when neither Sebastopol nor Cronstadt had been taken, and when he has still his fleets and his frontiers intact, is certainly a piece of sterile puerility. The semi-official character of the journal which has held this language may even render it dangerous, inasmuch as, being regarded as an echo of the ideas of the French Government, it will encourage him to whom it is addressed to a personal and desperate resistance. The powers who have teeth and claws even in the fable, are not willingly present at the sale of the spoils which have been taken from them. It is not, however, in this point of view that we wish to examine the indolent drawn up by the *Constitutionnel* against the Emperor of Russia. *Sulata edicta*, says the Latin proverb, *collitur effectus*. Can it, therefore, be seriously believed that the Emperor Nicholas is the personal cause of the great war raised between

barbarism and civilization? What is the Emperor of Russia? He is not only a Sovereign who has abused his omnipotent strength, and has degraded the principle of authority among nations; but he is the successor of Alexander, of Catherine, of Elizabeth, and of Peter the First. He is the representative of a system of government in which the abuses with which the *Constitutionnel* reproaches the present Czar have always existed. He is the continuator of a secular policy, the object of which is the slavery of Europe. He is one of the executors of the will of universal monarchy bequeathed by his ancestors. He has not raised himself up personally of a sudden, like Caesar or Napoleon. His ancestors have prepared everything for him painfully, savagely—by crime, by barbarism, by cunning, by arms, by violence—in a word, by all means which are regarded as good by fanatically atheistical powers; he has his cause and his root in them. He would not be Emperor of Russia if he did not carry his stone to their work. When he interfered in Hungary in order to become the protector of Austria, when he incited revolt in the Slavogreek countries, when he sent Menschikoff to Constantinople, it was the fatality of the precedents of his race which impelled him to these acts. He was the Czar, independently of his name of Nicholas, his qualities, of his fine stature, and of his superb eyes, as the Pope is the Pope, whether he be called Gregory VII. or Leo X. What is it, therefore, that you so childishly propose? Do you think it will depend on your fine-sounding phrases to reduce the struggle of the West against the North to the proportions of a coalition against one man? When all Europe united against Napoleon, it coalesced against the representative of revolution, against the chief of that military nation who set his foot on the heads of kings. Although it obtained the abdication it demanded, what did it gain by it? In 1830 revolutionary France again made thrones totter; it did the same in 1848. French principle remained French principle. Personal abdication absolutely change nothing in the principles of nations and of monarchies. The real enemy of Europe and of its civilisation is not the Sovereign Nicholas I., failing more or less in his duties and in the obligations which Providence imposes on the great; it is the Russian system; it is that system which, although Russia is not a commercial power, has heaped up the fleets, the cannon, and the terrible forces of Helsingfors, of Revel, and Cronstadt, and Sebastopol, for the future conquest of universal monarchy. It is this system which has led Russia into all her interventions, and has made of her a new Rome, threatening the universe. You have steamers, cannon, and fleets, as she has; and you have the providential chance of being united to the forces of Europe in a just cause. Take Sebastopol and Cronstadt, and clip the wings of the two-headed eagle, and only occupy yourself in a secondary manner with the present Czar. It is against Russian power, a power out of all bounds, and without all equilibrium, that the war in the East is waged. You would obtain nothing even in obtaining what you demand. Philip II. continued what Charles V. began, and the successor of Nicholas would perhaps be compelled to go even further than he. This is what is called for by the law of Russian principle, and which will be necessary sooner or later to regulate the state and destiny of the Danubian provinces, in such a way as to prevent them from being exposed, and from exposing Turkey to the violent invasions of which they have been too often the theatre. It is evident that Austria is the Power which is best placed to derive the greatest advantage from the new organisation of these provinces, of which she may by her vicinity be the most vigilant sentinel, and the most direct guardian in the name and for the advantage of all Europe. However this may be, the entrance of the Austrian forces into the Principalities is already a guarantee for Europe and for the Ottoman empire, in so far as Austria thereby opposes a powerful barrier to new aggressions of Russia; and, moreover, she promotes the interest of Germany by establishing in fact the free navigation of the Danube—that great route of German commerce, which assuredly will not again be given up to the caprice and omnipotence of Czars. In whatever point of view we consider the policy of Austria, we shall find that it justifies all the hopes of those who asserted that her young Sovereign would not hesitate to place the permanent right of civilisation and the superior interests of Europe and Germany above dynastic connexions and personal relations."

#### AMERICAN NOTES.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the United States Congress has reported a bill modifying the tariff. It is not very satisfactory. It proposes to put among the articles liable to a 20 per cent. duty iron, sugar, cotton, woollens, wines, &c. The 100 per cent. duty on brandy is to be retained. Other rates are to be 5 and 10 per cent. on specified articles, and 15 per cent. on articles not enumerated, the free list being only slightly enlarged, and no change being made with regard to the fishing bounty.

The squadron looking after the slave trade is to be recalled. This, being interpreted, is supposed to mean, we must concentrate our naval force, in order to be ready for Spain should she require a few metallic arguments.

Lord Elgin, whose return has been celebrated in Quebec, opened the Canadian Parliament on the 13th June. In his speech he announces the war; the Anglo-French alliance—which he thinks well calculated to call forth the sympathies of a country mainly peopled by the descendants of these two powerful empires—and the new treaty, which he is firmly convinced will prove highly useful to both parties.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Boock has introduced a new Navy Bill, the principal features of which are the establishment of a higher grade of

officers than captains—namely, "flag officers;" a reduction in the whole number of officers, so as to leave as few idlers in the service as possible; a retired list; a board of reform; increased pay for sea service; stringent rules to prevent as far as possible continued leave of absence; promotion not to be based exclusively upon date of commission, but also upon general qualifications; and provisions for the meritorious discharge of seamen, and inducements held out to them to re-enlist. The question of assimilated rank between officers of the navy and army is settled; a Judge-Advocate is also provided. It is further provided that there shall be an increase of seamen and marines to the number of 3,000, whose pay is greatly increased, and inducements to good conduct and re-enlistments are made.

#### AMERICAN LIFE DESCRIBED BY AN ENGLISH RESIDENT.

[The reader will easily recall the previous communications on the social life and industrial experiments of America, from the pen of our correspondent, an observing sojourner in the United States. The present letter was received some time back, but has not been inserted, wishing to succeed it by later information, which is already to hand, concerning "Modern Times"—that remarkable social experiment—the very Antipodes of Communism—yet seeking the solution of the very problem Communism originally proposed. Towards the conclusion of the present letter, the writer certainly grows intensely American on the progress of New York and the indigenous capacity of the aggregate Yankee, but we count the general reflections of our correspondent dispassionate and many-sided.]

"Tinton Falls, Monmouth Co., N. J., Jan., 1854.

"My dear Son,—It is of course very gratifying to one's vanity to see one's-self in print, occupying whole columns of a paper one so much admired as the *Leader*, and all the more when one's lucubrations are reproduced in another continent with expressions of special interest, as my last letter was here in more papers than one."

"I have ever to cherish a gratitude, which can hardly be fairly expressed in language, towards our *Leader*, and Mr. Lewes in particular, for the introduction, obtained through his articles of the year before last, to the teachings of the only man who has been able to completely solve the great, and in many respects terrible, questions, not only social but even personal, so widely raised in this our day. To Auguste Comte alone must we look for real—because *definitive*—solutions, however admirably others may put the various grand elements of the great social question. From him we get solutions just because he perceives the essential unity of the problem."

"I cannot agree with Mr. Lewes that the works with which Comte has thought fit, as Harriet Martineau says, to follow up his positive philosophy are in any sense 'premature.' On the contrary, it is precisely them that we really want. That they would be inappreciable by any minds not first initiated into positivism, or at least emancipated from theologism, is very true. That our 'middle-class' men in England, and the corresponding classes (i.e., nearly all) here, are far beneath the degree of development necessary for the comprehension of them, is very true. That there is something about them, i.e., about their external form, besides the mere language, which is essentially French, I would be very ready to admit. But that the fundamental conceptions are by any means ill-timed I cannot think. To me they have proved a boon truly infinite. And very sure am I that thousands of noble hearts among the English proletariat (whom I shall ever regard as my fellow-countrymen, heartily as I despise the dominant classes of that 'enlightened and self-governed country') would hail with profound satisfaction the only series of doctrines that fully meets the whole of their case."

"8 Homer, 66 (5th Feb., 1854).

"Since I left the North American Thales, I have been living mostly a very retired life here in this obscure village, having much to do in view of my ultimate settlement at Modern Times, which I have never ceased to look upon as my future home."

"It was only incidentally that I heard that my last letter to you had been reproduced in a New York daily paper (the *Times*) with some comments, controverting, as I understand, my criticisms on American society generally, and expatiating on the 'happy homes,' &c. of this 'great country.' It is certainly out of no disrespect to the ex-governor of the empire state, who is, I believe, the leading proprietor and editor of the *New York Daily Times*, that I presume to answer his remarks. Of course Miss Brewer will be quoted; and of course Miss Brewer lived in 'happy homes' while she was here. Where in the world will a renowned traveller fail to be lionised? What sort of families are those who would exhibit their domestic foibles before an amiable but celebrated lady, who was known to be intending to write a book? Now I know personally, that the worthy citizens of New York and Brooklyn, and I doubt not that our other cities bear at least a general resemblance to these, although the latter are of course most open to foreign influences, are remarkably prone to lionising. Anything in the shape of a *stranger* is pounced upon with amusing voracity. As long as the novelty and consequent 'excitement' last, everything is charming to the surprised guest."

"But an obscure, private individual, who stays long enough to let all this novelty wear off, sees the other side of the picture, especially since his very obscurity blinds the vigilance of those among whom he moves. People show themselves as they are before Jones, who would put on their best behaviour before Miss Brewer, who is, of course, going to make a book and put them in it—perhaps."



"I repeat, without any hesitation, what I told you before, that there is a deep and a growing unhappiness in domestic relations, and chiefly among the wealthier classes. In a word, woman, here, is unhappy."

"I need not tell you that no narrow prejudices of country blind or pervert my judgment. I have too often uttered my feelings of exulting satisfaction with the immense social progress attained here, far exceeding the most sanguine hopes that animated me before I came to this truly fortunate land, to permit of your attributing any of my impressions to our Anti-American prejudice. No American boy ever feasted with more exultation and delight over the story of Bunker's Hill than did your correspondent, from his first reading days upwards. Born in England, I always had a far more American heart than an English; because I drank in republicanism with my mother's milk, I signed my 'declaration of intention,' within a fortnight of my landing on these shores, with emotions such as those of a foundling recovering a long-lost parent."

"But so far from making unfavourable comparisons with either my prior expectations, or with the state of society in general in England, I re-assert what I have so often said to you, that if the real state of things here were fairly set before the masses of Englishmen, *ten* would emigrate, if they could, for one who now actually comes hither. All the advantages of emigration to the Australian colonies are obtainable here, and many more besides. But to secure *all* those advantages we need a regular system; such as I could fain hope to see one day introduced in aid of, if not in substitution for, the strike system. The masters could be forced, when really in the wrong, into submission by such a systematic emigration, and for this reason, among others, that it would be not only self-supporting, but profitable."

"I would wish to say in regard to the masses of the people here, that so far from there being any unfavourable comparison to be drawn between their domestic condition and that of the masses in England, there is an immense contrast in just the other direction."

"Throughout Europe *home life* is very much denied to the masses by virtue of the material wretchedness of their situation; throughout the United States the poorest man may have a home—a real home—where wife and little ones may dwell secure, neither the one nor the others being forced into the fields to do labour unfitting their age or sex, nor crowded into unwholesome factories where health and virtue are alike sacrificed."

Without taking this great feature of American life into consideration it is, indeed, impossible to arrive at a clear understanding of social matters here in general. At one end of the social scale there is a profound unhinging; at the other an immense, continuous amelioration. Here abolitionism, Hartford Bible conventions, woman's rights, and spiritual manifestations indicate the ever-growing chaos; and here, on the other hand, the initiation of vast masses of population, hitherto groaning under the tyranny of material wretchedness, into a social position befitting the age in which we live."

"Their appreciation of the happiness of their situation has been recently illustrated by the overwhelming majority by which the Whigs, with their tariff, were rejected at the last presidential doctrine. For what mean the tariff and the rest of the Whig doctrines; but the importation of the Manchester manufacturing system, with its 'supply and demand gospel,' and the rest—from which the popular good sense defend us ever more! So long as the 'Factory System' means the slavery of little children, and the violation of the homes of the people, so long will we grow corn, aye and cotton, and leave the English to manufacture it in spite of M'Crowdy and all his dismal sciences!"

"The condition of the wealthier classes here has no public index such as that of the popular elections. Shorn of all collective political representation—deprived, indeed, of all collective political existence—they can manifest themselves only indirectly. Doubtless this exclusion from political fields of action tends to stimulate still further the intensity of industrial strife, which, under any political circumstances, would have been keener than anywhere else within the pale of civilization. And, no doubt, an ambition not wholly ignoble has its share in producing the entire devotion to material successes characterising the Americans. But still the universal, unmitigated preponderance, the mercenary spirit, especially when it begins to include woman also, is of itself no small demoralisation."

"No doubt these same classes are, above all people in the world a 'proper' people. What Mrs. Grundy thinks is of more importance to a well-to-do American than to anybody else in Christendom. Hence the ludicrous susceptibility to the most friendly of criticisms. Partly, that is; but the want of a distinct consciousness of the real nature of the superiority which every true American must feel to belong to his noble and gloriously hopeful country, helps also to produce or increase his testy nervousness. Indistinctly conscious that he is *somewhere*, after all, open to rebuke; justly resenting the criticisms of superficial travelling book-makers, and at the same time not knowing where his true strength lies nor where his real weakness; the true-hearted American naturally dreads every kind of criticism, and, affecting to despise it, secretly writhes under it."

The fact is, our material progress here has blinded us, industrially, materially, we are rapidly rising in modern civilisation. Men now in their prime may reasonably hope to live and see New York surpass London itself, both in size and wealth. With a population of twenty-five millions, in their effective capacity equal—upon their own soil—to forty millions of the average people of modern civilisation (the producing power of the average of Americans being to that of the average of the English as 19 to 12), and with an established ratio of increase unparalleled in the history of humanity, how can an American help feeling dazzled by the glowing prospects of his country? Is it any wonder that the reverse of the picture should attract little notice, or that we should be loath to believe in it? And yet it is true, nevertheless, that our material prosperity has carried us away, has made us altogether forget the still superior importance of a real, and somewhat proportional, moral progress."

"Very sincerely yours,  
HENRY EDGER."

#### PIRATES OF THE RIFF.

The Riff is an ugly section of the coast of Morocco, with an ill name, and with inhabitants worse than its rocks or its name. Pirates swarm on the Riff coast, and steal down on unhappy merchantmen, who are at the mercy of the waves, or deserted by the winds. The latter was the fate of the Cuthbert Young, a Newcastle barque, commanded by John George Marshall. She was becalmed, and the current carried her within ten miles from the Riff coast. The lynx-eyed pirates saw her situation, and came down in boats at night, firing as they advanced. But they do not appear to have been very confident of success, for they were slow; and first the Cuthbert Young's stern boat got away with only six men in her—so fearful were the crew of the armed pirates; and twenty minutes afterwards the rest of the crew got into the skiff, and dashed away as fast as they could. For three hours two of the pirate boats gave chase, keeping up a fire; but the stamina of the British rowers proved their safety, and they left the Riffles behind. They were out seventeen hours without food, when the Austrian barque Vincenzo picked them up, and carried them to Gibraltar, on the 26th June. The other boat's crew has not been heard of. On the report made by Captain Marshall, the governor instantly ordered the war-steamer Prometheus to search for the missing seamen, recover the ship if possible, and chastise the pirates. The Spaniards also have a quarrel with these gentry, who show no mercy, and deserve none.

#### FRENCH versus ROLT.—ANOTHER "EXCEPTIONAL CASE."

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Wednesday, an action was tried of a peculiar character—one of the exceptional cases, like those of Reginbal and Leroy. Miss Ellen French sued Peter Bett Rolt, the son of a gentleman of fortune, for 1450*l.* for boarding and lodging him, at the rate of 50*l.* a month. Rolt pleaded that he was never indebted. The sole evidence on the occasion was that of the "lady," Ellen French. Gathered from her evidence her story is this:—Some thirteen years ago she came up to London from Bath, and lived with a person for a year or so, and subsequently with other persons. One of these was a Mr. French; and another a "nobleman." In 1847 she lived in Chapel-street, Park-lane, under the protection of that nobleman; and in the May of that year Mr. Rolt made her acquaintance in the Park. Mr. Rolt constantly visited her for two years while she lived in Chapel-street, under protection. In 1849, Rolt sent anonymous letters to the "nobleman," which caused him to give her 1000*l.* and to send her away. The letters were as follows:—

"Ask your woman who she slept with at the Albion last night. Being an inmate that night of the hotel, I actually slept in the next room, and being an old pal of yours, I made up my mind to tell you. I asked the waiter who that lady was, and he said, 'Mrs. Rolt,' which being an untruth I knew, and I was determined to write to you. On further inquiry they tell me he sleeps at 19, Chapel-place, every night, and has done so for this long time, I will swear. Ask Stafford, opposite; he must have seen what a vile woman she is."

"Northamptonshire." "WELLINGBOROUGH."  
"Your woman, Ellen French, has been guilty in communication with her maid and the waiter at the Albion Hotel, Brighton, of stealing a letter therefrom. As there will be a terrible row, it is only proper you should know it. Get your miniature or you may be ruined. Wishing you well, I say, 'fail not.'"  
"A FRIEND."

When she left she took a house in Lowndes-terrace, at the request of Rolt, for three years, at 130*l.* a year. Rolt, she alleges, agreed to pay the rent, to live with her, and to pay her 50*l.* a month for board and lodging, to pay the wages of the men, and the keep of the carriage and horses. But he did not pay above three months; and during the two years and a half he lived with her, he only paid 700*l.* or 800*l.* But he paid some bills: 33*l.* for a bouquet-holder; 160*l.* for jewels; 200*l.* to her dressmaker; and so on. She denied ever having had as much as 4000*l.* from Rolt. The furniture of the house was her own; and when she wanted money, she pledged her plate, jewels, and furniture, for 1000*l.* Mr. Rolt left her in August, 1852, and she sold the furniture.

To the Chief Justice Jervis—She had made a bargain with other gentlemen to pay her so much a month.

Witness continued—She had not broken the looking-glass, nor stabbed Mr. Rolt with a knife, so that the doctor was called in. She was drinking a glass of water, and he said something exceedingly rude, and she threw the water at him, and the glass slipped from her hand, and part of it cut his leg. She had not induced the tradesmen to sue Mr. Rolt, but she had sent them to Mr. Rolt's father, at Hyde-park-gardens. There was then 200*l.* odd due to tradesmen, and she had not paid any of that.

The Chief Justice, in summing up, said that this action was defended by the father of Mr. Rolt, and the defence was that there was no such contract as that declared upon. It was suggested that the contract having been to keep the plaintiff, as a kept woman, and that being an illegal contract, which could not be sued upon, it had been said as an after-thought that the contract was to pay 50*l.* a month for his own board and lodging. The only witness to prove the contract was Ellen French, and she stated that she took the house in Lowndes-street of General Brotherton, and the defendant made a bargain to give her 50*l.* a month for his board. They had heard it stated that the defendant was now abroad, and so could not be called; and if his father did his duty towards him, he would leave him there, that he might suffer for his conduct. He did not recollect whether the plaintiff's counsel had said anything about a summer flower or not, but if he had seen

her beforehand, he might have described her as a "full-blown flower;" for thirteen years ago she had come from Bath, and had since been living with various men, and supporting herself by her prostitution. She has been living with a noble lord, and afterwards with Mr. French, the son of a chronometer maker, and then she had returned to her noble friend, and whilst living with him she, in the year 1847, met Mr. Rolt in the park, and from that time she had been intimate with Mr. Rolt for two years; but during that time she was still living under the protection of her noble friend. After that she left him in consequence of two anonymous letters which had been written by Mr. Rolt, and the noble lord gave her 1000*l.* to pay her debts, and out of which she had 400*l.* left. How she could now look that "venerable nobleman" in the face he did not know. With that 400*l.* she began to live with the defendant at the rate of 1200*l.* a year, and in addition to the expenses of the house, of course she wanted expensive dresses and articles of bijouterie, which the chief justice's wife, or the wives of the jury, never thought of, because they could not afford it. They had heard that the defendant had paid various sums of money, but if they were satisfied that the contract as declared upon was proved, they could not take those payments into consideration, for there was no plea of payment. If they were of opinion that the defendant had himself kept the house, or that the plaintiff and defendant had jointly kept it, their verdict must be for the defendant; but if the contract was proved to their satisfaction the verdict must then be for the plaintiff for 1450*l.*, the amount claimed.

