

Frederick Guest Tomlinson, Publisher, 18 Catherine P. Street

# The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

AND

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

VOL. X. No. 473.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1859.

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

**BONUS DIVISION.**  
**GLOBE INSURANCE,**  
CORNHILL, AND CHARING CROSS, LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED 1803.

**CAPITAL ONE MILLION, ALL PAID UP AND INVESTED.**

**DIRECTORS.**  
JOHN EDWARD JOHNSON, Esq., Chairman.  
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
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**AUDITORS.**  
ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Esq.  
GEORGE SAINTSBURY, Esq.

The following are examples of the Profits accruing on **Globe Participating Life Policies** under the **BONUS** declared as at 31st December, 1858:—

AGE at Date of Policy.	Original Sum Insured.	Original Annual Premium.	Complete Years in force.	Bonus applied—	
				By Addition to Policy.	By payment in CASH.
	£	£ s. d.		£	£ s.
25	1,000	21 9 2	6	72	27 17
35	1,000	28 2 0	6	72	32 15
40	1,000	32 15 0	6	72	35 7
50	1,000	45 12 6	6	72	42 9

*Policies of One to Five Complete Years Participate in Proportion.*

The above Profits are equivalent—if added to the Policy—to a Reversionary Sum at death equal to **One Pound Four Shillings per Cent. per Annum** on the Sum Insured for each of the completed years of the Policy:—Or, if taken as an **Immediate Cash Payment**, it is, at most ages, considerably more than **One Year's Premium**.

The Bonus Periods are **FIVE Years**, and the Rates of Life Premiums, whether *With* or *Without* Profits, very economical.

**FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY, ENDOWMENT, and REVERSIONARY** business transacted.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, Secretary.

**IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—Instituted 1820.

**DIRECTORS.**  
GEORGE WILLIAM COYTAM, Esq., CHAIRMAN.  
FREDERICK PATTISON, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.  
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James C. C. Bell, Esq.  
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George Henry Cutler, Esq.  
Henry Davidson, Esq.  
George Field, Esq.  
GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq.  
Samuel Hibbert, Esq.  
Thos. Newman Hunt, Esq.  
J. Gordon Murdoch, Esq.  
William R. Robinson, Esq.  
Martin T. Smith, Esq., M.P.  
Newman Smith, Esq.

**SECURITY.**—The assured are protected by a guaranteed fund of upwards of a million and a half sterling from the liabilities attaching to mutual assurance.

**PROFITS.**—Four-fifths, or eighty percent, of the profits are assigned to Policies every fifth year. The assured are entitled to participate after payment of one premium.

**CLAIMS.**—The Company has disbursed in payment of claims and additions upwards of £1,500,000.

Proposals for Insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above, at the Branch Office, 16, Pall-mall, London; or to any of the agents throughout the Kingdom.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

**NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,**  
48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.  
FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER, 1835.

**DIRECTORS.**  
SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq., Chairman.  
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Thomas Castle, Esq.  
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Charles Good, Esq.  
Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.  
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Robert Sheppard, Esq.  
Jonathan Thorp, Esq.  
Charles Whetham, Esq.

**PHYSICIANS.**—J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.L.S.; Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

**BANKERS.**—Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., and Bank of England.

**SOLICITOR.**—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

**CONSULTING ACTUARY.**—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

**MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.**

On the 20th November last the total number of Policies issued was 21,633.

The amount of Capital was £1,621,550 11s. 11d.

Amount paid for Claims arising from death, and Bonuses accrued thereon, £809,646 14s. 4d.

The gross Annual Income arising from Premiums on 15,292 existing Policies is Annual abatement on the 20th November, 1857, to be continued for the five years ending in 1862.....

£247,693 1 1

50,112 0 0

£107,584 1 1

69,850 7 1

£267,431 8 2

Add Interest on invested Capital.....

Total net annual income.....

£345,034 3 11

The present number of Members is 12,647.

At the Quinquennial Division of Profits made up to the 20th November, 1857, the computed value of assurances in Class IX. was.....

£1,000,090 15 6

Assets in Class IX.....

1,345,125 0 5

Surplus or Profit.....

£345,034 3 11

The effect of the successful operation of the Society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the four investigations made up to this time.

For the 7 years ending 1842 the surplus was.. £32,074 11 5

" 5 " 1847 " " 80,122 8 3

" 5 " 1852 " " 232,001 18 4

" 5 " 1857 " " 345,034 3 11

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st April are reminded that the same must be paid within 30 days from that date.

The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors, and with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November, 1857, may be had on application, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent. to 98 per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

March, 1859. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

**CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL**

**LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

ESTABLISHED 1824.

All Persons who effect Policies on the Participating Scale before June 30th, 1859, will be entitled, at the next Bonus, to one year's additional share of Profits over later Assurers.

The last Annual Report can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of

GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary.

13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

INSTITUTED IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE, A.D. 1714.

**UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY,**

**FIRE AND LIFE.**

OFFICES—81, Cornhill, and 70, Baker-street, London; and in Bristol, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Dublin, Hamburg, Berlin, and Bern.

**RECEIPTS FOR FIRE INSURANCES** falling DUE at LADY-DAY are NOW READY at the Head Offices, and with the respective Agents in the Country. Fire and Life Insurances effected at equitable rates.

WM. B. LEWIS, Secretary.

**THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

142, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

**CAPITAL—HALF-A-MILLION.**

**DIRECTORS.**

Edmond Sheppard Symes, Esq., Chairman.

Wm. Kenworthy Browne, Esq. | John Moss, Esq.

John Elliottson, M.D., F.R.S. | John Symes, Esq.

Henry John Hodgson, Esq. | Joseph Thompson, Esq.

**Secretaries.**—Alexander Richardson Esq.; Augustus Blondel, Esq.

**Auditors.**—Professor Charles Wheatstone, F.R.S.; Professor J. Radford Young.

**Medical Referee General.**—John Elliottson, M.D. Cantab., F.R.S., 37, Conduit-street.

**Actuary.**—W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.S.S., &c.

**Assistant Actuary.**—Barker Woolhouse, Esq.

**Bankers.**—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co.

**Solicitors.**—Messrs. Gregory, Gregory, Skirrow, and Rowcliffe.

The International Society has been established since 1837, for effecting every description of Life Assurance, Immediate and Deferred Annuities, Endowments, &c., at rates affording the most equitable adjustment of every contingency to the corresponding risk.

Profits divided Quinquennially.

Stamps on Life Assurance Policies paid by the Society.

Loans granted in connexion with Life Assurance.

Half the Premiums may remain on Loan, on the Withdrawal scale.

Thirty days of grace allowed for Payment of Premiums.

Prospectuses and every information may be obtained from the Chairman, at the Chief Office, 142, Strand.

**BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

32, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**ABSTRACT OF THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT.**

During the year 1858, 1,109 Proposals for Assurance were received, amounting to £274,150, from which 981 Policies were issued, assuring £220,220.

Annual Premiums upon the new business of the year, £2,020 19s. 5d.

Annual Income, £58,388.

Policies in force, 8108, assuring £1,050,555.

Accumulated Fund, £151,807 12s.

Deaths during the year, 75; claims arising therefrom, including bonus, £10,269 18s. 6d., being less than that of the preceding year by £616 17s.

Since the commencement of the Company the amount paid to the Widows and other Representatives of deceased Members is £70,142 3s. 0d.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

**ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.**

Insurance data show that **ONE PERSON** in every **FIFTEEN** is more or less injured by Accident yearly.

An Annual Payment of £3 secures

**A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK**

**IN THE EVENT OF INJURY, OR**

**£1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH FROM**

**ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,**

**By a Policy in the**

**RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE**

**COMPANY.**

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

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

**NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.**

**CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.**

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company.

Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

**DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.**

**FIVE PER CENT.** on sums for fixed periods

or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. on overdrafts

or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. on overdrafts

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



## THE NATIONAL FLAX COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital 200,000£., in 200,000 Shares of 1£. each.

5s. to be paid on application, 5s. within Three Months from Allotment, and the remainder as the Directors may require it, in Two Payments of 5s. each.

### TRUSTEES.

Henry Fenton Jadis, Esq., Comptroller of Corn Returns, Board of Trade.  
J. T. Croft, Esq., 15, Regent-street, S.W.

### DIRECTORS.

Sir John Dorat, Vice-Pres. R.S.L., President.  
John Beddoe, Esq., Lickhill, near Stourport, Worcester-shire.  
J. T. Croft, Esq., 15, Regent-street, S.W.  
Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Dering, 47, York-street, Portman-square, W.  
Frederick Hamilton, Esq., Gresham-house, E.C.  
T. E. Marsland, Esq., Pall-mall, S.W.  
Wallace Pedder, Esq., Wadhurst, Sussex.  
George Thornton, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., &c., 25, Queen's-road, Regent's-park, N.W.

### STANDING COUNSEL.

P. MacChombaich de Colquhoun, Esq., LL.D., &c., 3, Hare-court, Temple.

### BANKERS.

Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, & Co., 4, Lombard-st., E.C.

### SOLICITOR.

Mr. Vaughan France, 37, New Bridge-street, E.C.

### ENGINEER.

Mr. G. L. Fuller, C.E., 69, Lombard street, E.C.

SECRETARY.—Mr. John H. Powell.

### OFFICES:

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

### ABSTRACT OF PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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

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

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

By retortories will be understood establishments where the preparation of flax-fibre from the raw plant for the spinner and manufacturer will be carried out through all its stages.

It is estimated that two retortories, on the scale proposed as the base of operations, will require eight patent machines, and, if constantly at work for (say) 300 days in the year, will produce annually 1,200 tons of flax-fibre, 7,500 quarters of linseed, and 900 tons of tows; and allowing £50 per ton to be obtained for the flax-fibre, 50s. per quarter for the linseed, and £5 per ton for the tows, there is a gross yield of £85,500.

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

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

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

The National Flax Company will, by increasing the cultivation of flax in the present growing districts, tend to encourage the population of other parts of the country to acquire the requisite knowledge of an industrial resource by

which their local labour will become more profitable, and land of greater value. Again, the fast-extending application of the power-loom to flax-fibre will greatly increase the demand for flax. All considered, the circumstances of the times combine to establish the present enterprise as the nucleus of a new branch of business, and a most valuable auxiliary to the farming and manufacturing producers of the United Kingdom, and one which is well calculated to still further develop her prosperity.

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

## THE GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, 50,000£., IN 5,000 SHARES  
OF 10£. EACH.

Calls not to exceed 2£. 10s. per Share for the First year, and no subsequent Call to be made without two months' notice. Deposit 5s. per Share.

### PATRONS.

WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., The Polygon, Manchester.

F. S. POWELL, Esq., M.P., Horton Hall, Bradford, and 45, Gloucester-terrace, W.

### DIRECTORS.

Col. C. G. Fagan, H.E.I.C.S. (Director of Malta Telegraph Company), 20, St. Petersburg-place, Bayswater, W.  
Martin Joseph Routh, Esq., M.A., Hampton, Middlesex.  
William Ffarington, Esq., Wood Vale, Isle of Wight.  
Banister Fletcher, Esq., Oregon-terrace, Peckham Rye.  
Edward Robinson, Esq., Blenheim-place, St. John's Wood.

BANKERS—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street, London.

SECRETARY—C. W. Orford, Esq., C. & M.E.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—12, Pancras-lane, Cheapside, E.C.

The improved system adopted by the last Patent Law Amendment Act having greatly increased the number of patents taken out by and removed various obstacles in the way of inventors, and the Acts of Parliament lately passed limiting the liability of shareholders in public companies, have now rendered the formation of such an association not only comparatively easy, but have also afforded the means by which it may become remunerative to its members, without incurring any unnecessary risk.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of assisting inventors, and its contemplated operations comprise:—

The taking out of patents and registrations for inventors, and, when required, advancing the money for this purpose.

The advancing sums of money on approved security to inventors and patentees, for the purpose of enabling them to develop and complete their patents and inventions.

The purchase and sale of inventions and patents.

The selling of patents and inventions on commission.

The investigation of the value and merits of inventions, and the granting of certificates thereof.

The devotion of a portion of the company's premises, for the purpose of receiving models and drawings of inventions and patents.

The keeping a registry of all patents taken out by the Company, and the furnishing a monthly list thereof to all subscribers.

One of the great objects of the Company will be at all times to watch over and preserve the rights of patentees, and, if possible, to obtain a repeal of the stamp duties affecting inventors, or, if not able to accomplish this, to obtain a great reduction in the amount of such duties.

All information may be obtained at the office, and the deposit may be remitted to the bankers or to the Secretary.

## LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 700,000£.

CHAIRMAN—DUNCAN DUNBAR, Esq.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—WILLIAM FANEDE SALIS, Esq.

OFFICES—17, CANNON-STREET, E.C.

LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS of

EXCHANGE are granted on the Branches of this Bank at SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, GEELONG, MARYBOROUGH, ARAKAT, and BALLARAT.

DRAFTS of the Australian Colonies negotiated and sent for collection.

By order of the Court,

G. M. BELL, Secretary.

## INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.

12, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.

April 11, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Council of this Institute has determined on applying the interest accruing from Mr. Messenger's Bequest, towards the purchase of a PRIZE, to be competed for by the Associates, and to be given for the best ESSAY "On the various Methods pursued in the Distribution of Surplus among the Assured in a Life Assurance Company, with a Comparison of the Relative Merits of such Methods." Further particulars and the conditions under which the prize is to be competed for may be obtained on application at the rooms of the Institute.

JOHN REDDISH, } Hon. Secs.  
JOHN HILL WILLIAMS, }

## THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS AND CAPITAL

FOR ALL CLASSES OF THE COMMUNITY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—From this date the rate of interest on Completed Shares, and Shares paid a year in advance and upwards, has been fixed at Five per Cent. per Annum.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The rate of interest on Deposits has been raised from Three to Four per Cent. per Annum.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNDISEN, Secretary.

Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.,

London, 25th March, 1859.

## FURNISH YOUR HOUSE

WITH THE  
BEST ARTICLES

AT

DEANE'S.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1700.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY has been celebrated for more than 150 years for quality and cheapness. The stock is extensive and complete, affording a choice suited to the taste and means of every purchaser.

### PRICES:—

Best Transparent Ivory—					
Per doz.	s. d.	Per doz.	s. d.	Per pair.	s. d.
Table knives	33 0	Dessert ditto	28 0	Carvers	11 0
		Best ditto			
Table knives	29 0	Dessert ditto	23 0	Carvers	9 0
		Fine ditto			
Table knives	23 0	Dessert ditto	18 0	Carvers	7 6
		Good ditto			
Table knives	16 0	Dessert ditto	12 0	Carvers	5 6
		Kitchen—			
Table knives	10 0	Dessert ditto	8 0	Carvers	2 6

Ladies' Scissors of the finest steel, the most finished workmanship, and in choice variety. Scissors in handsome cases adapted for presents.

Penknives and every description of pocket cutlery. Deane's Monument Razor has been 150 years before the Public, and is a plain, thoroughly good Old English Razor. Price 2s. 6d.

DOMESTIC BATHS—a very large variety of SHOWER-BATHS of the most improved construction; also, vapour, hip, plunging, sponging, nursery, and every description of Baths for domestic use. Deane's Baths are distinguished for their superior finish, strength of material, and great durability; while the prices are on that low scale for which their Establishment has so long been celebrated.

For Illustrations and Prices see their Pamphlet on "Baths and Bathing," to be had gratuitously, on application.

DRAWING ROOM STOVES—A large and handsome collection of BRIGHT STOVES, for the Drawing or Dining-room, embracing all the newest Designs. DEANE and Co., have applied to these and other classes of Register Stoves Patented Improvements, economising the consumption of Fuel, for which the highest Testimonials have been given.

Hot Air Stoves, in New and Ornamental Patterns, with ascending or descending Flues, suitable for Churches, Public Buildings, Halls, Shops, &c.

SPOONS and FORKS.—Silver Pattern Spoons and Forks.—All the newest and best designs of these Cheap, useful, and elegant Articles in Electro-Silvered and Deanean Plate.

Prices of Electro-plated Spoons and Forks:—			
Table Forks ..	per doz.	38s.	31s.
Table Spoons ..	"	40s.	33s.
Dessert Forks ..	"	29s.	23s.
Dessert Spoons ..	"	30s.	24s.
Tea Spoons ..	"	18s.	14s. 6d.
Mustard and Salt, per pair, 3s.			Sugar Bows, 3s. 6d.

### OPENING TO THE MONUMENT,

London-bridge.

\*\* SEND FOR DEANE'S FURNISHING LIST,

Free on application.

## CARDS FOR THE MILLION.

A Copper Plate Engraved in any style, 1s. 50 Best Cards (any kind) Printed for 1s., post free.

ARTHUR GRANGER, Stationer, 308, High Holborn.

LAWRENCE HYAM and the SPRING SEASON of 1859.—The Style and Make of Attire for Gentlemen, Children, Boys, and Elder Youths, are made objects of particular study by the Proprietor, who has now introduced a Spring Stock which, for Extent, Variety, Beauty, and General Excellence, was never equalled. The Plain and Fancy Fabrics, from which the Suits and Garments are manufactured, are all selected from the best productions in every variety of pattern.

## LAWRENCE HYAM'S CLOTHING for

BOYS and YOUTHS.—All ages of the young are advantageously provided for in L. Hyam's Magnificent Stock of Juvenile and Youth's Attire, designed and made by Artists of talent, taste, and experience, specially engaged on this description of Dress.

Parents and Guardians should make inspection of the becoming and beautiful Dresses, Suits, and Single Garments now on view. The prices of School Suits vary from Half-a-Guinea to 21s.; and for Full-Dress Suits from One Pound to 30s.; Trousers and Vests of like Pattern, conjunctively, for Half-a-Guinea to a Guinea.

## LAWRENCE HYAM'S SPECIFIC NOTICE.

—The Proprietor would emphatically notify that he is in no way connected with any other House in London. The only establishments at which L. Hyam's Good, Economical and widely Celebrated Attire can be procured, are the following:—

CITY ESTABLISHMENT, 30, Gracechurch-street, E.C.  
WEST-END BRANCH, 189 and 190 (corner of Fenchurch-street), Tottenham-court-road, W.

## GALVANIC INSTITUTE.

31, Strand, entrance in Viller's-street.

THESE rooms have been opened under the superintendence of registered qualified Medical men, for the legitimate application of galvanism in the treatment of certain forms of nervous diseases, paralysis, indigestion, rheumatism, asthma, &c.

Hours of attendance, 12 to 5, Sundays excepted.

Ordinary medical attendant, Mr. J. Smellie, Surgeon.

## GOOD STATIONERY

AT REASONABLE PRICES,

AT G. BLIGHT'S, 169, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

HANWELL COLLEGE, MIDDLESEX,

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

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



# THE LEADER.

## Contents:

### REVIEW OF THE WEEK—

HOME INTELLIGENCE.	PAGE
Imperial Parliament .....	484
Gatherings from Law and Police .....	486
Courts .....	486
Criminal Record .....	486
Accidents .....	486
Ireland .....	486
Naval and Military .....	486
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.	
Continental Notes .....	486
General Summary .....	487
Political Foreshadowings .....	488
Election Intelligence .....	489

### LITERATURE—

Chronicle of the Week .....	491
Tuscany and Austria .....	491
Life of William Jay .....	492
A Decade of Italian Women .....	493
Biblical Literature in France .....	494

### PUBLIC AFFAIRS—

The Coming Elections .....	497
Will France Disarm? .....	497
James and Marylebone .....	497
The Electors on Trial .....	498
The Shoemakers Strike .....	499

### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE—

France .....	499
--------------	-----

### FINE ARTS—

Royal Academy .....	500
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### THEATRES AND ENTERTAINMENTS—

Italian Opera, Covent-garden .....	500
Otto Goldschmidt .....	500
New Philharmonic .....	500
Monday Popular Concerts .....	501
Christy's Minstrels .....	501
Crystal Palace .....	501
Olympic .....	501
Lyceum .....	501

### INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS—

Indian Finance .....	502
Notes on Indian Progress .....	503
Latest Indian Intelligence .....	504

### COMMERCIAL—

Australia and India .....	504
Money Market and Stock Exchange .....	505
General Trade Report .....	505
Stocks and Shares .....	506
Home, Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets .....	507
Railway Intelligence .....	507
Joint Stock Companies .....	507
Commercial Miscellaneous .....	507

Postscript .....	496
Facts and Scraps .....	497
Miscellaneous .....	509

## Review of the Week.

**S**UBJECT to the uncertainty which, at the present moment, hangs upon all things political, in this country as well as in Europe generally, it is understood that Parliament will be prorogued on Tuesday next, and that the dissolution will follow two days later. The writs for the new elections will be issued on Saturday, and by the end of the succeeding week many an election struggle will have been decided. There is not any use, and, indeed, no great temptation, to count our Parliamentary chickens before they are hatched; but the prospective gain of the Independent Liberals is a fact that challenges attention; the ranks of this great party will, in all probability, absorb all the gains of Lord Derby's move. Hopeless of swelling his own following to the proportions of a working majority, he determines to help the formation of a third power that shall dominate the Whigs and Palmerstonians, and fetter them as much as they have fettered the Conservatives.

During the week, the work of clearing up the immediately pressing business has been steadily followed up, and some important episodes have marked the course of the Parliamentary labours. The most important of these was the discussion of Mr. Berkeley's motion on the Ballot, with the subsequent division. The object in bringing forward the motion was a very legitimate one, namely, to set before the country the exact state of Parliamentary opinion on this subject, as a guide for constituencies at the forthcoming elections. The result of the division was as satisfactory as could have been expected; ninety-nine went into the lobby for the motion, and one hundred and three against, Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston voting with the majority of four.

On Tuesday evening, the House was diverted by an inquiry into the truth of certain rumours set on foot by a recent resignation from the Admiralty Board. Sir Benjamin Hall told the story that has found currency, and from it we learn that Sir John Pakington is most curiously out of his place at the head of the Board of Admiralty. Sir John himself frankly admitted that he occasionally finds himself horribly puzzled in dealing with naval affairs before the House, and that he has sighed for an assistant in the shape of a junior lord, thoroughly up in the duties of his office and properly qualified to sit in the House at his elbow. The accusation against the First Lord was, that in his endeavours to get a coadjutor he had used some rather sharp practice

towards several of the junior lords, but notably towards Captain Carnegie; he had demanded that Captain Carnegie should make an attempt to get himself returned for Dover, so that he might have a seat in the House; but Captain Carnegie finding that he would have to stand the opposing fire of Mr. Bernal Osborne's long-range wit,—in fact, that he had no sort of chance of being returned—declined to venture: whereupon, said Sir John Pakington's accusers, he was quietly told her Majesty would not in the least object to accept his resignation if it were tendered—and it was. The seat at the Board thus vacated, several ineffectual attempts were said to have been made by Sir John Pakington to fill it, always with the same object in view. Sir John denies all the motives attributed to him, and his word is one that the House and the country too, respects; but the fact remains, that our First Lord of the Admiralty is, by his own confession, distressingly ignorant of the business he is entrusted to manage; and that, as Mr. Thomas Duncombe said, “these are important times, and we ought to have at the head of our naval affairs persons conversant with those affairs.”

A much more agreeable subject occupied both Houses on Thursday night; this was the passing of a vote of thanks to the Governor-General of India, the Commander-in-Chief, and to the Officers—civil, military and naval—engaged in the suppression of the revolt; the vote furthermore includes the troops employed under them, both British and native. Lord Derby moved the vote in the Upper House, Lord Stanley in the Lower; and the speech of the Indian Secretary is said to have surpassed any that he has hitherto made, and it certainly was marked with genuine feeling and felicitous expression. The motion in the House of Commons was seconded by the leaders of the Opposition, and ample justice was done to Lord Canning by the spokesmen of the Government. This unanimous vote of Parliament undoubtedly expresses the feeling of the entire country; whatever adverse feelings may have been momentarily provoked by particular acts during the long trials of the Indian mutiny, they have, for the greater part, passed out of mind, and the one predominant feeling now is, that the thanks of the nation have been well earned by the men to whom they were addressed on Thursday night.

Out of the House, the most active preparations are being made for the coming elections. The newspaper advertising pages are filled with addresses to constituencies, and we have reports of many speeches from the lips of more or less important speakers. At Birmingham, at Manchester, and again at Rochdale, Mr. Bright has been expounding his views of Reform, the most notable points of his addresses being those in which, while not pledging himself to support any bill that Lord John Russell may bring in, based upon his 62. borough suffrage, he commends that measure as one to be favourably regarded, as being a great advance upon any offer

made by a leader of Lord John Russell's influence. His speech at Rochdale was in recommendation of the claims of Richard Cobden, whom, let us hope, the independent electors of that place will do themselves the honour to return. There will be work to be done during the coming session of Parliament, for the well-doing of which Mr. Cobden has very special qualifications.

Meanwhile, among the strong expressions of opinion that have been pronounced on the question of Reform, none have been more impressive than that pronounced at a meeting held at Edinburgh on Tuesday. The occasion was the annual assemblage of the deputies elected by the royal burghs of Scotland. Mr. Duncan McLaren moved that no Reform Bill will be satisfactory that does not provide for a large enfranchisement of the working classes, and put very forcibly the argument that even a 62. franchise will everywhere exclude vast numbers of workmen, except in towns where rents are high. A counter motion, limiting the franchise to 62., was rejected, and Mr. McLaren's carried by a majority of twenty-eight against twelve; the population represented by the twelve deputies voting in the minority being about 65,000, including 102. voters; the population represented by the majority, inclusive of 102. voters, somewhere between seven and eight hundred thousand—a very satisfactorily conclusive result.

With regard to Foreign affairs, the prospect is very dark. The repeated deference by Lord Malmesbury of his promised explanations have a disheartening effect; the feeling is rapidly becoming confirmed that there is very little reason to hope for a peaceful settlement of Italian affairs. Yesterday's news seems almost to determine the question on the side of war. Austria positively refuses to become a party to the Congress, unless it is preceded by a general and simultaneous disarmament. It is not quite clear as to what this demand amounts to precisely. France denies that she has armed at all in consequence of or with any reference to the Italian dispute, and will, therefore, not consent to reduce her army in any degree; the same may be said by all the other Powers, with the exception of Sardinia, to which Power only the demand would apply. The four Powers would have no objection to see an arrangement for simultaneous disarmament carried out jointly by Austria and Sardinia, but that has been before proposed and doggedly refused by the strong-headed young gentleman who is ruled at Vienna.

At the present moment, however, a very painful doubt weighs upon the whole subject. Nothing is known with certainty, and even if Ministerial explanations are given on Monday next, they will leave the public mind distrustful and unsatisfied; for the British people has very small confidence in either the genius or sincerity of its diplomatists. On Monday, however, we may hear the worst; and, in some respects, that will be a relief from the anxious uncertainties and suspicions of the present moment, which are warping our judgments and sympathies, and may end in leading us to commit some act of monstrous injustice against the friend to whom we are bound by many ties of esteem, interest, and honour; we may find ourselves, at last, the protectors of weak and virtuous Austria, against the rapacity and tyranny of despotic Sardinia.

## Home Intelligence.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, April 11.

## THE LAW COURTS.

IN the HOUSE OF LORDS LORD REDESDALE moved that there be laid before the House a plan of the ground proposed to be appropriated by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn to the courts and other buildings for the transaction of the business of the Court of Chancery, and plans of the buildings. He considered it would be an improvement and a convenience if the new courts were erected at Westminster.—Lord ST. LEONARDS thought that the courts had better remain where they now are, in Lincoln's-inn.—The Lord CHANCELLOR thought that this motion ought not to have been made.—After a few words from Lords CAMPBELL and CRANWORTH, the motion was agreed to.

## THE IRISH MAILS.

LORD MONTEAGLE inquired in what mode, and under what authority, it was proposed to give effect to the contract respecting the acceleration of the Irish mails now on the table of the House. He objected to the way in which contracts of this kind were entered into to the amount of 1,000,000*l.* a year, without Parliament exercising any control over the matter, especially as the next year Parliament may be asked for a vote of that sum to carry out these contracts.—The Earl of DERRY maintained that the contract was perfectly legal. It was, he added, founded on railway acts passed with the sanction of preceding administrations.

Some discussion ensued, in which various comments were passed upon the extension of the contract system by the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and other peers.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LORD HARDWICKE informed the House that Lord MALMESBURY hoped to make a statement on the present condition of foreign affairs on Friday. Their lordships adjourned at a quarter to eight o'clock.

## THE DISSOLUTION.

IN the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the report of the Committee of Ways and Means was brought up and agreed to.

IN reply to Lord PALMERSTON, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER fixed Friday for his statement regarding our foreign relations, and stated that the prorogation might take place on Tuesday next; but he declined to name a day for the dissolution, though urged to do so, insisting that no person in his position had been or ought to be called upon to fix a precise day.

The Local Government Supplemental Bill, and the Confirmation and Probate Act Amendment Bill passed through committee. The Pauper Maintenance Act Continuance Bill, and the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund Society Annuities, &c., Act Continuance Bill were read a third time and passed.

The House having gone into committee on the Railway Tickets Transfer Bill some opposition was raised respecting the exorbitant powers which the measure conferred on the railway companies. After a brief discussion, on the motion of Lord LOVAT, he Chairman was ordered to leave the chair, and the bill was thus practically abandoned for the present session.

The Convict Prison Abroad Bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to six o'clock.

Tuesday, April 12.

IN the HOUSE OF LORDS, after a long discussion, the Waterman and Lighterman Bill, the Superannuation Bill, and the Public Offices Extension Bill were read a second time on the motion of Lord DONOUGHMORE. The Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed. The Municipal Elections Bill was read a second time. Their lordships then adjourned.

## THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

IN the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the order for the second reading of the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, Sir B. HALL who had given notice of his intention to ask the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he had any objection to state the causes of the late changes in the Board, and proceeded to set forth certain allegations as to the conduct of the First Lord toward some of the Naval Lords—namely, that he had desired Sir R. Dundas to stand for a particular borough (he believed Dover), which Sir Richard declined to do, and upon being urged tendered his resignation; while Captain Carnegie, on a similar request being made to him, had tendered his resignation as one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty rather than undertake; and which had been successively proposed in vain to Sir W. Hoare, Capt.

Mundy, Sir T. Herbert and Admiral Bruce, even with the bribe of succession to his vacant post at the board. Finally, it was stated that Sir H. Leeke, after finding his chance hopeless at Devonport, where he had attempted to bias the electors by promising them a share in the official patronage now monopolised by Portsmouth, had consented to become a candidate for Dover, and was in consequence nominated a Lord of the Admiralty. In urging his inquiry into the truth of these statements, Sir B. Hall observed that, if well founded, they showed that the whole service of the navy was thrown into confusion, on the possible eve of a war, because the junior members of the Admiralty board would not obey the behests of the First Lord issued with sole regard to the electioneering interests of the Government.—Sir J. PARKINGTON said, so far as he was concerned, he had not only no objection to answer the inquiry, but was very glad of an opportunity to do so. It was usual, and highly expedient, that members of the Board of Admiralty of the naval profession should have seats in that House. Discussions frequently occurred upon naval subjects, and he had painfully felt the great disadvantage under which he laboured, as a civilian, in contending with naval members upon such subjects; and it had been his wish to avail himself of the first opportunity to redress this evil. Captain Carnegie had been asked to accept the vacant seat at the Board of Admiralty, with the understanding that he was to enter the House of Commons when required to do so, and accepted the seat upon those terms. When the Government decided upon a dissolution, he (Sir John) reminded Captain Carnegie of the undertaking, and mentioned three places where he had a fair chance. To his surprise, Captain Carnegie showed hesitation and vacillation, and ultimately said he did not mean to fulfil the condition; offering his resignation, which he (Sir John) at once accepted, and he professed himself unable to reconcile this course with the honourable engagement he had undertaken. With regard to Sir R. Dundas, in a conversation with him, he (Sir John) had mentioned to him two or three seats, to one of which it was likely he might be elected; but he expressed his unwillingness to enter Parliament for either. It was accordingly his (Sir John's) intention, though with regret, to accept his resignation; but, a few days ago, circumstances unconnected with party politics or election matters, rendered it very desirable that the Board should not lose his services, and Sir Richard acceded to his wish to remain. The place at the Board vacated by Captain Carnegie was filled by Sir H. Leeke, with whom, up to that moment, he (Sir John) had not had one word of communication, and whatever Sir Henry had said, or whatever premises he had made, at Devonport, he (Sir John) declared, upon his honour, that he had nothing to do with the matter. With respect to Admiral Martin, it was true that he had expressed an intention of resigning; but this had nothing to do with a seat in Parliament; it was founded upon considerations of a personal nature which he did not feel at liberty to state, and he had revoked his intention.—Admiral DUNCOMBE made a statement as to the reasons which had induced him to decline the offer of a seat at the Board of Admiralty.—Mr. B. OSBORNE commented upon the scene of political jobbery at the Admiralty which these incidents had disclosed. The House, he was convinced, would not suffer the affair to pass without a searching inquiry, or much longer leave the Board unreformed.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER called the attention of the House to a question involving one of the most important principles of the Constitution,—whether the Board of Admiralty ought to be represented in that House or not. When questions regarding the administration of the navy came before the House, the present Board, represented only by civilians, were unfairly opposed by professional critics, and he did not think that any one could be surprised that her Majesty's Government should take the earliest opportunity of remedying a defect that was injurious to the public service. He could substantiate the statement of Sir J. PARKINGTON regarding Captain Carnegie.—After some further discussion upon this and other topics, the Bill was read a second time, as well as the Exchequer-bills Bill.

## THE BALLOT.

MR. H. BERKELEY moved for leave to introduce a bill to cause the votes of the parliamentary electors of Great Britain and Ireland to be taken by way of ballot. In support of this motion the hon. member adduced a multitude of instances exhibiting the extent to which corruption, intimidation, and other improper influences, were carried under the existing system. Every legislative attempt to put down these practices had utterly failed, and no real protection could be afforded to the electors except by the ballot, which they had long petitioned for as a favour, but which hereafter they might exact as a right.—The motion was seconded by Sir J. V. SIMONDS.—The HOME SECRETARY followed, observing that he supposed the speeches of the mover and seconder were to be looked upon as dropped

speeches, which were to have been delivered upon the late motion of Mr. Wyld, and declined to discuss the subject at length in the then state of the Houses of Parliament; and on the part of the Government, said he should meet the proposition by a direct negative.—Sir R. BETHELL supported the motion, and replied to objections offered to the ballot. The argument of Lord J. Russell and Lord Palmerston, he observed, was that the elective franchise was a trust, and that those for whose benefit it was held had a right to know how the trust was performed. There was no greater source of error than arguing from a false or imperfect analogy. If the elector was a trustee, in the sense of a trust in law, for whom was he a trustee? He supposed it would be said, for the non-electors; then, according to the analogy, the right to the franchise vested in them, and not in the elector.—Lord J. RUSSELL contended that publicity was the presiding principle throughout the judicial, the administrative, and the political system of the country. He resisted the motion, but confessed that some of the objections he had once felt against the mechanical contrivance for secret voting had become considerably modified, and he did not apprehend any serious injury, either to the political organisation or the social character of the nation from adopting the ballot.—Lord PALMERSTON, on the other hand, felt his objections increased rather than diminished. Persons might be trustees for the benefit of the nation who did not come within the technicalities of the Court of Chancery. Mr. Berkeley proposed to make secret voting compulsory, and he agreed with Lord J. Russell that the people of England would not submit to such tyranny; they would disobey and rebel against such a law. What, he asked, was to be the penalty for divulging the secret? Was it to be fine or imprisonment? It was trifling with Parliament and the country to propose such a law, which, whatever machinery might be employed, would encourage fraud, falsehood, and corruption. Publicity was an essential element of the British Constitution; whatever public function was exercised by a man for the benefit of the nation should be exercised subject to responsibility. If the protection of secrecy was to be thrown around electors, upon what possible analogy could the same protection be refused to members of Parliament? He believed that the system would not work, and that if it could be enforced it would be tyrannical and inconsistent with the principles of the British Constitution.—Mr. A. MILLS having spoken against the motion, and Mr. CONINGHAM in its support, Mr. BERKELEY, in replying, described Lord Palmerston's speech as "flagrant and audacious rubbish."

On a division there appeared, for leave to bring in the bill, 99.—Against, 102.—Majority 3.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to ten o'clock.

Wednesday, April 13th.

IN the HOUSE OF COMMONS the Exchequer-bills Bill, the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, and the Convict Prisons Abroad Bill passed through committee. The Sale of Grain Bill was read a second time. The Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries (Ireland) Bill, the Vexatious Indictments Bill, the Conveyance of Voters Bill, the Admiralty Court Bill, and the Weights and Measures Act Amendment Bill were withdrawn.

The House adjourned at five minutes to one o'clock.

Thursday, April 14.

## STATE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

IN the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Earl of MALMESBURY said it would be conducive to the public service to postpone the expected Government statement till Monday.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND THE ARMY IN INDIA.

LORD DERRY, in moving that a vote of thanks be given to the Governor-General of India, the Commander-in-Chief, and the other officers, civil and military, and to the non-commissioned officers and men, both European and native, of the Indian army, said he rejoiced to inform the House that the rebellion was completely crushed; and the time had now come to thank those who, under Providence, had contributed to this result. The first person to whom he would propose a vote of thanks was the Governor-General, Lord Canning. He eulogised in the highest terms the ability and energy which that nobleman had displayed during the late emergency. In consideration of his distinguished services, her Majesty had conferred on Lord Canning the dignity of a British Earl. Lord Derby went on to eulogise the services of Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay, as only second to those of Lord Canning. He expressed his admiration of the courage, dauntless resolution, and firmness with which Sir J. Lawrence had suppressed revolt in a newly-conquered country, and had rendered assistance to the central Government. To Mr. Frere,



Mr. Robert Montgomery, and Sir R. Hamilton, for their administration of extensive provinces and their conciliatory policy, he also thought the thanks of the House were due. In passing to the second resolution, he paid a touching tribute to the memory of Sir W. Peel, and lamented the premature loss of Colonel Jacob and Major Hodson. Turning to the more grateful task of thanking those who survived, he said of Lord Clyde that he was cool and cautious in coming to his determination, always eager to spare his men, but reckless of his own life and labours; slow in his plans, but sagacious in combination, he knew *when* to strike, and those whom he met felt he knew *how* to strike. After sketching the principal features of the campaign, he recounted briefly and eulogistically the services of Major-General Mansfield, the Chief of the Staff, of Sir J. Outram, Sir T. H. Franks, Sir A. Wilson, Sir R. Napier, Sir E. Lugard, Sir Hope Grant, Brigadier-General Walpole, Sir Hugh Rose, Major-General Roberts, Major-General Whitlock, and Sir J. Michel. He also called on the House for a vote of thanks to the officers and men of the Indian army, with whom he joined the names of the seamen and marines. In conclusion, he again congratulated the House on the restoration of tranquillity, and declared that in Oude alone we had captured and destroyed 1,000 forts, and that 480 cannon and a million stands of arms had been taken. As far as military operations were concerned, we had accomplished our task, but a far more formidable one awaited us. "You have subjugated the natives of India," said the premier, "you have impressed them with a sense of your irresistible power, and of the indomitable resolution with which you are determined to maintain that power. But that which remains to you will be much more difficult to do—it is to subjugate, if possible, the hearts of the natives, as well as their persons, and to impress upon them a feeling not only of your irresistible power, but a sense of the benevolence of your rule. We shall now have to exert ourselves, not, indeed, to restore tranquillity, but to confer upon the country the blessings of good government. After all our military efforts, our sway will be, at all events, an unquiet one, and our possession of India will be uncertain, unless the Government of the country shall prove itself to be not for the benefit of a few but for the happiness of the many—(cheers)—unless we endeavour to develop the resources of the naturally wealthy country which lies under our rule—unless we demonstrate to the people that if we are their masters, we are friendly and benevolent masters, and that it is not only their fate but their interest to be faithful and obedient. (Cheers.) I believe that by acting upon the wise and humane principles expressed in her Majesty's most gracious proclamation, by endeavouring to heal the wounds and obliterate the scars inflicted during these unfortunate occurrences, we shall best consult the interests and honour of this country; and I trust that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, our Indian possessions, which have been reconquered by the valour of our troops, may be maintained, supported, and confirmed by the liberal and judicious wisdom of the statesmen of this country." (Loud cheers.) The noble earl concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That the thanks of this House be given to the Right Hon. Viscount Canning, G.C.B., her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India; the Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay; Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., late lieutenant-governor of the Punjab; Sir Robert North Collie Hamilton, Bart., agent to the Governor-General in Central India; Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Esq., commissioner of Scinde; Robert Montgomery, Esq., late chief commissioner in Oude—for the ability with which they have severally employed the resources at their disposal for the re-establishment of peace in her Majesty's Indian dominions.—That the thanks of this House be given to General the Right Honourable Lord Clyde, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India; Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B.; Major-General Sir Hugh Henry Rose, G.C.B.; Major-General Henry Geo Roberts; Major-General George Cornish Whitlock; Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B.; Major-General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir William Rose Mansfield, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir Thomas Harte Franks, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir John Michel, K.C.B.; Brigadier-General Robert Walpole, C.B.; Brigadier-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B.—for the eminent skill, courage, and perseverance displayed by them during the military operations by which the late insurrection in India has been effectually suppressed.—That the thanks of this House be given to the other gallant officers of her Majesty's army and navy; and also of her Majesty's Indian forces, for the intrepidity, zeal, and endurance evinced by them in the arduous operations of the late Indian campaign.—That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the valour,

self-devotion, and brilliant services of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and native, and of the seamen and marines, who have taken part in the suppression of the recent disturbances in India; and that the same be signified to them by the commanders of their several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour." The motion was seconded by Earl GRANVILLE. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, Viscount GOUCH, and the Earl of ALBEMARLE, also expressed their concurrence in the vote, which was then unanimously agreed to.

Their lordships adjourned at eight o'clock.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS Lord STANLEY rose to move resolutions identical with those brought forward in the Peers by the Earl of DERBY. He prefaced the motion by remarking that order had been restored in India, and British ascendancy completely re-established at the cost of many thousand English lives, the augmentation of the debt and burdens of India, and under extraordinary difficulties, leaving the impression upon the Asiatic mind of the unconquerable energy and indomitable perseverance of the British soldier deeper than at any former period. "We have gone through (said the noble lord) the most fearful troubles, with our military reputation enhanced in the eyes of foreign nations as well as our own. (Cheers.) And we have seen success achieved under extraordinary difficulties, and personal heroism displayed, even where public success was hopeless. (Cheers.) Never, I believe, at any former period of our history—not when the power of Tippoo perished at Seringapatam—not when the Mahratta and Pindaree armies were destroyed—not when the loss of 15,000 Englishmen across the Indus was retrieved, and our standard floated in triumph at Candahar—never at any former period of our history so much as now, has the conviction been so deeply impressed of the incomparable energy and perseverance of the English people. (Cheers.) This, sir, ought to make us rejoice, not with vain glory, but we may rejoice in it for the sake of India hereafter; and the existence of that conviction is the best guarantee for the continuance of peace; and there is hope that, in the long calm which will follow such a storm, India may improve her resources, may recruit her energies, may adjust her finances, may improve her administration, and may develop, as they never have been developed, those almost illimitable resources which she possesses. (Cheers.) If I am right in believing that the military difficulty is at an end, that nothing now remains to be encountered but the difficulty of administration and the difficulty of finance, then I am sure the House will feel that it is not premature on our part to offer our thanks to those under whose direction, or by whose skill and energy," this state of things has been brought about. (Cheers.) Lord Stanley then proceeded to notice the services and the merits of the prominent actors in the two years' struggle, paying a warm tribute to Lord Canning, whose labour, anxiety, and responsibility, in the most difficult circumstances, he observed, had been great, and whose policy, whatever differences of opinion might exist on isolated points, as a whole, had been temperate, humane, and wise. He explained the reasons why Lord Harris, the Governor of Madras, had been omitted from the vote, the omission being no slight offered to him, and bestowing a passing eulogium upon the late Sir Henry Lawrence, he reviewed the military operations. He gave unqualified praise to Lord Clyde, to whom, he said, not a single mistake or error in judgment had been attributed, and whose appointment to the chief command in India was an honour to the Ministry that had selected him. Of Sir John Lawrence and Sir Hugh Rose, he said:—"The year 1858 has, however, not been like 1857, and Sir John Lawrence has now been enabled to trace his course homeward from his long services in India, where he has remained, notwithstanding failing health and thirty years of Indian toil, borne with a devotion which nothing could overthrow. Organising an army of new levies, conducting them down to the plains against a turbulent populace which needed to be controlled, and dominating populations which lay beyond—he has turned that province, which was regarded as the greatest danger to India, into its security and strength. (Cheers.) He has lately returned to this country to take part in the home administration of Indian affairs, to adorn it with his talents, and to instruct it by his counsels. I hope the reception given him will be somewhat in proportion to his due, and correspondent to his splendid services. (Loud cheers.) I should be glad to know that the first news that greets him on his arrival should be that the Parliament of England have acknowledged his great services by a unanimous vote. (Hear, hear.) The quality of personal courage has never been found wanting in Englishmen. It is impossible to read the history of this campaign without being struck with the extraordinary gallantry and devoted-

ness of Sir Hugh Rose, who was again and again struck down by the effects of the climate, but who, as often rising superior to the difficulties that beset him, was again and again found at the head of his troops when he thought his presence and advice was necessary to lead them on to victory. Sir H. Rose was a man that seemed able to conquer physical weakness and suffering with that power which belonged to a most determined will." (Cheers.) After briefly explaining the principle upon which the names had been selected, which had been necessarily that sanctioned by precedent, to the exclusion of some he would otherwise have gladly included,—mentioning the name of Sir Patrick Grant,—he called upon the House to recognise the services of the dead. "Amongst so many," said he, "who have fallen in those campaigns, I may, without being invidious, mention the names of Major Hodson of the Guides (hear, hear), who in a short but brilliant military career displayed every quality which belongs to an officer in the field. (Hear, hear.) Nothing could be more remarkable than the variety of the instances in which he has employed them, the energy which he turned from one to another; an energy which he displayed against the Sikh fanatics, again, when transferred to the civil service, in labouring there as if it had been his occupation all his life; then in organising and commanding the corps of Guides; and lastly, in the operations before Delhi, and volunteering in every enterprise which required skill and valour. (Hear, hear.) He thus achieved in a few eventful years the deeds of a long life, and died too soon to obtain that reward he merited. (Hear, hear.) He did, however, achieve that reward which to a spirit like his was the highest—the feeling that he conscientiously discharged his duty, and the assurance of an enduring military renown. (Cries of 'hear, hear.') There is another name to which I wish to advert; a name which will be received with a feeling of universal interest by all those whom I have the honour to address. No words of mine will add to the renown and glory of the short career of Sir William Peel. (Cries of 'hear, hear,') Sir William Peel bore a name which is inseparably connected with the parliamentary history of this country. (Cheers.) It was with feelings of personal pride that we, the members of this House, heard of his glorious achievements; it was with feelings of personal regret we received the tidings of his untimely end. For his own reputation he lived long enough. It is England—it is his country—which has to deplore his loss." (Hear, hear, from all sides of the House.) On the vote of thanks to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers and seamen, he added "that honour is not intended merely in consideration of the result which the courage of those troops has achieved. It is not paid merely because we feel that it is to them we owe the preservation of our empire in India. It is for other and different reasons. It is because we feel that those results of the courage and endurance of our forces so signally displayed in the operations of this war, are results of qualities which I do not overrate when I say that if they ceased to form a part of our national character, not only our military glory, not only our possessions abroad, but the independence, the safety, nay, the very existence, of this great and world-wide empire would not be for one day secure. (Great cheers.) Lord PALMERSTON seconded the motion, rejoicing to take part in a duty which, he observed, presented a welcome change from the ordinary acerbities of political controversy. He echoed the eulogies bestowed by Lord Stanley upon the distinguished functionaries and gallant officers named in the vote, dwelling especially upon the firmness, courage, wisdom, and moderation displayed throughout a period of fearful peril and protracted crisis by the Governor-General, Lord Canning. Alluding to the necessarily restricted scope of the vote, the noble lord noticed the many acts of gallantry and the admirable fortitude and courage displayed by a whole class of individuals of whom Parliament could take no notice—namely, the civilian British residents of both sexes in India when caught in the terrible storm of the revolt.—After a few remarks by Sir DE LACY EVANS, Lord J. RUSSELL observed that, in the aggregate,—there never had been a greater service performed than by the civil and military officers, who had met an unprecedented danger with complete success, a success more wonderful than our former triumphs in India.—Mr. V. SMITH warmly eulogised the conduct and services of Lord Canning, Lord Elphinstone, Sir John Lawrence, the late Sir Henry Lawrence, and Mr. Frere.—Colonel NORTH said, he had intended to move, as an amendment to the vote, to add the name of Sir Patrick Grant, but, not wishing to disturb unanimity, he abandoned his design.—Mr. KINNAIRD thought that in a case of this kind precedent ought not to be strictly adhered to.—Mr. W. VANSITTART noticed with commendation the conduct of the present Pasha of Egypt.—Sir W. COCHRAN spoke in vindication of Major-General Johnston and Major-General Windham

upon whom blame, he said, had been unjustly thrown.—Colonel SYKES wished that there had been specific mention in the vote of the native troops of Madras and Bombay, composed of high-caste men, whose fidelity and loyalty to the British Government had been conspicuous.—The motion was agreed to *nem. con.*

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, referring to the statement respecting foreign negotiations which he had promised to give this (Friday) evening, announced that, for reasons of public convenience, he should postpone the subject until Monday.