The jury considered the matter for a few minutes and then gave a verdict for the defendant.

#### ABDUCTION IN TIPPERARY.

FORMERLY abduction was an offence very common in Ireland; but it has disappeared of late years. An instance of the barbarous and indefensible practice, attempted by a magistrate, occurred on Sunday, in Tipperary, and is thus told by the *Free Press* of that county:—

"For some time past Miss Arbuthnot, daughter of the late Mr. George Arbuthnot, of Elderslie, Surrey, has been on a visit with her sister, who is married to the Hon. George S. Gough, the son and heir of the hero of Sobraon, and who resided at Rathronan-house, distant about two miles from Clonmel. This young lady, who is reported to be the possessor of a large fortune, has had several admirers in this part of the country, to none of whom, rumour says, has she given any countenance. Among them was Mr. John Carden, Justice of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieutenant of Barnane, Templemore, a gentleman of considerable property, and held in general esteem throughout the locality where he resided, and he, too, is said to have shared a similar fate—a fact that seems corroborated by the singular and extraordinary proceedings with which he subsequently became connected."

"On Sunday last Mr. Carden was on a visit in this neighbourhood, having breakfasted at Hearn's Hotel in this town; he proceeded to Rathronan Church, where he attended service, at which Miss Arbuthnot and her sister, the Hon. Mrs. Gough, were present. From the demeanour of Mr. Carden during the performance of the ceremony no clue could be had to his intentions, as we have heard he was most attentive and collected during its continuance. While the congregation were in church a groom was observed leading a very handsome pair of horses along the road—a carriage, too, was stationed a short distance off, to which a pair of thoroughbreds were harnessed, and six strange men were noticed as loitering about, having apparently no particular business in the neighbourhood. Miss Arbuthnot and her sister had driven to church on an outside car, and to the fact of a shower of rain having fallen, and to the care of her coachman, who returned to Rathronan-house for a covered car, may she attribute her escape from being borne away by her disappointed admirer."

"When church service was at an end Mr. Carden was observed to walk towards the horses, and to carefully examine their housings, &c., looking to the tightness of the girths and the freedom of the reins. At the same time the strange men were observed to draw near to the churchyard gate, and in a short time Mrs. Gough's car made its appearance. In it there were but the two sisters—the Hon. Captain Gough being at present in Dublin. Most fortunately for Miss Arbuthnot she sat furthest in the car, which, when passing Mr. Carden, was stopped by one of his men, and he himself rushed to the door and attempted to seize the lady. She screamed loudly, and struggled hard against him, and her cries immediately brought to her assistance several of the congregation, including some of the retainers at Rathronan, who sturdily battled for the sister of their lady. A determined and serious conflict then ensued. Mr. Carden and his men were all armed with pistols and 'skull-crackers'—the defenders with sticks, stones, and such other available weapons as chance threw in their way; most fortunately no shot was fired in the encounter, and some severe bruises are the only mishaps resulting from the affray. While Mr. Carden held Miss Arbuthnot in his arms, he was struck down by a blow of a stone inflicted by a young man named M'Grath, and then seeing they were becoming overpowered by numbers, which were every moment increasing, Mr. Carden's men covered his retreat to the carriage (Captain Gough's car with its fair inmates, who were half dead with terror, having in the meantime driven off to Rathronan), which he entered, and two men having mounted the saddle-horses the party set off at a speed that seemed to defy pursuit, leaving the defenders to wonder at the daring which prompted the attempt, and the fortunate escape of the young lady, whose liberty was thus threatened."

"Measures were now taken to secure the fugitives, and despatches were at once sent off to this town and to Cashel; Mr. G. J. Gould, R.M., Mr. W. Fosbery, S.I., and a party of police, proceeded in all haste to Rathronan. And Mr. Fosbery, with his accustomed activity, departed with some mounted constables in pursuit. The steward at Rathronan had given information to the Cashel police, and Sub-Inspector M'Cullagh had given chase before Mr. Fosbery arrived in

that city. This officer, with three mounted police, galloped at top speed for a dozen miles without drawing bridle rein, but such was the rate at which Mr. Carden's carriage proceeded, that, although it had not more than an hour's start, it would have distanced its pursuers if the pace had not told on the horses and the bad state of the roads contributed to tire them. However, when nearing Farney Castle the officers came in sight of the object of their search, and the sub-inspector with his men dashed forward. Mr. McCullagh at once seized the horses' heads and ran them into the ditch, while the constables drew their swords and prepared for the encounter. Two men jumped from the dicky of the carriage and showed fight, but one was immediately knocked heels over head by the flat edge of a sabre. Any resistance on the part of the pursued was speedily terminated by the fact that a police barrack was within a stone's throw of where they were overtaken, and the force having turned out to the aid of their comrades, Mr. Carden and his men surrendered, were disarmed, and marched prisoners back to Cashel.

A six-barrelled revolver, a double-barrelled pistol, and a life-preserver were taken from the person of Mr. Carden, who now proceeded quietly with his captors. When the carriage was turned back to Cashel, one of the horses, a beautiful mare, worth 150*l.*, dropped dead. The most extravagant rumours of the affair were circulated in Cashel, and the greatest excitement prevailed there. Mr. McCullagh arrived with his prisoner late in the evening, and, having lodged him securely, he was on Monday morning conveyed to Clonmel and brought to the police-office, whence he was committed by Mr. Gould, R.M., to stand his trial for attempted forcible abduction. Mr. Carden was conveyed in his carriage to the county gaol, where he was given into the custody of the governor. He leaped lightly from the vehicle, and walked with a firm step into the prison. He wore a cap, and over the left ear and on his neck were apparently severe wounds covered with plaster. A large crowd was collected round the prison door, and the women especially expressed their sympathy with him, as one who loved 'not wisely but too well.'

Under the direction of the local inspector, the Rev. James Morton, every care has been taken to provide for the comfort of the unfortunate gentleman. He is located in the room occupied by Mr. Smith O'Brien, when a State prisoner in Clonmel, in the immediate vicinity of the hospital, where he will receive every attention that his condition requires. His portmanteau, being first opened in the presence of the governor, was directed to be given him, and Mr. Strahan, it is known, will do all in his power towards rendering his confinement as little irksome as possible, pending an application for bail to the Court of Queen's Bench."

#### THE AUSTRO-TURKISH TREATY.

The following document purports to be, and we believe is, the text of the Convention concluded on the 14th June, between Austria and the Porte, with regard to the occupation of the Principalities:—

"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, fully aware that the existence of the Ottoman Empire, in its present limits, is necessary for the maintenance of the balance between the States of Europe, and that in particular the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities is one of the conditions of the integrity of that Empire; being, moreover, prepared to co-operate by the means at his disposal in the measures proper to secure the object of the concert established between the Cabinets and the high Courts represented at the Conference of Vienna; His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, on his part, having accepted that offer of co-operation, amicably proposed by His Majesty the Emperor of Austria,—it has appeared fitting to conclude a convention, in order to regulate the manner in which the co-operation in question shall be effected. In that view His Imperial Majesty the Sultan and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria have named their Plenipotentiaries, to wit, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan naming Mustapha Redschid Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier, and actually his Minister for Foreign Affairs, decorated with the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the First Class, &c.; and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the Baron Charles de Bruck, &c. (his titles and honours are here recited) who, having exchanged the powers found in good and due form, have agreed on the following articles:—

"1. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria engages to exhaust (*epuise*) all the means of negotiation and others to obtain the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities by the foreign army which occupies them, and even to employ, in case of need, the number of troops necessary to attain that end.

"2. It shall appertain, for this case exclusively, to the Imperial Commandant-in-Chief to direct the operations of his army. This last will, nevertheless, take care to inform, in due time, the Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman army respecting his operations.

"3. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria takes upon him the engagement to re-establish, by common accord with the Ottoman Government, in the Principalities, and as much as possible, the legal state of affairs, such as results from the privileges secured by the Sublime Porte relative to the administration of those countries. The local authorities thus constituted shall not, however, extend their action to the point of wishing to exercise a control over the Imperial army.

"4. The Imperial Court of Austria engages, moreover, not to enter with the Court of Russia into any plan of arrangement which shall not have for its basis (*point de départ*) the sovereign rights of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan and the integrity of his empire.

"5. From the time that the object of the present convention shall have been attained by the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Russia, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria will make at once arrangements to withdraw, in the shortest possible time, his forces from the territory of the Principalities. The details concerning the withdrawal of the Austrian troops shall form the object of a special arrangement (*entente*) with the Sublime Porte.

"6. The Government of Austria expects that the authorities of the countries temporarily occupied by the Imperial troops will afford all assistance and facility, as well for their march, their quarters, and their encampment, as for their subsistence and that of their horses, and for their communications. The Austrian Government expects that all demands will be attended to relative to the requirement of the service which may be addressed by the Austrian commanders either to the Ottoman Government by the Imperial Internuncio at Constantinople or directly to the local authorities, unless where reasons of great importance render their execution impossible. It is understood that the commanders of the Imperial army shall maintain the strictest discipline among their troops, and shall respect, and cause to be respected, property, the laws, the religion, and the usages of the country.

"7. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Vienna in the space of four weeks at the soonest, if it be possible, from the date of the signatures. In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed to it their seals.

"Done in duplicate, for one and the same object, at Boyudji-keni, this 14th June, 1854."

#### PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

The following are the recommendations with which the Commissioners on Promotion in the Army conclude their report. The commissioners are—Mr. Sidney Herbert, Lords Hardinge, Cathcart Grey, Pamure, and Seaton, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Edward Ellice, Sir J. Burgoyne, Sir Hew D. Ross, and Colonel Knollys:—

"1. That officers, after actually serving, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in command of, or as second lieutenant-colonels of Regiments, as mounted officers of the Guards, field-officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, or on the staff in situations necessarily held by lieutenant-colonels for three years, be given the rank of full colonel.

"2. That existing field-officers be allowed to rise by brevet, as under the regulations now in force; but no officer not now of the rank of field-officer to rise from the rank of lieutenant-colonel to that of colonel otherwise than by three years' service in the former rank, or as a reward for distinguished service, or as now, by appointment as a Queen's aide-de-camp.

"3. That your Majesty should more freely exercise your undoubted power of appointing colonels to commands as major-generals, with temporary rank as such; that this should be done, more especially as regards commands abroad, and without regard to seniority. That, in like manner, the temporary rank of lieutenant-general or general be given to officers appointed to commands and selected from the list of colonels or general officers whenever the convenience of the service requires it.

"4. That general periodical brevets be prospectively abolished.

"5. That there shall be a fixed establishment of general officers.

"6. That in addition to the general officers being colonels of regiments, there shall be 100 general officers in the receipt of unattached pay of 1*l.* 5*s.* a day, making a present total of 234 for the Guards and the Line; and that the list of general officers being colonels commandant of the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers, or colonels in receipt of their regimental pay, being unattached, shall consist of 24 for the Royal Artillery, and 12 for the Royal Engineers.

"7. That those general officers in receipt of the half pay of their last regimental rank be not included in the 234, but their names be printed, according to their seniority, on the same list with the others, as now. For convenience of reference, their names to have an asterisk prefixed to them.

"8. That every vacancy on the fixed lists be filled by the promotion of the senior colonel of the branch of the service in which the vacancy occurs, qualified to succeed to the rank of major-general under the regulations now in force—unless there should be a supernumerary major-general, in which case the supernumerary should fill the vacancy. If there be more than one supernumerary, a promotion shall take place on every second vacancy only, until the supernumerary number be reduced.

"9. That promotions shall be made in the ranks of field officers below the rank of colonel from time to time, or as vacancies occur in the major-general's list, with a view to secure to those officers that promotion which they would have obtained under the present system.

"10. That, in addition to the colonels promoted by seniority to be major-generals under the foregoing rules, colonels in every branch of the service shall be eligible for promotion to the ranks of major-general, lieutenant-general, or general, either for brilliant service in the field, or in consequence of their having held commands with temporary rank as general officers for five years during peace, or for any shorter period during war which may appear to the Commander-in-Chief, or the Master-General of the Ordnance to give them a just claim to have their temporary rank made permanent. In the case of officers promoted to the rank of general officers as a reward for brilliant service in war, the promotions to be given in such form as your Majesty may be pleased to determine, the recommendation, in which the services of the officer shall be detailed, being made public, with a view to insure the responsibility which ought to attach to an appointment thus made out of the regular course of army promotions.

"11. That the rank of field-marshal shall be given without reference to seniority.

"12. That any captain, major, or lieutenant-colonel may be rewarded by promotion for brilliant service in the field; in cases, however, where such promotions would deprive the officer of regimental employment, by which the interests both of the service and the officer might be prejudiced, brevet rank may be given, to be converted into regimental rank at the earliest subsequent period the above considerations will admit of.

"13. That the command of battalions in the Ordnance corps be given without reference to seniority, in the same

manner as the colonelcies of regiments to the officers whose services appear the best to entitle them to such a distinction.

"14. That your Majesty should exercise your undoubted power of selecting officers of all ranks in the Ordnance corps for service, and give such rank or promotion to such officers as their merits may appear to require, without regard to their seniority in the corps.

"15. That the commands of general officers and situation on the staff, both at home and abroad, shall not be held for more than five years, unless by reappointment.

"16. That the practice of appointing a second lieutenant-colonel to regiments serving in India, one of whom is frequently withdrawn from his regiment to command as brigadier, be discontinued. Instead of this arrangement, officers to be appointed, with temporary rank as major-generals, to hold the command now given to brigadiers, leaving the regimental officers to perform their own proper duties when one lieutenant-colonel would be sufficient for each regiment in India, as elsewhere.

"17. That the power of selling out of the army, the name of the officer being retained on the Army List in italics, by the permission of the Commander-in-Chief, which is now confined to full colonels and officers having the Order of the Bath, shall be extended to all field-officers.

"18. That the retired full pay list be prospectively fixed for the Ordnance corps at 48,000*l.*, and for the rest of the army at 60,000*l.*

"19. Each officer to receive a step of rank, together with the full pay of the rank from which he retires, and the existing restrictions as to the numbers who may annually retire in the Ordnance corps to be done away with.

"20. That the additional 100*l.* a-year to twenty lieutenant-colonels on the half-pay list be discontinued, subject to existing interests. The twenty lieutenant-colonels now receiving it, to be offered the new retirement, or to continue on the active list as now, at their option, but no successors to be appointed to their vacancies."

#### HEALTH OF LONDON.

(From the Registrar-General's Return.)

In the week that ended last Saturday, the total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts was 1290. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1844-53 the average number was 990, and if this is raised in proportion to increase of population it becomes 1089. There is, therefore, an excess in last week's return of 201 above the estimated amount.

The numbers returned in the four weeks of June have been 1110, 1085, 1153, and 1290. The rate of mortality in London has been high for some time; but at the end of the quarter the registration of many coroners' cases, that occurred previously, was completed, and to this circumstance the heavy return of last week is in great measure due.

Scarlatina appears to be gaining ground, the deaths referred to it last week numbering 72. Small-pox was fatal in 10 cases, measles in 22, whooping-cough in 35, diarrhoea in 25, typhus in 47. Six children died of syphilitic disease; a man of hydrophobia.

Last week the births of 920 boys, and 844 girls, in all 1764 children, were registered in London. In nine corresponding weeks of the years 1845-53 the average number was 1453.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.618 in. The reading of the barometer was 29.98 in. at the beginning of the week, and 29.82 in. at the end of it. The mean temperature of the week was 57.9 degs., which is 3.5 degs. below the average of the same week in 38 years. The mean daily temperature was 6.4 degs. above the average on Sunday, and was below it during the rest of the week; on Tuesday and Saturday it was 6.6 degs. and 8 degs. below the average. The highest temperature of the week was 80 degs. on Sunday; the lowest was 45.5 degs. on Friday. The mean dew-point temperature was 52.4 degs.; between this and the mean temperature of the air the difference is 5.5 degs. The wind blew mostly from the south and south-west. The amount of rain in the week was 0.52 degs. in., most of which fell on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The records of Court doings are not without interest. The Queen held a Court on Saturday to receive the Indian gentleman, Maharajah Duleep Singh; and another on Monday to receive Sir George Bonham on his return from China; and the new Bishop of Bath and Wells to do homage on his appointment. The Queen has been to the Crystal Palace, to the Opera Comique, and the Olympic Theatre. Prince Albert has been to the annual meeting of the Cambridge Archaeological Institute; and has inspected the Victoria Lodging-houses of the married soldiers of the Guards.

On Monday the King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto took leave of the Court, and sailed the same afternoon from Woolwich to Ostend.

It is rumoured, and it is said on credible authority, that the young King of Portugal is not unlikely to offer his hand to the Princess Charlotte of Belgium.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* announces the death of the infant Prince Charles Albert, Duke of Chablais, son of the King of Sardinia. The royal child was born on the 2nd of



June, 1851. He died on the 28th of June, at the age of three years and twenty-six days.

Another Minister of the Anglican Church, the Reverend W. Wilkinson, of Sheffield, has betaken himself to street-preaching. Peterborough and Sheffield are blessed!

The Bishop of Bath and Wells was "confirmed" at Bow-church, on Sunday; and did homage to the Queen for his see on Monday.

On Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieutenant-General the Hon. George Anson was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Fort St. George establishment, and second Member of Council at that Presidency.

The Scots Greys left Nottingham on Monday—"those grey horses" being ordered on "foreign service," that is service in the East. Before they marched, Nottingham, worthily representing the feeling of England, met them in its market-place, and there, through its mayor, Mr. Reckless, passed round the "loving cup" and kept up a gallant custom. To the men ale was distributed—"Nottingham ale"—not the worst in England. There were 30,000 people present.

Mr. Albert Smith has received from the Queen a diamond pin, as an acknowledgment of the pleasure she experienced during her recent visit to the "Ascent of Mont Blanc."

Mr. Gladstone has been unwell. Towards the end of last week he had an attack of chicken-pox, which has kept him from the House. He is now recovering. The Duke of Devonshire is also getting the better of his attack of paralysis at Brighton.

The widow of Ney, the bravest of the brave, died at Paris on Monday last.

The Turkish Ambassador presented to the Emperor of the French, this week, Mustapha Bey the brother, and Omar Bey, the nephew of Omar Pasha.

Kossuth addressed a meeting at Glasgow, on Wednesday, in support of his views of the duty of England in the pending conflict. Those views, well known to our readers, were advocated by M. Kossuth with his accustomed eloquence and force. The meeting resolved that we ought not to ally or compromise ourselves with Austria, and that we should restore Poland.

The 4th of July was celebrated in England, by Mr. George Peabody, a worthy citizen of the United States, by a dinner at Richmond. It was the seventy-eighth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Among the guests was Sir James Emerson Tennent, and the toast he proposed was the memory of Washington.

There is great doubt after all whether Odessa is blockaded with sufficient rigour; and the more than suspicion of laxity, and the obvious advantage which uncertainty is to neutrals, causes great dissatisfaction among traders.

Last week the arrivals of specie were unusually large—about 850,000*l.*, including 40,000*l.* from Russia.

The agitation which slumbers often, but never dies, against Sunday trading in liquors, showed itself last week in the House of Lords. A petition, praying that the sale of liquors on a Sunday may be prohibited, and signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and 159 other priests was presented to the House of Lords.

The "Omar Pasha" has been adopted as the sign of a new beer-shop near the infantry barracks, Windsor. [Will he succeed the omnipresent Marquis of Granby of the last century?]

The June returns of the numbers attending the Museum of Ornamental Art at Marlborough House, show an increase of 7956 over those of last year: the total number is 13,333.

The merchants engaged in the tobacco trade have agreed to close their business at two o'clock on Saturdays.

Our import of rags for making paper varies from 7000 to 10,000 tons in a year; a return just issued shows that last year it was 9687 tons. Our export has seldom exceeded 500 tons, but in 1852 it suddenly rose to 1744 tons, and in 1853 no less than 2462 tons, almost all British and Irish, were exported.