The Exchequer Bills (£13,277,400) Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, and the Convict Prisons Abroad Bill, were read a third time and passed.

## SWEARING JEWISH MEMBERS.

Mr. WALPOLE called attention to the report of the Select Committee on the Jews Act, passed last session, and moved a resolution recommended therein. The committee suggested that a standing order should be established, providing that upon the meeting of a new parliament, a resolution for permitting a Jew member to take the oaths in the mode prescribed by that act, should be moved at twelve o'clock on the fourth day after the meeting.

The resolution, after a brief conversation, was agreed to, and made a standing order of the house.

## OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the statute law of England and Ireland relating to offences against the person. This measure, which he merely wished to introduce in order to its being printed before the recess, was, he observed, the first of a series in which the attempt would be made to simplify, arrange, and consolidate the whole body of the statute law.

Leave was given, and the bill was brought in and read a first time.

The house adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.

## GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

A very bad half-crown from George A. G.—was received by the magistrate at Marlborough-street for the poor-box, an acknowledgment being requested in the *Times*. No notice being taken of this, a second letter was sent, expressive of the writer's surprise that the gift had not been duly noticed, supposing it had not come to hand. A worse half-crown, says the reporter, can scarcely be imagined.

The examination into the charge against Edward Mortimer and Thomas Robert Marshall, of illegally obtaining money for procuring commissions in the army, was resumed by Mr. Henry, on Tuesday, at Bow-street. In the interval of the adjournment numerous witnesses have been subpoenaed, at the instance of the Crown, for the prosecution. Mr. Bridson, of Bolton-le-Moor, deposed to having paid 400*l.* for an ensigncy in the 13th Light Infantry, on behalf of his nephew, Captain Charles Cunningham, who was subsequently gazetted as having received the appointment without purchase. The investigation was further adjourned till Monday next.

At the Marlborough-street, police-court, the Rev. W. Lonsdale was charged on a warrant with an assault on one of his pupils, a boy under thirteen years of age. The evidence went to prove that the boy had been caned with undue severity, and the magistrate, who viewed the case as one of the utmost gravity, fined the defendant 5*l.*

Wagner, Foster, Humphreys, and Bramwell, belonging to the forging and coining gang who have already undergone several examinations, were again brought up at Marlborough-street Police-court, when some additional evidence was heard, and the witnesses were bound over to appear at the Central Criminal Court. Mr. Beadon ordered another remand for a week.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday, an order was granted in the case of Messrs. James Davies, wholesale shoe manufacturers, confirming the proposal agreed to at the first meeting by all the creditors with the exception of one, that the estate should be wound up under inspection, and that a dividend (which, it is expected, will amount to 5*s.* or 6*s.* in the pound) should be immediately paid. The total debts were stated at 178,000*l.*; nearly 100,000*l.* consisting of liabilities on bills have, however, since run off, leaving the total indebtedness about 85,000*l.* The assets in England will realise about 30,000*l.*; but respecting those in Australia little accurate information can at present be ascertained.

## CRIMINAL RECORD.

The naked body of a man, was discovered early on Monday morning, under the East Cliff, Ramsgate, under circumstances of grave suspicion. He was stabbed to the heart, one arm was broken, and his

left hand cut off at the wrist. The whole affair is still involved in the deepest mystery, but the most probable solution is that the unfortunate deceased, who was known to have a considerable sum of money on his person, was murdered in his sleep—probably in an infamous house—and that the body and the clothes were then conveyed during the night to the spot where they were found. It appears that the deceased was a Russian, and probably captain of a vessel. He was about 35 years of age.

Mr. Sotheron Estcourt has reprieved Richard Bolton and John Danks, under sentence of death for the murder of Thomas Maddocks, a gamekeeper, in a poaching affray at Doddington.

## ACCIDENTS.

A MELANCHOLY accident occurred last week at a colliery, near Neath. The borers struck into an old working which had become full of water, and a torrent immediately rushed through the aperture with such impetuosity that, though every exertion was made to rescue the workmen, twenty-five were overwhelmed and drowned.

A serious collision took place on Monday night off the Lizard, by her Majesty's steam ship *Perseverance* coming in contact with the British barque *Ava*, Captain Graham, from Cardiff, for Gibraltar, which almost immediately foundered. The crew were saved by the boats of the *Perseverance*, and were landed this morning at Plymouth.

Dr. R. Mortimer Glover, a physician of considerable ability, died on Saturday, at Notting-hill, from the effects of an over dose of chloroform. He filled for some time the post of professor of Chemistry, in the Medical College at Newcastle, and contributed largely to the medical literature of the day. During the Crimean war Dr. Glover was for more than a year in the Civil Medical Department, as secretary. He had only recently been married. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of accidental death been returned.

On Wednesday, Mr. Ritchie, secretary to the committee of the treasury of the Bank of England, met with his death in a sudden and shocking manner. As the unfortunate gentleman was crossing King William street, City, an empty wine pipe fell from a van upon his head and literally smashed his skull, killing him on the spot.

Another explosion of powder happened on Thursday in the corning house of Messrs. Lawrence's works, near Battle, Sussex. The building was shattered into fragments, and one man, we regret to say, was blown to atoms. Fortunately, no other person was in the house at the time.

## IRELAND.

Mr. James Robinson, Law Adviser of the Castle, has resigned, and Mr. Vance, brother to the member of the city of Dublin, is appointed to the post. The Law Advisership almost invariably leads to higher promotion, and is worth 3,000*l.* a year. Mr. Vance is said to be a sound and painstaking advocate.

On Monday the Lord-Lieutenant, the Countess of Eglinton, and suite, left the Castle for Kingstown, where they embarked for England. They are not expected to return for three weeks.

On Thursday evening, between four and five o'clock, Henri Dalton, *alias* Tighe, the person who gave the information which led to the arrests on the 12th of December last, and for whose apprehension a reward was offered, was arrested.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Six pieces of newly-invented rifled cannon are about to be mounted in the French ship of the line *Suffren*, which is used as a school for training marine artillerymen.

H.M. gunboat *Jaseur* was totally lost on the night of the 26th February, by striking a sunken rock of the Rio Condor Reefs, while on her way from Port Royal to Greytown. The officers and crew took to a raft and two boats, but a gale arising, the boats parted company. The commander, Lieut. T. B. Scott, with his party, succeeded in making the coast of Cuba, where they were kindly received by the authorities. Lieutenant-Commander J. B. Scott, Messrs. Moss, Craig, Murfin, Alvin, and Johnson (officers), and the crew (39), of the *Jaseur*, arrived at Southampton, on Thursday morning, by the West India mail packet *La Platte*. A letter has also been received at the Admiralty, announcing that a Spanish war steamer, the *Don Juan de Austria*, had arrived at Jamaica with the missing portion of the crew of the *Jaseur*. Of the whole crew only three have been lost—namely, one ordinary sailor, George Thomas, a white man, and one Krooman, Pt. Thomson, by the capsizing of a boat, and William Gillespie, a native of Port Royal, who jumped overboard, and was drowned.

Lieut.-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., died suddenly last week at Aghada-hall, his seat in County

Cork, from disease of the heart. Few officers have seen more service. He entered the army in April, 1800, and during his career of nearly sixty years had gained the highest distinction in the service, particularly in the East Indies. Sir Joseph was known as a dashing officer through the Peninsular War, and held a command at Waterloo, where he lost his left arm; commanded the cavalry division of the army of the Indus during the Afghanistan campaign; was present at the storm and capture of Ghuznee, and commanded the second column of the army on its march from Cabul to Bengal. He commanded the cavalry division of the army of Gwalior throughout the Mahratta war in 1843, and the cavalry division at the action at Maharajpore, on the 29th December of that year. Sir Joseph greatly distinguished himself in the operations against the Sikhs in the campaigns of 1846 and 1849, for which eminent services he received the thanks of Parliament, and was rewarded by the Grand Cross of the Bath. He was an intimate friend of the late General Havelock, and of Lord Clyde, Sir Harry Smith, Lord Gough, and other noble and gallant veterans.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred upon the following officers and men for gallantry in India:—23rd Regiment—Lieutenant (now Captain) Thomas Bernard Hackett; date of act of bravery, Nov. 18, 1857.—23rd Regiment—Private George Monger; date of act of bravery, Nov. 18, 1857.—78th Regiment—Colour-Sergeant Stewart M'Pherson; date of act of bravery, Sept. 26, 1857.—64th Regiment—Drummer Thomas Flinn; date of act of bravery, Nov. 28, 1857.—Bengal Horse Artillery—Captain George Alexander Renny; date of act of bravery, Sept. 16, 1857.—Bengal Army (Unattached)—Ensign (now Lieutenant) Patrick Roddy; date of act of bravery, Sept. 27, 1858.

Capt. Norton has been performing some further experiments at Chatham with his liquid fire, which can be made available in a variety of ways. There can be no doubt as to the entire success of the invention.

## Foreign Intelligence.

## CONTINENTAL NOTES.

## FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday contained an article addressed to the Germans, in which it is said that to represent France as hostile to German nationality is not merely an error; it is nonsense. The Government of the Emperor has always, for the space of ten years, employed the influence it had to smooth down rising difficulties, and resolve them in an equitable and just point of view. In Spain it has constantly upheld the constitutional throne of the Queen by exercising a disinterested vigilance over the refugees whom successive revolutions had cast on our frontiers. In Switzerland its kindly mediation contributed to arrange the Neuchâtel affair, which might have led to complications with Prussia. In Italy even, its solicitude overcame all difficulties; and, having re-established the Pope in his authority, it has inspired everywhere ideas of moderation alone. At Naples, in concert with its ally, the Queen of England, it has induced the Government of the Two Sicilies to inaugurate reforms that would have rendered it stable. The policy of France cannot have two weights and two measures; she treats with equity the interests of all peoples. What she desires to have respected in Italy she will know how to respect herself in Germany.

The *Pays*, on Tuesday, said that the difficulties which obstructed the assembling of the Congress are definitively removed. The Powers are said to have agreed upon the conditions under which they will disarm simultaneously, and thereupon Austria had given in her adhesion to the Congress, which would meet in a few days. The *Pays* published this news under reservation, but believed it correct. It is confidently asserted that the negotiations for the Congress continue, but that their progress is slow on account of the great difficulties which are still to be overcome. The *Pays* persists in its statement that the Congress will assemble before the 30th instant.

The French journals do not any longer refrain from noticing the military and naval movements that take place in the country. The Marseilles journals register accurately the arrivals of troops from Africa, and those of Toulon mention the name of every ship, be it a man-of-war or a transport, which is fitted out for use.

A camp has been prepared for the African corps near the railway terminus at Marseilles, where they are quartered until their departure for the camp of Sathonay. At Havre an order has been received to call out the marines between twenty and forty years of age, in the proportion of a tenth for each quarter.

The transport frigates *Doscartes* and *Orinoque*,



and the steam corvette Caffarelli, were put into commission on Thursday. At Rochefort the order has been received to provide three more frigates, the Flora, the Circe, and the Semiramis, with screws at the shortest possible notice. From different ports transport ships have been directed to Toulon.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Conferences on the Danubian affairs, the representatives of Austria and the Porte, on the reading of the protocol of the first sitting, demanded certain modifications, by reason of which a third meeting will take place.

Lady Cowley has departed for Baden-Baden, but Lord Cowley remains at Paris.

## AUSTRIA.

A great sensation has been produced in Italy by a speech made by Count Giulai to the troops at Milan, which may be described as equivalent to a declaration of war. All our communications from Lombardy concur in stating that Austria's military preparations, instead of being slackened, are being rapidly increased. At Vienna there is not the slightest belief in the preservation of peace.

The official *Austrian Correspondence* of Tuesday published an article, of which the following is a summary:—Austria has given undeniable proof of her love of peace by the manner in which she met Lord Cowley's mission, and afterwards by accepting the proposals for a congress. Willingly would Austria make sacrifices in order to preserve peace, but she cannot do so merely to grant others delay before the commencement of war. The disarming of Piedmont has been stated as a preliminary condition, which condition was supported by England, whilst Austria, on the other hand, proposed a general disarming as the first act of the congress, thereby adding a fifth preliminary point to those already proposed. France did not think it possible to make Piedmont disarm alone, and Austria thereupon proposed a general disarming before the congress began, in order to ensure essential guarantees for the maintenance of peace. The article concludes thus:—"How could it be thought possible that Austria would join the congress unless substantial proofs were given that the spirit which actuates her prevails also in all the other cabinets?"

A Vienna letter says that the Emperor Francis Joseph has expressed his resolve not to be the football of the Emperor of the French. Great complaints are made of the want of good faith of the French Government. The Paris Cabinet advised Count Cavour not to disarm, and subsequently proposed that both Austria and Sardinia should withdraw their forces from the frontiers. The proposition was made by one of the mediating Powers to Austria, who rejected it, but at the same time expressed her readiness to disarm, if France and Sardinia would do so likewise.

The *Times* published a telegram from Vienna yesterday, which says—"Austria has positively refused to become a party to the Congress, unless it is preceded by a general and simultaneous disarmament. The foregoing is perfectly authentic."

## SARDINIA.

A letter from Turin says:—"We are in daily expectation of being attacked. The Government has summoned the Neapolitan General Uloa, now living at Paris, the man that signalled himself so greatly in the defence of Venice during the siege of 1848 and 1849. He will have the command of another volunteer corps, to be named the Chasseurs of the Apennines."

The Cavaliere Massimo d'Azeglio left Turin on Thursday morning for Paris, charged with an extraordinary mission to the Governments of France and England.

An ordinance of the King of Sardinia sanctions and promulgates a bill passed by the chambers, authorising the Government to suspend, for such a period as it may think necessary, the export of forage and oats by the frontier of Lombardy; and an order of the Minister of Finance declares that the said export shall be at once suspended for an indefinite period.

## RUSSIA.

From a Hamburg and a Posen gazette we learn that the Russians have succeeded in appropriating the territory of the Kalkhar Tartars. The country, in extent, surpasses Germany, although its population does not amount to more than four or five millions of semi-civilised horsemen. Its importance to the masters of Siberia, however, lies in the fact of its possessing a perfectly Italian climate. Besides, part of it is immediately adjacent to the proper Chinese districts of the Celestial Empire, to the dominion of which it has been nominally subjected until now. If the news prove true, the abstraction from China of the Amoor province has been speedily followed by an equally beneficial extension of dominion.

## PRUSSIA.

On Tuesday the Archduke Albrecht of Austria, arrived at Berlin, and on Wednesday the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who leaves at the end of this week for London, to be present at the confirmation of the Princess Alice.

The official Prussian Gazette states, that there are still hopes that peace may be preserved, and announces that its Government has, during the negotiations for mediation, neglected no steps which could enable Prussia to fulfil the duties imposed upon her by her position towards Germany and Europe.

## GERMANY.

The *Dresden Journal* alleges its acquaintance with the fact that the Congress will assemble on the 23rd inst. at Carlsruhe, and will commence operations by resolving on a general disarming.

The official *Württembergischer Staatsanzeiger* publishes a royal decree calling in the Landwehr. The first bands are to be composed of those soldiers who have left military service within the last two years, and the two junior classes which have not yet begun military service, are summoned for the 1st of May next.

## TURKEY.

The Grand Vizier, having become convalescent, will not tender his resignation. The troops being insufficient to form a second *corps d'armee* at Shumla, the Porte has called in 150,000 men of the reserve, half of whom have deserted. In some parts the people have used menacing gestures towards the recruiting officers.

The deputations from Bosnia and the Herzegovina, wearied with the refusal of justice, are about to depart, but Fuad Effendi is endeavouring to detain them.

A military camp has been formed at Sophia, destined for the surveillance of all movements in Servia and Bulgaria.

Delegates have arrived from Samos, commissioned to declare to the Porte that the inhabitants of that island are unwilling to recognise the newly-appointed Governor, Aristarchi. The delegates invoke their local liberties, and threaten to elect a native Prince in case their protest should not be accepted. It is said that England supports the nomination of Aristarchi.

## THE PRINCIPALITIES.

There has been a change of ministry at Bucharest. The Conference of Paris remains yet disagreed on the subject of the Principalities.

Prince Couza is again expected in Bucharest by the end of this month. The object of his visit is principally to set things right in the Wallachian Assembly, which, according to all accounts, is not so pliant as that in the sister country, and has shown its teeth once or twice, especially when the question arose to fix the salary of the prince. The opinion of the ruling party is that its services might be dispensed with at the present moment.

Advices from the Principalities report that the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar, is about paying a visit to Prince Couza. It is also announced that the commercial crisis is becoming more serious in Moldavia and Wallachia, and that numerous firms have failed.

## SERVIA.

From Belgrade it is reported that Prince Milosh will convoke another Skuptchina to raise a levy of 34,000 men. The inhabitants of Servia, who are of Austrian extraction, are submitted to a severe persecution on the part of Milosh's Government, which has abolished the liberty of the press.

## NAPLES.

The malady of the King is becoming more aggravated. It is believed that he will not survive the present week. The disease has attacked the chest, accompanied by vomiting and stupor. The medical men act as mere spectators, and sometimes with milk, and sometimes with strong broth, support a life which is evidently drawing to a close. The agitation of parties is increasing. The Queen is anxious to associate her son with the future King, but her success in this undertaking is not probable. The Grand Duke Constantine strongly supports reforms in the constitution. The hereditary Prince and the royal family go to Caserta daily.

At Rome the death of the King of Naples is hourly expected. Public prayers are offered up in the churches for his Majesty.

"In the meantime," writes the correspondent of the *Daily News*, "Naples is waking up. I have heard already of the circulation of addresses demanding a constitution. Even the royal princes do not conceal their impression that the country can no longer be governed as it has been; and should the King continue as he is, I am disposed to think that the constitutional party will raise its head."

## ROME.

Advices have been received from Rome to the 9th inst.

It was announced that the Pope would address the Consistory yesterday. He would describe the present situation of diplomatic affairs. It is asserted that he will reject the proposal of a congress. Passports are given by the Roman authorities to volunteers for Piedmontese service from the States of the Church, but with the intimation that they will be regarded as exiles.

## IONIAN ISLANDS.

Advices have been received from Corfu. The elections which have as yet taken place are all hostile to the English Government.

## SPAIN.

Some of the Madrid journals of the 7th state that General de la Concha had resigned the post of President of the Senate; but they give no reason for the step, and the official journals do not confirm the announcement.

The Congress has approved a bill of indictment against Senor Collantes by 178 voices against 66. Senor Collantes was forthwith lodged as a prisoner in the hotel of the Civil Governor.

## PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese corvettes, Bartholomew Diaz and Sagres, are appointed to leave for England on the 10th inst. The Infante Dom Luiz will go as commander. They will proceed to Spithead, when Prince George of Saxony will join Dom Luiz, and both, it is said, will pay a visit to her Majesty. After this they will return to Portugal, and the nuptials of Prince George with the Infanta will take place.

## CANADA.

The new tariff has passed through both Houses, and received the assent of the Governor-General. It extends further the principle of protection, increasing the duties on cotton goods, metals, books, &c. The *ad valorem* principle is adopted, to the exclusion of specifics, except in the case of whisky.

There have been rumours that Sir Edmund Head is to be withdrawn, and that he is to be rewarded with a peerage on going home. In Canada they will not care much what reward he receives, so that he is removed. Not a single member of the parliamentary opposition in either House has called on the Governor, and when he came down to the House to sanction bills the members designedly stayed away.

## AMERICA.

By the Borussia, which arrived at Southampton on Tuesday, we have received American news to the 1st inst.

It was said at Washington that Sir Gore Ouseley had violated in Nicaragua the solemn understanding between the British Government and the United States, and that the President would interfere, notwithstanding the refusal of Congress to grant extraordinary powers.

The firm of Vanderbilt had got a contract for conveying the English mails.

Despatches from Washington state that letters from the American Ministers at the different European Courts were decidedly warlike, and one of them declared war to be inevitable in the opinion of all competent persons. It was said that the Government would at once take prompt and decisive action in regard to Central American affairs.

Advices from Victoria to 28 February state that a proposition was on foot to annex that colony to British Columbia, and that a reserve of 400,000 acres of land would be made at the forks of Thompson River for emigrants from Oregon.

The *New York Herald* says:—"A report is in circulation that an extensive filibustering organisation exists, the object of which is the conquest of the island of Cuba; that for this purpose arms and ammunition have been provided, and that strong bodies of volunteers are ready to embark simultaneously from different parts of the union; that secret agents in Cuba stand prepared to co-operate with the invaders; that New York is the headquarters of the enterprise; that the chiefs of the conspiracy are here, but that the principal materials are stored away in southern cities. And lastly, it is reported that probably by the next steamer from Havannah final instructions will be received, whereupon the signal is to be given for the departure from our shores of the invading expedition. A formidable plot, and a beautiful plan of operations no doubt; but, so far as the question of invading the island of Cuba is concerned, we have no hesitation in pronouncing this magnificent organisation an unmitigated humbug."

By the Weser, which arrived at Southampton on Wednesday, we have New York news of the 2nd instant. Advices from Washington state that General Lamar's despatches to the State Department, announced the ratification of one of the Ouseley Treaties with Nicaragua. At last advices the Ouseley Treaty, providing for the relinquishment of the Mosquito Protectorate, was under consideration.

The dispute between Paraguay and the United States seemed to be assuming a more formidable aspect than was anticipated. Commissioner Bowlin's despatches to the State Department state that the sympathies of all the South American States were in favour of Paraguay. He still expresses a hope, however, that matters will be amicably arranged.

The Curacao, with Lord Lyons, the new British Minister, had not arrived at New York.

A commission of naval officers had been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to visit the various yards and investigate abuses existing in that branch of the public service, with the view of applying a remedy.

#### CENTRAL AMERICA.

Important intelligence from Nicaragua has been received. On the 2nd ult. the United States sloop of war Decatur anchored at one of the numerous coves near the port of San Juan del Sur. She was taken for a filibuster. The President, on being apprised, ordered out 300 troops, and, personally commanding, took the transit road for the purpose of resisting the landing, but had not quite reached the shore before he was met by a special courier, giving the true character of the stranger. A retreat was then made, burning or otherwise destroying every bridge they passed over.

M. Belly, with 40 officers and men, arrived at Greytown on the 15th of February, being the pioneer staff for the construction of the ship canal, who will be reinforced, it is announced, by the English steamers with 50 Frenchmen every fortnight. Two forts were to be given for their head-quarters immediately.

The Ouseley Treaties have been ratified.

The workshops and other buildings belonging to the late Accessary Transit Company at Puntas Arenas have been swept away by the sea.

Greytown Harbour is rapidly filling up, the entrance now being only 40 feet.

The Panama Star of 22nd ult. says:—"The Nicaraguan Government's officers took forcible possession of the two American boats at Castillo on the 11th inst. The officers of the boats were forced from the vessels into a small skiff at the point of the bayonet, and they were otherwise cruelly treated. The American colours were hauled down, and the Nicaraguan flag hoisted on both vessels. The officers in charge of the property have abandoned the whole to the authorities. M. Belly, who is in great favour with the Government, is said to be at the bottom of this movement.

From Honduras it is stated that the French Government had made the fine Bay of Fonseca its naval station on the Pacific. One vessel had already arrived, and two others were daily expected.

#### MEXICO.

Vera Cruz dates are to the 12th ult. Miramon had not arrived with his forces, and it was stated that he had met with several defeats. There were a number of rumours afloat, but so conflicting that they could not be relied on.

There were rumours at Washington that Miramon had entered into arrangements with foreign governments to cede the control of the whole section of Mexico, known as the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The administration had the matter before them.

Despatches from Captain Jervis, of the frigate Savannah, had been received by the Navy Department at Washington, stating that a battle had been fought between Miramon and the opposition forces at Monkey Pass, in which the former was repulsed and routed with considerable loss. It was thought that this defeat would deter him from advancing on Vera Cruz.

#### SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

The accounts from South America are deplorable. There is not one of the republics which is not in a state of anarchy or revolution, trade paralysed, agriculture ruined, the country overrun by banditti. Civil war, from being an occasional calamity, has now become chronic. One adventurer succeeds another in the command of the hostile armies in rapid succession. In fact, the disease which is killing Mexico has spread over the whole continent south of her. What will be the end of it it would be difficult to say.

#### CHILI.

Vague accounts have arrived of another abortive revolution having taken place on the 28th of February at Valparaiso. The battle, after a gallant struggle of some three or four hours, resulted adversely to the patriots. Letters from Lieutenant Brooke, of the surveying schooner Fenimore Cooper, state that the deposit of guano taken possession of by him at French Frigates Shoal contains at the lowest calculation 25,000 tons.

The last advices from Chili show that the political

distractions in that country are still unsuppressed. It appears, however, that an outbreak at Valparaiso had just been effectually met by the Government. The revolutionary movement commenced in Copiapo, headed by Pedro Leon Gallo, and was followed by similar outbreaks at Talca and Concepcion. At the present moment, Talca, Copiapo, Caldera, and Huasco are in the hands of the insurgents. The former town is besieged by General Garcia, at the head of 1,500 Government troops. Curico, Chillan, and San Felipe are or have been the scenes of disturbances, and in the South the crops, unhoused, are left without protection. The Government, however, although singularly isolated, are very determined, and are expected to triumph in the end, although they may have to fight in detail through the whole country. A private letter from Concepcion, dated the 13th of February, gives an account of a battle which had taken place there, and in which the revolutionists lost between 150 and 200 men, and were driven from the city. They located themselves on the Penco road, and were headed by Juan Alemparte. 125,000*l.*, part of the new loan which arrived from England, was still on board the steamer Lima, the authorities being afraid to land it lest the revolutionists should attempt its seizure.

#### WEST INDIES.

The La Plata has arrived with intelligence from Kingston to the 27th March, and to the 31st from St. Thomas's.

#### JAMAICA.

The Governor and the Attorney-General, accompanied by 300 troops, embarked on board the Styx steamer, on the afternoon of the 13th, and steamed to Savannah-la-Mar to quell the riots which had broken out in Westmoreland. On landing the troops peace was soon restored. His Excellency issued a proclamation, offering 100*l.* for the discovery and apprehension of all parties concerned. He gave instructions to the county engineer to have the toll-gates re-erected on the exact original spots. The common apprehension was that as soon as the troops were withdrawn, the re-erected turnpikes would again become the objects of popular vengeance. Several fires had occurred in the parish of Vere, which were strongly suspected to be the work of incendiaries.

The half-yearly report of the Jamaica Bank, to the 7th of March, had been published. It seemed that the bank had suffered by failures but the surplus profit for six months, after paying a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum, would cover all losses, and leave the reserve fund untouched.

#### DEMERARA.

The sea wall at George Town has shown symptoms of giving way, and great fears of an inundation were entertained when the mail left. The late high tides had done great damage to the plantations along the coast. A meeting of the Court of Policy had been called for the 30th of March. The weather was showery, and favourable to the young crops.

#### HAYTI.

Everything was reported to be tranquil at latest dates, the Government being actively engaged in organising affairs.

#### ST. THOMAS.

Letters from St. Thomas state that the island continued healthy. Yellow fever had not yet appeared, and the deaths from diphtheria had materially diminished.

#### EGYPT.

A TELEGRAM from Trieste, under date of Wednesday, is as follows:

"More recent advices from Egypt bring favourable reports respecting the Suez Canal undertaking. The public functionaries have received orders to assist M. de Lesseps, and the governor of Suez has been deposed."

#### CHINA.

Intelligence has arrived from Hong Kong to the 26th of February. Lord Elgin did not start with the expedition up the Canton river, but went in the Furious to Hainan, for the purpose of inspecting the new port of Kiung-chow, on the north side of the island. The charts were found to be so imperfect, and the soundings so uncertain, that the Furious did not reach the new port, or enter into the channel to the north of Hainan. On its return to Hong Kong, examination was made of several bays on the coast, and a visit was paid to St. John's Island, near the mouth of the western branch of the Canton river.

No news had arrived of the progress of the expedition up that branch of the river. It consisted of six gun-boats and a small French steamer, with the first battalion of Royal Marines on board. Its point of destination was Shau-king-fu, one of the most important cities of the province after the capital.

The Hon. Mr. Bruce is expected out, and it is believed that Canton will not be retained in our military possession long after his installation as ambassador at Peking, even should the indemnity not be then forthcoming. Canton has been quiet of late, and no objection has been offered to the expeditions made in its neighbourhood; but the country is by no means safe for foreigners unprotected by a military force. Baron Gros remains at Hong Kong.

#### POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

MR. R. BERNAL OSBORNE, M.P.—On Friday last this gentleman addressed his constituents at Dover. After referring in terms of eulogy to his former services to the borough, the hon. member observed, we are told that Parliament is dissolved because a majority has been "embarrassing to the Government." Of course majorities are embarrassing to a Government which clings to office in spite of them. Of course, the votes that have been given on various subjects have been embarrassing to the Government. Is there any man in the room who can lay his hand on his heart and say that that ministry has ever been guilty of propounding any distinct policy? Have they not been living from hand to mouth by scraps pillaged from the Liberal budget? Have they not treated those measures as it is said gipsies treat stolen children—disfigured them to make them pass for their own? Have they not passed, after opposing it, with the aid of the "embarrassing majority," the repeal of the qualifications for members; have they not granted, though in what I think a most disgraceful and insulting form, the emancipation of our Jewish fellow-subjects? Are they not willing to do anything that may conciliate support from that "embarrassing majority?" Have they not shelved off every question of great moment or interest which the executive usually introduced, to be considered by committees or commissions? We are told we want a "patriotic Parliament." Why, what is the patriotic Parliament Lord Derby expects to get? Does his lordship think that a patriotic Parliament is one in which no free expression of opinion can prevail, where the members shall be dumb before a minister, and regard him humbly, as "Sir Oracle, and when he speaks let no dog bark?" My idea of a patriotic Parliament is one where men speak their sentiments, and, although agreeing to sink their crochets, never give up the right to speak on great matters of principle, or to seek to secure a majority against principles they may dislike or condemn, however "embarrassing" it may be to a Minister. The hon. member then repeated his well-known views upon the ballot, avowing himself in favour of it, and his intention to continue to vote for it. At the conclusion of the hon. gentleman's speech, a communication was read from Sir W. Russell, M.P., now on his passage home from India, offering himself for re-election in the event of a general election, and a resolution was unanimously adopted, pledging the meeting to use every effort to secure the return of both hon. members.

MR. BRIGHT, M.P.—The hon. gentleman has been making a political tour in the provinces. On Monday a meeting was held of the electors of Birmingham to take measures to secure the return of Messrs. Bright and Scholefield. On that occasion Mr. Bright was present and said:—"In the House of Commons there had not been much done. This question of the Government Reform—or rather Anti-reform—Bill had been the one that had excited most attention and had occupied most time, and if he had had any doubt in his own mind as to its not being a good measure, they might be satisfied, seeing that it had met throughout the whole country with almost unanimous condemnation. He was of opinion that the bill was a very much worse measure than any one had yet been able to describe in words. It would have left the representation of the people in the House of Commons more helpless than it was even at present. For his part, he would rather leave the question for fifty years than have such a bill passed into law. He entirely approved of the course which had been taken by Lord John Russell in moving the resolution which overthrew the bill. He was not prepared to say Lord John Russell's proposal was as good as his (Mr. Bright's); but if a 6*l.* rental was proposed, instead of attempting to prevent it passing, he would be glad to propose or support a proposition to go further. In Lord John Russell's address the other day, there had been a paragraph about the ballot. He (Mr. Bright) had no authority to say what it meant, but it seemed to him to be a modification of the opinions of the writer expressed on former occasions regarding that subject. Mr. Bright went on at some length to argue in respect to the urgency of reform, and to the duty of Liberals to unite together at the present crisis. After vindicating the consistency of his political career, he concluded by some personal allusions to his colleague (Mr. Scholefield).



—The hon. gentleman next appeared at Manchester, where a meeting of the Lancashire Reformers' Union was held in the Free Trade Hall. On that occasion, alluding to the Reform question he said:—I have proceeded in the discussion of this question in the belief that there is throughout the whole of the middle and working classes of the country a positive and unchangeable conviction that the Parliament, as it now exists, is not careful of the people's money, and that it does not adequately or truly represent the public mind. Lord Derby, who, by virtue, not of Parliamentary majorities, but of Parliamentary accidents, is for the time Prime Minister of England, stands up in the House of Lords and makes a speech some columns in length, in which he treats this question as he treats the people—with absolute contempt. We know perfectly well that there is no monopoly of loyalty in his (Lord Derby's) order. We know perfectly well that the time may come when his order and ours may come in closer conflict. If his alone were left in these islands, where would be the British nation? Our order may be left here and left here alone, and the British nation may be as great and free as it has ever been in the past ages of our history. If Lord Derby chooses from that eminence which he occupies, and from the floor of the House of Lords, to cast his taunts upon us, upon our order, upon the people in the United Kingdom, let me tell him from this floor that there is a power greater than his power. We have had from Lord Palmerston some expressions as to his views on this question, and I don't think they are of a nature to create much confidence in him as a Parliamentary Reform leader. I have never had, as you know, any kind of faith in the politics of Lord Palmerston. There is a considerable section of the House of Commons who are very much disposed to follow the leading of Lord John Russell with regard to this question. I am sorry to say he has differed from them on the question of the ballot. Judging, however, from the language of his address to the City of London, I cannot but believe that if the constituencies of the kingdom were to add to the present ballot vote in the House fifty or sixty more votes, a man of the experience and the sagacity of Lord John Russell would at least stand out of the way, and be no obstacle to the adoption of the ballot in any bill which may receive the sanction of Parliament. Mr. Bright proceeded to say that the constituencies of the kingdom ought now so far as they were free, intelligent, and virtuous, to speak out their opinions in language which could not be mistaken on this great and vital question.—At Rochdale on Wednesday he attended a meeting held to forward the election of Mr. Cobden for that place. After a highly eulogistic sketch of that gentleman's political career, he added: With regard to the question of reform, they knew well how far Mr. Cobden went, and that his programme was the same as his (Mr. Bright's). With regard to Lord J. Russell, he brought the question of reform before the house year after year, when none but himself sincerely advocated it. He (Lord John) had then shown a real sympathy for reform, although he was born in the ducal palace. They must therefore make an allowance for his shortcomings, if he did not march at the speed they could wish. The hon. gentlemen then spoke of Mr. Cobden's visit to the United States, which he said was mainly on his own private business; and he concluded by saying that, although he should give Lord John Russell's bill a favourable consideration, he (Mr. Bright) had not given up the thought of bringing in, at some future day, his own, if he were again returned to Parliament.

Mr. EDWARD BAINES.—About 2,000 of the electors of Leeds assembled in the Town-hall on Tuesday night, for the purpose of selecting two Liberal candidates for the borough. Mr. Baines and Mr. Forster having been proposed, Mr. Baines addressed the meeting. He approved of the measure of which a sketch had been given by Lord John Russell. He approved of the extension of the county franchise to £10 occupiers, and of the extension of the borough franchise to £6. That was a measure which at once was liberal and wise. It would be a great extension of the franchise to those classes which had entitled themselves to it; would it not be, therefore, a great advantage to our glorious constitution that its pulse should be so extended that those who were now outside of its privileges, and therefore, in periods of discontent and agitation, assailants of the constitution, should be brought inside and become defenders of the constitution? It was with awe and with solemnity that he looked to the gathering of the thunder-clouds which seemed so likely to burst in terror and destruction upon the Continent. In that case he must declare to them that he was most deliberately and resolutely of opinion that it was the duty of this country to maintain neutrality and peace. It was the first duty of the Ministers of England to maintain it in a state of such efficiency that England might be able to look on serenely even against a world in arms. There was another topic upon

which, for a special reason, he wished to say a word. It was solely upon the abolition of church-rates. He was favourable to their entire abolition. There was one word which was the key to his opinions upon most of the subjects which could be brought before them. That one word was "Freedom." Did they ask what were his principles of legislation concerning trade and industry? He answered "Freedom." What was his rule in regard to conscience? He answered "Freedom." What was his principle in regard to the press and public opinion? He answered, "Freedom." What was his opinion in regard to religion and education? He answered, "Freedom." What was his principle on the opinion he entertained with regard to the mode of voting? He answered, "Freedom."

ALDERMAN SALOMONS, M.P.—At Greenwich, this gentleman has been addressing his constituents. He said he had voted in favour of Lord John Russell's resolution. He believed the vote he had given would meet with their approval. His opinion was that it was rather hard, because the House of Commons refused to take a bad article prepared by the national workmen, that they should all be kicked out. If again returned as their member, which he had no doubt he should be, he would take care that in any Reform Bill which might be proposed the rights of county voters should not be interfered with and taken away; that a large extension of the suffrage to boroughs should be made; and, above all, for that borough, that the rights of men employed by the Government, whom the Government had proposed to disfranchise, should not be destroyed.

Mr. EDWIN JAMES, M.P., AND SIR B. HALL, M.P.—On Monday a dinner was given to Mr. James by his Marylebone supporters, on which occasion he defended the course he had taken in the late debate, and added, Ministers have thought proper to take upon themselves the serious responsibility of dissolving Parliament, because Lord Derby had alleged in the House of Lords that an ignorant and factious majority in the House of Commons had voted for the resolution and against the bill. It was the prerogative of the Crown, certainly, to dissolve Parliament, but it must be exercised on the responsibility of the Minister, and Lord Derby has chosen to take upon himself that which I believe to be a most serious responsibility—the dissolution of Parliament—thereby paralysing trade, putting a stop to commerce, and causing the people to ask of one another, upon what principle does this dissolution take place, for there is no defined principle upon which the Government appeals to the country; and in the address which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has issued to his constituents of Buckinghamshire, which I suppose is a sort of Government programme, not one word is mentioned about a reform of the representation of the people. The Government have, therefore, taken upon themselves, at the present conjunction of circumstances to dissolve Parliament, without giving to the country any definite principles upon which they intend to act; and I trust that the Government—though they may recklessly, like gamblers, throw away the cards of the old Parliament and call for fresh ones in a new Parliament, with which to play a desperate game—will be told that the people's love for a substantial and comprehensive system of reform is as great as ever.—Sir Benjamin Hall said—With reference to a dissolution, I think the Government have a right to advise the Queen to do so; but they must take the responsibility. But I think, at this time, when we hear of war, when we hear of the Austrian troops crossing the Ticino and entering Sardinia, it is not the time when Great Britain should be without a Parliament, and without a responsible Government; because at this time we have no Government. We are told by the highest authorities in the House of Lords and House of Commons that there cannot be war so long as the Earl of Malmesbury remains at the War Office; but I don't quite agree in that proposition, nor do I believe in the inviolability of the noble earl.

Mr. MONTAGU CHAMBERS.—At Greenwich a meeting has been held for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Montagu Chambers for his former services, and for the adoption of measures to return him at the ensuing election. Mr. Chambers referred to the present position of political parties and the question of Reform. He was still an advocate of a large extension of the suffrage and the vote by ballot, and he considered that the proposal to deprive the dockyard artisans of political rights was in every respect atrocious. He could only say that should it ever occur that he was re-elected as their representative, that day would be the most triumphant day of his life. A resolution was then adopted, requesting Mr. Chambers to become a candidate, and pledging the electors to support him at the poll.

Mr. A. PELLY PELLATT.—This gentleman attended a meeting of working men at the Bermondsey Rag-

ged School, on Tuesday, to explain his political views. He said—He was confident that no Reform Bill would give satisfaction to the country that did not grant to the honest working-man an extension of the suffrage and the protection of the ballot. There was another reform which must be had, the sweeping away of the small rotten boroughs, which were bought and sold like sheep. He considered that there should be a lodging suffrage of 2s. 6d. per week. He had always been the friend of the working-man, and understood their wants, and was therefore, a fit and proper person to take charge of their interests in the House of Commons.

Mr. WATKIN AND Mr. YOUNG, M.P.—On Monday night the liberal candidates addressed their supporters at Great Yarmouth. Mr. Watkin contended, with reference to the assertion that the Reform Bill of the Government might have been modified in committee as to its details, that the Liberal party quarrelled not with its details, but with its main principles—the disfranchisement of county freeholders resident in boroughs, the non-reduction of the borough franchise, and the retention of nomination boroughs.—Mr. Young, M.P., said, in the late division he had voted with the majority, and he was ready to stake his election upon the issue. Taking into account the territorial influence the Bill of the Government would have created and maintained, he believed, if it had passed, the people would have been worse represented than at present. Adverting to the ballot, Mr. Young said he had always been of opinion that elections should be conducted on that principle, having witnessed its successful, quiet, and peaceable application in Australia, where intimidation and bribery were unknown, because every man was independent. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that Mr. McCullagh had abandoned all idea of offering himself as a candidate for the borough.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER, M.P.—The gallant Admiral addressed his supporters at St. George's-hall, Southwark. He said he was in favour of household suffrage, because every man who had a house ought to have a vote; also that because a man could not pay his rates and taxes he should not lose that vote. In respect to the ballot, he was sorry to say that there was not such attention given to it on the previous night in the House as he should have wished; but it was gaining ground. He should certainly support the ballot; he should also vote for the abolition of church-rates.

SIR S. M. PETO.—On Thursday night a meeting of the supporters of this gentleman was held at Freemasons' Hall. Sir Samuel declared himself to be an ardent and sincere reformer, and had he been in the House of Commons on the Reform debate he would have voted for Lord John Russell. He had been asked whether he would vote for manhood suffrage, but he felt there must be a gauge, because we must have something indicating intelligence. He condemned the Reform Association who had thus questioned him and told him he was found wanting, and thought no self-constituted body ought to have the power to dictate to the candidate or voter. Being asked whether he would vote for opening the British Museum and Crystal Palace on Sundays, Sir S. Peto replied that he should feel it his duty at all times to do everything in his power which would prevent the desecration of the Sabbath; and, in answer to another elector, said the moment he found his business affairs interfere with his parliamentary duties, that moment he would return the trust into their hands.

Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE, M.P.—A meeting of Mr. Duncombe's friends was held at the Music Hall, Store-street, on Thursday night, at which the hon. gentleman said, he was proud to say that he was the only metropolitan member who had sat continuously from the first reform parliament to the present time. Less than a month since he met them to consider the so-called Reform Bill, which was denounced as a sham and an imposture; and that opinion had been re-echoed throughout the breadth and length of the land. He denied that he was generally so unwell or so ill—for it was put both ways—as to be utterly incapacitated for service, and denounced the assertion as an artifice of a dirty and insidious desire to send him to the wall. He hoped they would never allow this. (Hear, hear.) When he did become incapacitated he should return them their generous trust; and if at any time he should betray that trust he would, on such a representation being made to him, resign within six hours. In the new parliament he would endeavour to obtain a Government really representing the people.

Mr. COX, M.P.—The hon. gentleman, at a meeting of Finsbury electors, on Thursday night, said, "He was in favour of the ballot, of a larger extension of the suffrage, of the formation of electoral districts with a proper apportionment of electors to each, and of all those reforms that were conducive to the

best interests of the country. He next referred to the appearance of Sir Samuel Peto as a candidate, and remarked that he thought that Sir S. Peto ought to have gone to some borough where there was a Conservative starting, to endeavour to oust him, and not have come to Finsbury to endeavour to oust a Liberal."

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

### THE METROPOLIS.

An address has been issued on the part of the committee of Liberal electors of the City of London, urging the re-election of the present members. This address expresses "unfeigned regret" that Mr. Thomas Baring should, by the injudicious zeal of political partisans, be placed even in momentary antagonism with any part of the community, and deprecates the idea of excluding Lord John Russell. In the mean time a very active canvass is going on for Lord Stanley and Mr. Thomas Baring.—In Finsbury there will be a sharp contest, Messrs. Duncombe and Cox, as well as Sir Samuel Peto, have addressed meetings of their supporters.—Mr. Roupell is considered certain to be returned for Lambeth, and Mr. Doulton appears likely, also, to be elected.

### COUNTIES.

**ESSEX (NORTH).**—Some misunderstanding has taken place among the Conservatives in this division, resulting in the introduction of a third candidate—Lieut.-Colonel Ruggles Brise, of Spain's-hall.

**KENT (WEST).**—On Wednesday afternoon a numerous meeting of the electors of the Western Division of Kent took place at Maidstone, for the purpose of hearing addresses from Lord Holmesdale and Sir Edmund Filmore, who had announced themselves as candidates.

**LINCOLNSHIRE (South).**—Mr. Anthony Willson, who was returned with Sir John Trollope at the last election, has retired, and left the new candidate, Mr. Packe, in possession of the field. Mr. Packe belongs to the Liberal party.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (North).**—Mr. Fitzpatrick Vernon, son of the Right Hon. Vernon-Smith, has issued his address as a Liberal candidate, in opposition to Lord Burleigh and Mr. G. W. Hunt.

**SUFFOLK (West).**—Mr. Philip Bennet, jun., has issued an address, in which he withdraws his request for re-election.

**YORKSHIRE (West Riding).**—A joint committee has been formed for the purpose of promoting the election of Sir John W. Ramsden and Mr. F. Crossley, and both candidates have issued their addresses. Mr. Edmund Denison has been urged to allow himself to be again put in nomination, but he positively declined to do so, on account of his advanced age. The Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley, M.P. for Bute, late Recorder for London, has been requested to allow himself to be put in nomination by the Conservatives.

### CITIES.

**BRISTOL.**—Mr. F. W. Slade, Q.C., of the Western Circuit, is the Conservative candidate for one of the seats for this city.

**CHESTER.**—There are three candidates in the field for the representation of this city, Earl Grosvenor (Liberal), Mr. E. G. Salisbury (Liberal), the present members, and Mr. P. S. Humberston (Conservative).

**DURHAM.**—A meeting of the Conservatives has been held in this city to adopt measures to secure another Conservative candidate, when it was resolved to invite Mr. Richard Lawrence Pemberton, of Bishopwearmouth, to offer himself.

**RIPON.**—Mr. Warre, one of the Liberal members for this city, will not offer himself for re-election. Mr. J. Greenwood, the other Liberal member, it is supposed will be re-elected. It is expected that the Hon. H. F. Cowper, a brother of the present Earl Cowper, and grandson to Earl De Grey, will be the colleague of Mr. Greenwood.

**SAUSBURY.**—A vigorous canvass is being made on behalf of the new Conservative candidate, Mr. John Chapman. General Buckley and Mr. Marsh are active in their canvass.

**WINCHESTER.**—Sir J. B. East (Tory) and Mr. J. B. Carter (Liberal) both solicit re-election as representatives for this city. Two other candidates have issued addresses—viz., Mr. George Shaw Lefevre, a nephew of Viscount Eversley (the late Speaker of the House of Commons), in the Liberal interest, and Mr. Thomas Fleming, of Stoneham-park, in the Conservative interest.

**YORK.**—There is to be a contest, the Liberals having united to return Mr. Westhead, the present member, and Mr. Layard, late member for Aylesbury. Colonel Smyth, who has represented York since 1847, is the Conservative candidate.

### BOROUGHES.

**ASHBURTON.**—Mr. Moffatt, the sitting member, and Mr. Harvey Astell, his opponent, have both declared their intention of going to the poll.

**ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.**—A large and influential meeting of the supporters of Mr. Milner Gibson, presided over by Alfred Reyner, Esq., was held here on Monday evening last, when resolutions were passed appointing Mr. Alderman Abel Buckley, chairman; Mr. Alderman George Higginbottom, vice-chairman; Mr. Alderman Nathaniel Buckley, treasurer; and Mr. Councillor William Hill, honorary secretary, of Mr. Gibson's election committee, whose services were so conspicuous at the last election. Ward committees are also formed to second the efforts of the general committee. The organisation is complete to secure Mr. Gibson's return should opposition be attempted. This, however, is very improbable, as the state of the register does not afford the remotest chance of the return of an opponent. Nearly three-fourths of the electors have already pledged themselves for Mr. Gibson, who is exceedingly popular in this locality.

**BARNSTAPLE.**—Sir W. Fraser and Mr. Laurie, the present members, offer themselves for re-election. Mr. G. Potts, of London, and Colonel Stucley, of Hartland-abbey, Devonshire, have reappeared as Conservative candidates; and Mr. J. H. F. Davie, son of Sir H. Davie, M.P., of Creedy-park, Devonshire, come forward on Liberal principles.

**BANBURY.**—The present candidates are Mr. Samuelson, Sir Charles Douglas (formerly M.P. for Warwick, who addressed a public meeting on Tuesday night and was well received), and Mr. Alderman Allen, of London, who comes forward in the Conservative interest.

**BERWICK.**—Mr. Stapleton has addressed a large meeting of the electors in this town, and both he and Mr. Marjoribanks are pursuing and active, and their supporters state, a successful canvass.