A set of old coins, collected by the late Mr. Cuff, and disposed of by Sotheby and Wilkinson, has realised the large amount of 7054*l.*

Recent explorations at Pompeii have brought to light a new bath-house, larger than that discovered in 1824. A more valuable discovery is that of a piece of glass shaped like a magnifying glass.

Some intelligence of the state of the harvests in different countries has been received; and the crops are described as abundant in France, Algeria, Tuscany, and Portugal.

Mr. Charles Mathews received judgment, on Saturday, in the Bankruptcy Court. Nearly all the creditors petitioned for a high class certificate for him. Mr. Commissioner Fane, in reviewing the case, exonerated Mr. Mathews from everything but "the greatest of all faults," he had almost said crimes—that of flying in the face of the law and setting up his own ideas of right instead of its provisions: in other words, Mr. Mathews, on two occasions, renewed debts from which he was legally free. He gave a first-class certificate with pleasure. (*Applause.*)

Two actions for damages for seduction were successfully prosecuted in the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday. The first was extremely simple. Jane Griffiths, aged 25, went to keep house for Mr. Teetgen, a toyshopkeeper, in Bishopsgate-Without, while Mrs. Teetgen was in the country. She went on the 11th April, 1853; on the 2nd May, Teetgen, who had taken away the key of her room, came in at night. He repeated his visits. No one was in the house except an old woman and a servant girl, sleeping at a distance. On the 11th May she went away. In the January following her father turned her out of doors. It was contended that there was no loss of service to the father. Lord Chief Justice Jervis said that loss of service is a fiction of law for providing a remedy. Verdict, damages 25*l.*

The other case was singular. Isabella Forman met Dufour, a Frenchman, in Regent-street, one Sunday afternoon, in December, 1852. Dufour asked her to "walk" with him;

she declined, but made an appointment for the same evening. Dufour took her to his private house; they partook of sherry; and "he succeeded in seducing me," said Miss Isabella Forman. He took her home; he met her again by appointment; went with him to Verey's; she passed several nights and days at his lodgings; and he brought sweetmeats, but not a silk dress he promised, and declared he would take care of her if anything happened. A baby was born. Miss Forman is 29; Mr. Dufour 32, and a married man. The defence set up was that Dufour, who had no reason to suppose that he was a seducer, was made a victim in an action for seduction. Chief Justice Jervis told the jury that the verdict must be for the plaintiff. It is not necessary in order to give foundation to the action that the woman should be a virgin; but it was not an aggravated case, and in estimating damages they must take all the circumstances into account. Damages, 50*l.*

Some of the cases of murder which have recently shocked the public were disposed of, on Thursday, at the Central Criminal Court. Anne Alice Seago, the woman who killed her step-son, on a Sunday afternoon, by subjecting him to brutal ill-usage, beating him, throwing him across the room, knocking him down, &c., has been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to transportation for life. Henry Simmons, the man who murdered Rosina Murray, his landlady, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be detained.

During the past fortnight the chief magistrate at Bow-street has been called upon, almost daily, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of convicts who have been liberated under the ticket-of-leave system. They have been generally brought by the warrant-officers from Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Exeter, Isle of Wight, and other distant places, and then conveyed back to Dartmoor, Portland, &c., to undergo the remainder of the term for which they had been sentenced to penal servitude.

The investigation into the cause of the death of the child Richardson, at the Free Hospital, has been continued this week. From the evidence of Mr. Curcenen, who performed a post-mortem examination of the body, we learn that Mr. Cooke, the operator, missed the bladder and cut into the urethra; that there was a stone in the bladder, which Mr. Curcenen took out and produced. The medical men examined differed in opinion as to whether the operation was unskillfully performed or not, but the weight of testimony acquitted Mr. Cooke of great want of skill. From the evidence of Mr. Steele, the solicitor, we learn that he paid the 100*l.* to Evans on his own responsibility, and at his own discretion, his object being to prevent a publicity that would injure the hospital. But he did not pay it until Evans had shown him a document signed by the father of the child withdrawing the inquest.

Lines, the industrious workman, who put the legs of his tennant wife on the fire, as a punishment for the burning of his trousers, has been sentenced to six weeks imprisonment, by the Assistant Judge at the Middlesex Sessions, who gave this lenient punishment in consideration of the repeated provocations of the wife.

It seems that Latour, the French aeronaut, who insanely went up in a parachute attached to a balloon, and descended therefrom in this dangerous vehicle, did not alight safely, but fractured his ribs.

Mrs. Emma Smith, a Brighton person, has been sent to prison for cruelty to a pupil. Mrs. Smith kept a school, and among her pupils was a little girl named Browne, only three years old. The child was dirty in her habits, and Smith was inhuman in her notions of reformatory discipline. Her idea of improving the little thing in cleanliness was to strip her naked, and in that state to shut her up in the coal-cellar; or to throw as many as four pails of water over her, and give her no food. Surely our teachers should be sent to reformatories and training institutions.

Two old houses on Saffron-hill, in process of demolition, fell down on Tuesday, and six men were buried in the ruins. One was killed, three had their limbs fractured, and two were dug out, not much injured.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor has a sister, Harriet O'Connor. She is in deep distress, and applied this week to the Marylebone magistrates for relief. She imputes her poverty to the detention of her brother in a lunatic asylum, which prevents her from obtaining property.

One of the policemen employed at the Crystal Palace has been committed to prison for stealing a silver spoon.

Isabel and Mary Russell, two young ladies, went down to the beach near Kincraig, Fife, to bathe. Both were drowned. It is conjectured that one got into deep water; and that the other perished in trying to assist her sister.

Mr. E. C. Luard illustrated the neglect of the Southampton Harbour Commissioners last week, by his death. A part of the town quay is quite unprotected and unlit; Mr. Luard, a near-sighted person, going to see some friends off to Jersey, at midnight, walked into the water, and was drowned. The jury recommended the commissioners to provide some protection against such disasters.

A corpulent German lady abused the Russian Government in St. Petersburg. One day she was summoned to the police-office, and lectured by the prefect; and before she could reply she sunk through the floor! Nothing was seen of her but her arms and crumpled clothes, and in that position thirty blows were dealt below. After this she rose again and was bowed out.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains the following:—"Some persons have attributed to the Government an active interference with respect to the question of keeping the Sunday as a Sabbath. Never has the Government had this thought; it desires that the religious law should be observed; it sets everywhere the example; but it neither wishes nor ought to do more; that is for every one a question of free conscience, which admits neither constraint nor intimidation."

The British Association are to meet at Liverpool this year, the Earl of Harrowby presiding. The first general meeting will be held at eight o'clock p.m. on the 20th of September, when the president will deliver his address; and the last on

Wednesday, the 27th of September, when the association will be adjourned to its next place of meeting. Evening meetings will take place for discourses and general conversation. Professor Owen has promised to conduct one of these discourses; but there will be no regular lectures. Excursions have been arranged, but these are not sufficiently matured to enable us to report upon them. However, the salt mines of Northwich, and the harbour works at Holyhead, with the great tubular bridges between this and Anglesea, are likely to be visited. There will be several soirées, either in the Philharmonic-hall or Town-hall, during the meeting, and a dinner before the adjournment, doubtless, as usual.—*Liverpool Times.*

It has long been a desideratum in the adaptation of fine art to the refined wants of daily life, as well as for purposes of science, that works of sculpture should be capable of being produced at a cheap rate. Many processes have been tried to render plaster solid; but none has hitherto proved in every respect successful, the requisite degree of transparency not having been obtained. Dr. Emil Braun has at length succeeded, we are told, in the production of a material adapted to plastic purposes which affords the same sharpness of outlines as plaster of Paris, is scarcely inferior in whiteness to the finest statuary marble, and even surpasses it in impermeability of surface, being perfectly impervious to wet, and capable of resisting all inclemencies of weather. The inventor has already exhibited several busts and statues of this composition, which have been viewed by the sculptors and artists of Rome, who are unanimous in their opinion as to the beauty and value of the material, the fracture of which even presents a crystallised structure. This material is well adapted for the most delicate objects as for works of colossal size; the former exhibiting the utmost refinement of execution, whilst the latter proves that it is capable of resisting any degree of weight arising from the bulk of the objects themselves. In this material fac-similes of the most beautiful monuments of ancient or modern times, architectural ornaments, &c., may be reproduced at a price not greatly exceeding that of plaster casts. Thus not only houses and museums, but also gardens and parks, and all open court-yards, or spaces destined for decorative purposes, may be adorned with the finest works of sculpture which the world affords.—*The Builder.*

From a parliamentary return just published, it appears that 146,882 persons paid income-tax under schedule D in the year ending April 5, 1853. Of these 33 persons possessed more than 50,000*l.* per annum; 373, from 10,000*l.* to 50,000*l.*; 664, from 5000*l.* to 10,000*l.*; 380, from 4000*l.* to 5000*l.*; 683, from 3000*l.* to 4000*l.*; 1456, from 2000*l.* to 3000*l.*; 4843, from 1000*l.* to 2000*l.*; 815, above 900*l.*; 1709, above 800*l.*; 2004, above 700*l.*; 3021, above 600*l.*; 5260, above 500*l.*; 7187, above 400*l.*; 14,679, above 300*l.*; 30,142, above 200*l.*; 40,473, above 150*l.*; and 33,158, below that amount. The four classes which contribute the most to the tax are those from 150*l.* to 200*l.*, from 200*l.* to 300*l.*, from 1000*l.* to 2000*l.*, and from 10,000*l.* to 50,000*l.*, each of which pays nearly the same sum on the whole. Under schedule E 49,800 persons paid income-tax, of whom 54 paid on incomes of over 5000*l.* a year, and 21,296 on incomes under 150*l.*

A general meeting of the committee of the Society for the Preservation of Life from Drowning, was held at the offices, John-street, Adelphi, on Thursday. Mr. T. Chapman, F.R.S., deputy-chairman, presided. Various pecuniary rewards were granted for saving life on the coasts. The attention of the committee was afterwards directed to the necessity of providing, without delay, carriages for eight lifeboats which it had recently placed on different parts of the coast. A carriage is now being constructed, under the direction of the institution, by Messrs. Ransome and Sims, of Ipswich, which, with the exception of its cost, which we understand will be upwards of 100*l.*, is likely to answer the purpose admirably. The committee sanctioned the sale of a considerable portion of the small funded property of the society to meet the expenses on lifeboats, bathhouses, &c. They earnestly appealed to the public for increased pecuniary support, to enable them to carry on successfully the operations of the institution, in which appeal we cordially join, for we believe that few societies are more deserving of support than this is, considering its really national and benevolent objects. Mr. Hamilton Fitzgerald having been announced as giving the liberal donation of 100 guineas, and a grant in aid of the Hartlepool seamen's lifeboat voted, the proceedings closed.

The *Sheffield Times*, July 1, says:—"It seems that when supplies are required the Board of Ordnance send out to contractors lists of articles so multifarious that only a very limited number of persons—factors—can entertain them, and that these factors find out where the requisite goods can be had at the lowest prices and shape their tenders accordingly. Under such a system as this the quality of the goods is altogether a secondary consideration. The proper course, it is obvious, would be for the Board of Ordnance to classify the articles and invite tenders for Sheffield goods from Sheffield manufacturers, Birmingham wares from Birmingham manufacturers, and the like in all the other departments of stores. So far from diminishing competition, a system like this would increase it; and we can answer for it that, as far as edge-tools and other Sheffield manufacturers are concerned, the very best articles might be procured at fair prices. It turns out, as we anticipated, that the hatchets, billhooks, axes, &c., furnished to the army were none of them from Sheffield. It may be that they had been purchased below the Sheffield prices; but their utter worthlessness was the surest proof that they had been bought too dear, however small the cost. In case the proceedings which have been taken and are in contemplation produce the effect of placing the edge-tool manufacturers on a fair footing with respect to Government contracts, and quality to be made, as it ought to be a *sine qua non*, we will answer for it that there will be an end of the indignant condemnation of that description of tools on account of their being unfit for the uses for which they are designed."

## Postscript.

SATURDAY, July 8th.

In the House of Lords last night the Lord CHANCELLOR stated that the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill was withdrawn, on the ground of the difficulty of considering the measure apart from the whole question of the Ecclesiastical Courts. He should, however, press the Divorce and Matrimonial Bill.

The House then went into committee on the Oxford University Bill.

Several amendments were proposed, among the most important were the following:—

On clause 4, relating to oaths, Lord BERNERS moved the omission of the words "and no oath taken by any officer of the university shall be pleadable in bar of any authority of the Commissioners."

On a division, the amendment was defeated by 77 to 64.

Lord WARD moved an amendment on clause 6, the effect of which was to alter the mode of electing the Hebdomadal Council, and to make the congregation the elective body.

The amendment was carried by a majority of 24, the numbers being 107 to 83; the Government supporting the motion.

On this Lord DERBY moved an amendment to omit the word "congregation," and insert the word "convocation."

His amendment was lost by a majority of 27, the numbers being 99 to 72.

On clause 27, which provided for the establishment of private halls, Lord DERBY moved the omission of the clause. A division took place, when there appeared—For the clause, 109; against it, 76; majority, 33. The Earl of Derby soon after intimated that he should struggle further against these adverse divisions—and the bill was proceeded with.

The House of Commons was occupied for more than two hours in debating and dividing on the Lords' amendments to the Middlesex Industrial Schools Bill; but they were ultimately carried, Lord JOHN RUSSELL speaking and voting against one of the amendments, tending rather to neutralise a clause of the bill giving free access to the schools to religious teachers of all denominations.

On the motion for going into committee of Supply, Sir JOHN SHELLEY brought the case of Unstamped Publications, forward, with especial reference to a threatened prosecution of the *Musical Times*, a periodical published by Mr. Novello.

The discussion elicited from the ATTORNEY-GENERAL a statement that the Government had come to a decision on the question, and that it would be stated as soon as the Chancellor of the Exchequer's health enabled him to appear in the House.

Mr. M. GIBSON and Mr. CORDEN took occasion to urge that the simple and easy plan was to take the stamp off all newspapers, and make them subject to a charge when transmitted through the Post-office.

After a discussion on the hardship which morning sittings on Tuesdays inflicted on independent members, and their motions, which was introduced by Mr. BOWYER, who took the opportunity of complaining of his being "counted out" last Tuesday, the House went into Committee of Supply on the civil estimates.

Divisions were taken on some of the votes—among others on the vote of 27,800*l.* for the purchase of additional land for a National Gallery at Kensington Gore—but they were all carried.

The House resumed soon after twelve, and disposed of the other orders of the day.

The recent advance in the prices of all raw materials employed in the manufacture of paper, has induced parties interested in the question to look about for supplies from other, and, if possible, new quarters. The Government, impressed with the great importance of extending the sources of supply, has instructed the governors of colonies to turn their attention to any fibrous materials growing in their territory which might be turned to account in the manufacture of paper. Whilst the proprietor of some journal has publicly offered 1000*l.* to any one who shall discover a means of producing cheap paper from some new and abundant material. This has recently led to the successful manufacture of paper from the stem of the common English elm-bark plant, and it is said the article may be produced at a price much below the ordinary paper in use for printing purposes. A patent has been applied for.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. 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.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. All letters for the Editor should be addressed to 7, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them.

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854.

## 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.

### OUR PRESENT PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

A MINISTRY which has excited more hopes and conciliated more trust than most Governments that we have had for some time, has gradually become the object, not of mistrust, but of attack. The most violent assaults are made upon the most conspicuous members of the Ministry; the most brutal attacks of all being levelled at its Premier. In the midst of the storm, what account has Government given of itself? Noticing these attacks, not understanding them, the public is beginning to feel that vague inarticulate uneasiness which precedes a distinct want, and presently we may expect to hear a demand to be told—What is the matter?

There *has* been a defence here and there. Lord Aberdeen has defended himself; Lord Clarendon has defended the foreign policy of Government; Lord John Russell has defended himself; and some journals defend the Ministry, with the insinuation, that we must put up with the present because we cannot have a better. Very likely. But what account can this Ministry give of itself? We do not find that it makes either a defence or an explanation as a whole. Perhaps it has no account to give.

It was appointed to execute for us various practicable reforms, about which there did not remain much question. But measure after measure has been given up; we are to have no Parliamentary representation, no bills for the castigation of corrupt boroughs, for the improvement of the Poor-law, for the improvement of local police, of municipalities—no county boards, no public education, not any of the reforms urged by the Ministers themselves! And this week Ministers have added to the list the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill. The Ministry, therefore, has given up its mission of conducting practicable reforms. Then "what the devil does it do in that galley?" What business has it on the Treasury bench?

The best explanation that has been given has been about the war. The war is to be carried on with vigour, for the purpose of obtaining guarantees that Russia will not again invade the independence of Turkey or the peace of Europe. That is a very proper object, as far as it goes. But it is a negative object. The sole, distinct mission of the English Government is one to weaken Russia; the duty is necessary, but we ask whether the satisfactory mission for this great nation is the negative purpose of rendering Russia weaker? Have we no good that we can do at home or abroad?—no energies to occupy, no opportunities to improve, no influence or wealth to enlarge? Evidently the Ministry is tumbling to pieces through want of public confidence,—through want of confidence in itself,—want of self-respect, because it is the Ministry of a great nation without a mission.

It unfortunately happens that that great people cannot very well call the Government to account, for a pair of reasons, only two sufficing. In the first place, the great Eng-

lish people at present has no mission of its own. We are in hopes that it may arrive at a mission. It may gradually rouse itself to a positive enterprise in quest of victory for the enlargement of its influence and the extension of constitutional Government. And perhaps it may find something for a Government to do at home. Perchance the popular mind will awaken to an idea; and when it shall do so, it may then be able, either to call the present Ministry to its duty, or to create a Ministry that can acknowledge a positive duty at home as well as abroad.

Only the other reason why the Ministry cannot be called to its duty is a reason also why the great English people has a difficulty in appointing its Ministry. Not more than a fraction of the people appoints the representative body; and hence a very imperfect command over the instrument for questioning Ministers, or the power for creating Governments. In the meanwhile, the present Cabinet gives up the function which it undertook on entering office. It has become a Provisional Government.

### CHURCH CHARITY AND CATHOLIC CHARITY.

TRUE charity is of no sect, but is one of the great facts at the root of all religion. It is not only Christ but Nature that commands us to love one another; and the religion of the feelings has its home in the breast of the American Indian as well as in the heart of the civilized European. Our own island, and the Eastern and Western continents, are studded with charitable institutions, and blessed is that nation which out of its abundance provides for the resourceless, the fatherless, the lame and the blind.

These reflections, common-place it is true, but good to remember, are forcibly brought home to us by two facts which have arrested our attention this week, illustrating Church charity and Catholic charity.

On Ham Common, there is a house set apart for the rearing and education of orphans. There are many institutions of the kind; we cite this as an illustration only of what one or two gathered together in the name of goodness may do. Five years ago, the Reverend Joseph Brown, a true pastor, seeing the havoc which the cholera made in our homes, suggested the establishment of another Orphan Home. Mr. Minter Morgan, always ready in a good cause, bought Ham House for 2000*l.*, and added a donation of 500*l.*, in order that the noble idea of his friend might bear fruit. The institution has happily met with support; and is now a national orphan home, beautiful to see. But it depends on subscriptions; and appeals are made now and then to the public for aid. One of those appeals assumed the common shape of a charity dinner, and was celebrated at the Star and Garter, Richmond, on Wednesday. Lord John Russell, escaping from official pursuits, drove down thither and took the chair. Charity dinners are not lovely sights; but they have their uses; and, besides, the custom is not only old, but national. In no other way, perhaps, could heterogeneous masses meet who otherwise would never meet, and Dissent sit on the right hand of orthodoxy for a common purpose. There is an *eclat* about the thing, too, which the ostentatious love; and though ostentation is not a virtue, still it is better to be ostentatiously charitable than not to be charitable at all. On this occasion there were touching incidents, when all felt their common humanity. For instance, when the chairman, with emotion in his features and in his voice, said that the presence of an orphan levels all distinctions of rank, and



makes us feel our equality in the sight of God, none but the cynical or the thoughtless man could resist the force of this remark. On reflection, we call it a common-place; and so it is; but it is one of those common places that will bear repetition to the crack of doom, because they are the stuff of which life is made. It is a great religious truth—common alike to all sects and races, to Lord John Russell, to Cardinal Wiseman, to the Red man and the Black man, to the Turk and the Hindoo. And the truth of that axiom is driven home, when it is followed by the touching spectacle of a procession of orphan girls, as it was on Wednesday night. Still the spectacle had its painful side; for these intelligent-looking, neatly-clad creatures marched softly round tables which had been covered with all the luxuries that delight the sense of man, and it was impossible not to remember how much happier Joseph Brown and his flock of orphans would have been had we all handed in our subscriptions plus instead of minus the cost of that prodigal dinner. Joseph Brown wanted not costly meats and drinks, but the means of clothing, sheltering, and instructing more orphans. Yet there were many ministers of the Church, and a great officer of State, eating and drinking and making merry, and sitting to hear their names read up as collectors of subscriptions, and as subscribers to the Orphan's Home, and anxious to make speeches before a lord. That is the unlovely side of the picture—a painful commentary on human weakness. Here is one way in which the Church of England collects funds for the support of the poor and forlorn. It has other modes, pulpits for example; but this mode is not beautiful as the mode of a Church so wealthy as ours. Better, however, that the work be so done than not done at all.