**BRADFORD.**—A numerous and influential committee has been formed for the purpose of promoting Mr. Wickham's election. Mr. Titus Salt, of Methley-park, is the candidate brought out by the Liberal party in lieu of Major-General Thompson. It is expected that Mr. Alfred Harris will give his decision this day, as to whether he will enter the field as a candidate for Bradford.

**BRIDGEWATER.**—The canvass is proceeding with great vigour on both sides. A meeting of the Liberals was held in the Town-hall on Tuesday, when, amid much interruption and confusion, the present members addressed the meeting.

**BUCKINGHAM.**—Three candidates have offered themselves here, and there is promise of a fourth, the Liberals having memorialised the Hon. Richard Cavendish, of Thornton-hall, to allow himself to be put in nomination. Sir Harry Verney seems to stand well with the electors. Mr. Barrington has declared that he will never act with Lord J. Russell or Lord Palmerston. Mr. J. G. Hubbard has issued an address. Major-General Hall, one of the sitting members, retires, but he has not announced his retirement in any public manner.

**BURY ST. EDMUND'S.**—Addresses have now appeared from three candidates for this borough—Lord A. Hervey (Liberal Conservative), Sir R. Buxton (Progressive Conservative), and Mr. J. A. Hardcastle (Liberal).

**CAMBRIDGE.**—For some days past the sitting members (Messrs. Macaulay and Stuart) had been alone before the constituency. On Wednesday morning an address appeared from Mr. Francis Mowatt and the Hon. E. T. B. Twisleton, of Balliol College, Oxford, for some years Chief Commissioner of Poor Laws in Ireland.

**CHATHAM.**—The contest is likely to be a very severe one. Major-General Sir F. M. Smith, the present member, being opposed by Mr. A. J. Otway, who is supported by the whole strength of the Liberal party.

**GREENWICH.**—At a numerous attended meeting of the supporters of Mr. W. Angerstein, resolutions were adopted to secure the return of that gentleman at the ensuing election. The requisition to Mr. M. Chambers has received the signatures of nearly 1,000 electors.

**HARWICH.**—The Hon. Mr. Campbell, who was again talked of as a candidate in the Liberal interest, has withdrawn in favour of Mr. Marshman. Meanwhile the Conservatives are actively engaged, and Captain Jervis and Mr. Rowley talk of their success as no longer doubtful.

**IPSWICH.**—As anticipated in the *Times* of Monday, Mr. H. J. Selwin, who unsuccessfully contested the borough in 1857, has again appeared as a Conservative candidate.

**KNARESBOROUGH.**—Mr. H. S. Thompson, the chairman of the North-Eastern Railway Company, is to contest this borough in the Liberal interest. The present Conservative members (Mr. T. Collins and Mr. B. T. Woodd) offer themselves for re-election.

**LANCASTER.**—There are four candidates already in the field: Mr. W. A. F. Saunders, Wennington-hall; Mr. W. J. Garnett, Bleadale-tower; Mr. E. M. Fenwick, Claughton-hall; and Mr. L. Gregson, the first-mentioned gentleman professing Conservative principles, and the three last-named candidates offering themselves as Liberals.

**LEWES.**—The Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy, the Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons, and the Hon. H. Brand (both Liberals), the two sitting members, have offered themselves for re-election. Their seats are to be contested by Sir Charles Blunt and Mr. R. P. Amphlett, on whose behalf an active canvass has been set on foot.

**MAIDSTONE.**—Mr. Charles Buxton, the present member for Newport, has offered himself as a candidate in the Liberal interest for the representation of this borough, in conjunction with Mr. W. Lee.

**NEWARK.**—At present there are three candidates in the field. The Earl of Lincoln (Conservative) and Mr. J. Handley (Liberal) offer themselves for re-election. The third man is Mr. Grosvenor Hodgkinson, a thorough Liberal.

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**—Mr. Henry Haymen, the Conservative candidate, met his party in the Lecture-room, in this town, on Tuesday afternoon, as a supporter of Lord Derby. A resolution, approving his candidature, was adopted unanimously. Mr. Ridley also met his supporters on Tuesday.

**PETERBOROUGH.**—Mr. Thompson Hankey's friends speak of his canvass with the greatest satisfaction. Mr. Wilde is also pursuing his canvass. A third candidate, in the person of Mr. William Wells, who formerly sat in Parliament, has entered the field as an "Independent" Liberal.

**PORTSMOUTH.**—A fourth candidate has made his appearance in the person of the Hon. Thomas Bruce, brother to the Earl of Elgin.

**SALFORD.**—A meeting of the general committee organised for the return of Mr. Henry Ashworth, was held on Tuesday evening, and, on the motion of Mr. E. R. Langworthy, Mr. H. Rawson took the chair. Mr. Ashworth was present, and accepted the invitation amid loud cheering.

**SHOREHAM AND RAPE OF BRANDER.**—Lord Alexander Lennox having retired, Mr. Stephen Cave, a director of the London Docks and chairman of the West India Committee, has been brought forward by the Conservatives. Mr. Pemberton, the Liberal candidate, who was defeated at the last election, has appeared again, but it is considered doubtful whether he will go to the poll. There is no doubt about the re-election of Sir Charles Burrell, who has sat for the borough for 50 years.

**TYNEMOUTH.**—Mr. Lindsay addressed an immense meeting in the Albion Assembly Rooms on Tuesday night, when a vote of confidence was carried, with only three dissentients. But in face of the bitter hostility of the shipowners, and with the knowledge that his opponent, Mr. Taylor, had got two days' start in the canvass, he resigned; and Mr. Taylor will be returned without opposition.

**WOLVERHAMPTON.**—Sir Richard Bethell was invited to stand for this borough at a meeting of Liberal electors on Friday night, attended by about 450 persons.

### SCOTLAND.

**CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS (COUNTIES).**—Lord Melgund having declined the invitation again to come forward for these counties, Mr. W. P. Adam has accepted a numerous signed requisition to stand.

**DUMBERTONSHIRE.**—Mr. Smollett, of Bonhill, has retired from this county, after having represented it for eighteen years. His relative, Mr. Patrick Boyle Smollett, who has just returned from India after a lengthened residence, has offered himself on the Conservative interest, and is opposed by Mr. Bontine, of Ardoch, a Liberal, who goes down to a 51. borough franchise as an instalment.

**FALKIRK BURGHS.**—A keen contest is likely to take place in this district of burghs. Captain Hamilton, of Dalzell, the sitting member, has again offered himself, and is opposed by Mr. James Merry, a wealthy ironmaster in the neighbourhood. Mr. Merry carried the burghs at the last general election; but he was unseated for bribery and corruption. His friends allege that Captain Hamilton accepted the burghs merely as Mr. Merry's *locum tenens*, but this the latter indignantly denies. Both candidates are Liberals.

**INVERNESS BURGHS.**—Mr. Alexander Matheson, the present member for the Inverness Burghs, is to be opposed by Mr. Campbell, of Mounzie, who lost the election at the last contest by a very small minority. Mr. Campbell would vote for an extension of the franchise.

**LEITH BURGHS.**—Mr. Miller is prosecuting a busy canvass, and addressing meetings in the various burghs.



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

## LITERARY CHRONICLE OF THE WEEK.

THE soirée given by the President of the Royal Society on Saturday last is the first which Sir Benjamin Brodie, the new president, has given at Burlington House. There will be another this season, on the 14th of March. The custom of having three soirées was inaugurated, we believe, by Sir Joseph Banks, who entertained the Fellows of the Royal Society at his own house, in Soho-square, "upon cates and delicacies." Scandal and Sir Joseph's enemies used, however, to say, that Sir Joseph only lavished his muffins and tea (for both of which his sister, Miss Banks, was deservedly celebrated) upon those who were of his party, and strengthened his interest against that unbelieving party in the society who rebelled against the worthy but smattering baronet. Be that as it may, all succeeding presidents have kept up the custom; some holding the entertainments in their own homes, and others availing themselves of the rooms of the society. It is no light matter to entertain five hundred persons, nor does every President of the Royal Society occupy a house large enough for the purpose. The splendid soirées given by Lord Northampton are yet remembered; but his successors availed themselves of the rooms of Somerset House. The new rooms at Burlington House offer special advantages for such occasions, there being six good rooms on the first floor and two noble apartments on the ground floor. The guests, numbering more than five hundred, were received by the President, and then paced about the rooms, forming groups for conversation, and examining the numerous articles of artistic and scientific interest provided for their entertainment. Refreshments were liberally provided in the lower library. We are glad to perceive that in addition to the Fellows of the Society, many members of the other bodies and of the literary class were included in the company.

We regret to find that a rumour is gaining ground to the effect that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton is likely to be compelled by failing health and failing mental vigour to retire from public life for awhile. Work, they say, is the cause of this, and the moral to be derived is, that a man cannot hope to be a successful novelist and a successful minister of state at the same time. His very last novel is said to have brought him in at least 15,000*l*.

It is a fact of literary importance that Sir Henry Rawlinson, the eminent Orientalist, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Murray, at the Court of Teheran. Sir Henry's varied accomplishments and thorough knowledge of Asiatic manners and feelings will secure to us a competent and judicious representative; while, at the same time, the new position opens to him a fresh field for studies which cannot but prove of the greatest value to our Oriental literature.

The liberality of the Messrs. W. and R. Chambers is no new feature in the character of that enterprising house. What Mr. William Chambers has done for his native town of Peebles exceeds, however, anything of the kind that has come within our knowledge for some time past. It is stated that he has invested property worth about 30,000*l*. in trustees, for the purpose of erecting an Institution, to be called "the Chambers Institution," and which is to include a public assembly hall, a museum, and a gallery of art.

The determination of the College of Surgeons to compel all candidates to pass through an examination strict enough to render the system of "cram" inoperative must meet with general approbation. To be of any value at all, such examinations cannot be too stringent; and with the medical profession this is especially necessary, because its members deal with persons who have no means of testing their capacity.

The only book issue of much note in the week is the novel of Mr. Charles Reade, "Love me Little, Love me Long," of which we shall record our opinion at length in due time.

Some amusing trifles have emanated from the

Paris press during the past fortnight. First of all, "Les Bâtards Célèbres," by M. A. Chagnard, an exordium in favour of the sinister bar, after the fashion of the doughty Falconbridge. Another readable, though not very pure volume, is "L'Ensorcelée," by M. Barbey d'Aureville; and again, "Le Théâtre en France," by M. Cartouche; "L'Empire c'est la Paix," a piece in verse by M. Auguste Pourret; "Le Roitelet," by M. Jules de Gères, and some others. From Germany, we hear also of a contribution by Wilhelm Spieker to the History of the Morals and of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century; a vacation ramble book of Travels by Professor Carl Witte, of Halle, entitled "Alpinisches und Transalpinisches," in which the theory of the glaciers is very broadly treated, and many pleasant pictures given of Alpine life. Herr Helperich, another German, has written a book of travels about Ireland, called "Skizzen und Erzählungen aus Irland;" and a profound criticism on German Progress, under the title of "Deutsches Cultur und Sitten Geschichte von Johannes Scherr," has created some sensation in learned circles.

## TUSCANY AND AUSTRIA.

*Toscana e Austria. Cenni Storico-Politici. A Firenze. Spese della Società Editrice. 1859.*

WE hail it as a favourable augury for Italy that the subjects of her different territorial divisions are beginning to manifest signs of that union and combination from which alone they can derive strength to resist their common enemies, domestic and foreign. The most sceptical with regard to the feasibility of the schemes of Italian independence and nationality must find their misgivings removed to some extent by a perusal of the renowned pamphlet, "Tuscany and Austria." This production, remarkable in more respects than one, warmly advocates the union of Piedmont and Tuscany, with a view to the destruction of Austrian influence in the Peninsula. When on the point of being brought before the public, its sheets were ruthlessly seized, and the types used in printing it destroyed by the police agents of the Tuscan government. It would surely have been hard if the six gentlemen who append their names to this little work, 62 pp. in length, exclusive of notes, which extend it to 110 pp., had not been able to muster force and tact sufficient to outwit the government spies and present to the world the result of their united energy. The existence of the pamphlet, however, proves that though foiled in their first attempt they were more happy in the next. A slight glance at its contents is sufficient to show why such a work should be distasteful to the Tuscan authorities and their virtual mistress, Austria. It opens with a series of questions which can but meet with a ready response, in the author's sense, from every Tuscan not totally degraded and debased by tyranny.

"When the Italian cause appeals to Europe—when Italy is the general topic, should Tuscany keep silence? Ought Piedmont to stand alone in everything that concerns Italy? Because Piedmont complains, France supports her remonstrances, and our cause is in good hands, ought we to remain inactive and silent? Has Italy no claim upon Tuscany for energy and co-operation? We have always believed the contrary. What is the object now in view? The first thing is, to explain the grievances, burdens, and desires of the Italian people to Europe, who now lends us her ear. Now is the time to convince Europe that a national sentiment truly exists throughout Italy—a serious, unanimous, resolute, indomitable determination to obtain independence as a nation, whatever the means or cost involved. Now is the time to make known the public opinion of this, the fairest portion of Italy. When Europe is once made fully aware of it, the Italian question will be resolved. It will then be clear to her that to resolve that question signifies to recognise and constitute the independence of the nation; that any other solution whatever could but prolong, for Austria's benefit, a state of things fraught with danger; an unceasing cause of disorder and periodical crisis, which must overturn the peace of the world at least once in every ten years. Europe desires peace, and will not be contented with a mere brief, deceitful, and thind sus-

pension of hostilities. The treaties which have regulated the fate of Italy up to the present time have been armistices and not peace; for that is not peace which leaves the causes of war still in existence. Any fusion or change in Italian affairs which falls short of securing the independence of the nation would be an armistice, and not peace. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that Europe should be fully persuaded of this growing, unwavering, and inextinguishable desire on the part of Italians. When Europe can no longer doubt the truth, she will recognise in Italy not only a danger to be removed, but an act of justice to be rendered. The influence which public opinion exercises over the cabinet counsels of civilised Europe is a strong indication of the progress of civilisation—a triumph which shows how much civilisation has already progressed. It is a great fact that diplomacy no longer dares to ignore the interest and wishes of the people, as in 1815, but admits that they may not only deserve consideration, but even influence important resolutions. All Italians can co-operate in the object we are now advocating—the enlightenment of public opinion in Europe, and the prevention of its being still further led astray and deceived. To this end it is important that in every part of Italy, where speech is conceded to suffering, there Italians should speak. To speak is to act at the present moment; it is the citizen's duty and virtue; nor is this duty more imperative and absolute in any part of Italy than in Tuscany."

Inaction and silence, it is shown, are culpable in the extreme in the case of Tuscany at a moment like the present, as being calculated to give the impression that she is contented in her position and willing to separate her cause from that of the nation. So far from this, however, she in reality feels that Austrian influence is no where more fatal than on her soil; that no Italian State has heavier or more multiplied causes of complaint, or greater reason to take part with Piedmont and France. Her independence was fettered by the treaty of June 12th, 1815, and her civil progress impeded. In 1849 her restoration was destroyed and her territory placed under military occupation which usurped sovereign authority. The traditions of the past are invoked and illustrious names quoted to show that Tuscany has not always been deemed unworthy of independence or incapable of its exercise.

"Liberty was not formerly unknown to us; the Ciompi sat, and not unworthily, in *Pallazzo Vecchio*. To exercise liberty we had magistrates called Dante Alighieri, and Dino Compagni; to administer it, Niccolò Machiavelli and Donati Giannotti; to reform it, the publicist, Girolamo Savonarola; to defend it, the champions Ferruccio and Michelangelo. Three times did our fathers defend it victoriously, and maintain our independence against German forces; and once again with equal glory, though not with equal fortune. Medicean corruption had already been at work for a century; nevertheless, though conquered, they stipulated; and though obliged, by Pope Clement and the Emperor Charles, to accept a duke for the head of their state, they received him as chief of the republic, not as a despot, and their liberty was still safe."

The treaty of Vienna, 1735, was the first attempt of Austria against the liberty and independence of Tuscany. The Tuscans will never allow that the treaty was binding upon them, diplomatically considered, since their Grand Duke declared that he submitted to it only under compulsion. Tuscany was recognised as a sovereign state; it was not comprehended in the Pragmatic Sanction of Charles VI., nor, according to the treaty of London, was it to be incorporated with the hereditary states of the house of Austria. By a special provision it was intended to secure the separation of the Austrian from the Tuscan crown, and guarantee to the latter country its special sovereignty and independence. In maintaining this point, admiring reference is made in a note to the recent pamphlet of Sig. V. Salvagnoli. To quote again from the text:—

"The illogical and unjust rendering of the stipulations of Vienna with regard to Italy, produced consequences the very reverse of the intentions of the contracting powers. The idea of nationality chased from the throne and excluded from treaties, took refuge among the people, and while unceasingly agitating them, tended toward the period of its inevi-

table and legitimate triumph . . . . . From the day on which Austria declared Lombardy finally united to the Austrian Empire, she was in a state of warfare with the Italians; thus was created the necessity of violating the sovereignty of other states, and the princes of Italy were placed in a false and perilous position. To oppress and repress has been her rule of Government from that time till now . . . . . During twenty-five out of the forty-five years immediately succeeding the Vienna treaties, her troops were stationed beyond the limits assigned them by these treaties, occupying first one and then another of the Italian States, with a view to stifling the manifestation of the just desires of the population expressed the more tumultuously, in proportion as Austria took every means to suppress their legitimate manifestation."

To this cause may be ascribed the revolutionary movements of 1820 and 1830; and the disturbances and political sects arising out of them are to be placed to Austria's account. That the tyranny exercised failed of producing the effect desired, was abundantly manifested by the events of '47 and '48. In '56 the Austrian occupation of Tuscany ceased after six years' continuance; the Crimean war rendered Austria doubtful as to the course she should pursue, and the fate of Europe was uncertain and threatening. According to the authority from which we quote, after the withdrawal of the troops, Tuscany remained—

"Miserable and comfortless in the present, hopeless as to the future. While suffering from evils common to all Italy, her injuries were embittered, her ills aggravated by the wound inflicted upon her strongest, most ardent and imperishable sentiment—her nationality. But these trials were not unprofitable. From them we learned and were enabled to testify to Europe that it must ever be fatal to us and perilous to her that foreign force should be implanted in our soil, ready to impose restraint upon the people and release governors from their duties. We learned that blood and sweat may be lavished in vain in the struggle to attain or retain internal rights; nothing will be effected until we succeed in opposing that external force which undoes all that we do. We learned that the prime necessity of a people is to be; that it cannot be unless it is independent; that its independence cannot be maintained if it is not free; otherwise we should constantly witness the grievous spectacle of a slumbering people gratefully pressing the hand which pretends to remove its chains, and awaking under the increased pressure of that hand to find itself yet more heavily manacled. We learned and awaited, resigned; resigned, because our sorrows and humiliations were maturing events; resigned because we were secure in the justice of our cause and that of the whole nation. . . . . But now that Piedmont has proved, by the regular and wise exercise of liberty, that the Italian people are worthy of liberty—are matured for liberty—now that, fighting for the cause of civilised Europe by the side of the most valorous nations of the West, she has demonstrated that the Italian people merit independence, we raise our voices to declare that henceforth magnanimous Piedmont ought not to be left alone to suffer and combat for all; that when she has to fight the foreigner for Italy, Tuscany ought and will take her part, remembering that when she shared not the honour of battle, she did not escape the humiliation of the conquered. Downtrodden with Italy, with Italy will Tuscany arise. . . . . If Europe is compelled to declare war in order to obtain a stable and secure tranquillity founded upon justice; if we again see our cause committed to the fortune of battle, as Italians we must and will take our part in such enterprise, nor will we lose confidence; for even should fortune once more fail us, Austria will have a stronger and more invincible enemy in Italy than fortune,—the destinies which time is maturing, and the necessities which are becoming fulfilled in the progress of universal civilisation.

"Signed—Cosimo Ridolfi, Bettino Ricasoli, Ubaldo Peruzzi, Tommaso Corsi, Leopoldo Campini, Celestino Bianchi.

"Florence, March 15."

Such is a general view of the treatment this subject has received from the above great men, whose names are all well known in the world of politics or literature. Though perhaps scarcely pointed and practical enough to satisfy English ideas of utility and matter of fact, the object and scope of the pamphlet will meet with the sympathy and approval of those who wish to see Italy take her legitimate standing among the nations.

#### LIFE OF WILLIAM JAY.

*Recollections of William Jay, of Bath; with Occasional Glances at some of his Contemporaries and Friends.* By his Son Cyrus Jay. Hamilton, Adams and Co. It will be recollected that the reverend Mr. Jay

wrote his autobiography; but that work, not having the benefit of a diary or memoranda of any kind, was rather meagre in anecdote—a want which his son, in these recollections, has endeavoured to supply. No need therefore exists for any tracings, by us, of the events and accidents of Mr. Jay's life, the grand outline of which is familiar to the public by means of his own narrative. The son of an industrious mason, he was early taken by the hand as a precocious youth, and began to preach at the age of sixteen years. By that of nineteen, he had acquired metropolitan popularity, and continued to enjoy it during a long life. He belonged to the church of Independents, by profession, but was the least sectarian of men, whether by the original bias of his mind, or his education. His intellect, indeed, had all the free play of genius—an attribute wholly incompatible with bigotry.

Anecdotes are the desiderata of such a work as the present, and the compiler has been careful to collect what he could. The following may amuse:—

"In the year 1803 Mr. Jay preached a sermon before the Correspondent Board in London of a society, incorporated by royal charter, for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland; and the Duke of Athol and other distinguished individuals formed part of his congregation on that occasion. At a meeting of the board, the noble duke being in the chair, it was unanimously resolved that their thanks should be given to Mr. Jay for the sermon, and that he should be requested to permit the same to be printed for the use of the society. Such permission was given. The text was, 'Skin for skin; yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life.' When the proof-sheets of the sermon were sent to Mr. Jay for correction, he found that the printer had printed the text thus, 'Skin for skin! yea, all that a man hath will he give for his wife.' Instead of correcting the error in the usual way, he wrote in the margin, underlining the word 'wife,' 'That depends on circumstances.'"

Another may likewise be ventured.

"On the death of the Princess Amelia, the youngest daughter of George III., Mr. Jay selected his text from the second of Kings, ninth chapter, thirty fourth verse: 'Bury her; for she is a king's daughter.' Whilst the preacher was in the midst of his discourse, a curious incident occurred. One of the fashionable visitors at Bath, attracted no doubt by his popularity and general repute, having overcome her scruples of entering a Dissenting place of worship, was of course accommodated with a seat in a conspicuous place of the chapel. Mr. Jay began by portraying the diabolical character of Jezebel, to whom the text immediately referred. This was merely his dark background upon which he designed to bring out in strong relief a modern specimen of female excellence, also 'a king's daughter.' The lady, however, would not wait for the cheering contrast of character; but got up, left the pew, slamming the door, and indignantly walked out of the chapel, the eyes of the congregation and preacher, who was nothing disconcerted, being fixed on her as an object to be pitied. She had come to hear of Amelia, she had only heard of Jezebel. Had she retained her seat but for a short period longer, she would have been delighted by one of the most beautiful, affecting, and deserved eulogiums ever pronounced. But she left before the preacher had turned the angle of his discourse: "If Jezebel, being 'a king's daughter,' was deserving of burial, rather than that her ignominious remains should be mangled and desecrated by the very dogs in the street; how infinitely more meritoriously entitled to sepulchral respect, veneration, and a nation's mourning, was a princess, whose greatest lustre was her piety, her filial and domestic affection, and the unobtrusive and varied benevolence characteristic of her brief and sorrowing career." Mr. Jay often related this circumstance, smiling at the folly of the lady, whose name was duly reported to him, and thanked Providence that as he grew older a more tolerant spirit existed between the various sects of the Christian family."