There is another mode not practised by the Church of England, and more beautiful by far. Let us describe an instance. At the east end of Hammersmith, there is a dwelling called Elmhouse, inhabited by Sisters of Mercy—and good and merciful they are. Fourteen ladies, some of them born to luxury, live and labour in that house. They have gone forth into the lanes and byeways, into places where few ladies penetrate, and they have caught up and carried to Elmhouse no fewer than sixty-two aged and poor old women. They have washed them; they have tended them; they have fed, and clothed, and sheltered them. It is a beautiful sight to see—a sight tender hearts weep with joy over. The Sisters of Mercy themselves wait upon their aged guests; make their beds; scrub their rooms; wash their clothes; cook their food; do all, and more than all, that servants would do. Two of them drive a cart round to the neighbouring Catholic families to gather up broken victuals; for these Sisters of Mercy are Sisters of Poverty too, and have no luxuries, no turbot and champagne, no public dinners, little beside daily bread and water. Nor is this all. The house is not in good repair, and the rain drips through the roof; but the Sisters of Mercy give up the rain-proof rooms to their guests, and sleep themselves where the rain may patter through at pleasure. How different from the charity dinner mode of helping the poor. Yet these are the institutions which the Spooners and Newdegates call upon us to destroy.

Not, however, for the purpose of blaming either Church—or either sect, properly speaking—do we draw this contrast; but for the purpose of remembering what it is good to remember, that the great religious truth, charity, or the practical love of one to another, belong alike to all sects. All true religious principles are universal; all untrue principles particular. Sometimes in one form

sometimes in another they appear; one race puts this construction on the great open book of revelation, another that; one sect rears up a magnificent pile of doctrine upon a basis of common truth, another contents itself with rules and axioms; but, like this beautiful attribute of charity, what is true lies at the basis of all; and when it is taken away, or when it becomes encrusted with corruption, then comes the death and disappearance of that form of religion. But love, and charity, and truthfulness, and faith, and the rock of trust, Duty, survive for ever.

#### LORD DERBY'S TITLE DEEDS.

LORD DERBY has stood forward as the defender of an aristocratic institution in Canada. Abolish the Legislative Council nominated by the Crown, he says, and you remove all check upon mob legislation; you degrade the Members of the Council by obliging them to seek their election at the hands of the same constituency which elects the House of Commons; and the connexion with the monarchy might as well be given up. Lord Derby, therefore, regards it as "degrading" for the member of the House of Lords to be appointed directly by the public instead of by the Queen!

The Duke of Newcastle defended his own bill for making the change in Canada, and sustained it by three arguments. In the first place, he said, mere nominees of the Crown are not regarded with so much respect in the colony as to render the post one of ambition for really eligible candidates; in the second place, the colonists wish the change which he is going to establish by legislation; and in the third place, the concession to the popular wish in Canada, which has continued without interruption from the time since Lord Durham suggested the adoption of local and responsible government in lieu of imperial and absolutist government, has converted the colony from a state of chronic rebellion into one of loyalty and affection. These are remarkable admissions, asserting as they do that the satisfaction of the popular wish, the concession of self-government, and the fullest extension of liberty, create loyalty to Government, and restore affection for the monarchy. In other words, "democracy,"—for the Duke of Newcastle uses the word,—democracy, which cannot be resisted, may be reconciled with monarchical government. We will not cavil about words: the meaning is quite clear; and it is perfectly consistent with our own experience in England. The largest extension of representative government, and of enfranchisement for all freemen in a country where there are none but freemen, is not only consistent with a loyal fidelity to the monarchy, but actually reproduces that disposition when it has been injured by bad government. We might say to the Duke of Newcastle, that the experiment which succeeds in Canada, and which is corroborated by the past history of our own country, might be carried out at home; and what is more, we are strongly persuaded that the Duke of Newcastle is not the man to deny that home-thrust proposition. If the English people retained as much active will to secure their own rights as the Canadian people have exercised, they would find a Newcastle to concede a statute as the Canadians have found one. But our affair, for the moment, is that of a different speaker.

Lord Derby has some peculiar notions respecting dignity. He admits that there is a difference between the Legislative Council and the House of Lords.

"But," he says, "is there any Peer so degraded, so little conscious of his duties as a legislator, who would consent to exercise those duties, if it were possible, after this House for two successive years had rejected

or amended, to the displeasure of the House of Commons, any measure, you should be compelled to vacate your seats and to go for re-election to the very body that returned the House of Commons, whose bills you had humbly ventured to take the liberty of amending."

The whole tone of this passage indicates the spirit of the man. He evidently considers the Commons as an inferior body to the Lords; he would hold himself degraded by being in the position of a commoner. Judging from his defence of the Legislative Council, he would rather be a nominee of the Crown, even in a community that despised nominees, than the freely chosen representative of a people. He says this, although he has accepted the suffrages of Englishmen, and has sat as a member amongst commoners. The public, therefore, now notes with what feelings he has stood before them to ask their votes, with what feelings he sat behind his brother commoners in the House of Commons. He despises his countrymen, not being Peers. He would now consider himself "degraded" by asking their votes and sitting amongst them!

There might be grounds for this pride. We can conceive a very reasonable source of pride at a day when a Stanley could bring forward to the defence of his sovereign a body of his own retainers, supported at his own expense, to defend his country and its Crown. In those days a Peer was a person of dignity; he possessed real power, and real power is always respected. Although not so literally the "owner" of his lands, he was "lord" over them—a minor sovereign, often able to defend his title against the Sovereign of the country. But since those days the power of the Peer has declined. He has, indeed, by a species of encroachment, become *landowner* instead of *landlord*; he can sell his lands, and often does; he pledges them, and cannot retrieve them from the pawnshop; he retains an hereditary seat in one House of Parliament; but he does not always inherit the faculties which render that seat available, and he is frequently no better than the member for a pocket borough; with this difference, that the Peer sits there in his own right. There is something in that, but not much, for he no longer performs suit and service. He has shuffled off the maintenance of Church to the ratepayers, he has shuffled off the providing of an army to the taxpayers; he is no longer bound to go to the wars in person, and frequently prefers to stop at home: in short, he does nothing for his privileges, except give obstructive votes to prevent the legislation of the people.

Canada may be an example to the English at large, but it ought to be a warning to the Peerage. There has been in some degree the same regard in the colony for superior rank and for connexion with the Crown. But people have asked, of what use are the Legislative Councils? How do they suit our present circumstances? What do they do for their seats? They only hinder us; they are not a use, but an obstruction. Can a different tale be told of the House of Lords? It is true that they may occasionally furnish statesmen; but even they have got their pay for that service; and it does not, like the old expedition to the wars, entail either personal danger, or bodily hardship, or the risk of loss. No man who serves his sovereign now runs the chance of losing his lands and head by the victory of that sovereign's rival. Above all, no man now signalises his high position by making any genuine sacrifice to the state. It is active service, generous sacrifice, public utility, that constitute the true title-deeds of an aristocracy.

There is a period in the rise and fall of most states when leading men come forward and take a high position; when by the exercise of great powers they secure privileges, because

to privilege them is to render them more efficient for the public service; when they establish even an hereditary tenure, because the affection for themselves extends to their progeny. But an aristocracy which can show no title to its possessions except those advantageous to itself has a flaw in its tenure. A Peer who can only say, "I have a right to my position, because it is beneficial to me," while in services to the public he does no more than any other man, and pays but a proportionate income-tax, contributes but a proportionate mite to charity—that man has no real right and title to his position. He has forfeited it. He has forfeited it the more, since opportunity redoubles obligation. The man who can serve his country with personal influence and wealth, but neglects to do so, offends his country, and deserves to be brought to a stern account.

Lord Derby talks about being "degraded" by being sent before the constituencies of the Commons. If the constituencies of the Commons understood the insult implied in the remark, they would call Lord Derby before them, and ask him what he does for his place? They would then learn, that he, and Peers like him, are useless encumbrances, are fit only to share the fate of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada—to be abolished. And the constituencies *could* do that, if they were to take pains to elect proper servants, and would give their servants proper instructions. The safety of the Peers lies in the supineness of the People.

#### WHOLESALE PROSPERITY AND RETAIL BANKRUPTCY.

THE state of trade, national as well as wholesale and retail, is so peculiar as to attract repeated remark on all sides; and it appears to us to be most important to note some of its anomalies. There is a kind of freshness in the constant success which perseveres through every trial, and at every new proof of that success, constantly as it has been noticed, we receive the fact as a novelty. It is true that the success evinces itself in the very broadest results, and that we lose the conception of it as we approach to the minuter details. It is when we look to the exports and imports, to the prices of the public funds, or to the state of the national revenue, that we have proved to us the general prosperity, not only of the state, but of the community which forms the living body of that state.

For a state may be comparatively prosperous while the people that form it are poor; as wretched Russia is sacrificed to extol the magnificent Czar and his armies. Far different is it with us. The people are really richer than the state; the revenue is a test, not a measure of the resources of the people. We collect annually some sixty millions for the public expenditure, besides local expenditure; and that is really but a small portion of the income of the people. Our exports—the surplus of our produce which we exchange with other countries—have magnified immensely, even within the last two years, constant as the increase had been previously. We take the short half of the three last years,—the first five months of each,—and we find that while the exports of 1852 amounted to more than twenty-seven millions those for 1853 exceeded thirty-five millions, and those for 1854 exceeded last year by nearly half a million.

There is, indeed, this difference between 1854 and 1853,—that last year showed an increase in every month over the month of the previous year, whereas, taking the separate months, 1854 shows both decrease and increase. That is natural in a time of greater disturbance and misgiving; but the general

result is as we have stated it, proving that notwithstanding the sounds of alarm for the commercial mind, the increase of 1853 is sustained in 1854.

The reasons for this success are apparent. One has been pointed out, in the fidelity of the Administration to the principles of Free-trade; but to a certain extent it may be said that the principle of Free-trade in commerce\* has become independent of any Ministry for the time being. The Derby-Disraeli Government was obliged to acquiesce, and a glance at the mere list of exported and imported goods will show how innumerable are the alliances which have been established, and how impracticable it would be at this day for any Government, desiring its own existence, to attempt the intercepting of those alliances.

When, however, we pass from the condition of national and general prosperity to the condition of individuals, or of particular sections of trade, we shall find a very different tone. At present almost the universal complaint is that "business is bad." Not only are profits declining, but demand is falling off. People begin to ask where the fall will stop? In vain you point to the sustained amount of export and imports, of the public funds, of the public revenue, of the property and income tax: tradesmen answer that their receipts are falling off by one-half. Now, in the first place, we believe there is gross exaggeration in the statement. Let half the margin of a man's receipts be cut off, and it looks as bad as if half the entire amount were expunged. There is, however, some truth in the complaint: there is a serious decline in business; but this we believe also to be an exaggeration, not in statement but in fact. It is a practical result of an exaggerated fear that the interruption of war to commerce, and the claims of the tax-gatherer, may at no distant date put a check upon trade. In anticipation of that possibility, trade has put a check upon itself; unnecessarily, since commerce is not interrupted, or is very partially so. The war, which has not yet made the claims upon us that it may make, will never be permitted to repeat the improvident demands which characterised Pitt's time.

The inconvenience no doubt is aggravated by the fact that capitalists are to some extent diverting their means from ordinary trade to larger enterprises, and particularly to railways; and, we suspect, to a prospective speculation in Government loans. Many a man is preparing for that too soon. As to railways, we observe that the calls for this present month of July amount to 8,500,000*l.* against 6,830,000*l.* in the same month of 1853. These last events alone remind us again that the principle of Free-trade is grossly violated by those who once thrust it down the throats of the agricultural Protectionists—the great men of commerce. They are for upholding the restriction against the combination of

\* We speak of Free-trade as a principle absolutely sound. The mistake of economists has consisted in supposing that trading commerce represents all the relations between man and man outside the family circle. Reasons of friendship, however, may sanction what would otherwise be violations of strict economy, with a substantial benefit as the result. For example, by having kept my cousin going in a baker's business, instead of letting him become bankrupt and dependent upon me, I may be better off at the end of a year than I should be if I left him to his fate and saved on my bread-bill by going to a cheaper baker. Again, economists of the old school have supposed that "division of labour" was the only true economy; whereas, Edward Gibbon Wakefield has shown that the proposition should be divided into two parts, that the true power of labour is not got until "combination of labour" furnishes the means of getting "division of employments;" and a writer in our own journal, re-dividing this canon into a third part, has maintained that the divided employments, facilitated by combination of labour, cannot attain their full productive power until they be carried on *in concert*. There is nothing, however, in this doctrine incompatible with Free-trade. It is as necessary to the perfect development of Free-trade as a correct order of planting is necessary to the free development of corn or any other gregarious plant.

small capitals, and thus a large amount of capital which would just now be available is actually kept out of use by that law which will not allow a man to risk his capital unless he is prepared to risk with it himself and all that he has. The law is not so inconvenient to great capitalists as it is to small, and it helps to preserve a monopoly to great capitalists; hence, they who clamoured to force Free-trade upon the agriculturists, now clamour for the breach of Free-trade involved in partnership "protection." This restriction is now operating very severely upon the class which is most complaining—small though more enterprising retail dealers.

The actual state of trade, with its curious mixture of difficulty and prosperity, forces upon us another reflection, upon which we have ventured in previous numbers. Mingled with the general soundness, there is undoubtedly a considerable amount of unsoundness. Bankruptcy is abroad. We could point to one trade, noted for its enterprise, in which we doubt whether, at this moment, with the exception of a few of the greatest capitalists, there is one solvent man; and why? Because, although the property in which that trade deals has a permanent value, the immediate demand for it is checked. We have already said that this check is partly reasonable, and partly also a mistake in fact; nevertheless, it "pulls up" those who have been laying out their money on speculation, since they are not supplied with the periodical returns upon which their previous calculations had induced them to reckon. They had indeed no right to reckon. It is not safe to calculate that, because men have been wanting boots, or coats, or joints of meat, in a certain ratio during the year 1853, they will continue to want those things throughout 1854 or any subsequent year. The political economist may calculate widely, because he does not trouble himself about mistakes in detail; but the temporary errors that compensate each other in the calculations of political economy are the ruin of the many small traders who are the units in his "round numbers." For reasons partly correct and partly incorrect, men do not feast, marry, or travel just at present at the continuous rate of 1853. Lodgings, clothes, railway tickets, and house property do not go off so continuously; and men who have got involved in the universal system in which no one man can see the beginning or end of his own transactions, become living errors in the sweep of the political economist. They are like men in the midst of a cavalry regiment careering at full gallop: they cannot see nor choose their path; if they pull up through faint heart, or stumble through accident, they fall, and are run over. Such sacrifices will continue to be made while men trade blindly; they must trade blindly while the system of artificial credit prevents their seeing the beginning or end of their own transactions, because it involves everybody in an endless chain of pledges. At present, however, there could scarcely be found a dozen men who would recognise the truth, that laws for the artificial enforcement of credit are as much a violation of Free-trade as they are of philology or of logic.

#### THE VENERABLE LORD AND HIS FAIR CIRCASSIAN.

ANOTHER "exceptional case" has come before the Court of Common Pleas—an action by a lady, to recover 1450*l.* from Mr. Peter Bett Rolt, her friend. The case forces itself upon our notice, as a disclosure of manners and customs amongst the upper classes of this country. We say the upper classes in the plural, because more than one class is involved. And we call the case "except-



tional" in deference to the assurance that such occurrences, frequent as they may be, are to be regarded, not as a custom, but as a breach of custom.

The abduction case at Tipperary is not an exceptional case, but it is rather an evidence of conservatism in Ireland; for confessedly, amongst Irish manners and customs, abduction ranks as well as marriage; and it belongs to all classes. It is not denied. It is supposed that something of the irregular chivalry of the Irish character enters into the offence. Men confess that they have been guilty of abduction as they would confess that they had been victorious in a duel, or that they are generously imprudent. At all events the abductor, as in this particular case, must be to a certain extent in earnest, and prepared to risk himself and his bones, as well as his purse with what it may contain. Young ladies may not like to have their consent presumed, or forcibly discounted; they, like the Austrian subjects, may resent a compulsory loan of their affections. But it has happened before now that the display of desperate earnestness, the braving of cudgels and kicks, has so far impressed the female heart, that these compulsory courtships have ended in willing matrimony, and the couple have "lived happy ever after." It is rather remarkable that this practice of marriage perforce exists in a country where the rule of matrimony is far more strictly observed than in moral England or super-moral Scotland.

But the case to which we refer, in the Court of Common Pleas, is so "exceptional," that people hesitate to talk about it distinctly. The facts are obvious enough. Here is a young lady whose Christian name is Ellen, and whose surname is said to be French, apparently on the strength of her having occupied that name as a tenant-at-will. It would be very wrong to describe the lady as admitting the principle enunciated by Queen Dido, and regarding Trojan or Tyrian without discrimination. For twelve years, according to the statement made in court, this lady has been living ostensibly in the marriage state, and during that period the successive husbands, by courtesy, have only amounted to four or five in number. She lived with a gentleman; then with the son of a chronometer-maker; then with a nobleman, who is called a venerable nobleman; then with Mr. Rolt. It is not exactly correct to say that she lived with the venerable nobleman: she lived under his "protection," and had a house at Rutland-gate. With Mr. Rolt, the arrangement was, that she should have a house in Lowndes-street, Lowndes-square, leased under a major-general, Mr. Rolt paying the rent. She furnished the house, paid the servants, including footmen and coachman and a "proper establishment," with a valet for Mr. Rolt—and in short kept up the mansion. He arranged, it is said, to pay her 50*l.* a month. When humbler persons are passing through the regions of Belgravia, looking up at the great mansions, they surmise, correctly enough, that a person living in any one of those houses must enjoy an income measured not by hundreds but by thousands. And if the surmise is not correct, the tradesmen in the neighbourhood have to pay for the mistake. But if the passenger were to presume that the tenant of each house, as he passes it, is settled in life, or about to settle in life, according to the professed custom of England, he would make a mistake. Here and there, we cannot venture to say how frequently in the order of houses, there will be a lady married only in name. Here and there will be a "venerable" nobleman, whose ostensible establishment, perhaps, includes a venerable lady and irreproachable daughters, but whose actual establishment also includes a lady of a

class whom it is not polite to talk about. Here and there will be a Mr. Rolt, whose establishment we have already described. And, perhaps, in less aristocratic parts, there will be the son of the chronometer-maker, and other gentlemen who partake more or less in the life which is carried on at these exceptional mansions. For the mansions, we presume, must be exceptional—like the money, the jewels, the plate, and several other very tangible things, which Mr. Oxenham, the auctioneer, can handle; which will sell for thousands and thousands of money, and which are requisite for such a sphere of life.

Now we have no desire whatever to penetrate into private life; but we cannot avoid remarking the distinction observed in court between commoners, whose names are dragged forward freely, and other persons, morally in the same category, whose names are withheld because they are "noble" or "venerable"—venerable notwithstanding Ellen French; noble, notwithstanding they are doing things which they are ashamed to have talked about. We do not desire to penetrate the veil; we have no wish to know whether the "venerable" nobleman is "the old Marquis" whom we have before met; or not the Marquis, but the noble Earl —, or Lord —, or Lord —. It might be either one of these men, whose habits and customs are generally well known; or some others; for they are no worse than their kind, and can easily bring forward parallels. We should not care even to have known the name of Mrs. Rolt's husband during those two years ending in August, 1852; nor the son of the chronometer-maker. Sufficient for us that there are such people, living in such houses, conducting their affairs according to a well-recognised etiquette more or less known to each other, and able to say that they are no worse than their class. Sufficient to us that they do not belong exclusively to the rank of commoner or of noble, but to both; not to one district of London or to another, but to all, from Belgravia to Bethnal Green, from Marylebone to Newington Butts.

If the cases are "exceptional," as it was said in the case of Alice Leroy, of Margaret Reginbal, and a hundred noted *crim-cons.*, it is curious how they dovetail into each other. Unless there are half-a-dozen venerable noblemen or marquises doing all the Don Juanism of their class, there must be several persons of that select body whose wanderings can be traced in most of the well-tenanted parishes of the metropolis. Yet, muster the body,—peers, heirs, and cadets,—ask them for their opinions on moral subjects,—and, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, if not more, you will find a solemn profession of the orthodox sentiments.

But again let us ask, how can morals sealed by the ratification of authorities like these be worth anything? Ask which is right, the practice or the profession of society? Or are neither of them quite in the right?

We are induced to think that the last supposition is the true one; but at all events, let us note the fact, that the exceptional cases, although under the surface, are so widely spread as to become connected with each other; and that those who make laws for us politically as well as socially, the wealthy as well as the parliamentary, are as often found in these exceptional cases as in their recognised position.

An English officer cruising with our fleet in the Black Sea, recently, discovered a family of Circassians, father and daughters. The daughters were fair, the English were comely, and the ladies were anxious to be "bought." Such is the custom of their country; and a woman understands how much she is appreciated, literally, by the

price paid for her. A "femme incomprise" is one who cannot get her price. The ambition of the fair Circassian is to be bought, conveyed to Constantinople, and settled for life in an harem. It is in form rather than in substance that the custom of our own country varies; only that the lot of the woman purchased may be of two kinds. She may be bought and married, and take her chance of happiness in the ostensible home of a venerable Lord; or she may be bought, and not married, but take her lot in the unostensible home. And then, for the certainty of the harem, she exchanges the freedom of London. Three different women will follow the three different paths; and viewing the three chances together, we are not quite sure which of the three ladies has the best of the bargain. A death-bed comparison of notes might be an interesting and a ghastly confession.

## Open Council.

[IN THIS DEPARTMENT, AS ALL OPINIONS, HOWEVER EXTREME, ARE ALLOWED AN EXPRESSION, THE EDITOR NECESSARILY HOLDS HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR NONE.]

There is no learned man but will confess he hath much profited by reading controversies, his senses awakened, and his judgment sharpened. If, then, it be profitable for him to read, why should it not, at least, be tolerable for his adversary to write.—MILTON.

## THE AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 3, 1854.

SIR,—I regret that you should give any sanction whatever to the Austrian alliance.

I do not think that it is the business of our Government to pick a quarrel with Austria or to interfere in her internal affairs. I think they ought to have opposed the Russian intervention in 1849, but I would neither make that, nor the partition of Poland, a ground of any attack upon Austria at the present time. But having said so much, let me say, on the other hand, that I feel it my duty as an Englishman and a lover of English principles, to protest solemnly against the occupation of any part of the Turkish territory by the Austrian armies with the permission of the English Government.

Lord John Russell informs us, indeed, that the convention for that purpose is one to which England is not a party—in other words, our ministers wink at what they do not formally sanction, possibly because they dare not; and what they wink at is positively nothing less than the entrance of a fresh and formidable army upon the theatre of war. With equal dignity, with equal honesty, and with equal wisdom, they winked at the march of the Russian armies into Hungary.

Instead of Austria adopting English principles, as some have fondly expected, it would seem, from this sample, that Austrian principles are making way in England—in high quarters, at least; among the people they never can.

The national instinct is intensely anti-Austrian. No good man of any party has a good word to say for Austria, and no one will have until she conciliates her oppressed subjects. I pretend not to prophecy; I do not say she will never do this; but I see no sign of it, and I say that she cannot be our ally to any good, honest, English purpose, until such a blessed change has taken place. The best assistance which Austria could give us against Russia would be by justice to her own subjects, and by atonement, if atonement be possible, for her crimes against humanity. Shameless and unrepenting as she is, the Government may embrace her, but the people will recoil from her touch, and from the touch of the Government that has touched her. The same shudder will be felt in France; from the date of the alliance with Austria the revolutionary ferment will recommence.

I protest against this alliance as unnatural, dangerous, and unnecessary.

If Austria had not been content to have observed a strict and honest neutrality, how just and glorious and easy it would have been for England and France and Turkey to have awakened by a single blast of the trumpet Poland and Hungary and Italy from a sleep which is not death. Either thus, or by the downfall of Russia alone, Austria looking on and trembling, it did seem as if the sunshine of freedom was again about to illuminate the European darkness; but just where its rays were first beginning to glimmer, upon the plains of Moldavia and Wallachia, the cloud of the Austrian alliance already intercepts them, and the arms of England and France and Turkey are dimmed in its shadow.

Yours, &c.,

GEORGE CRAWSHAY.

## Literature.

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

THE deplorable precipitation with which even wise thinkers judge ideas adverse to their own philosophy is the great obstacle to intellectual progress. Opinions are the spectacles of the mind, through which we look, believing their colour to be the colour of the objects seen. Of all intellectual acts, that of keeping our own ideas in abeyance while endeavouring to understand the ideas of another seems the most difficult. And thus it is that the greater part of polemics is skiamachy—or shadow-fighting. We catch a glimpse of another's meaning, we distort the image, and then destroy it.

In the current number of the *British Quarterly* there is an article by a profound thinker on the *Genesis of Science*, which may be referred to as a most remarkable contribution to philosophy—one which must be read and reread with studious slowness. Yet even in this paper, obviously the product of long thought, there is an example of that precipitancy of judgment which a little attention might have escaped. The writer attacks COMTE's classification of the sciences, and is often right in the details; but exhibits so singular a misconception of COMTE's principles that we must suppose him only to have glanced at the Second Lecture of the *Philosophie Positive*, and to have made up for himself a system which he fancies is to be found there. We cannot here enter on a discussion which would carry us beyond limits; but the reviewer and his readers will do well to read the lecture referred to, especially pages 75 to 84, in which they will find COMTE fully alive to the necessary imperfections of every classification—to the arbitrary nature of a dogmatic exposition as distinguished from the historic, to the interdependence of the sciences, one perfecting the other, progress in the earlier being also determined by discoveries in the later—in short, they will find that the reviewer's arguments portend à faux. After giving a flat denial to the charges he makes against COMTE's principles, we nevertheless believe that his discussion of those principles will do service; and, for the rest of his essay, it has our entire approbation, in spite of some reserves, which belong more to points omitted than points discussed. He sets out with destroying the old notion of there being any essential difference between ordinary knowledge and science. Science, he says, is not distinctively prevision since all knowledge is prevision; but science differs from knowledge of an ordinary kind in being quantitative as well as qualitative—as foreseeing not only the kind of result, but the amount of result.

"In its earlier phases science attains only to certainty of foreknowledge: in its later phases it further attains to completeness. We begin by discovering a relation; we end by discovering the relation. Our first achievement is to foretell the kind of phenomenon which will occur under specific conditions: our last achievement is to foretell not only the kind but the amount. Or, to reduce the proposition to its most definite form—undeveloped science is qualitative prevision: developed science is quantitative prevision.

"This will at once be perceived to express the remaining distinction between the lower and the higher stages of positive knowledge. The prediction that a piece of lead will take a greater force to lift it than a piece of wood of equal size, exhibits certainty, but not completeness of foresight. The kind of effect in which the one body will exceed the other is foreseen; but not the amount by which it will exceed. There is qualitative prevision only. On the other hand the predictions that at a stated time two particular planets will be in conjunction; that by means of a lever having arms in a given ratio, a known force will raise just so many pounds; that to decompose a specified quantity of sulphate of iron by carbonate of soda will require so many grains—these predictions exhibit foreknowledge, not only of the nature of the effects to be produced, but of the magnitude, either of the effects themselves, of the agencies producing them, or of the distance in time or space at which they will be produced. There is not only qualitative but quantitative prevision. And this is the unexpressed difference which leads us to consider certain orders of knowledge as especially scientific when contrasted with knowledge in general. Are the phenomena measurable? is the test which we unconsciously employ. Space is measurable; hence Geometry. Force and space are measurable; hence Statics. Time, force, and space are measurable; hence Dynamics. The invention of the barometer enabled men to extend the principles of mechanics to the atmosphere; and Aerostatics existed. When a thermometer was devised there came to be a science of heat, which was before impossible. Such of our sensations as we have not yet found modes of measuring do not originate sciences. We have no science of smells; nor have we one of tastes. We have a science of the relations of sounds differing in pitch, because we have discovered a way to measure them; but we have no science of sounds in respect to their loudness or their timbre, because we have got no measures of loudness and timbre. Obviously it is this reduction of the sensible phenomena it presents, to relations of magnitude, which gives to any division of knowledge its especially scientific character. Originally men's knowledge of weights and forces was in the same condition as their knowledge of smells and tastes is now—a knowledge not extending beyond that given by the unaided sensations; and it remained so until weighing instruments and dynamometers were invented. Before there were hour-glasses and clepsydras, the greater proportion of phenomena could be estimated as to their durations and intervals, with no greater precision than degrees of hardness can be estimated by the fingers. Until a thermometric scale was contrived, men's judgments as to relative amounts of heat stood on the same footing with their present judgments as to relative amounts of sound. And as in these initial stages, with no aids to observation, only the roughest comparisons of cases could be made; and only the most marked differences perceived; it is obvious that only the most simple laws of dependence could be ascertained—only those laws which being uncomplicated with others, and not disturbed in their manifestations, required no niceties of observation to disentangle them. Whence it appears not only that in proportion as knowledge becomes quantitative do its previsions become complete as well as certain; but that until its assumption of a quantitative character it is necessarily confined to the most elementary relations."

How far this luminous principle can be carried into Biology and Sociology the writer does not intimate; but in the inorganic sciences, it certainly does seem to be the capital point. Very striking both in ideas and illustrations are the pages in which the writer traces the evolution of science through the ideas of likeness, equality, number, measure, &c. His tracing up to suggestions of organic bodies all our measures of extension, force, and time is very curious. Here is a passage:—

"Thus, amongst linear measures, the cubit of the Hebrews was the length of the forearm

from the elbow to the end of the middle finger; and the smaller scriptural dimensions are expressed in hand-breadths and spans. The Egyptian cubit, which was similarly derived, was divided into digits, which were finger-breadths; and each finger-breadth was more definitely expressed as being equal to four grains of barley placed breadthwise. Amongst other ancient measures were the orgyia or stretch of the arms, the pace, and the palm. So persistent has been the use of these natural units of length in the East, that even now, some of the Arabs mete out cloth by the forearm. So, too, is it with European measures. The foot prevails as a dimension throughout Europe, and has done since the time of the Romans, by whom, also, it was used—its lengths in different places varying not much more than men's feet vary. The inch is the length of the terminal joint of the thumb, as is clearly shown in France, where pouce means both thumb and inch. Then we have the inch divided into three barley-corns. So completely, indeed, have these organic dimensions served as the substrata of all mensuration, that it is only by means of them that we can form any estimate of some of the ancient distances. For example, the length of a degree on the earth's surface, as determined by the Arabian astronomers shortly after the death of Haroun-al-Raschid, was fifty-six of their miles. We know nothing of their mile further than that it was 4000 cubits; and whether these were sacred cubits or common cubits, would remain doubtful, but that the length of the cubit is given as twenty-seven inches, and each inch defined as the thickness of six barley-grains. Thus one of the earliest measurements of a degree comes down to us in barley-grains. Not only did organic lengths furnish those approximate measures which satisfied men's needs in ruder ages, but they furnished also the standard measures required in later times. One instance occurs in our own history. To remedy the irregularities then prevailing, Henry I. commanded that the ulna, or ancient ell, which answers to the modern yard, should be made of the exact length of his own arm.

"Measures of weight again had a like derivation. Seeds seem commonly to have supplied the unit. The original of the carat used for weighing in India is a small bean. Our own systems, both troy and avoirdupois, are derived primarily from wheat-corns. Our smallest weight, the grain, is a grain of wheat. This is not a speculation; it is an historically registered fact. Henry III. enacted that an ounce should be the weight of 640 dry grains of wheat from the middle of the ear. And as all the other weights are multiples, or sub-multiples of this, it follows that the grain of wheat is the basis of our scale. So natural is it to use organic bodies as weights, before artificial weights have been established, or where they are not to be had, that in some of the remoter parts of Ireland the people are said to be in the habit, even now, of putting a man into the scales to serve as a measure for heavy commodities."

Besides this masterly essay, the *British Quarterly* presents us with an unusually attractive selection of articles. Among them may be named one on *Dryden*, and one on *Prose Writing*, for lovers of *Belles Lettres*; one on the *Plurality of Worlds*, for theologians and men of science; and one on *Christianity*, for theologians. On each of these topics we might enlarge, but dare not.

Our space is claimed by the new number of the *Westminster*, which has no "crack" article sure to get talked about, and which the victims of society will be obliged to read; but is nevertheless a number of average merit, and to say this is no slight praise. There are two historico-biographical articles: one on *Cardinal Wolsey*, by a writer who has few rivals in the graceful ease of his narrative, and the vivid, unpedantic sympathy with which he throws himself into the life of the past; another on *Wycliffe and his Times*—an able sketch, which brings into just prominence the superior breadth and profundity of WYCLIFFE's views, compared with those of the more successful reformers in the sixteenth century. Perhaps the most important article in the number is that on the *Civil Service*, which discusses, with far-seeing and practical wisdom, the means by which this immensely important part of Government machinery may cease to be a sort of pension-list for unpromising younger sons of the aristocracy, or an indirect instrument of bribery in the hands of public men, and may be laid open to a competition of merit. A writer on the *Russo-European Embroilment* adopts, and forcibly exhibits, Kossuth's view of the dilemma in which the Western allies are placed by their acceptance of Austrian co-operation; and, as a practical issue, dwells on the forfeitures which must be exacted from Russia before we can lay down our arms in the confidence that we have won peace for Europe. There is a good article on COMTE, though of rather slight texture, and a well-written, well-informed review of MILMAN's *History of Latin Christianity*, placed in the "Independent Section," though on what ground it is condemned to that fever-ward we confess ourselves unable to see, since its views are not essentially different from those of several other articles on kindred subjects which have been admitted into the editorial part of the Review. Much of the distinctive value of the *Westminster* arises from its being the organ of men who are too original and independent to submit to the paring process which must be inflicted on them in a party or sectarian periodical. The public wants to know what such men have to say, and will prefer the genuine inconsistency which the "liberty of prophesying" given to them may entail on successive numbers of the *Westminster*, to any factitious agreement with an editorial standard.

Idle readers must turn to the articles on the *Beard* and on *Parody*, which are the only fare provided for them. Two or three sections of the *Contemporary Literature*—those on Theology and History especially—are well done: they give real information about the works noticed, and are agreeably written.

## 3. SIMON ON OUR SANITARY CONDITION.

Reports relating to the Sanitary Condition of the City of London. By John Simon, F.R.S. Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Officer of Health to the City. J. W. Parker.

The most casual reader of the *Times* will not forget the grave and masterly Reports which for five successive years have been signed by Mr. Simon; although none but the very unoccupied reader, or the reader seriously occupied with sanitary matters, will have found time and patience to go carefully through those compact columns of print, every paragraph of which calls for careful attention. Therefore, not only on the ground of their own great value, but also on the separate ground of their having been up to this date virtually unpublished [for as Martial says,

Nam scribit cujus carmina nemo legit,

the unread is unwritten], we regard this volume as one of unusual importance. Those who read the Reports as they appeared will be glad to have them gathered into a volume convenient for reference; those who merely



glanced at them will be glad to give them a calm, steady examination; those who missed them altogether, will be surprised at the interest with which style, mastery, and earnestness can invest matters apparently so unpromising as sewerage, water supply, burial, &c. The five Reports, with tables and appendix, and a Report on extramural interment are reprinted very much as they originally appeared, footnotes occasionally correcting or modifying the text. A preface full of important suggestion and written with a splendour of style, rare in all places, but especially rare in medical writings, fitly prepares the reflective reader for the Reports which succeed. It is, indeed, only of late years that the smallest degree of interest has been shown in sanitary matters; and if one-third of the polemics, agitation, Exeter Hallization, and missionary ardour so superfluously and so fruitlessly bestowed on our souls, had been given to the more practicable, if less dignified, subject of our bodies, the complaints now loudly urged would have been less frequent; for there can be no doubt that we are as singularly neglectful of our bodily condition as if we still believed in the approaching destruction of the world:—

"This national prevalence of sanitary neglect is a very grievous fact; and though I pretend to no official concern in anything beyond the City boundaries, I cannot forego the present opportunity of saying a few words to bespeak for it the reader's attention. I would beg any educated person to consider what are the conditions in which alone animal life can thrive; to learn, by personal inspection, how far these conditions are realised for the masses of our population; and to form for himself a conscientious judgment as to the need for great, if even almost revolutionary, reforms. Let any such person devote an hour to visiting some very poor neighbourhood in the metropolis, or in almost any of our large towns. Let him breathe its air, taste its water, eat its bread. Let him think of human life struggling there for years. Let him fancy what it would be to himself to live there, in that beastly degradation of stink, fed with such bread, drinking such water. Let him enter some house there at hazard, and, heeding where he treads, follow the guidance of his outraged nose to the yard (if there be one) or the cellar. Let him talk to the inmates: let him hear what is thought of the bone-boiler next door, or the slaughter-house behind; what of the sewer-grating before the door; what of the Irish basket-makers up-stairs—twelve in a room, who came in after the hopping, and got fever; what of the artisan's dead body, stretched on his widow's one bed, beside her living children.

"Let him, if he have a heart for the duties of manhood and patriotism, gravely reflect whether such sickening evils, as an hour's inquiry will have shown him, ought to be the habit of our labouring population: whether the legislature, which his voice helps to constitute, is doing all that might be done to palliate these wrongs; whether it be not a jarring discord in the civilisation we boast—a worse than pagan savageness in the Christianity we profess, that such things continue, in the midst of us, scandalously neglected; and that the interests of human life, except against wilful violence, are almost uncared for by the law.

"And let not the inquirer too easily admit what will be urged by less earnest persons as their pretext for inaction—that such evils are inalienable from poverty. Let him, in visiting those homes of our labouring population, inquire into the actual rent paid for them—dog-holes as they are; and, studying the financial experience of Model Dormitories and Model Lodgings, let him reckon what that rent can purchase. He will soon have misgivings as to dirt being cheap in the market, and cleanliness unattainably expensive.

"Yet what if it be so? Shift the title of the grievance—is the fact less insufferable? If there be citizens so destitute, that they can afford to live only where they must straightway die—renting the twentieth straw-heap in some lightless fever-bin, or squatting amid rotten soakage, or breathing from the cesspool and the sewer; so destitute that they can buy no water—that milk and bread must be impoverished to meet their means of purchase—that the druggists sold them for sickness must be rubbish or poison; surely no civilised community dare avert itself from the care of this abject orphanage. And—*matrem*, let the principle be followed whithersoever it may lead, that Christian society leaves none of its children helpless. If such and such conditions of food or dwelling are absolutely inconsistent with healthy life, what more final test of pauperism can there be, or what clearer right to public succour, than that the subject's pecuniary means fall short of providing him other conditions than those? It may be that competition has screwed down the rate of wages below what will purchase indispensable food and wholesome lodgment. Of this, as fact, I am no judge; but to its meaning, if fact, I can speak. All labour below that mark is masked pauperism. Whatever the employer saves is gained at the public expense. When, under such circumstances, the labourer or his wife or child spends an occasional month or two in the hospital, that some fever-infection may work itself out, or that the impending loss of an eye or a limb may be averted by animal food; or when he gets various aid from his Board of Guardians, in all sorts of preventable illness, and eventually for the expenses of interment, it is the public that, too late for the man's health or independence, pays the arrears of wage which should have hindered this suffering and sorrow.