Mr. Jay was a great admirer of Cobbett's "Register;" and, to his astonishment, found that Mr. Wilberforce agreed with him in the same taste. The following anecdote is capital:—

"On one of my visits to Mr. Jay, when speaking of Cobbett, and his strong prejudice against many persons, especially Quakers,—for whom Mr. Jay entertained great respect, so much so that he sent me to a Quaker's school, where I was the only scholar not of that persuasion,—I related to him the following anecdote, which I had from Cobbett's own lips, as illustrative of his prejudice against Quakers, whom he unjustly regarded as liars: 'I was,' said he, while residing in Long Island, in America, acquainted with a well-disposed young gentleman of large fortune,

whose only fault was the habit of swearing,—such a habit that he often declared that he would give half his fortune to get rid of it. This desire came to the ears of a Quaker, who thereupon had an interview with the young gentleman, and said, 'I can cure thee of that bad habit;' whereupon the youth caught hold of the Quaker's hand and gave it a hearty shake, saying, 'How can you perform that miracle?' The reply was, 'I can tell thee. I have heard that thou art going this day to travel for a period of six weeks; thou art just my size; nobody will know thee; thou shalt come to my house, put on the cocked-hat, the coat without buttons, the knee-breeches, and the shoe-buckles; and thou wilt find that the strangeness of the dress will have such an effect on thee when thou art going to talk, that it will restrain thee from swearing,—as thou perhaps knowest, my friend, that we Quakers never swear.' The young man cheerfully assented to the proposal, and accompanied the Quaker to his house, where after changing his clothes he took his departure in the garb of a Quaker, and went his way rejoicing. The period of the young gentleman's tour having elapsed, the Quaker all anxiety started on the road to meet him. Having met him, he said, 'Well, friend, how hast thou got on?' The reply was, 'Very well.' 'Hast thou sworn so much with that dress on thee?' inquired the Quaker. The young man, rubbing the coat sleeves of his coat, replied, 'Certainly not; but I feel a d—d inclination to lie.'"

Mr. Jay had a horror of the narcotic weed; but endured it in the company of Robert Hall, who was a most inveterate smoker, and of John Newton, the rector of St. Mary, Woolnoth. In fact no preacher assumed less of the "The Reverend." In the title page of his works he simply styled himself William Jay;—not even adding D.D., after having obtained the degree. When the diploma reached his hands, we are told, his family described him as Dr. Jay; but he forbade the use of the title. The same was the case with Hall, of whom we have here several anecdotes. The eccentricities of Rowland Hill also diversify these pages.

As a specimen of Mr. Jay's manner of preaching we may give the following beautiful and striking excerpt from an ordination sermon. Pointing to the Rev. James Stretton, the subject of the discourse.—

"It is, my dear brother, the sublime and momentous end of your function that reflects such honour upon it, and attaches so much importance to it. Things common or mean in themselves may acquire unspeakable excellence and grandeur by association and destiny. Your office is frequently held forth in the Scripture by images derived from employments abstractedly considered rather humble than glorious; but the weight it acquires from relation and design is never for a moment left out. You are a 'soldier,' but it is in 'the good fight of faith;' you are a 'fisher,' but 'a fisher of men;' you are a 'labourer,' but 'a labourer together with God;' you are a 'builder,' but it is in 'God's building;' you are a 'watchman,' but you 'watch for souls.' Thus a small insignificant piece of paper is converted into a bank-note, and by a sovereign impression becomes current for a thousand pounds. Thus Raphael took a roll of canvas, of which the weaver thought nothing; and the vendor nothing; but he threw down upon it his immortal tints, and bade it become the admiration of the world. And thus, sir, your office rises into ineffable greatness by taking the soul of man for its subject, and eternity for its aim."

That was true eloquence; and also eloquence of the popular kind. It lived on illustrations rather than conceptions. Indeed Mr. Jay, never affected metaphysics; and, when asked about them, would reply—"Why, sir, I am a Jay, and not an owl, and therefore cannot see in the dark." Here was undoubtedly a defect in his mind, and a corresponding one in his office, which, in the words of an apostle, ought to have embraced the faculty of "seeing things invisible." He had accordingly little ideality, but much picturesque expression, and a considerable amount of wit; and therefore accepted the symbols of things for their inmost and entire essences. Such symbols however, are necessarily suggestive of the integrities that they represent, and avail the preacher or orator far beyond his own design. In this manner, he may frequently communicate the truth of which he is himself ignorant. In the faculty of dealing with these symbols Mr. Jay was unrivalled; and Mr. Foster, the great essayist, was right when he called him "the Prince of Preachers." As such, this biography of him by his son would be valuable;—but it is especially so, inasmuch as it is well-executed, and forms a book of moderate length, which may be read with pleasure as well as profit.



A DECADE OF ITALIAN WOMEN.  
*A Decade of Italian Women.* By T. Adolphus Trollope. In 2 vols. Chapman and Hall.

THE position of woman in society—one of the most significant types of the civilisation of a country. Impressed with this truth, Mr. Trollope has, in the present work, sought to illustrate the condition of Italy, by tracing the lives of ten of its most eminent women. For this purpose he commences with the fourteenth century, and continues his selection down to the present. In forming an opinion of the character of these ladies, it is expedient, if not needful, as our author virtually cautions us, to consider their environment—the circumstances by which they were surrounded, and modified, and partly formed. The conditions of the stage on which they exhibited were peculiar, encumbered with difficulties and dangers, full of illusions and temptations, and for the most part as arbitrary as they were false and noxious. Only one of the selected ten appears in true womanly proportions, free from the vices and impurities of time and place, and altogether a genuine heroine. That one was the popular actress of the sixteenth century, Isabella Andreini;—in the words of the author, “a daughter of the people, and in that, as is said, perilous walk in life, a model of correct conduct in the midst of loose-lived princesses.” Nor does there seem in her time to have been that opposition between “the world and the stage” which has since existed; in her case, all the vices were on the side of the former, all the virtues on her own. Even the Church seems to have exhibited no antagonism against her; but, not only to have permitted her burial in consecrated ground, but the erection of a monument to her memory, which still exists to her glory:—

“All this gifted woman’s contemporaries are unanimous in testifying to her perfect propriety of conduct. In an age when the relaxation of morals was extreme and general, when princesses led the lives of courtesans, when nunneries were scenes of disorder, and princes of the church were noticeable among other princes for greater dissoluteness, this beautiful and universally flattered and courted actress won her way through all the difficulties, dangers, and snares that must have beset her path, without a stain on her character. We know that much of what she must have been obliged to touch, was pitch; and yet she remained undefiled. Mazzuchelli writes: ‘What was most remarkable in her was, that in a profession universally judged to be dangerous to female honour, she joined to a rare beauty the most perfect correctness and a most blameless life.’ And he adds, oddly enough, ‘the value of these good gifts was increased by her skill in singing, and music, and by her knowledge of Spanish!’

“On the 10th of June, 1604, Isabella died in childbirth, at Lyons, in the forty-second year of her age, and was buried by the municipality of that city with much pomp, and all sorts of honours. Her husband placed the following inscription over her tomb:—

“D. O. M.

“Isabella Andreina, Patavina, Mulier magnâ virtute prædita, Honestatis Ornamentum, maritalisque Pudicitie Decus, Ore facunda, Mente fecunda, religiosa, pia, Musis amica, et Artis scenicæ Caput, hic Resurrectionem expectat. Ob Obortum obiit iv. Idus Junii, MDCIV. annum agens XLII. Franciscus Andreinus Conjux mœstissimus posuit.”

“In English, freely rendered:—

“Isabella Andreini, of Padua, a most highly gifted woman, the Soul of Honour, a model of conjugal chastity, eloquent of tongue, fertile of genius, religious, pious, beloved by the Muses, and a most distinguished member of the histrionic profession, here awaits her Resurrection. She died from a miscarriage on the 10th of June, 1604, in the 42nd year of her age. Francesco Andreini, her deeply afflicted husband, placed this monument.”

“Bayle remarks on the close juxtaposition of the statement of her profession, and her expectation of resurrection; and observes that the circumstance may serve to prove that the severity of the Church on the subject of the sepulture of comedians had been much exaggerated. But it would be more correct to say, that it proves the action of the Church in carrying out its views and principles to have been fitful, irregular, and subordinated to circumstances, as it in truth ever has been. In the long, ceaseless battle of the Church through century after century, against all that is not-church, it has always known how to retire temporarily from a point likely to be too hotly contested, without by any means abandoning the hope of reconquering the ground at a more favourable moment. Always pushing on the advanced posts of its pretensions in accurate correspondence with the amount of resistance it has been

met by, the polemical battle-front which it has shown to its enemies from Pekin to Peru, has never been straight drawn by the rule of immutable principles, but ever a wavy line, with undulations constantly in movement. And the startling fact that at Lyons, in the year 1604, Isabella Andreini, avowing her calling, was at the same time permitted to assert publicly, that she hoped for resurrection to life eternal, shows only that so audacious a solecism was overlooked, because her standing in the public esteem, and the mood of the Lyons world at the moment, made it unwise to select that occasion for asserting the ecclesiastical claims.”

After all, her peculiar profession is a world in itself; and perhaps that fact may account for her comparative freedom from the baleful influences for which the outer world was distinguished. It is by the principle of sacerdotal celibacy that Roman society is governed. It is this that, for the doubtful benefit of one class, sacrifices all the others—a doubtful benefit indeed! For the nature is violated in their persons that takes its revenges on the rest. The supposed policy has operated with a fatal skill, though with marvellous success. It has indeed, to adopt in part our author’s language, cut off its priests from the great family of mankind, fenced out their hearts from all the most sanctifying and ennobling sympathies of humanity, and made their interests, affections, prejudices, ambitions always distinct from, and often hostile to, those of their fellow creatures. Still, in this, as in every case of battle with the laws of nature, the measure of success accomplished does not attain to the reversal of these laws, but is limited to causing them to operate injuriously instead of beneficially, for the race. More or less the female character must suffer from the corruption necessarily consequent on such an institution. From the Saint to the Arcadian Improvisatrice with which the series concludes, the women of every class are tainted with the general plague-spot—“the trail of the serpent is over them all.”

The earliest manifestations in which the system originated have a profound psychological interest. Mr. Trollope has indeed endeavoured to trace this in his biography of Saint Catherine of Siena, who was born in 1347. There are not, he tells us, many chapters of history more extraordinary and more perplexing than that which relates her story. Even in “the dim despised wilderness of Romish hagiography” a stranger instance is scarcely discoverable; yet is it “not the product of the dark night-time of history.” Petrarch and Boccaccio were writing while she was working miracles. The scene of her strange doings was “one of the centres of human civilisation and progress.” Their historian was “the Blessed Raymond of Capua,” whose biography Mr. Trollope subjects to severe criticism. The reprint of it, published in 1851, in a popular form and at a popular price, he regards with no favourable eye. The circulation of such “safe literature” he characterises as so much “deliberate, calculated, and intentional soul-murder.” He passes, however, a milder opinion on Father Burlamacchi, who has edited her letters with the learning and leaning of a Jesuit. The fact of the case appears to be that St. Catherine was a person subject to the cataleptic trance, which by practice she was enabled voluntarily to induce. By these means she gained such influence, that even Pope Gregory listened to her advice and returned to Rome at her request. She practised severe austerities, and had, when a child, a great dislike to washing her face; when induced to do it by her mother and sister, she felt that she had committed a great sin, and ever after spoke of her fault, at confession particularly, with sobs and tears. So abstinent was she, that at last she contrived to live without food for many years. She had many visions, in one of which she was espoused by the Lord, who left on her finger a golden ring, with four pearls and a magnificent diamond in it, as witness of the transaction; only it was invisible to all but the saint herself. She was also a recipient of the stigmata, thus imparting to the Dominicans the distinction which the Franciscans had long exclusively possessed. She could also turn water into wine. Indeed, there is no end of her miracles, and in all she excels all previous miracle-doers. The literary works of which she is the reputed author were taken from her dictation when entranced. Similar phenomena and similar works are witnessed and written among the American Spiritualists at the present day. Modern science is now familiar with such cases, and their natural solution is not hard to hit. But

the fourteenth century was blind to the philosophy by which the eighteenth is able to explain such anomalies.

We might hesitate, however, and justly, to admit that the story of the female saint in any sense was one that illustrated the position of Italian woman; had the case been that of a cataleptic man, it might equally have answered the purpose of priestcraft. Nevertheless, the example serves to lay bare the root of the matter. Ignorance is the foundation of superstition. The different degrees of ignorance mark the difference of periods. The later have fewer of these marks; and in proportion as man ascends the ladder, and approaches the summit of the scale where the light of intelligence begins to dawn, the ages show an amelioration of manners and signs of social improvement.

The historian passes on into the fifteenth century; from the affected poverty of the church into the “pride, pomp, and circumstance” of state life, while he describes the progress of the feudal Chatelaine, and invokes what he calls the “Nemesis of despotism.” It was the time of the great family-founding Popes, and nepotism was at its height. Caterina Sforza is the heroine. Gorgeous hospitalities, glittering cavalcades, revellings, costumings, and reckless profusions of all kinds, diversified the scene. Catherine, only just eleven years old, was a bride, betrothed publicly to Girolamo Kiario, and was dazzled and delighted with magnificence and splendour, and perhaps shocked also, by the occurrence of assassination and tyrannicide. The wild justice of revenge was then a social principle, and law was but little respected. Profligate debauchery was then the rule of life. Her beauty seems to have made a great impression on the Roman courtiers; and soon it happened that she found herself more powerful and eminent than any woman in Italy had been before; so great a favourite with the Pope that most of the native princes who had to petition the apostolic see, availed themselves of her intercession. But she was surrounded with perils as well as with pleasures. Her husband was implicated, with Pope Sixtus, in the celebrated Pazzi murders. It is uncertain whether his young wife shared in the knowledge of the guilt. She seems, however, to have been equal to stern duties, as occasion required in that irregular and disjointed state of society, when the safety of the mass consisted in imposing such inert resistance as was possible to the unreasonable will of an unrespected master. Even in her fall, Catherine was not stunned. Increasing difficulties only showed her the more heroic; in our author’s words, “Catherine was the very *belle-ideale* of a sovereign Chatelaine in that stormy fifteenth century. At the age of twenty-six, her husband having been assassinated, she became a widow with six children. Her daring rose with the occasion, and the conspirators of Forlì found themselves checkmated by a woman; by her prudence, also, the city was saved from sack. She proved herself “capable of standing alone, and holding her own and her son’s inheritance, by her sole unaided prudence and energy.” Indeed, Mr. Trollope has written her story to show how a woman under the feudal system could occupy a man’s place, and demonstrate herself to be masculine enough to sustain its responsibility. Into the story of her second and third marriages, and the murder of her second husband, we cannot enter. Altogether Caterina Sforza is a strong dramatic character, and therefore it is that we have been at pains to sketch it rather fully. Her faults were those of her age.

Passing into the sixteenth century, we recognise changes in Italian life, and in Vittoria Colonna an intellectual princess, highly educated, and uttering the fulness of her rich nature in poetry. Her sonnets, however, betray that a potential Protestantism was insinuating itself into the web and woof of Catholic thought, and preparing the way for further and more important changes. With her portrait, the first volume of the work is embellished. She was a great writer of sonnets, some of which are fairly translated. Her moral conduct, both as a wife and mother, was irreproachable. She was evidently a person in advance of her age.

The age, meanwhile, itself advances; and the life of Tullia D’Aragona testifies to its growing literary character. Education then meant a knowledge of Greek and Latin literature—it was classical and pagan. The famous Tullia was the daughter of Cardinal Tagliavia d’Aragona, by Giulia of Ferrara, a kind of Asparia in her time

and clime, in which respect Tullia resembled her mother, but with talents far surpassing. At her house the best society in Rome assembled. She, too, was a poetess—a sonnet writer, but of the Sappho-kind. She flitted from court to court, followed by a train of versifiers and admirers. She was also the authoress of a poem, entitled “Guerrino il Meschino,” in 36 cantos of octavo rhyme, and consisting of some thirty thousand lines. Peace to her memory!

The life on which Mr. Trollope has bestowed most labour, and in which his labour has been most successful is that of Olympia Morata. Her high European reputation justified the distinction; nor is her life without value to us. She marks the spiritual life of the sixteenth century. The next great life, that of Bianca Capello, marks its physical life; shewing its *excelsior* in sensuality and criminality, until, at the culminating point, Nemesis appears; then farewell to the duped pageant, and away with the living puppet, punished for example sake, that others may not seek such dangerous triumphs. Of the remaining biographies, that of Elizabeth Sirani paints the artistic life of the seventeenth century, and that of Olympia Pamfili, the pontifical. In *La Corvella* we have an example of the manner in which interested despotism undertakes the patronage of literature, until it makes its products “safe” for itself, and worthless to the producer. Maria Maddalena Morelli, crowned in Rome with the laurel crown which had been honoured by the brows of Petrarch and Tasso—she, with Perfetti, who had likewise been suffered to receive the distinction, has vanished from memory; her name no longer named among poets or poetesses, but made the subject of a contemptuous biography, illustrative of the corruption of literature and the abuse of power.

We could have wished that in treating these subjects Mr. Trollope had touched them more lightly. There is a pervading heavy Carlyleism which we would fain have seen substituted by something more wholesome, positive, and original. Nevertheless, his gallery of portraits is highly interesting and instructive; the lights and shades of contemporary manners are very skilfully disposed. No one can rise from the perusal of these elaborate biographies in other than a thoughtful mood; and thereafter he will feel himself a stronger man, in an intellectual respect, for having read them. Let them be read slowly and carefully by whosoever undertakes the task.

#### BIBLICAL LITERATURE IN FRANCE.

*A New Translation of the Psalms from the Hebrew Text, with Notes and Commentaries.* By Ambroise Rendu. Former Titulary Counsellor of the University, &c., Paris. Vol. I.

A NOVEL and very encouraging feature in the present state of French literature is the tendency of some writers to study for themselves anew, and with a certain amount of independence, the sources of all worldly wisdom, the basis of all law, and the foundations of all social order—the inspired writings which constitute the Book.

Persons who form their estimate of French modern literature from the historical romances of M. Alexandre Dumas, and the romance-histories of M. Thiers; from the social morality of Madame Dudevant's novels, and the political morality of M. Gramier de Cassagnac's articles; from the philosophy of the *Enfants*, and the religion of M. Veuillot; from the political economy of writers in the *Constitutionnel*, and the treatise of M. Prudhomme on the rights of property, will probably be surprised to learn that a public can be found in France now-a-days so indifferent to stock-jobbing, and the glories of the empire, as to read and enjoy a new translation of the Psalms of David. That such should be the case, argues that all the educated members of French society are not so “used up” as to require the prurient crudities of M. Gozlan, or the detailed dissertations on Royal Harlotry of M. Capefigue, to give them an appetite for reading.

Nor is it less remarkable that an inspector-general of studies in a university, during a period that it was anathematised as “godless” by the greater part of the clergy, should devote the evening of his days to present his countrymen with the opportunity of enjoying the grandest poetry of all time—the songs of the Prophet King. It is true; however, that although M. Rendu entered upon his educational duties in 1806, when the doctrines of the Philosophy of Reason still held partial sway, and worked under the Empire, which made religion an instrument of state policy, by no means the most respectable, under

the restoration which held it *bon ton* to patronise, and under the July monarchy, which thought it best let alone, he never ceased to advocate the necessity of religious instruction, while labouring in the cause of mixed education.

There is another feature in connexion with M. Rendu's work, which cannot fail to be accepted as a hopeful sign by those who believe that the whole surface of French society is not abandoned to the gaudy but choking weeds of ultramontaniam, who hold steadfastly to the belief that the good seed, sown by the old Huguenot spirit, will yield an abundant harvest in due time, and ultimately afford protecting shelter to the liberties of the Gallican Church, just as here the presence of Protestantism protects English Catholics from the encroachments of Rome. And it is this: the author has cast aside that injunction of the Roman Church which forbids giving the Book to the vulgar, and has asserted the fallibility of her judgment, at a time when her infallibility was never more intolerantly maintained, or greater show of defence paid to her by the temporal powers of the world. In a word, M. Rendu does not accept the vulgate without inquiry. He has undertaken to compare the Latin version of the Psalms, consecrated by the decision of the Council of Trent, with the Greek version of the Septuagint, and with the Hebrew text itself. Where the vulgate disagreed with the two other versions he has corrected it, and with rare courage has treated the famous Council of Trent as liable to error.

*Opportunities for Industry; or, a Thousand Chances to make Money.* By Edwin T. Freedley, author of a Practical Treatise on Business, &c.

Sampson, Low, Son, and Co., Ludgate-hill.

MR. FREEDLEY is a well-known American writer. He is exceedingly industrious, but rather unscrupulous. He ransacks every kind of work for his materials, is judicious in his selection, but uses them without stint, and is not always careful in distinguishing his own from what he borrows. His present work is a continuation in spirit and purpose of his “*Treatise on Business*,” which is well known in England as a description of the art of making money; and he appropriately uses the late panic as a peg on which to hang his new recommendations. He encourages the pursuit of wealth, not only by showing how fortunes have been made, of which he gives numerous anecdotal examples, but by pointing out many means by which they may yet be made. No one can gain much by his own unaided exertions, and the great art accordingly is to make one's self useful to others, and get help from many. Or one may make them believe that he can be useful to them, and so get services from them, or money, which is the representative of services. A man may get a large fortune by inventing and manufacturing a steel pen useful to everybody, or he may, by advertising, make them believe he has done so; but to get money he must actually serve others, or make them believe he can serve them. Mr. Freedley enumerates and describes a great number of means of accomplishing this object; and as they are as numerous as the wants of mankind, and the means of gratifying them, it is only needful thus to describe his book and to make a few extracts as samples of the whole. The book is amusing, and will probably be widely read, but does not merit criticism. As a project has of late been entertained to take on ourselves the sovereignty of the Feejee island, the following extract will show how fortunes are made there.

“The despised sea-slug, or *Bicho de Mer*, has enabled supercargoes to meet their employers with smiling faces, while the cargo of silks, teas, sugar, and of other products pompously imposing on the manifest, has proved the bankruptcy of its owner.

“It is found among the Feejee group of islands, and belongs to the *Holothuria*. When prepared, it finds a ready sale in China, where it is used as an ingredient in rich soups.

“Firewood is indispensable in the curing process, each pile of *Bicho de Mer* requiring about half a cord of wood to cure it. This fuel is purchased from the chiefs, who sometimes furnish as much as twenty cords for a single musket. The usual price paid for the animals is a whale's tooth for a hog'shead; but they are also exchanged for muskets, powder, balls, vermilion, paint, axes, hatchets, beads, knives, scissors, chisels, plane-irons, gauges, fish-hooks, small glasses, flints, cotton cloths, chests, trunks, &c. Of beads, blue are preferred, and cotton cloth of the same colour is most in demand. In the process of drying, the *Bicho de Mer* loses two-thirds both of its weight and bulk, and, when cured, resembles a smoked sausage. In this state it is sold by the picul (133 pounds), which brings from fifteen to twenty dollars. The *Bicho de Mer* is sometimes carried to Canton, but more usually to Manilla, whence it is shipped to China.

“In order to show the profits which arise from the trade in the article, the following table, showing the returns of five voyages to the Feejee group, furnished by an American long engaged in the business, is appended to ‘Wilkes' Sketch.’

Voyage	Piculs.	Cost of Outfit.	Produce of Sales.
		dols.	dols.
First .....	617	1,101.00	8,021.00
Second .....	700	1,200.00	17,500.00
Third .....	1,080	3,396.00	15,120.00
Fourth .....	840	1,200.00	12,600.00
Fifth .....	1,200	3,500.00	27,000.00

“A further profit, it is stated, also arises from the investment of proceeds in China.”

Here is some good advice.

“But the foundation of a fortune can be laid, probably, in all the established pursuits, especially by expending more than the usual care and labour in having the stock in trade of superior quality. Even in bread, pie, or cake baking—numerous as the bakers are—I doubt not many more could do well by producing these articles of a quality better than the average. A lady, the widow of a Boston merchant, who, though once opulent, had failed, a few years ago made an independence by baking what is called domestic bread in contradistinction to what is known as baker's bread. Her fresh-looking, sweet-tasted loaves, of full weight, were so much choicer than the ordinary bread, that customers flocked to her little store, and in a very few years she had accumulated enough to purchase five hundred acres of land in Michigan, three hundred of which, we were told—five years ago—were in a high state of cultivation, and from these three hundred acres she had raised in one year 6,000 dollars worth of wheat.

“The principle is equally applicable to mercantile as to mechanical pursuits. A firm in Philadelphia has made a fortune by putting-up teas in a more neat and convenient form than ordinary, supplying California and other markets with the packages. A mercantile house in New York received satisfactory returns from a voyage to Australia, at a time when all other shippers lost money, simply because their goods were of a superior quality, put up in a secure and attractive form, and they arrived out in good order and condition. The United States supply eighty-four per cent. of the cotton consumed in England, principally because the American cotton arrives out in the best possible condition for the subsequent operations of the manufacturer—is better ginned, cleaned, and packed than that from any other country. And again, England sells to the United States millions of manufactured goods annually, to the injury of American manufacturers, mainly because there is an impression abroad—daily, however, becoming more unfounded and erroneous—that English goods, at the same price, are superior in quality to the American. The world wants commodities both cheap and good, if possible; but, at all events, good.”

In the United States there are probably many examples of land being accumulated in large masses, like the following:—

“I will now give you a concise history of the operations of Mr. Funk. Both before and after his marriage he had made rails for his neighbours at twenty-five cents per one hundred. But when the lands where he lived came into market, twenty-five years ago, he had saved of his five years' earnings 1,400 dollars, and says, if he had invested it all in lands, he would now have been rich. With two hundred dollars he bought his first quarter-section, and loaned to his neighbours eight hundred dollars to buy their homes; and with the remaining four hundred dollars he purchased a lot of cattle. With this beginning, Mr. Funk now owns seven thousand acres of land, has near twenty-seven hundred in cultivation, and his last year's sales of cattle and hogs, at the Chicago market, amounted to a little over forty-four thousand dollars.

“Mr. Isaac Funk, of Funk's Grove, nine miles distant from his brother Jesse, and ten miles north-west from Bloomington, on the Mississippi and Chicago Railroad, began the world in Illinois at the same time, having a little the advantage of Jesse, so far as having a little borrowed capital. He now owns about twenty-seven thousand acres of land; has about four thousand acres in cultivation; and his last sales of cattle at Chicago amounted to sixty thousand dollars.”

*The Philological Essays of the late Rev. Richard Garnett, of the British Museum.* Edited by his Son, William and Norgate.

The papers comprised in this volume have been declared by no less eminent an authority than Dr. Prichard, in his work on the Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations, to be “by far the best works in comparative grammar and ethnology of the century.” This excellence they owe not alone to the wide range and scholarly exactness of the author's philological attainments, but to the affluent diversity of knowledge which he had gathered from life as well as from books, and stored up in a mind of great natural vigour and sagacity. So much we infer from the facts recorded in the brief memoir prefixed to the volume. Mr. Garnett, his son tells us, was anything but a mere linguist. It would have been difficult to find anything with which he was not more or less conversant, from sanscrit and mathematics, to chess and the manufacture of artificial flies, for he was an enthusiastic angler. His original destination in boyhood was to be placed with a house engaged in foreign commerce, and with this view he was sent to Leeds to be instructed by an Italian gentleman named Facio in the principal continental languages. Here he manifested, like Frank Osbaldiston, a strong predilection for the Italian poets, though it did not lead him to neglect the Italian art of book keeping. Subsequently he remained at home for several years at Otley, in



Wharfedale, assisting his father in his business as a manufacturer of paper, and in that situation he evinced no mean aptitude for the successful pursuits of trade. But literature was his true vocation, and when he found that the indulgence of his enthusiasm for it was incompatible with the business of a manufacturer, he showed the force of character which he had inherited from his father, by deliberately exchanging the comforts of home and a settled position in life, the society of dear friends and the prospect of affluence, for the humble and precarious fortunes of a clergyman without serviceable connexions or showy accomplishments. In 1809, when he quitted his father's roof, in his twentieth year, he knew little Latin, and no Greek. Of these languages, as well as of Hebrew and technical divinity, he acquired such a mastery in four years by his own unaided efforts, amidst the drudgery of an ushership in a school, that at his ordination in 1813 he displayed an amount of knowledge that was declared by the examining chaplain to have surpassed everything that, in his official capacity, had previously come under his notice. During the next twenty-five years of Mr. Garnett's life he held in succession many curacies and minor preferments residing sometimes in rural parishes sometimes in busy manufacturing towns, and varying his field of observation accordingly. In 1825 he made his first appearance as a writer, in a series of articles on the Hamiltonian system of tuition, which he criticised with caustic severity; and in the following year, when "the Catholic question," was the question of the day, he distinguished himself in the literary branch of the controversy then pending, by exposing, as Southey said, "the abominable falsifications of such men, as Milner and Lingard, whom he had industry enough to ferret out, throughout all their underhand ways." In engaging in this work, he was actuated by no feelings of religious bigotry, or of hostility to the civil rights of the Roman Catholics, but by his honest indignation at the disingenuousness of many of their polemical writers, and their mendacity with regard to biography and historical facts. In February 1838, Mr. Garnett was appointed Assistant Keeper of the Department of Printed Books, in the British Museum, and he held the office until his death in September, 1850. It was during the last fifteen years of his life that the contents of the present volume were published, some of them in the *Quarterly Review*, and the rest in the *Proceedings of the Philological Society*.

Mr. Garnett's library is said literally to have contained examples of every printed language, and none of them were there merely for show. The mention of his linguistic attainments naturally suggests a comparison with Cardinal Mezzofanti, who may have surpassed him in the conversational use of a multitude of tongues, for we have no record of Mr. Garnett's powers in this way; and the Cardinal, we know, was a man

Who to prattle was able,  
All the languages spoke at the building of Babel;  
but in all other respects, how immeasurably superior was the English linguist! The Cardinal was a gifted idiot; an intellectual monster, with a memory for vocabularies and verbal forms prodigiously developed at the expense of every other mental faculty. His rare gift was an object of barren wonder, a thing as purely personal and incommunicable, and as profitless to the world, as the calculating powers of dozens of inspired arithmeticians who have passed away, without adding one jot to the stock of numerical science. The Cardinal's acquisitions perished with him; Mr. Garnett made his the means of permanently enlarging the boundaries of human knowledge, and introducing light and order into some of its most chaotic departments.

What a paragon of lexicography would have been an English dictionary, compiled by Mr. Garnett! It is much to be regretted that he did not embody that ideal of such a work, of which he has given some invaluable hints in one of his papers, in the *Quarterly*. It was his opinion, expressed in the language of an Irish friend, "that the only good English dictionary we possess is Dr. Jamieson's *Scottish* one." He thought that, "on the whole, Dr. Webster's quartet were hardly worthy being reprinted in England." Of Richardson's work he judged more favourably, not that he considered it perfect, either in point of plan, or execution, but he hoped it was "likely to become the foundation of a better dictionary than we have hitherto possessed." Will it be our good fortune to receive such a work from the hands of the Dean of Westminster and his learned coadjutors? That will depend much on the use they make of the volume before us, both as to principles and details. To instance only the latter—the Dean is too prone to believe in Tooke's ingenious etymological guesses; one which he confidently reproduces in his "Study of Words," here follows with Garnett's correction:

"*Odd*. *Owed*, wanted to make up another pair. '*Ort*, *Orts*, from Anglo-Saxon, *oretan*, to corrupt, i.e., made vile or worthless."—*Tooke*.

Just as much as Cinderella's cocktailed mice were identical with the *cootils murt* of Semiramis, *Odd* does

not signify deficiency, but surplus; *ort* has not the least connexion with *oretan*; and both are, in fact, different forms of the same word. In Icelandic, *odde* is a point, cusp; Danish, *odd* the same; Swedish, *udd*, a point; also *odd*, in the English sense. In German, the primary meaning of *ort*, is also *point*. To establish a connexion between the two we must have recourse to the Bavarian dialect. In this, *ort* not only denotes *point*, but also *beginning*, the end of a thread or skein—and, what is most to our purpose, *ort oder eben* is exactly our *odd or even*. In *odd*, the idea is that of unity, a single point, hence one over; *orts* are waste or superfluous ends, *leavings*.\* The latter is the German form, the former the Scandinavian, in which the *r* is assimilated to the following consonant by a very common process in Icelandic—e.g., *broddr*; a sting; Anglo-Saxon, *brord*; *rödd*, voice, Anglo-Saxon, *record*.

*Ruth; a Chapter in Providence*. By the Rev. John Cumming, D.D., F.R.S.E. Hall, Virtue and Co. A THOROUGH analysis and application of the beautiful Hebrew pastoral so called. There is much skill in interpreting the living symbols, enlarging the suggestions, and tracing the vestiges of ancient truth displayed in the successive chapters into which the subject is divided. Of course, the eloquence is undoubted.

The subject is divided into eleven heads, and some of them are developed with great beauty and power. The theological idea, too, of the *Goel*, contained in the story, is very clearly explained. But the crown of the book is the last chapter, in which Woman is the argument—"her glory and greatness." Dr. Cumming does not maintain the equality of the sexes, but holds that each is greatest in its particular way. To woman he assigns the Heart—to man the Head. "Man," he tells us, and truly, "reasons out a conclusion, but a woman instinctively seizes it. I have been," he adds, "very much struck by this. Before man can settle a question in ethics, even in his own conduct, he has to argue; hence the long speeches in the House of Commons, tremendously long, reaching conclusions not always what they should be. Now, a woman does not reason nor argue; she knows nothing about logic; but by an instinct the most subtle, the most delicate, and always right, she sees what is duty, and decides without a moment's hesitancy or a doubt." Coleridge makes a similar remark in "The Friend."

*Journal of the Institute of Actuaries; and Assurance Magazine*. No. 35. C. and E. Layton.

THIS excellent magazine is steadily pursuing its course, and must have obtained considerable authority in the assurance world. The valuable papers read before the Institute of Actuaries are reprinted in these pages, and the present number opens with Mr. E. J. Parren's "Essay on the Improvement of Life Contingency Calculation," and a second part on the "System of Dependent Risks." It is not for us to pronounce on the value of the methods proposed, but it must be of advantage to students to examine them. All the articles are of a scientific nature, but the one of most general interest is that on the "Decimal System of Measures and Coins," by Mr. Samuel Brown, which was read at the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, at Liverpool. The "Correspondence" is not the least valuable portion of the contributions, and always contains many communications on special subjects.

*The Servants' Behaviour Book; or, Hints on Manners and Dress for Maid Servants in Small Households*. By Mrs. Motherly. Bell and Daldy.

THIS is a most useful manual for servants; by the observance of these plain directions they can render their places comfortable to themselves, and their employers comfortable with them. Many of the directions may be superseded, probably by the sense of propriety which every well-regulated servant instinctively possesses; but still it is well to have them so set down, that the principle of action may be reflected on, and its application consciously referred to the actual business of the moment. Servants hereby may be taught to think rationally of their duty, as well as diligently to perform it.

*Poerio and the Neapolitan Prisoners Transported; a Drama in Three Acts, with Prologue*. By A. G\*\*\*\*. P. Rolandi.

THERE is considerable cleverness in the manner in which the dialogues are managed; and the infamous conduct of the Neapolitan Government is exposed. We trust that the dramatic form will not prevent this political brochure from being extensively read.

*Sibert's Wohl, or Cross Purposes*. A tale; by the author of "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam."

THIS pretty story of modern life has deservedly got into a second edition.

\* When numbers are considered as odd or even they seem to be considered as placed in two rows; and if the ends of the rows are even with each other, we call the number even; if one row projects beyond the other, it is an odd number; and the Icelanders have *yddin*, to project, from *udd*. I don't think you alluded to the expression, odds and ends, which is a common one.—*Letter from H. Wedgwood, Esq., to the author.*

*Brother Prince's Journal; or an Account of the Destruction of the Works of the Devil in the Human Soul, by the Lord Jesus Christ, through the Gospel*.

Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.

BROTHER PRINCE, of the Agapemoné needs no introduction; he has made himself sufficiently notorious as the founder of a sect of religious eccentrics. We gather from this volume that he is a man who has been subject to ill-health; who, consequently, little disposed to the ordinary rough usage of the world, has cultivated a select society of his own; who, whenever he visits the larger society beyond its bounds, is shocked with the coarse language and manners that prevail; and, when he returns within his own self-constituted narrow limits, cultivates his subjective moods until they attain to a complex growth, and then mistakes them for general truths. No wonder that with these habits of thought and conduct, and with these surroundings, that Brother Prince discovers one of his besetting sins to be a spirit of self-righteousness. If we understand the diary rightly, it describes a course by which the journalist was delivered from this same spirit; but, for our parts, we recognise no such deliverance: indeed, we find him more confirmed in the self-righteous conviction at the end than at the beginning of the record. He claims to have arrived at a certain Hindoo state, as it were, in which his own life has been absorbed into that of the Divinity. This is an Oriental luxury of religious sentiment which few in our rugged clime can afford. Brother Prince has enjoyed too much good fortune, too much leisure, and has not known how to turn it to that account by which it gives birth to wisdom. Much need of hard work has been his;—the necessity of living on sixpence a-day, and earning it. Under such a condition of things his mind might have grown robust and strong; and we should never have heard of these dreams, which are the product of an idle mind, that had to make its own occupation, and thus constructs a sort of poetical world, with which, being his own, he may do what he pleases. We may safely leave Brother Prince to the Fool's Paradise of his own creation. Resident in this, he may still continue to cure himself of toothache, and the other ills that flesh is heir to, by the force of what he deems his faith. We shall doubt, however, whether external nature be subject to his prayers. In his judgment it is. Here is his witness:—

"April 12th.

"By the help of God I have overcome the east wind. For three or four weeks a strong east wind has been blowing, and as this wind exerts quite a pestilential influence on my body, and has so often been the means of bringing me very low, when it began this time my flesh trembled. God, however, gave me faith to believe it should not injure me; nor did it, though I have been exposed to it daily. Yesterday, however, my faith failed, and the wind being strong and the sun very hot, I expected to be laid up; when, lo! the wind shifted to the north! I have no doubt that God gave me special faith for the occasion; and, when the faith was no longer needed, He took it from me. Neither do I doubt that I, through faith, subdued the east wind to the glory of God."

This example of the fanaticism contained in the book will be sufficient to instruct the reader as to the quality of its contents and general style.

*Edinburgh Veterinary Review*. No. IV.

A GREAT variety of practical information is accumulated—more, indeed, than we could indicate without going to great length; and some of it so minute that it would be impossible to transfer it to our pages. Herein, however, lies the special value of a work like this, which is decidedly of great professional utility.

*A Journey due North, being Notes of a Residence in Russia in the Summer of 1856*. By George Augustus Sala. Second edition. London: R. Bentley. THIS capital book of travels has rapidly reached a second edition, which no one can be surprised at who has read the vivid descriptions which characterise this gifted author's style.

#### IRISH ELECTION NEWS.

A third candidate is in the field for the representation of Wicklow County in the person of Mr. G. Cuninghame, a supporter of the Derby Government, against Lord Proby, the present moderate Liberal. Mr. Hume is put down as safe.

Strenuous efforts are being made by the Liberal party in BELFAST to recover their lost ground, and to recover one, at least, of the seats. They have cast their eyes on Mr. Kirk, the sitting member for Newry, as a candidate likely to win the good graces of the electors.

Mr. John Francis Maguire, the ringleader of that section of the Irish independent Opposition which gave a cordial and hearty vote in favour of the Derby Government on the late memorable occasion, solicits a renewal of the confidence of the DUNGARVAN electors.

There are now three aspirants for the representation of the small borough of KINSALE, vacated by

the retirement of Mr. Isaac Heard. They are Major Boothby, Captain Brine, Royal Engineers, and a Mr. George Willbridge, an Irish merchant resident in London. The first is a Liberal; the second is better known in a military than a civil capacity; and the third, though Protestant, pledges himself "to support any measure which will protect the Roman Catholics."

Mr. Vincent Scully is engaged in canvassing the electors of CASHEL, in opposition to Mr. Charles Hemphill. Several other candidates are named; among them Mr. John Carden, Mr. Lonigan, and Major Massy, the last being a Derbyite.

Two Conservatives mean to try their luck in WATERFORD County—namely, Sir Robert Paul and the Hon. Hely Hutchinson, who ran a close race at the last general election with Major Esmonde, the winning member.

It is reported that Sir John Young, late Lord High Commissioner, declines contesting CAVAN on the present occasion. The Derbyites will not, however, have a walk over, as a Mr. Reilly (a Liberal) will make an effort to win one of the seats.

### Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

THE Duke of ARGYLL moved for papers relative to Education in India.

A short discussion ensued, and the motion was agreed to.

Some conversation took place about the Red Sea Telegraph.

Their lordships adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MAGISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Some questions connected with recent magisterial appointments were asked.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE wished for the name of the person who had urged upon the Lord Chancellor the appointment of the additional magistrates for Hereford.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT replied it was the Recorder.

Colonel CLIFFORD, Mr. BOUVIER, and Mr. DE VERE objected generally to the appointment of magistrates for political purposes.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT and Lord J. MANNERS said the appointments were justified by the necessities of the public service.

#### THE INDIAN MUTINY.

In reply to Sir De Lacy Evans, Lord STANLEY said it was not the intention of Government to send out a corps of artillery to augment the British Army in India.

#### THE PHOENIX CLUB TRIALS.

Mr. McMAHON wished to know if Mr. Whiteside would state why certain jurors had been set aside on the late Ribbonist trials, and give their names.

Mr. WHITESIDE justified the course taken by the Crown Solicitor, and denied that any person had been set aside because he was a Roman Catholic.

Colonel HERBERT did not think the explanation satisfactory, nor in conformity with the information he possessed.

#### THE INDIAN ARMY AND FINANCE.

Sir G. LEWIS asked Lord Stanley whether he would state the present strength of the British Army in India, and the reduction he proposed to make, urging the necessity of carrying that reduction as far as possible, in order to relieve the overburdened finances of India.

#### THE DISSOLUTION.

Lord PALMERSTON hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would, if possible, state the exact day that the dissolution was to take place, and also the probable day when the new Parliament would meet.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could give no more precise information than that the Ministry would advise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament some day in Passion-week, and that, so far as he could judge, the new Parliament might meet on the 31st of May. (Hear.)

There being under forty members present, the House was counted out at half-past seven.

#### FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of this (Friday) morning publishes the monthly returns of the Bank of France, which show the following results, as compared with the last return:—Decrease: Cash in hand, 13 millions; bills discounted not yet due, 2 millions; treasury balances, 12½ millions; current accounts, 19½ millions. Increase: Advances, 11½ millions; notes in circulation, 24 millions.

The Prefecture of the ancient and splendid city of Bourges has been burnt down. All the valuable records contained in it are destroyed.

Mr. Barry Baldwin, formerly member of Parliament for Totnes, died in Paris yesterday morning.

#### HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

A correspondent of the *Express* writes as follows:—

I learn from a good source that a treaty has been concluded between Belgium and Holland for mutual defence in case of war breaking out. It is agreed between the high contracting parties that in certain given eventualities a joint army of 120,000 men shall be set on foot, of which 80,000 are to be furnished by the King of the Belgians and 40,000 by the King of Holland. In consideration of this difference between the military contingents, the King of Holland engages, at his own expense, to fit out a fleet, to be stationed in the Scheldt and the Meuse.

**THE DISSOLUTION.**—It is now stated that Parliament will be prorogued on Tuesday and dissolved on Thursday next. In this case the writs would be proclaimed on the following Saturday, and the borough elections would take place on the Wednesday in Easter week, and those for the counties on the following Monday, May 2.

#### CRYSTAL PALACE.

GOOD FRIDAY.

The Palace and Park will open at 9 a.m. Trains will run as often as required from the several railway stations.

A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT of Sacred and other Music will be given in the Centre Transept, to commence at half-past 2 o'clock. The Programme will be duly announced. Performances by the Band of the Coldstream Guards, and on the Great Handel Festival Organ, during the day.

The Handel Commemoration Festival Orchestra will be opened to the Public for the first time since its completion. The Fountains in the Naves and Fine Arts Courts will be displayed from 12 o'clock, for the first time this year.

Admission, as usual, One Shilling; children under Twelve, Sixpence.

#### CRYSTAL PALACE.

Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, April 23rd:—Monday, open at 9; Tuesday to Thursday, open at 10. Friday, open at 9. GRAND CONCERT of Sacred and other Music, Vocal and Instrumental. Admission, 1s.; Children under 12, 6d.

Saturday, open at 10. Vocal and Instrumental Concert at 3 o'clock. Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children 1s.

LECTURES, BAND, AND GREAT ORGAN DAILY.

The Ornamental Beds on the Terraces contain 120,000 Tulips, now in full bloom, besides many thousands in the Palace.

The Crystal Palace Art Union works on view in the Sheffield Court.

Sunday, open at 1-30, to Shareholders, gratuitously by tickets.

#### HANDEL COMMEMORATION FESTIVAL.

##### IMPORTANT TICKET NOTICE.

To meet the great demand for Tickets, additional Stalls will be provided in the Gallery and in the raised Seats to be erected on the spot now occupied by the Italian Opera Orchestra.

On and after Monday next, 18th April, plans of these seats may be seen and places selected at the Crystal Palace, or at Exeter Hall.

As no reserve of any kind is made in the issue of tickets, the advantage of early application for these eligible seats must be apparent.

By order,

GEO. GROVE, Secretary.

Crystal Palace, April 13, 1859.

#### CRYSTAL PALACE.

##### SATURDAY CONCERT, APRIL 23rd.

The Programme this day (the Anniversary of Shakespeare's death, 1616) will consist of Mendelssohn's music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream," Songs, Duets and Glees by Bishop, Stevens, &c., to the words of Shakespeare.

Conductor—Mr. Manns.

Further particulars, with names of vocalists, &c., will be duly announced.

#### ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

##### LAST FOURTEEN WEEKS OF MR. CHARLES KEAN'S MANAGEMENT.

On Easter Monday, 25th inst., and during the week, will be presented Shakespeare's historical play of HENRY THE FIFTH, commencing at 7 o'clock. King Henry, Mr. C. Kean; Chorus, Mrs. C. Kean.—The Box-office will re-open on Wednesday next, April 20th, when places may be secured as usual.

#### ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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

##### PASSION WEEK.

Monday, and during the week (Good Friday excepted), Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED (late Miss P. Horton) will give their popular

##### ILLUSTRATIONS FROM REAL LIFE.

Part I.—A VISIT TO HOLLY LODGE AFTER THE BALL.

Part II.—MY UNFINISHED OPERA.

Introducing the most popular characters, with English, Irish, Scotch, Italian, and French Songs.

Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8.

#### THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

During Passion week, C. H. ADAM'S ORRERY, being his 20th year, which will excel in beauty any former year's Exhibition.

On Easter Monday, April 25th, Miss Amy Sedgwick will re-appear in (for the second time) the New and greatly successful Comedy of THE WORLD AND THE STAGE. With (first time) a new Classical Extravaganza, by Francis Talford, Esq.

#### "THE DERBY DAY,"

By W. P. FRITH, R.A.

Will be on view at the German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street, on and after Monday next. Open from 10 till 6.—Admission, 1s.

#### CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

ST. JAMES'S MINOR HALL.

The CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS will repeat their Popular Entertainment EVERY EVENING at Eight, Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

#### MAN AND HIS HABITS.

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

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

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

#### THE OPERA COLONNADE HOTEL

(late Feuillade's), Charles-street, Haymarket, is NOW OPEN.

**THE COURT.**—Her Majesty held a Court at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, at which Sir James Hudson was presented on his arrival from Turin. The same day there was a meeting of the Privy Council. On Wednesday the Queen had a grand dinner party; and on Thursday the first drawing-room of the season took place; which was fully and brilliantly attended. On this occasion Her Majesty received the annual deputation from Christ's Hospital. There was afterwards a state dinner, and an evening party, at which Mr. Albert Smith gave his entertainment. On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort with the Princess Alice visited the Princess's Theatre.

**THE PRINCESS ALICE.**—Her Royal Highness will be confirmed during the ensuing Passion Week, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The Archbishop of Canterbury will officiate.

**DEATH OF LADY MORGAN.**—The news of the death of Lady Morgan, at the age of 76, will be received with feelings rather of regret than surprise. To the present generation, the authoress of "Florence MacCarthy" was more a memory than a personage. Times have changed, and taste has changed with them; and to us at the present time, it is hard to appreciate the success which attended the early literary efforts of the "Wild Irish Girl." With Lady Morgan we lose almost the best living member of that goodly company of wits and authors, Byron and Scott, Moore and Hooke, and all the lesser stars, who shone so brilliantly in those good old days, when George the Fourth was King.

**DEATH OF MADAME BOSIO.**—A gloom will be cast over the whole world of dramatic art by the early death of one of the most gifted of modern singers. Since Malibran Garcia died, in the bloom of her life and talent, no artist has been cut off by so untimely a fate as Madame Bosio. Year by year this talented lady had won more and more on the affections of the public. The highest stage of her profession would soon have been attained by her. Only those whom the gods love die young.

**THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.**—The result of the University Boat Race yesterday exemplifies the periodical uncertainty of all sporting matters. The odds were heavily in favour of Cambridge, and by all accounts her crew was far superior to that of Oxford, both in style and strength. The Cambridge boat, however, proved too light for so heavy a crew. At first starting they shipped a large quantity of water. In spite of this overweight, however, they rowed most gallantly, and gained rapidly on the Oxford boat, till the accidental upset of their boat near Barnes-bridge gave Oxford an easy and inglorious victory.

**THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.**—At a meeting of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, held at the India-house, on the 13th inst., Col. W. H. Sykes, M.P., was unanimously elected chairman for the year ensuing.