"Probably on no point of political economy is there more general concurrence of opinion than against any legislative interference with the price of labour. But I would venture to submit, for the consideration of abler judges than myself, that before wages can safely be left to find their own level in the struggles of an unrestricted competition, the law should be rendered absolute and available in safeguards for the ignorant poor—first, against those deteriorations of staple food which enable the retailer to disguise starvation to his customers by apparent cheapenings of bulk; secondly, against those conditions of lodgment which are inconsistent with decency and health.

"But if I have addressed myself to this objection, partly because—to the very limited extent in which it starts from a true premiss; it deserves reply; and partly because I wish emphatically to declare my conviction, that such evils as I denounce are not the more to be tolerated for their rising in unwilling Pauperism, rather than in willing Filth; yet I doubt whether poverty be so important an element in the case as some people imagine. And although I have referred especially to a poor neighbourhood—because here it is that knowledge and personal refinement will have least power to compensate for the insufficiencies of public law; yet I have no hesitation in saying that sanitary mismanagement spreads very appreciable evils high in the middle ranks of society; and from some of the consequences, so far as I am aware, no station can call itself exempt.

"The fact is, as I have said, that, except against wilful violence, life is practically very little cared for by the law. Fragments of legislation there are, indeed, in all directions: enough to establish precedents—enough to testify some half-conscious possession of a principle; but, for usefulness, little beyond this. The statutes tell that, now and then, there has reached to high places the wail of physical suffering. They tell that our law-makers, to the tether of a very scanty knowledge, have, not unwillingly, moved to the redress of some clamorous wrong. But—tested by any scientific standard of what should be the completeness of sanitary legislation, or tested by any personal endeavour to procure the legal correction of gross and glaring evils—their insufficiencies, I do not hesitate to say, constitute a national scandal, and, perhaps in respect of their consequences, something not far removed from a national sin."

Mr. Simon with eloquence urges the necessity of a Minister of Public Health being appointed, a necessity which is now becoming the conviction of hundreds of thoughtful men, although it has to combat the natural jealousy of Englishmen against legislative interference. But as Mr. Simon, in the energetic vividness of his style, truly says:—

"If factory children are cared for, lest they be overworked; and miners, lest they be stifled; so, for those who labour with copper, mercury, arsenic, and lead, let us care, lest they be poisoned! for grinders, lest their lungs be fretted into consumption! for match-makers, lest their jaws be rotted from them by phosphorus!"

And further:—

"Against adulterations of food, here and there, obsolete powers exist, for our ancestors had an eye to these things; but, practically, they are of no avail. If we, who are educated, habitually submit to have copper in our preserves, red-lead in our cayenne, alum in our

bread, pigments in our tea, and ineffable nastinesses in our fish-sauce, what can we expect of the poor? Can they use galactometers? Can they test their pickles with ammonia? Can they discover the tricks by which bread is made dropsical, or otherwise deteriorated in value, even faster than they can cheapen it in price? Without entering on details of what might be the best organisation against such things, I may certainly assume it as greatly a desideratum, that local authorities should uniformly have power to deal with these frauds (as, of course, with every sale of decayed and corrupted food), and that they should be enabled to employ skilled officers, for detecting at least every adulteration of bread and every poisonous admixture in condiments and the like.

"In some respects this sort of protection is even more necessary, as well as more deficient, in regard to the falsification of drugs. The College of Physicians and the Apothecaries' Company are supposed to exercise supervision in the matter; so that at least its necessity is recognised by the law. The security thus afforded is, in practice, null. It is notorious in my profession that there are not many simple drugs, and still fewer compound preparations, on the standard strength of which we can reckon. It is notorious that some important medicines are so often falsified in the market, and others so often mis-made in the laboratory, that we are robbed of all certainty in their employment. Iodide of potassium—an invaluable specific—may be shammed to half its weight with the carbonate of potash. Scammony, one of our best purgatives, is rare without chalk or starch, weakening it, perhaps, to half the intention of the giver. Cod-liver oil may have come from seals or from olives. The two or three drops of prussic acid that we would give for a dose may be nearly twice as strong at one chemist's as at another's. The quantity of laudanum equivalent to a grain of opium being, theoretically, 19 minims; we may practically find this grain, it is said, in 4.5 minims, or in 34.5."

We heartily concur with him in his belief that "our commanding need is that the general legislation of the country be imbued with deeper sympathies for life;" and we concur with him when he says:—

"Having said so much on the defects and the wrongs of our existing sanitary condition, perhaps I may venture to speak of the almost obvious remedy. 'Almost obvious,' I say; for surely no one will doubt that this great subject should be dealt with by comprehensive and scientific legislation; and I hardly see how otherwise, than that it should be submitted in its entirety to some single department of the executive, as a sole charge; that there should be some tangible head, responsible, not only for the enforcement of existing laws, such as they are or may become, but likewise for their progress from time to time to the level of contemporary science, for their completion where fragmentary, for their harmonisation where discordant.

"If—as is rumoured—the approaching re-constitution of the General Board of Health is (after the pattern of the Poor-law Board) to give it a parliamentary president, that member of the Government ought to be open to challenge in respect of every matter relating to health. What, for this purpose, might be the best subordinate arrangements of such a Board, it would take a volume to discuss. But at least as regards its constituted head, sitting in Parliament, his department should be, in the widest sense, to care for the physical necessities of human life. Whether skilled coadjutors be appointed for him or not; engineers—lawyers—chemists—pathologists; whether he be, as it were, the foreman of this special jury, or, according to the more usual precedent of our public affairs, collect advice on his own responsibility, and speak without quotation of other authority than himself, his voice—unless the thing is to be a sham—must represent all these knowledges.

"The people, through its representatives, must be able to arraign him wherever human life is insufficiently cared for.

"He must be able to justify or to exterminate adulterations of food; to show that alum ought to be in our loaves, or to banish it for ever; to show that copper is wholesome for dessert, or to give us our olives and greengages without it; to show that red-lead is an estimable condiment, or to divert it from our pepper-pots and curries.

"Similarly with drugs and poisons—the alternatives of life and death—a Minister of Public Health would, I presume, be responsible for whatever evils arise in their unlicensed and unregulated sale. He would hardly dare to acquiesce in our present defencelessness against fraud and ignorance; in doses being sold—critical doses, for the strength of which we, who prescribe them, cannot answer within a margin of *cent. per cent.*; or in penny-worths of poison being handed across the counter as nonchalantly as cakes of soap. Surely, before he had been six months in office, he would have procured some enactment to remedy this long neglect of the legislature, by providing that the druggist's trade be exercised only after some test of fitness, and in subjection to certain regulations."

Nor in spite of opposition (what is there *not* opposed?) would there be wanting a firm phalanx of intelligent support:—

"Thank God! the number of persons capable of apprehending the cause, and ready to take interest in its promotion, is now daily on the increase. If some Minister of Public Health could take his seat in the House of Commons—some Minister knowing his subject and feeling it—I believe he would find no lack of sympathy and co-operation. The world abounds with admirable wishes and intentions, that vaguely miscarry for want of guidance. How many men can get no further in their psalm of life than the question, *in quo corriget*. To such—not masters of the subject, but willing and eager to be its servants, an official leader might be everything: for in great causes like this, where the scandal of continued wrong burns in each man's conscience, the instincts of justice thirst for satisfaction. What can we do or give—how shall we speak or vote, to lessen these dreadful miseries of sanitary neglect—is, at this moment, I believe, the fervent inquiry of innumerable minds, waiting, as it were, for the word of command to act."

We have lingered so long at the threshold, that we shall scarcely have time to do more than glance around us on entering, many as are the tempting "passages." We urge the reader to wait for no guidance of ours but to enter by himself. As a hint of the many incidental topics of interest we will extract this on

#### WATER, HARD AND SOFT.

"Is water thus constituted in any degree detrimental to the health of those who drink it? It is not in a single word that this question can be fairly answered. Almost insuperable difficulty belongs to it, from the absence of any statistical method by which we might isolate the water-drinking portion of our population, and might compare them, in regard of the diseases to which they are liable, with similar sections of population in soft-water districts and in harder-water districts. Obviously, no other method of comparison can be unobjectionable; and, in arguing the subject from such materials as I have, I can pretend to nothing more than a rational approximation to truth.

"Except in the comparatively few instances where active medicinal agents are naturally dissolved in a water, its effects, if injurious, would be so slow as to elude ordinary observation. If, as is exceedingly probable, the same constitution of water as impairs its solvency out of the body, do likewise operate against its being the most eligible menstruum or solvent for processes occurring within the body—such processes I mean as attend the act of digestion; if the lime and other hardening ingredients which waste soap in our laundries, and tea in our parlours, do similarly waste within us those organic agencies by which our food is dissolved and converted; any result arising from this source would be of gradual operation, would not easily admit of being traced to its source, and (except in susceptible persons) would rarely produce such symptoms as might immediately draw attention to their cause. The ill effects (whatever they may be) arising from the use of hard waters must be looked for in chronic impairment of digestion, and in those various derangements of nutrition in distant parts (the skin and teeth particularly) which follow as secondary results on such chronic disorder. It would be ridiculous to look for the operation of an ill-chosen water, after its habitual use during two centuries, as though one were inquiring for the symptoms of an acute poison. The signs that are to be ascertained among a population, if such signs exist, are those which would evidence a premature exhaustion of the power of digestion, and would testify that the machine on which we depend for that power had been exposed to unnecessary and avoidable fatigue. This, I believe, is the utmost which Medicine, proceeding from theoretical grounds, would venture to say on the subject.

"Perhaps I need not inform you that indigestion, with all that follows from it, is so

frequent in the metropolis, in persons after the first strength of youth, that, for large classes of society, a perfect discharge of the natural process of digestion (such a discharge of it as a lecturer would describe to be the exact type and intention of nature) is exceptional and rare. Unquestionably, in large numbers of cases, wine and beer and spirits, rather than water, have to do with this effect. Unquestionably, other influences of metropolitan life—and, not least, the mental wear and tear which belong to its large excitement, contribute immensely to this chronic derangement of health; but there are reasons likewise for believing that the quality of water consumed is not a matter of indifference to the result. We cannot but give it an important place among those influences of health or unhealth which we consider local; and we cannot refuse to recognise the fact, that in recommending our patients (as we do often recommend them) to try 'change of air' for complaints which baffle us by their obstinacy, so long as the subject of them remains in London, the course on which we rely for success implies 'change of water,' equally with that other change to which more popular importance is attached.

"In illustration of this view, I may quote to you the experience of two other towns. Dr. Sutherland stated in evidence before the General Board of Health, that having lived for a number of years at Liverpool (where the water is said to be of about the same degree of hardness as ours), he had long entertained a conviction that 'the hard water, in a certain class of constitutions, tends to produce visceral obstructions; that it diminishes the natural secretions, produces a constipated or irregular state of the bowels, and consequently deranges the health. He had repeatedly known these complaints to vanish on leaving the town, and to re-appear immediately on returning to it, and it was such repeated occurrences which fixed his attention on the hard selenitic water of the new red sandstone as the probable cause, as he believed it to be, of these affections.' And Dr. Leach, of Glasgow, stated before the same Board, as the result in that town of two years' experience of a substitution of soft for hard drinking-water, that in his opinion, 'dyspeptic complaints had become diminished in number; and that it had been observed, since this change, urinary diseases have become less frequent, especially those attended by the deposition of gravel.'

"Inferences useful for ourselves cannot be drawn from statements like the above, on the fullest assumption of their accuracy, without comparing the waters referred to with our own, more completely than is done by the one characteristic of 'hardness;' and there may likewise be other qualifications requisite for an application of the analogy. But those disorders of health which are specified by the gentlemen quoted, as produced by the use and diminished by the disuse of hard waters, are such as might very probably stand in the relation of effect to their alleged cause; results, namely, primary and secondary, of disordered digestion.

"Practically, I may tell you, that there are many individuals whose stomachs are extremely sensitive to the impression of hard water, who derive immediate inconvenience from its use, and who refuse to drink it without artificial reduction of its objectionable quality. I may likewise inform you that a physician, recently deceased, whose knowledge of indigestion and its chronic effects (especially in relation to the skin and urinary organs) was most profound and accurate, and whose consulting practice in such disorders was for many years almost a monopoly (I mean Dr. Prout) was in the habit of enjoining on his patients the use of distilled water. He evidently considered that the consumption of such waters as are habitually drunk in the metropolis was detrimental at least to an enfeebled digestion. This is an opinion which, I have reason to believe, is generally entertained by medical practitioners in London.

"It may not be irrelevant to mention to you (since the influence of imagination or of artificial habits can have little to do with this result) that horses are liable to be much inconvenienced by hard water, if unaccustomed to its use; and it is, I believe, notorious that grooms in charge of racers habitually take the trouble of conveying with them, to their temporary racing stables, a supply of the accustomed water. Veterinary surgeons say that under the continued use of hard water, which horses will avoid if possible, their coats become rough and staring;—an effect, I may observe, analogous to those skin disorders of the human subject which are apt to occur from impairment of the digestive functions."

We need only recal to the reader the curious observations of M. Chatin—formerly noticed in these columns—which proved the existence of goitre to depend on the water drunk in the goitre localities—to endorse the foregoing remarks.

One word in conclusion—there is no index to this volume, nor even the substitute in the shape of running titles; as the work is one for frequent reference, we hope to see this omission rectified in a future edition.

#### DE QUINCEY'S THIRD VOLUME.

*Miscellaneous: chiefly Narrative.* By Thomas de Quincey. Being Vol. III. of "Selections from the Works of Thomas de Quincey." London: Gröbner and Sons.

We have so recently expressed our opinion on De Quincey's powers generally and on the attractiveness of this republication, now gathering the scattered riches into accessible caskets, that a very brief notice will suffice for the present volume. It opens with an account of the adventurous Catalina de Erauso's exploits and adventures, which have inspired him with great admiration, but not with admiration great enough to tame into sobriety his incomprehensible freaks of humour. Almost the only pages we would wish to blot in De Quincey's writings are those in which he attempts to be funny. The story of Catalina is so romantic, and parts of it are here so finely told, that few will be disposed to leave it unread in spite of these said attempts at humour; but the chapter in the volume which will be read by the greatest number is that on the last days of Kant, a very minute and interesting page of biography. Here is a bit for the psychologist:—

"On returning from his walk, he sat down to his library table, and read till dusk. During this period of dubious light, so friendly to thought, he rested in tranquil meditation on what he had been reading, provided the book were worth it; if not, he sketched his lecture for the next day, or some part of any book he might then be composing. During this state of repose, he took his station winter and summer by the stove, looking through the window at the old tower of Löbenicht; not that he could be said properly to see it, but the tower rested upon his eye as distant music on the ear—obscurely, or but half revealed to the consciousness. No words seemed forcible enough to express his sense of the gratification which he derived from this old tower, when seen under these circumstances of twilight and quiet reverie. The sequel, indeed, showed how important it had become to his comfort; for at length some poplars in a neighbouring garden shot up to such a height as to obscure the tower, upon which Kant became very uneasy and restless, and at length found himself positively unable to pursue his evening meditations. Fortunately, the proprietor of the garden was a very considerate and obliging person, who had, besides, a high regard for Kant; and accordingly, upon a representation of the case being made to him, he gave orders that the poplars should be cropped. This was done; the old tower of Löbenicht was again exposed; Kant recovered his equanimity, and once more found himself able to pursue his twilight meditations in peace."

One curious detail about Kant here given is, that he never perspired night or day, and yet he always contrived to keep himself in an atmosphere of high temperature:—

"Seventy-five degrees of Fahrenheit was the invariable temperature of this room in which he chiefly lived; and if it fell below that point, no matter at what season of the year, he had it raised artificially to the usual standard. In the heats of summer he went thinly dressed, and invariably in silk stockings; yet, as even this dress could not always secure him against perspiring when engaged in active exercise, he had a singular remedy in reserve. Retiring to some shady place, he stood still and motionless—with the air and attitude of a person listening, or in suspense—until his usual aridity was restored. Even in the most sultry

summer night, if the slightest trace of perspiration had sullied his night-dress, he spoke of it with emphasis, as of an accident that perfectly shocked him.

"On this occasion, whilst illustrating Kant's notions of the animal economy, it may be as well to add one other particular, which is, that, for fear of obstructing the circulation of the blood, he never would wear garters; yet, as he found it difficult to keep up his stockings without them, he had invented for himself a most elaborate substitute, which I will describe. In a little pocket, somewhat smaller than a watch-pocket, but occupying pretty nearly the same situation as a watch-pocket on each thigh, there was placed a small box, something like a watch-case, but smaller; into this box was introduced a watch-spring in a wheel, round about which wheel was wound an elastic cord, for regulating the force of which there was a separate contrivance. To the two ends of this cord were attached hooks, which hooks were carried through a small aperture in the pockets, and so, passing down the inner and the outer side of the thigh, caught hold of two loops which were fixed on the off side and the near side of each stocking. As might be expected, so complex an apparatus was liable, like the Ptolemaic system of the heavens, to occasional derangements; however, by good luck, I was able to apply an easy remedy to these disorders, which otherwise threatened to disturb the comfort, and even the serenity, of the great man."

The following details give a vivid but painful picture of the waning of a great mind:—

"In December, 1803, he became incapable of signing his name. His sight, indeed, had for some time failed him so much, that at dinner he could not find his spoon without assistance; and, when I happened to dine with him, I first cut in pieces whatever was on his plate, next put it into a desert-spoon, and then guided his hand to find the spoon. But his inability to sign his name did not arise merely from blindness: the fact was, that, from irretention of memory, he could not recollect the letters which composed his name; and, when they were repeated to him, he could not represent the figure of the letters in his imagination. At the latter end of November, I had remarked that these incapacities were rapidly growing upon him, and in consequence I prevailed on him to sign beforehand all the receipts, &c., which would be wanted at the end of the year; and afterwards, on my representation, to prevent all disputes, he gave me a regular legal power to sign on his behalf.

"During the last fortnight of Kant's life, he busied himself unceasingly in a way that seemed not merely purposeless, but self-contradictory. Twenty times in a minute he would unloose and tie his neck-handkerchief; so also with a sort of belt which he wore about his dressing-gown; the moment it was clasped, he unclasped it with impatience, and was then equally impatient to have it clasped again. But no description can convey an adequate impression of the weary restlessness with which from morning to night he pursued these labours of Sisyphus—doing and undoing—fretting that he could not do it, fretting that he had done it.

"By this time he seldom knew any of us who were about him, but took us all for strangers. This happened first with his sister, then with me, and finally with his servant. Such an alienation from us all distressed me more than any other instance of his decay: though I knew that he had not really withdrawn his affection from me, yet his air and mode of addressing me gave me constantly that feeling. So much the more affecting was it, when the sanity of his perceptions and his remembrances returned, but at intervals of slower and slower recurrence. In this condition, silent or babbling childishly, self-involved and torpidly abstracted, or else busy with self-created phantoms and delusions, waking up for a moment to trifles, sinking back for hours to what might perhaps be disjointed fragments of grand perishing reveries, what a contrast did he offer to that Kant who had once been the brilliant centre of the most brilliant circles for rank, wit, or knowledge, that Prussia afforded! A distinguished person from Berlin, who had called upon him during the preceding summer, was greatly shocked at his appearance, and said, 'This is not Kant that I have seen, but the shell of Kant!' How much more would he have said this if he had seen him now!"

We cannot resist the following note, added by De Quincey to a passage in the text, where the dying Kant bids his friend kiss him:—

"*That I should kiss him!*—The pathos which belongs to such a mode of final valediction is dependent altogether for its effect upon the contrast between itself and the prevailing tone of manners amongst the society where such an incident occurs. In some parts of the Continent, there prevailed during the last century a most effeminate practice amongst men of exchanging kisses as a regular mode of salutation on meeting after any considerable period of separation. Under such a standard of manners, the farewell kiss of the dying could have no special effect of pathos. But in nations so inexorably manly as the English, any act, which for the moment seems to depart from the usual standard of manliness, becomes exceedingly impressive when it recalls the spectator's thoughts to the mighty power which has been able to work such a revolution—the power of death in its final agencies. The brave man has ceased to be in any exclusive sense a man; he has become an infant in his weakness; he has become a woman in his craving for tenderness and pity. Forced by agony, he has laid down his sexual character, and retains only his generic character of a human creature. And he that is manliest amongst the bystanders, is also the readiest to sympathise with this affecting change. Ludlow, the parliamentary general of horse, a man of iron nerves, and peculiarly hostile to all scenical displays of sentiment, mentions, nevertheless, in his Memoirs, with sympathising tenderness, the case of a cousin—that, when lying mortally wounded on the ground, and feeling his life to be rapidly welling away, entreated his relative to dismount 'and kiss him.' Everybody must remember the immortal scene on board the Victory, at four P.M. on October 21, 1805, and the farewell, 'Kiss me, Hardy!' of the mighty admiral. And here again, in the final valediction of the stoical Kant, we read another indication, speaking oracularly from dying lips of nature's sternest, that the last necessity—that call which survives all others in men of noble and impassioned hearts—is the necessity of love, is the call for some relenting caress, such as may simulate for a moment some phantom image of female tenderness in an hour when the actual presence of females is impossible."

It seems astonishing that the man who could have compiled these last days of Kant could, in the same volume, perpetrate such a jocosity as that wherein De Quincey declines to argue against "such a swell as Kant." This phrase occurs somewhere in the article on the Revelations of Lord Rosse's telescope, one of De Quincey's fantasies, not to be read with any soberness of thought. The long note appended to this article, endeavouring to make the scientific blunders in Scripture evidences of its Divine Authorship, would be pitiable were it not paralleled in a thousand instances, and were it not referrible to the intense desire of ingenious minds to "reconcile" things irreconcilable. The chapter on Joan of Arc is a splendid page of eloquence in De Quincey's best manner. The chapter on Roman meals is an amusing and erudite bit of gossip; that on Modern Superstition is both curious and suggestive; but we have no space for further extracts, for most of our readers it is enough to name the publication of another volume by Thomas de Quincey.

#### A SECOND BATCH OF NEW BOOKS.

GIVING the first place, as in critical duty bound, to HISTORY, let us put at the head of our second Batch, *The Life of Cardinal Richelieu*, by William Robson—(Routledge). Mr. Robson has two excellent qualifications to fit him for the business of writing historical biography:—he has great perseverance in collecting materials, and great impartiality in forming his opinions from what he collects. Richelieu has been more indebted for the perpetuation of his fame to novelists and play-writers than to historians. Mr. Robson, being apparently well aware of this, has done his best to extricate the facts in con-



nexion with the cardinal's life, from the mass of fiction which surrounds them, and has succeeded creditably in the attempt. He has produced a very useful book, remarkable for the moderation and impartiality of its tone throughout, and offering plenty of solid information to the reader, in a straightforward unobtrusive way. Mr. Robson's faults are mostly faults of what the painters term "execution." He wants grace and variety in his style, and shows little dramatic feeling as a narrator. There are two ways of relating even the sternest and most uncompromising facts—one way makes them simply instructive to the listener; the other makes them interesting as well. The Art of Narrating in the latter manner is the High Art of History; and this Mr. Robson has yet to acquire.

We have two Books of Travel on our present list. One—*A Yacht Voyage to Iceland* (Hall, Virtue, and Co.)—is a very nice little book for railway reading, unaffectedly written, and containing some pleasant information on a subject which still has the merit of comparative freshness to recommend it. The other work, sent by the same publishers, is of greater pretension, is entitled *Travels on the Shores of the Baltic*, and is written by Mr. S. S. Hill. To readers who want to be amused, we cannot venture to recommend this work. It is written in the sober, jog-trot, Guide-book style—starts unrelentingly with the appearance of the sea from the Thames—and ends with some very sensible and serious, but not particularly new, reflections on Religion and the Tomb. Readers, however, of "thoroughly well-regulated minds," who only want to be instructed, may safely order Mr. Hill's book. The author's "Travels" led him to Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia, as far inland as Moscow. He appears to have been indefatigable everywhere in collecting useful information—historical, political, and statistical; he is a very attentive, though not at all an amusing observer—and he evidently takes the greatest possible pains to be correct in everything that he relates, from the first page to the last. To the class of readers just indicated this will be recommendation enough; and they will find, on referring to Mr. Hill's book, that he has fairly and fully deserved it.

Of the eight works of fiction now on our table, the best by far is Mr. Samuel Sidney's collection of stories and sketches, entitled *Gallop and Gossips in the Bush of Australia* (Longman). This is really an interesting and excellently-written little volume. Mr. Sidney's pictures of Australian life are represented with rare vivacity, clearness, and dramatic power. His story of Hunting a Wild Horse is the most vivid and exciting description of a chase that we have read for many years past. Equally admirable for freshness of interest and power of writing, are "Two-Handed Dick," the charge of the Bull, and the fight with the Bushranger. The greater part of Mr. Sidney's work originally appeared in the columns of *Household Words*—which is guarantee enough for the literary ability of the book. Some stories and sketches on English ground are worked in, rather clumsily, at the end of the volume; the "Gallop for Life" being among them. Few readers of *Household Words* can have forgotten with what interest they perused that striking narrative of a hairsbreadth escape, on its first appearance in print. We were glad to renew acquaintance with it; and are happy to have an opportunity of recommending the volume in which it appears to readers of all ages and degrees.

It would afford us great satisfaction to be able to say as much of another work of fiction, the scene of which is laid in Australia. *Clara Morison* (Parker and Son) is the production, we are told in the preface, of a young lady who has resided for some time in Australia, and who has not had an opportunity of subjecting her book to a final revision. Under these circumstances we have nothing for it but to shrink from our critical function; and to let *Clara Morison* pass, without subjecting her to any very close examination. Not to be too serious and severe, then, the story has an air of local fidelity, and shows here and there traces of delicate, womanly observation. There is much pleasant "prattle" about marrying, and dressing, and young gentlemen, agreeable and otherwise, in the book; and though we cannot say that it is at all likely to take firm hold of the public at large, we think it very well fitted to please young ladies in general. To these most charming portions of the population we beg (with best love and respects) to introduce *Clara Morison*—a young Scotch lady, whose acquaintance, we hope, they will be all delighted to make.

What members of the reading public will be glad to make acquaintance with *Jerningham; a Story in Two Volumes* (Chapman and Hall), we cannot possibly predict. Four times have we sat down to this book and read with all our might, and four times have we arisen from it without the most distant notion of what it was about. The action in the first volume goes backwards and forwards, and veers about from England to France in the most bewildering manner. The characters, so far as we have been able to get acquainted with them, are an outraged gipsy queen, a henpecked innkeeper, a cold-blooded nobleman, a youth of ancient race in depressed circumstances, a French conspirator, and a French coquette, with minor personages, such as spies, gipsies, sharp rustics, groggy sailors, &c., &c., &c. These characters, it must be understood, are all in the First Volume. About the Second we know nothing. Our breathing became "slightly stertorous," and our whole condition "highly comatose" as soon as we opened it. Having failed in this way in the performance of our critical duty, we will not venture to decide whether *Jerningham* is a good book or a bad book. Other people may be able to understand it, and read it through—we have failed to do either the one or the other.

*Tilbury Nogo; or, Passages in the Life of an Unsuccessful Man*, by the Author of "Digby Grand" (Chapman and Hall). Such foolishly farcical names as "Tilbury Nogo" and "Digby Grand" prejudiced us a little against this novel at the outset; but we read on patiently, and found that there were better things in it than the title-page seemed to promise. The story is of the "sporting" kind, and is really amusing in an extravagant way. The author has the first great recommendation of being thoroughly acquainted with the life that he depicts. To any thinking and feeling man it is about as rapid, cruel, and base a life as can be looked at anywhere under the canopy of heaven. But if it is to be displayed in books and to furnish material for amusement to readers, the "author of Digby Grand" is assuredly the right man to describe it. Reality runs through even the most exaggerated parts of this novel. The scenes are evidently taken from real places, the events from circumstances which really once happened, the persons from

characters in actual life. This genuine merit, and the endless flow of good spirits on the part of the writer, carried us through the story from beginning to end. If the author only knew how little sympathy we have with swells and sporting men, he would accept the admission in the preceding sentence as one of the greatest compliments we can possibly pay him.

*The Last of the Old Squires* (Longman), is dated 1854, but is, as to form and external appearance, quite an ancient book. It is printed in old-fashioned type on paper of old-fashioned thickness; is written in an old-fashioned style, and peppered thickly in every page with quotations from old-fashioned writers. As to substance, the work may be fairly described as a sentimental amplification in prose of the song of "The Old English Gentleman." Being ourselves of a radical turn of mind, we cannot feel that the social system of England sustained any very irreparable loss when *The Last of the Old Squires* was removed from it. We very readily admit that the hearty old gentleman was brave, hospitable, and generous to the people immediately about him; but we cannot forget that, as to all the rest of the world, he was also one of the most useless, obstinate, and unreasonable human beings that ever existed. For centuries past, all the little trumpery privileges won by the mob (to which we belong) have been won in spite of the old squire. He always stood in our way and tried to stop us, unless we happened to be attached to his estate, and to own him for lord and master. Under these circumstances, we cannot feel any poignant regret at his loss, or any sincere conviction that it would be for the advantage of England, in these modern days, if his race were revived among us. At the same time, we have no prejudices against a book which commemorates his virtues, although we fail to see them ourselves in any very striking light. "The Last of the Old Squires" is feelingly, though not at all vigorously, written. The whole heart of the author is in his subject; and that is a great and genuine merit in any writer on any topic. High Tories (if, with the exception of Colonel Sibthorpe, there are any now left in the land) will find this work full of interest. Landed proprietors of ancient race will be delighted with it, from the first page to the last. People in general who, like ourselves, do not possess a foot of land, and never had a great-grandfather, will not consider it particularly interesting. But the reading world is, as to taste, a sufficiently disunited community; and "The Last of the Old Squires" will, no doubt, find a special public of its own to appeal to, even in these turbulent "latter days" of Radicalism and Reform.

The three remaining works of fiction on our list may be briefly dismissed. *The Mysterious Marriage*, by Miss Sinclair (Clarke, Beeton, and Co.), is a cheap reprint. *We are All Low People there*, by the author of "Caleb Stukely" (Routledge), originally appeared, with the two stories that follow it, in *Blackwood's Magazine*; the last tale, called "The Freethinker," being taken from Balzac's *Messe de l'Athee*, without a word of acknowledgment on the part of the author of "Caleb Stukely." *Tales of Ireland and the Irish*, by J. G. MacWalter, are published as original productions, but bear a strong family likeness to Irish stories by other authors. The writer is fiercely Protestant in his manner of treating the characters of Papist priests, and has a second series of stories in preparation, "constructed on the same principle as those in this volume, but somewhat more elaborately worked out."

In concluding this notice, a word must be said in commendation of two books which we may class under the head of Miscellaneous Literature. *Australia as a Field for Capital, Skill, and Labour*, by John Capper (Stanford), seems a very useful little guide-book for emigrants, and has an excellent map of Australia, showing the position and extent of all the Gold Fields hitherto discovered. *Sketches and Anecdotes of Animal Life*, by the Rev. J. G. Wood (Routledge), though put last on our list, has a very high place in our estimation. The anecdotes, which are admirably collected and delightfully told, refer to wild as well as domestic animals. This sort of reading has always had great attractions for us; and we sincerely thank Mr. Wood for giving us much interesting information, in a very pleasant form, on the subject of Animal Life.

#### BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

- The Theory and Practice of Landscape-Painting in Water-Colours.* By George Barnard. Part I. William S. Orr and Co.
- The Land We Live In—a Pictorial and Literary Sketch-book of the British Islands.* Part III. William S. Orr and Co.
- Healthy Homes, and How to Make Them.* By William Bardwell, Architect. Dean and Son.
- Popular Lectures on Astronomy.* By the late M. Arago. Translated, with notes, by Walter K. Kelly, Esq., B.A. Fourth edition. George Routledge and Co.
- Schamyl and Circassia.* Edited, with notes, by Kenneth R. H. Mackenzie, F.S.A. George Routledge and Co.
- To Mont Blanc and Back Again.* By Walter White. George Routledge and Co.
- Chemistry, Theoretical, Practical, and Analytical.* By Dr. Sheridan Muspratt. William Mackenzie.
- Songs of the Present.* Clarke, Beeton, and Co.
- Tales of Ireland and the Irish.* By J. G. MacWalter, F.R.S.L., &c. John Farquhar Shaw.
- The Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Medjid Khan.* John Farquhar Shaw.
- The Baths of France, Central-Germany, and Switzerland.* By Edwin Lee. Third edition. John Churchill.
- The Bachelor of the Albany.* By the Author of the "Falcon Family." Chapman and Hall.
- The Flitch of Bacon; or, the Custom of Dunmow.* By William Harrison Ainsworth. George Routledge and Co.
- Trophely; or a Cycle in the World's Destiny. A Poem in six Books.* By Joseph Longland. Saunders and Otley.
- The Haymakers' Histories. Twelve Cantos in Terza Rima.* By Ruthor. George Bell.
- Travels on the Shores of the Baltic, extended to Moscow.* By S. S. Hill. Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.
- The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.* By Edward Gibbon, Esq. With Notes by Dean Milman and M. Guizot. Vol. III. John Murray.
- Passing Clouds; a Tale of Florence. A Play.* Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.
- Poems by Matthew Arnold.* Second Edition. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.
- Critical and Historical Essays.* Contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* by the Right Honourable Thomas Babington Macaulay, M.P. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

- Schamyl: the Sultan, Warrior, and Prophet of the Caucasus.* Translated from the German of Dr. F. Wagner and F. Bodenstedt by Lascelles Wrasall. (The Traveller's Library.) Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.
- Letsomian Lectures on Insanity.* By Forbes Winslow, M.D., &c. John Churchill.
- History of the Byzantine and Greek Empires, from MLVII to MCCCCLIII.* By George Finlay. William Blackwood and Sons.
- The Collected Works of Dugald Stewart, Esq., F.R.S.S., &c.* Edited by Sir William Hamilton, Bart. Vol. I. Thomas Constable and Co.
- History of the American Revolution.* By George Bancroft. Vol. III. Richard Bentley.
- The History of the Papacy, to the Period of the Reformation.* By the Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A. 2 vols. Richard Bentley.
- Journal of a Residence in Northern Persia and the adjacent Provinces of Turkey.* By Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, —th Light Infantry. Richard Bentley.
- England—Russia; comprising the Voyages of John Fradescant the elder, Sir Hugh Willoughby, Richard Chancellor, Nelson, and Others, to the White Sea, &c.* By Dr. J. Hamel. Translated by John Studdy Leigh, F.R.G.S. Richard Bentley.
- Poetical Works of William Cowper.* Vol. III. (Annotated Edition of the English Poets.) Edited by Robert Bell. John W. Parker and Son.
- On the Structure and Use of the Spleen.* By Henry Gray, F.R.S., &c. John W. Parker and Son.
- Infidelity; its Aspects, Causes, and Agencies.* Being the Prize Essay of the British Organisation of the Evangelical Alliance. By the Rev. Thomas Pearson. Partridge and Oakey.
- The Poetry of Christian Art.* Translated from the French of A. F. Rio. T. Bosworth.
- The English Cyclopædia; a New Dictionary of Universal Knowledge.* Conducted by Charles Knight. Part 14. Bradbury and Evans.
- Classical Instruction: its Use and Abuse.* (Library for the People.) John Chapman.
- The Ten Chief Courts of the Sydenham Palace.* George Routledge and Co.
- Satire and Satirists. Six Lectures.* By James Hannay. David Bogue.
- Matrimonial Shipwrecks; or, Mere Human Nature.* By Annette Marie Maillard. 2 vols. G. Routledge and Co.
- The Cabin by the Wayside: a Tale for the Young.* By Lady Campbell. G. Routledge and Co.
- The Roving Englishman.* (Reprinted from "Household Words.") G. Routledge and Co.
- The History of Magic.* By Joseph Ennemoser. Translated from the German by William Howit. Vol. I. (Scientific Library.) Henry G. Bohn.
- Islamism: its Rise and its Progress, or the Present and Past Condition of the Turks.* By E. A. Neale. 2 vols. James Madden.
- Professor Wilson: a Memorial and Estimate.* By one of his Students. John Menzies.
- Letters of an American, mainly on Russia and Revolution.* Edited by Walter Savage Landor. Chapman and Hall.
- Matthew Paris's English History, from the Year 1235 to 1273.* Translated from the Latin, by the Rev. J. A. Giles, D.C.L. Henry G. Bohn.
- Hungary and its Revolutions from the Earliest Period to the Nineteenth Century.* With a Memoir of Louis Kossuth. By E. C. T. Henry G. Bohn.
- Angling; or How to Angle, and Where to go.* By Robert Blakey. George Routledge and Co.
- Hochelaga; or England in the New World.* By George Warburton. George Routledge and Co.
- The Last of the Barons.* By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., M.P. George Routledge and Co.
- John Bull; or The Comedy of 1854.* T. H. Lacy.
- Chamber's Repository of Instructive and Amusing Tracts.* W. and R. Chambers.
- The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.* By Edward Gibbon, Esq. Vol. IV. Henry G. Bohn.
- The Works of Oliver Goldsmith.* Edited by Peter Cunningham. Vols. III. and IV. John Murray.
- The Art Journal.* George Virtue and Co.
- The History of Charles the First and the English Revolution, from the Accession of Charles the First to his Execution.* By M. Guizot. Translated by Andrew R. Scoble. 2 vols. Richard Bentley.
- Alpine Lyrics.* Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.
- Sound and its Phenomena.* By the Rev. Dr. Brewer. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.
- Suggestions for the Assistance of Officers in Learning the Languages of the Seat of War in the East.* By Max Müller, M.A. (With an Ethnological Map.) Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.
- The Philosophy of Education; or the Principles and Practice of Teaching. In Five Parts.* By T. Tate, F.R.A.S. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.
- A Handbook to the Peak of Derbyshire, and to the Use of the Buxton Mineral Waters.* By William Henry Robertson, M.D. Bradbury and Evans.
- Poetical Tentatives.* By Lynn Erith. Saunders and Otley.

black eyes were reading over my shoulder this chapter of youthful experience. Had those eyes been as patient as they are lovely they would have read, as you, dear reader, will, the justification of that reminiscence, and its strict historical application to the matter in hand, namely, the Water-Cure.

You must know that at the time I speak of Hydropathy was just becoming "the rage:" everybody's mouth was full of cold water. I, being always of Pindar's opinion respecting the aristocracy of hydrated existence, had burst into sudden enthusiasm respecting the possible virtues of this new medicine. Declaiming one day in impassioned rhetoric *tête-à-tête* with Deborah, she drew herself up with an indescribable *air de tête*, and the delicate suspicion of a sneer in her tone, informed me that she thought people, now-a-days, made too much fuss about washing themselves. "For my part," she added, with an ineffable toss of the head, "I would rather read my Bible." This truly feminine and theological mode of putting the case suddenly shattered all my hopes: "nipped in the bud" (to speak poetically) all the "bloom of young desire and purple light of Love" which at that moment lent a splendour to my Deborah. I could stand her coal-skuttle bonnet—I could stand being tutored—I could stand the familiarity of "Friend Vivian"—but the state of epidermis implied in that preference for her Bible, opened vistas of conjugal disagreement too terrible for a man of my sensitive nature. I left her (not broken-hearted, we will hope), and clung more fervently than ever to clean celibacy! On my signet ring I engraved with hidden significance

ἄριστον μὲν ἵδωρ.

Thus you see how at one critical period of my life the Water-Cure was my salvation; again, a few weeks ago, when in danger—not of matrimony, but of something almost as bad—when a congested brain, arising from protracted interviews with "The Fathers," varied by lobster-salads at early periods in the morning, and a general tendency to dine out and sup elsewhere—at a moment when I had serious thoughts of shaving my head and wearing gaiters—when misanthropy was settling into something more than a mood, from which hospitable Hampshire failed to wean me, and the racket of Paris brought no oblivion—at this moment a visit from my friend, Dr. Balbirnie, which ended in a visit to him, at Malvern, came as hydropathic salvation No. 2. Dr. Balbirnie is a man of science, and enough of a man of letters to sympathise with and understand the ills to which literary flesh is heir. He persuaded me to come and try Malvern: the image of Deborah and my former peril rose up from out the shadowy past, and warned me to accept. I did: I went, I washed, I vanquished—not all my ills entirely, but many of them. After less than three weeks I came back "ten years younger," according to the veridical report of friends, certainly very much better; and if the gods had willed me to remain there another three weeks in perfect peace, I believe every symptom would have disappeared; but the gods wouldn't will it: "not so, but the reverse of so," did they will; and, as a consequence, I feel my head in a somewhat dilapidated condition, though I eat well, sleep well, walk well, and look well.

Imperfect as the result has been, my slight practical acquaintance with Hydropathy at Malvern has sufficed to convince me of the immense benefits which literary people, and all suffering from chronic disease, will derive from that treatment when in judicious hands; though I fancy a bungler would kill you as well with water as with calomel. It is perfectly unnecessary for me, or you, or any "unprofessional gent," accurately to determine how much of this benefit is owing to Hydropathy, as a medical scheme, and to water as a curative agent, and how much to Malvern air, Malvern hills, strict regimen, early hours, pleasant hope, pleasant faith, and a mind relieved from the *res angusta domi*. As little as it matters to a "party" in the pit, who is laughing at Keeley or crying at Mrs. Stirling, how much of the fun or pathos moving him is due to the author or actor. Men go to Malvern to be cured, as they go to the pit to be amused; and the only question to be raised is, not how they are cured, how they are amused, but whether they are so.

Next week I will describe briefly the hydropathic processes, and my sensations under them. This paper must be considered as preparatory: just as at Malvern, before packing you in the wet sheet, if they think you not fit to bear that process, they prepare for it by placing a wet towel or two on your chest and abdomen, so have I prepared your mind by this preparatory *douche*.

VIVIAN.

## Portfolia.

We should do our utmost to encourage the Beautiful, for the Useful encourages itself.—GORTHE.

### VIVIAN AT THE WATER CURE:

DOVING THE FIRST.

You may stare, but it's a fact, that I was once nearly falling in love with a Quakeress! Such a pretty, demure, drab little creature! with the softest, wickedest blue eyes that would have seduced a philosopher, and fascinated a saint; with infinite coquetry in her formal attire; with coal-scuttle bonnets, the very ugliness of which only rendered her face more provokingly bewitching; with such quiet, prim manners, that every instant you were nearly exasperated into kissing her, by way of breaking through that intense propriety! A Quakeress, in short, such as I never saw before (it is true I never saw one before), and such as I fervently hope, for the sake of my virtue and celibacy, I shall never see again. If you but knew the temptations I resisted, the perils I victoriously overcame, you would marvel that I am not at this moment the father of a numerous drab progeny. She had a passion for black whiskers, and adored coxcombs—I need say no more!

"Don't be a coxcomb, Vivian, but tell us about the water-cure." A slightly irritable voice, issuing from the ruddiest lips in the world, snapped the thread of biographical reminiscences at this point. The divinest of

## The Arts.

### LA SIRENE.

At last, Marie Cabel has appeared in one of Auber's operas; and, as we anticipated, has delighted her audience. The finest music she has had to sing since her appearance at the St. James's Theatre is the music she has sung best. *Le Bijou Perdu* and *La Promise*, though written expressly for her, did not enable her to do herself full justice, for the simple reason that M.M. Adam and Clapisson are not men of genius, and could not put her voice to its legitimate use—or, in other words, could not set her the pleasant task of singing such fresh and lovely melodies as abound in *La Sirène*. That opera is by no means the best of Auber's works—yet, compared with all that has been done by the pupils of his school, what a superior and separate position it occupies! His followers have caught much of the grace, the sparkle, the exquisitely refined gaiety of his style; but the beauty and originality of his melodies no other modern French composer has so much as approached. Profound musical authorities may talk and write by the hour together about the technicalities of the art—the man of genius is the man who can write "a tune;" and the man of none, is the learned musical humbug who gives us nothing to hum in the morning, as a reward for having patiently listened to him overnight.

Charming "tunes" abound in *La Sirène*, and all that fell to Marie Cabel's share were charmingly sung. People who imagine that she is only excellent in florid and showy music, should hear her in the lovely solo of the second



act the next time *La Sirène* is performed. She sang it to perfection on Monday night, and was fitly rewarded by an *encore*. In the difficult air of the first act, behind the scenes, and in the brilliant *finale*, the exquisite ease of her execution, and the delightful clearness and certainty of her intonation, told triumphantly on the audience. They had never heard her to such advantage before, and they recalled her with enthusiasm at the end of the opera.

In other respects, the performance was a great advance on those which have preceded it. M. Sujol, who took the principal tenor part, can act intelligently, and can sing like a thorough artist. M. Grignon, too, was fairly equal to the comic passages in his character—acting now and then with a quaint and quiet humour, which produced hearty laughter from the audience. M. Leroy was, indeed, the only offender among the *dramatis personæ* against the laws of good taste and common sense. He was more wearisome, noisy, and blustering than ever on Monday night in his attempts to be amusing. We never remember seeing so bad an actor as he is, with such an admirably comic face and figure as he possesses in all our experience of theatres. The critic in the *Times* suggests giving M. Leroy Hamlet's advice to the players. We suggest giving him a mild dose of chloroform at the "wing." He would be irresistible under the influence of a gentle sedative.

*Les Diamans de la Couronne* is announced for Monday. This, we venture to predict, will be the crowning success of the season.

The great news this week in connexion with the Opera is, that Grisi is to

give eight extra performances before she takes her farewell. She is announced to appear in *La Favorita*, *Anna Bolena*, and *La Gazza Ladra*; the latter opera (too rarely heard in London) being associated with her earliest triumphs as an actress and a singer. *Norma*, the *Puritani*, and the *Huguenots* have been given this week; and *La Prova d'un Opera Seria*—not at all worth revival on account of its own merits—has been taken from the shelf, by way of enabling the subscribers to renew their acquaintance with the time-honoured "gag" of the great Lablache.

Theatrical business has been brisk this week in our markets for the home-manufacture of foreign material. French farces have been done into English at the LYCEUM and the HAYMARKET, with fair success. And a new adaptation of *La Joie Fait Peur* has been produced, under the title of *Hopes and Fears*, at the ADELPHI. In this version the characters retain their nationality, and the scene is, of course, left, as in the original play, in France. The parts of the mother and the old servant are played by Madame Celeste and Mr. Webster; and the character of the young officer is performed by—Miss Woolgar! This latter arrangement strengthens the "cast," by including in it a popular actress; but it necessarily destroys the reality of the scene in this most pathetically real of dramas, and it is, on that account, an inexcusable error in taste. It may be all very well for ladies to appear in trousers in farces; but in such a play as *La Joie Fait Peur*, this sort of masquerade, however admirably it may be sustained, is utterly out of place.

W.

**THE INFLUENCE OF SEX AS A PREDISPOSING CAUSE OF CONSUMPTION.**—Statistics speak a doubtful language on this point, giving the preponderance now to the one sex, now to the other. The greatest ratio of frequency is probably on the side of the female. The experience of the Brompton Hospital, however, assigns the greater liability to consumption to males than to females. This may be true of the classes who fall peculiarly within the scope of that admirable charity, and who live in or around the metropolis; but we believe with Louis that females have the predisposition *par excellence*. This may be explained on two grounds. 1st. Females are probably more exposed to the inducing causes of tuberculous disease. Among these are sedentary habits, with the breathing of the vitiated air of close apartments. The usages of civilised society necessarily impose sedentary habits in a greater ratio on females when they do not impose them on themselves. 2nd. The physiological condition of the female blood is an approximation to that of the pathological state, or the "taint." It contains fewer red corpuscles and a larger proportion of water than the blood of males; their stamina is less; the vigour of the circulation less; their heart, arteries, and lungs smaller, and less firm. The sum of these may constitute an element of predisposition to the disease. This is certain, that females most frequently transmit the tubercular taint, and female offspring are the most susceptible of the inheritance. There is, however, a preponderance of the less severe local forms of Scrofula in the male sex, i. e. of tubercular manifestation everywhere but in the lungs.—*The Water Cure in Consumption and Scrofula*, by Dr. Balwinie.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

CARY.—June 17, at Pau, France, the Hon. Mrs. Byron Cary: a daughter.  
HANHAM.—July 5, at Great Malvern, the wife of Captain Hanham, H.M. Ninth Regiment of Foot: a son.  
HASTINGS.—June 20th, at the Rectory, Hertfordbury, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Godolphin Hastings: a son.  
MICHEL.—July 1, at Guernsey, the wife of Major C. G. Michel, Sixty-sixth Regiment: a son.  
SAUMAREZ.—July 2, at Guernsey, the Hon. Mrs. Saumarez: a daughter.  
VANE.—July 1, at 36, South-street, the Countess Vane: a son.

### MARRIAGES.

DE COUROY—LEESON.—June 19, at St. Saviour's Church, Jersey, Horatio De Couroy, youngest son of the late Capt. Martelli, of the sixty-ninth Regiment, to Jane, daughter of Robert Leeson, Esq.  
NUTTALL—SCOTT.—April 19, at Jumalpoor, Lieut. J. M. Nuttall, sixth N. I., second son of the late G. R. Nuttall, M.D., London, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late Major J. Scott, fifty-sixth N. I.  
PENNINGTON—GRANT.—July 5, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, James M. Pennington, Esq., eldest surviving son of Captain Rowland Pennington, of Whitehaven, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Cumberland, to Charlotte Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Richard Grant, Esq., and half-sister of Captain Sir Richard Grant, R.N., Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park.  
URQUHART—GOLDIE.—May 11, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Frederic Day Urquhart, Esq., Bengal Artillery, to Charlotte, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Goldie, Military Auditor-General, Bengal.

### DEATHS.

CUMBERLEGE.—June 20, in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, Captain Harry Altham Cumberlege, of H.M.'s Sixty-fourth Regiment.  
FISHER.—June 20, at Coburg, Captain Fisher, only son of the late Isaac Fisher, Esq., of Lenton Abbey, Nottinghamshire.  
MONTAGU.—June 7, Charles Frederic Herman Montagu, H.M.S. Odin, youngest son of the Rev. G. Montagu, Swaffham, Norfolk, who was shot while in command of one of the boats in the attack on Gamla Karloby, aged twenty-two.  
WEAVERS.—At 23, Spencer-terrace, Lower-road, Islington, Priscilla, the wife of Lieutenant W. Weavers, R.N., aged fifty-eight.

## Commercial Affairs.

### MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE

Friday Evening, July 7, 1854.  
CONSOLS have varied but little since last week, until the day before yesterday; when it was understood that the Bank would not lower their rate of discount. Since

then the tendency has been rather downwards. They opened this morning at 92½, 93, and during the day have been done at 93½.

In our own railway market heavy shares are 2 per cent. lower. Foreign shares are a little lower, but maintain better average prices than our own. Mines are somewhat flat, and but very little doing.

The political news has but little affected the markets. The harvest prospects are still cheering, and this circumstance has always its influence on the state of the market. We cannot, however, see any material rise at present. The war, it would seem, no unforeseen accident befalling the great disturber of European relations, cannot be ended just yet, and armaments, &c., cost money. Parliament is still sitting; and I adhere to a former opinion, expressed weeks ago, that more money must be had from the country before it breaks up. The section of a Bear party that still hold out may still live to clear their heavy losses.

Consols closed at 93 93½.

Russian Fives 99.  
Consols, 93, 93½; Caledonian, 62½, 63½; Chester and Holyhead, 15½, 16½; Eastern Counties, 13½, 13½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 60, 62; Great Western, 78, 78½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 65½, 66½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 103, 107; London and North-Western, 103½, 104½; London and South-Western, 82, 83; Midland, 60, 60½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 6½, 6 dis.; North Staffordshire, 4½, 3½ dis.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 31, 33; Scottish Central, 92, 94; South Eastern, 63½, 64½; South Wales, 35, 36; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 74, 75; York and North Midland, 54, 55; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 3½, 3½ dis.; East Indian, 2½, 2½ pm.; Luxembourg (Constituted) 3½, 4; Namur and Liège (with interest), 7½, 8½; Northern of France, 3½, 3½; Paris and Orleans, 45, 45; Paris and Rouen, 41, 43; Rouen and Havre, 22½, 23½; Sambre and Meuse, 8½, 9; Western of France, 7, 8 prem.; Aqua Frias, 2, 1; Brazil Imperial, 3½, 4; San Fernando, 3, 3 dis.; Linares, 10, 11; Peninsulas, 1, 1 prem.; Pontgibauds, 16½, 17½; United Mexican, 3½, 4; Australian Banks, 81, 83; Crystal Palace, par.; prem.; British American Land, 70, 75; London Chartered Bank, Australia 21, 21½ xl.; N. B. Australian Land Loan, 1, 1; Scottish Investment, Australian, 18, 18; Union of Australia Bank, 74, 76; Oriental Corporation, 47½, 48½; South Australian Land, 35, 37 xl.

### CORN MARKET.

Mark Lane, Friday Evening, July 7.

LOCAL TRADE.—At this day's market there is rather a better attendance, with a very slight increase in the demand, at Monday's rates. To effect sales of Wheat to any extent, however, it would be necessary to accept lower rates. No alteration in Barley or Oats.

FREE ON BOARD.—Since our last the weather has been very unsettled, and a good deal of rain has fallen, greatly to the disappointment of those farmers who are occupied in getting in the hay crop. It has not, however, as yet influenced the demand for Wheat in the country markets, which have been quite as well supplied by the farmers. The supplies of Wheat at London have been quite as large as were expected, though still below what is generally supposed to be the consumption of the metropolis and suburbs, to say nothing of the demand for more distant districts, and some small purchases which continue to be made for France, notwithstanding the markets there continue in the same dull state as our own. There has been very little doing in the Baltic and other northern ports. With light stocks the markets there are flat, and prices have given way somewhat, though not sufficient to induce purchasers for British account.

There is fair demand for heavy Danish Barley, but the lighter qualities of Danish and Mediterranean are neglected. The value of Oats continues to be pretty well maintained, though dealers and consumers buy only to supply immediate wants.

The arrivals at New York appear by our last advices to have been considerable, yet, notwithstanding this, and the check to the export demand, caused by an advance in freights, prices were firmly maintained.

### BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK. (CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock	208	208	207	209	209	209
3 per Cent. Red.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93	93
3 per Cent. Con. An.	93½	93½	93½	93½	92½	92½
Consols for Account	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
3½ per Cent. An.	94	93½	93½	94	93½	93½
New 2½ per Cents.	77	77	77	77	77	77
Long Ans. 1860.	44	44	44	44	44	44
India Stock	232	232	232	232	232	232
Ditto Bonds, £1000	par	par	par	par	par	par
Ditto, under £1000	par	par	par	par	par	par
Rx. Bills, £1000.	2 p	2 p	2 p	1 d	2 p	2 p
Ditto, £500.	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p
Ditto, Small.	4 p	1 p	5 p	1 p	5 p	5 p

### FOREIGN FUNDS.

(LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.)

Brazilian Bonds	100	Russian Bonds, 5 per	100
Buenos Ayres 6 per Cents.	100	Cents 1822	100
Chilian 6 per Cents.	83½	Russian 4½ per Cents.	83½
Danish 5 per Cents.	19	Spanish 3 p. Ct. New Def.	19
Ecuador Bonds	4	Spanish Committee Cert.	4
Mexican 3 per Cents.	24½	of Coup. not fun.	4
Mexican 3 per Ct. for	4	Venezuela 3½ per Cents.	4
Acc.	4	Belgian 4½ per Cents.	4
Portuguese 4 per Cents.	40½	Dutch 2½ per Cents.	40½
Portuguese 5 p. Cents.	91	Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif.	91

## OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Continuation of MADAME MARIE CABEL'S performances.

Last Week but One of the Representations by the entire Troupe from the Theatre Lyrique, Paris. The Directors respectfully announce, that notwithstanding the success which has attended the recent productions, the Season must unavoidably terminate on Saturday, July the 22nd.

On Monday next, July 10, will positively be produced Auber's celebrated Opera of LES DIAMANS DE LA COURONNE. La Catarina, Madame Marie Cabel; Don Henrique, M. Carre; Rebollo, M. Grignon; Don Sebastien, M. Legrand; Campo-Mayor, M. Leroy; Barbarigo, M. Quinchez; Munoz, M. Zerline; Diana, Madlle. Girard. The admired Opera of LE DOMINO NOIR, Angèle by Madame Marie Cabel, is in rehearsal, and will be produced in a few days.

Boxes and Stalls at the Box-office, and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 2s. Doors open at Seven.

## OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.

Mr. ALFRED WIGAN respectfully announces that his BENEFIT will take place on Wednesday, July 12, 1854. The performances will commence at Half-past Seven with a New Farce, called

### PERFECT CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Easy, Mr. F. Robson; Mr. Johnson, Mr. Emery; Herbert Atherly, Mr. F. Robinson; Mrs. Easy, Miss Marston; Julia, Miss E. Ormonde; Susan, Miss E. Turner. After which Colman's Comedy of

### THE JEALOUS WIFE.

Compressed into three acts. Mr. Oakley, Mr. Alfred Wigan; Major Oakley, Mr. Emery; Lord Trinket, Mr. F. Robinson; Charles Oakley, Mr. Leslie; Sir Harry Beagle, Mr. H. Wigan; Mr. Russet, Mr. White; Mrs. Oakley, Mrs. Alfred Wigan; Lady Freelove, Mrs. Chatterley; Toilet, Miss E. Turner. To conclude with a New Comedietta, called

### HEADS OR TAILS?

Wrangleworth, Mr. Emery; Harold Dyceaster, Mr. Alfred Wigan; Christopher Qualle, Mr. F. Robson; Rosamond, Miss Marston; Winifred, Mrs. Alfred Wigan.

Tickets, Private Boxes, and Places to be had at the Box-Office of the Theatre; and of Mr. Alfred Wigan, 21, Hans-place, Sloane-street.

## ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.

Monday, and Tuesday, will be presented a new farce called

### PERFECT CONFIDENCE.

Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, Emery, Robinson, Misses Marston, E. Turner, and E. Ormonde. After which, the new comedietta, called

### HEADS OR TAILS?

Characters by Messrs. Emery, A. Wigan, F. Robson, Miss Marston, and Mrs. A. Wigan.

To conclude with, the comic drama of

### HUSH MONEY.

Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, J. H. White, Vincent, H. Rivers, Moore, Emery, Miss Dormer, Miss Stevens, and Mrs. A. Wigan.

On Wednesday for the Benefit of Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.

### PERFECT CONFIDENCE.

### THE JEALOUS WIFE.

### and HEADS OR TAILS?

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

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JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

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SHOOTING SEASON, 1854.

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The Twenty-Third Annual General Meeting of this Society was held at Edinburgh, on 2nd May, 1854; William Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland, in the Chair.

The Report read to the Meeting, and which was unanimously approved of, contained the following particulars:—

The number of Policies issued during the year ending 1st March, is 620, the Sums Assured thereby being 282,715l., giving an addition to the Income in Annual Premiums of 86,957.

The Policies lapsed by death during the year are 84, the Sums Assured by which amount to 49,850l., and the Bonus Additions to 8432l., making together 58,332l.

In comparing these sums with the amounts for the preceding year, they exhibit an increase of 17 in the number of New Policies, and of about 6000l. in the Sums Assured. The increase, though of moderate amount, must be considered satisfactory, especially when regard is had to the great competition which now exists in the business of Life Assurance.

The number of Policies lapsed by death is four under that of last year, and the amount payable nearly 7000l. less. Keeping in view the additions made to the business, and the increased age of the Members of the Society, these are most gratifying circumstances.

The Sums remaining Assured amount to 4,234,598l.

The Annual Revenue amounts to 152,615l.

And the Accumulated Fund is increased to 839,354l.

\* \* \* Medical Referees paid by the Society.

**VIEW OF THE PROGRESS AND SITUATION OF THE SOCIETY.**

	Amount Assured.	Annual Revenue.	Accumulated Fund.
At 1st March, 1836	£ 642,871	£ 21,916	£ 40,974
Do. 1842	1,685,067	61,861	191,496
Do. 1848	2,384,878	110,700	445,673
Do. 1854	4,234,598	152,615	839,354

**POLICIES RENDERED INDISPUTABLE.**

By a Resolution of the Society, Policies may, after being of five years' endurance, be declared indisputable on any ground whatever, and the Assured be entitled to travel or reside beyond the limits of Europe, without payment of Extra Premium for such travelling or residence. Special application must be made to the Directors for such privileges, however, and satisfactory evidence adduced that at the time of his application the Assured has no prospect or intention of going beyond the limits of Europe.

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