**ADAM BODE.**—The Rev. H. Anders, of Kirkby, writes to the *Times*—"The author of 'Scenes of Clerical Life,' and 'Adam Bode,' is Mr. Joseph Liggins, of Nuncaton, Warwickshire. You may easily satisfy yourself of my correctness by inquiring of any one in that neighbourhood. Mr. Liggins himself, and the characters whom he paints in 'Scenes of Clerical Life,' are as familiar there as the twin spires of Coventry."



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

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

## OFFICE.

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

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1859.

## Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

## THE COMING ELECTIONS.

A VERY general impression seems to prevail that the composition of the new Parliament will, after all, very much resemble that of the old. Should the event realise such an anticipation, we should be very sorry for it; for we must be excused for saying we think a worse Parliament, for all practical purposes of progress, we have never had. It was born in a passion, it has lived in a dream, and it will die in a row, without dignity or pity. Few and short have been the days of the years of its pilgrimage; and now that it is about to vanish out of sight, nobody even pretends to consider it any great loss.

But what are we to have in its stead? As far as we can see, Mumbo-Jumbo seems to be immortal. Here and there a feather or two may be dropped, and youth may quietly replace age; for even oligarchy has its times of moulting. But the process takes place noiselessly and almost imperceptibly. There is a slight fluttering of county plumage, and here and there things look rough for a week or two; but by the time the appointed period of change is over all will look smooth and unruffled again, and we shall recognise the old bird of privilege with its Whig and Tory mottling, just as it was before. Nor does there appear to be a likelihood of any very serious change in the borough representation. A contest is threatened in the City. Two thousand electors have called upon Mr. Thomas Baring and Lord Stanley, with a view to oust two out of the four Whig representatives of London. It cannot be denied that the head of the house of Baring stands *facile princeps* in personal fitness to represent the great central mart of national industry. Fifteen years ago he was induced by Sir Robert Peel to come forward as a candidate on Protectionist principles, and was defeated by the extraordinary exertions of the Anti-Corn-Law League. We have heard it said that he never forgave the then Prime Minister for having lured him into such a contest in defence of principles which the Minister had even then resolved to abandon. No doubt he would like to reverse the sentence now. If the Liberals hold together, we doubt the possibility of success on the part of the Conservatives. In other metropolitan districts some personal changes are anticipated—not always, perhaps, for the better. Sir Charles Napier is threatened with parliamentary extinction by Mr. Apsley Pellatt, and Mr. Cox may, perhaps, be run down by Sir Morton Peto; whether Mr. Doulton or Mr. Jones is destined to replace Mr. Williams in Lambeth, does not as yet appear. People ask why that sturdy

veteran of the Parsimony Corps should retire so soon. The answer given by one witty friend of ours, was, we believe, not far from the truth, namely, that he felt himself sinking under the weight of Joseph Hume's mantle, which he had rashly undertaken to wear. Of the eighteen metropolitan members, the only one who has proved to be utterly deaf and dumb, is Mr. Robert Hanbury. Each and all of his colleagues have, during the last two years, done, or tried to do, something to sustain the character they undertook to perform. Lord Shaftesbury's nominee for Middlesex is a solitary and miserable exception, answering to the well-known description given of a certain learned functionary when in the House of Commons, and who invariably went by the name of "The heavy bigot." Why a county like Middlesex should submit to be bungled down by order from Grosvenor-square, we confess ourselves unable to understand.

No member of the rival Whig and Tory Cabinets is threatened with serious opposition. There is a well-known freemasonry in these matters between the chiefs of the contending factions. Sir George Grey and Sir John Pakington are, indeed, respectably unopposable in the nomination boroughs they sit for; but most of their noble and right honourable associates on either side of the Speaker's chair might be put to the cost of a contested election. To guard against the possibility of being called upon for such a sacrifice of their private purse and convenience, the ministers that are and the ministers that hope to be, have agreed to pair off—Mr. Disraeli with Sir Cornwall Lewis, Lord Palmerston with Lord John Manners, Mr. Estcourt with Mr. Vernon Smith, and Sir Bulwer Lytton with Mr. Labouchere. Whether the Attorney-General will have as little to do in East Suffolk as Richard Bethell is likely to have at Wolverhampton, we do not know; but for our parts we should be extremely sorry to see either of them excluded from the new House of Commons. The subordinates do not, of course, come in for the benefit of the mutual protection rule. Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, one of the most rising men on the Conservative side, and, we must be permitted to add, one of the most useful and honourable public servants, is said to be threatened with a contest at Horsham; while Mr. Lowe has already paid the penalty of his anti-Reform ebullitions at Kidderminster, by being driven ignominiously from the field by Mr. Huddleston. Very few of the great towns are likely to be contested. Liverpool is content with one and one; not so Leeds, which buckles on its armour, and prepares to do battle in right earnest for the cause of progress. Birmingham, Sheffield, Newcastle, Glasgow, Bristol, Coventry, and Manchester are said to be resolved to remain as they are. At Salford there will be a sharp fight between Mr. Massey and Mr. Henry Ashworth. Both are excellent men in their way, and it is a great pity they should be pitted against each other. At Bath, Sir Arthur Elton has been hustled by the Palmerstonians, ostensibly because of his vote against Lord John Russell's amendment the other evening, but, in reality, because he was one of the mutineers on the Conspiracy Bill. There is no mistake about the spirit of exclusiveness and intolerance which actuates the management of elections under the Cambridge House régime. No man, who is not a lordling or a flunkey, will be permitted to stand as a Liberal candidate, if Sir W. Hayter can prevent it. Some very gross cases of this kind have come within our knowledge, but the time for exposing them is not yet. Mr. Cobden, we are happy to say, is certain to be returned for Rochdale. Huddersfield seems determined to enjoy a little longer the ignominy it earned for itself by its rejection in 1857. The Liberals of Cambridge have been squabbling among themselves, and losing a fair opportunity of retrieving their defeat of two years ago. If anything could have recalled them to a sense of the position in which they have placed themselves by their unfortunate divisions, it would have been the fact that last week the Managers of Little Ryder-street had the coolness to send them as a candidate the Honourable Colonel Vereker, who was, as a Tory, defeated at Yarmouth last general election, but whom Cambridge House has since enlisted in its irregular corps.

As we do not affect to be up in the dead knowledge of the political turf, we shall hazard no conjectures as to the probable gains and losses of the coming race for power. We only wish that we could

see a greater probability of the infusion of new blood and popular strength, and a less stupid and superstitious hankering on the part of constituencies after *effete* pretensions and aristocratic names.

## WILL FRANCE DISARM?

THE Ministerial explanations promised last night have been deferred till Monday. Reasons of state policy are darkly hinted for this postponement; and Lord Palmerston is too shrewd a politician to object. It has oozed out, in a variety of ways, that the long-pending negotiations have reached this point—that Austria, feeling her strength, and knowing that her antagonist is not ready, requires, before she enters into a European Congress, that France and Piedmont should disarm. There is a certain aspect of reasonableness about this which it is not easy to gainsay. If the Congress should fail in settling terms of general accommodation, as it is very likely to do, the next six weeks would just have sufficed to give France time to complete her preparations for war. Cavalry cannot be moved in larger masses until the spring grass is grown; and many other items of the calculations necessary for success also require to be looked closely into. Austria says, "If you insist on fighting, fight now: if you are not ready, that is your look-out; we are, and we shall not forego our advantage." On the other hand, Piedmont feels that for her to consent to disarmament would be fatal. The moral effect of such a step throughout Italy would be irretrievable. The people have everywhere shown great self-control, patience, and forbearance, it is true; but they have only been kept in hand, as it is called, by the positive assurance that, however cautious and slow the steps in advance, there are to be this time none backwards. The first move of a retrogressive character would dash the high hopes now entertained, and cast doubt and suspicion on the future intentions of those who have undertaken the responsibility of leadership. A clear perception of these consequences is probably one of the strongest motives that inspire Austria to insist on her demand. If Louis Napoleon be sincere in his professions to M. Cavour, the same considerations will induce him to counsel resistance to the concession sought. All he can do is to parley and argue, as long as he is allowed to do so, in order that he may gain time, and meanwhile hasten forward his own preparations. Various partial schemes of disarming have been, it is said, discussed during the last week, through the intervention of the mediating Powers; but, if we are rightly informed, without coming to any accord. Every day, in point of fact, the difficulty becomes more and more insoluble by means of diplomacy, and we own our anticipations are gradually settling down in the direction we least desire.

## JAMES OF MARYLEBONE.

WHAT shall be done unto the man whom Marylebone delights to honour? What honour can be too great; what reverence too profound; what praise too hyperbolic? Seats for any borough in England are at his disposal. Premier-ships and Chancellorships are kept open, pending his reluctant choice. Popular ovations, festal banquets, and public testimonials are a matter of course. All this, however, is nothing, and Marylebone will not be content unless the whole country, falling prostrate before the idol of the hour, join in the new confession of faith—that there is but one Marylebone, and James is its Prophet. Nebuchadnezzar required all men to fall down and worship the image that the king had set up. Our case is even a harder one than that of the subject Israelites. At any rate, the idol of the King of the Chaldeans was a golden one; but we have to adore an image of brass. Alas! the spirit of Shadrach, Meshech, and Abednego has not descended on us. We must perforce bow down before the strange god of Marylebone, and shout hallelujah with the crowd.

A great general, who had conquered on a hundred battle-fields—and never drawn his sword, save in the cause of right and justice—an illustrious statesman, whose life had not been spent in vain, and who, in the evening of his days received the reward of his labours in his country's reverence—a hero who had suffered in the cause of freedom—could none of them have been hailed with more rapturous applause—or more uproarious welcome, than greeted Mr. Edwin James at the close of his short Parliamentary

campaign. The joy at the "return of the prodigal" was nothing to the joy of the electors of Marylebone over the patriot who had been lost, and now was found. The banquet was prepared, the guests were assembled, the fatted calf was killed with a vengeance—and, to complete the illusion, the character of the prodigal's elder brother was filled to perfection by Sir Benjamin Hall.

The Hall of Freemason's Tavern has witnessed many strange sights ere now; but we doubt there ever having been gathered within those walls a more curious or unaccountable assemblage than met there this week to celebrate the great national triumph of Mr. Edwin James' return for the borough of Marylebone. Great was the gathering, and goodly was the company. Our ruling classes were represented by the ex-President of the Board of Works, the proudest of Radicals—the most intolerant of Liberals. The peerage was present—in the spirit, if not in the flesh—for was there not there Shelley, the dandy democrat—the unsuccessful claimant of an extinct barony? Commercial greatness and civic respectability were not wanting in the person of the ex-Lord Mayor, Sir James Duke, anxious, if it might be, to refresh his somewhat tainted popularity with a few reflected rays from the halo of James's glory. Who more fitting than Mr. Sleight to confer, by his presence, on the member for Marylebone the sanction of that profession which they both alike adorn. The army was personified by Colonel Dickson, the hero-martyr of military misrule and aristocratic jealousy. If there was neither bishop nor dean present to give the blessing of the Church's influence, there was something better than a bishop, something higher than a dean. There was the churchwarden of St. Pancras parish. Indeed, the great power of the day—the vestry and pothouse interest—was there in its glory. There was a perfect plethora of patriotic publicans. The names of Clement George and Mortimore Timpson, and F. M. Hudson, may be unknown to public fame; but these "mute, inglorious Hampdens" wield and direct the destiny of Marylebone. There were not wanting also, in the galleries, female admirers of Mr. James to grace and refine the scene. We looked in vain, however, for one illustrious guest. Where was that mysterious potentate of whom we have heard so much of late from the mouths of our metropolitan and Manchester patriots—the hard-headed, frugal, intellectual, and noble-minded mechanic? Echo answers, Where? Oh! Edwin James, "Friend of the Working Man?" Tell us why no seat was left for him at the banquet of his patron. Were your utterances of esteem and respect for the sons of labour words, and nothing but words? Can it be that the working classes are like the toothpicks, only brought in when the cloth is removed? Alas! in the words of a recent harangue—the British workman was more conspicuous by his absence than his presence.

The oratory was worthy of the occasion. The great toast of the evening was proposed by a Mr. Watson, who called upon his hearers to rally round the "eloquent defender of the oppressed." If the speaker could have added, the unpaid advocate of justice, the sentiment would have been more intelligible. Why the gratitude of the country should be due to a lawyer, because, having received a good fee, he defended with success an indifferent client, is one of those mysteries which only the intellect of a Marylebone vestryman can fathom. The doctor who cures a curate is as much or as little entitled to public gratitude as the physician who preserves a bishop's life. Both do the work well that they are paid to do. The great James himself was hardly equal to the solemnity. A demagogue in Parliament is a very different personage to a demagogue on the hustings—and the hopes of office "make cowards of us all." So the "saviour of the exile" was tame and dull, and only gave vent to the expression, that in all things he was for the greatest happiness of the greatest number—the same remark, by the way, that the schoolboys made when they knocked down the old woman's apple stall.

This remarkable sentiment excited such enthusiasm, that Sir James Duke expressed his conviction, that ere long Mr. James would be seated on the Woolsack. Mr. Clement George then proposed three cheers for "our noble selves"—the majority who returned Mr. James to Parliament.

The whole scene is ludicrous enough, but the reflections that arise from it are not equally ludicrous. We are not given to prognosticate evil, but yet we can scarcely refrain from fear for the future, when we find what sort of man one of the largest of our London constituencies selects as its chosen representative. We can understand, too clearly, the state of feeling in America which keeps educated men from taking part in politics, because they are too proud to put themselves into rivalry with political adventurers; and which precludes the respectable classes from any share in the elections, because they shrink from the dictation of a mob. What with Barnum lectures and "Lola Montez" disquisitions, and patriotic displays in behalf of Edwin James, humbug is decidedly in the ascendant. Cant reigns with James at Marylebone.

#### THE ELECTORS ON TRIAL.

Our political leaders being unable to settle their differences, have referred them to the electors. These are now asked, when the country is in a very critical position, what is to be done? They are the great council which is now to decide as important a question as ever was submitted to public decision. The political leaders by their own acts are already condemned. They were empowered to govern, and because they are unable to fulfil their duties they have returned their power to the electors. For Government in future these will now be responsible, and as they decide so will they be judged hereafter. If they are as inefficient as their leaders, and cannot evoke harmony out of discord—order out of confusion—they will be as reprehensible as Lord Derby. They who have to decide the fate of Ministers are themselves on trial, and in the end they are certain to be rewarded by prosperity or punished by disasters.

The point at issue is not whether Lord Derby or Lord John Russell shall be first Lord of the Treasury. If they should unfortunately take such a view, they had better settle how they shall vote by tossing up, and then heads the Lords win, and tails the people lose. Nor is the issue, reform or no reform. The leaders of all parties agree that reform must be, but what reform? This is the point at issue. The electors are supposed to have an interest in preserving a restricted franchise, and have been appealed to to stand firm against revolution as a consequence of extended suffrage. If they allow themselves to be made the instruments of the aristocracy for maintaining the exclusion of the multitude for keeping out of the Constitution all below the occupiers of 10*l.*, or even 5*l.*, houses, they will continue a conflict which has now lasted for a considerable period, and will not end with their lives.

The electors must remember that Government, using the word in the largest sense, is held responsible for national welfare: it is continually appealed to by all classes and all conditions of men to regulate and improve society; it is thought to make, and in many cases it does make, some men rich and some men poor: it disposes of an immense amount of the produce of industry and of the property of individuals. The public taxes, large though they be, now yielding 66,000,000*l.*, is but a part of the annual produce which Government appropriates and disposes of. Whatever, in addition to this, such as the tithe rent-charge, any increase in the rent of land caused by legislation past or present, such as all kinds of rates, is appropriated by it or by constraining laws so that, in fact, the Government actually determines the property of individuals, though in theory it is represented as established to protect, not determine the right of property. Accordingly, the Government is held, and not unjustly held, to be the parent of the inequalities of condition, as to wealth, which prevail amongst classes. In all classes there are numerous individual examples of unthriftness and extravagance. But only some classes, however industrious and honest, are always doomed to poverty and misery. From a constrained alteration in the habitual action of Government, we have seen in our times that the condition of the lower classes has been greatly improved. Such facts, and they are now very numerous and very palpable, have confirmed the old and general opinion that the Government is responsible for the welfare, including the wealth or poverty, of the multitude. The people at least believe this, they have good ground to believe it, when they reckon up the mass of their produce, which the Government annually disposes of; and

the electors must make this belief a prime consideration in deciding the great question of extending the franchise.

This is the pivot of all reform. Vain will be a new distribution of seats—vain will be the ballot—to make the multitude confide in the justice of the legislature as long as they are, on account of a wealth test, excluded from the franchise. With an extended franchise, founded on acknowledging the right of each individual to share in the appropriation of property by the State, as he must share in producing it, the distribution of seats becomes a matter of course to be settled by arithmetic, and the ballot will dwindle into an unimportant regulation, scarcely worth an argument. The one thing, therefore, which the electors are really called on to consider and decide, by the appeal now made to them, is, whether the bulk of the people—five at least out of six—shall continue to be disfranchised by a wealth-test, and so made the political opponents of the other classes and of the Government; or whether they shall be as their fellow-men, bearing with them equally all the burdens of the State, admitted equally to share all its powers and all its advantages, including the power of disposing of the produce of industry.

Our political leaders are, unfortunately, in favour of continuing a restricted franchise; but they invariably act from habit; their minds are formed by the routine of office, and the electors cannot now require to learn that they must seek beyond the dicta of statesmen for the rules of justice. As long as they, for their own purposes, kept parliamentary reform out of the domain of daily discussion, the public, remarking the gradual progress of improvement in the condition of the people, and the gradual increase of political knowledge, was content to go on quietly, and aim only at procuring measures which were immediately and practically useful. The ever-increasing and wonderful power of the press, really bringing all things under the dominion of popular sentiment and general opinion was noticed, and relied on to accomplish all the great changes which continually become necessary to adapt the constitution to the inevitable progress of society. The public did not, therefore, vociferously demand reform. But now, when our political leaders have announced a necessity to begin reform, when they have one and all become eager reformers, the electors must closely examine their measures; and finding them inadequate and unjust, are bound to prefer their own principles and carry out their own conclusions, to those of their political leaders. Because these are opposed to a just franchise, will the electors support them in continuing to exclude the multitude, and expose themselves, for the sake of Lord Derby and Lord John Russell, to a continual conflict of classes? Wealth has great natural advantages over poverty, without adding to it exclusive political privileges; and to add these, in order to preserve the natural advantages, is a fatal mistake. It turns admiration and love of wealth into envy and hatred, and makes the multitude, to a great extent, the enemy of the common enjoyment and the common welfare.

All the parties who oppose an extension of the franchise on the just principle of every man being entitled to an equal share of the political advantages and power of the State, allege that the multitude are unfit to exercise it. They know nothing of statesmanship. A century ago such a reason had some validity; but within a century statesmanship has committed so many blunders, led society into such erring paths, and brought on such great disasters, that the most ignorant of the multitude could have done no worse. Society has prospered in spite of statesmanship. Another pretext for withholding the franchise from the multitude is, that they are not trustworthy. It is to be bestowed, according to statesmen, on frugal, saving, honest workmen. By all the objectors to a great extension of the suffrage, the franchise is described as a reward for some merit, and the withholding it as a punishment for some demerit. On this theory the multitude are treated not only as untrustworthy but as vicious. They are in some way criminal, and do not deserve to be treated like other men. Will the electors enforce by their decision this false theory? Will they continue to brand all the unfranchised classes as criminal? And if they do, will the unfranchised classes continue to bear it? We believe not; and we believe, therefore, that if the electors now, following our aristocratic leaders, fail to exert themselves and fail to vote so as to secure that the



franchise in principle shall be made universal, they will prepare for themselves and the country many days of great tribulation.

### THE SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LEADER."

SIR,—Having recently had an opportunity of conversing with the Committee of the Shoemakers' Strike in Northampton, I was able to learn some particulars of the contest, which I do not think have appeared in the London papers, and the publication of which will, I hope, lead to further inquiry, and the good offices of neutral powers to put an end to a prolonged and calamitous struggle, and promote such measures as may tend to prevent similar quarrels between labour and capital. Having for many years paid attention to the question of strikes, I have become convinced that the interests of all parties would be enhanced by a systematic inquiry into every case that occurs, by some central and neutral committee of investigation. This impression was strengthened by my interview with the Northampton Committee, whose members I found to be intelligent, and to all appearance honest, well-meaning men, quite willing to listen politely and argue fairly upon the subjects in dispute. From verbal report and documents they gave me I learnt that the strike was closely connected with the social conditions of their trade, and a laudable anxiety to avoid the evils of the factory system, from which they have been hitherto exempt.

One of the printed papers put into my hands says: "It is not the introduction of closing-machines into our trade which is our chief dread: it is the accursed factory system that will accompany it that is most to be feared. . . . It has hitherto been the pride of the shoemaker to complete his work at home, and work at the hours he chose best for his purpose. This is to be set aside, and we are to be summoned to our daily toil by the dismal toll of the factory bell."

One of the men said, that if the factory system were adopted, a much greater subdivision of labour than now exists would take place; and the workman, being able to perform fewer processes, would occupy an inferior position, while his domestic comfort would be destroyed by his wife having to neglect her children, and go to the factory at six o'clock in the morning. I do not know to what extent their fears are likely to be realised, but there must be a strong sympathy with men who struggle—albeit in a mistaken manner—to preserve the independence they have hitherto enjoyed. I expressed to them my conviction that machinery would ultimately be introduced generally into their trade, whether or not they were right in imagining that under present circumstances it does not pay, and suggested that they might find far better methods of protecting their interests than spending money upon a strike. One ground that made them alarmed for the future was the high price of leather, and the great value of the materials of a pair of boots as compared with the labour employed in producing them.

I endeavoured to explain that the use of machinery might lead to an indefinite increase in the demand for their commodity; while Indian railways and African discoveries opened a prospect of an unlimited supply of hides, capable of being tanned into suitable leather. I also pointed out that the evils of the factory system were capable of diminution and compensation, and that the remedies must be found in the extension of knowledge among capitalists and workmen concerning social and industrial questions.

No harsh remarks were made to me about the masters, but the men felt isolated from the human sympathy that they were entitled to, and indignant at those who dig a great social gulf between the wealthier and the poorer classes of the community. I talked to them about sanitary reform, education, and other indirect but certain means of raising the condition of the working man; and pointed out their interest in scientific discoveries and the extension of foreign trade; and from the observations made I concluded that the wealthier classes in the town took no pains to show how the working man's future might be made more bright. I inquired what their Mechanics' Institute was doing, and found they cared little about it, which I did not wonder at, when I saw a report of its proceedings, at an annual meeting, in the *Northampton Herald*. Although the great fact of

the town was the strike, only one lecture—on "Labour, Wages, and Machinery"—had any reference to the topics upon which instruction was most needed. This lecture came among the gratuitous batch; those paid for being on "Robert Burns and Wedded Love," "Optics," "The Submarine Telegraph," "The Atmosphere," "Thomas Hood," "Douglas Jerrold," and "Beau Brummell," with one or two more. The report made an excuse for the Institute not having done more, and congratulated its subscribers on a rule to prohibit letting the rooms for the discussion of any political or religious questions. The report lamented that nothing had been done to "provide cheap and healthy amusement for the working classes;" and one of the principal speakers—a clergyman—hoped no politics would be allowed in the debating society. Thus, it appeared, nothing was done in Northampton to diffuse the kind of information which the strike showed was most wanted; while the non-provision of the kind of amusement referred to proved that an important means of softening down class distinctions had not been tried.

No good will come from studying strikes purely as questions of political economy; the whole group of social circumstances under which they arise will have to be considered before appropriate remedies can be devised, and an inquiry of this nature could be conducted by such a central committee as I have recommended. No reasonable man can expect confidence between employers and employed to be a plant of quick growth, but we ought, on every hand, to witness organised efforts for its cultivation, and it is the wealthy and best educated who should take the lead. Strikes cannot be put down by force, but they would yield to the genial influences of knowledge and social kindness, and capitalists would find that larger investments in these articles would yield a good pecuniary return. I was told that about 700 of the best workmen had left Northampton since the strike began, most of whom had got employment elsewhere, and this migratory process, so ruinous to the town, was still going on—the wives and families of the wanderers being kept by the association until work was obtained. The quarrel has gone on for months. For seven weeks twenty-four shops, employing 1,700 men, have been put on strike. A large portion of these men have obtained employment. A strike conducted upon these principles may continue for a long time before it is compelled to stop for the want of funds, and the moral mischief it does is fully as great as its financial evils. There is much more that ought to be said on the subject, but I have already made my letter longer than I intended, and must now bring it to a close.

HENRY J. SLACKE.

34, Camden-square, N.W.,  
12th April, 1859.

### Original Correspondence.

#### FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday, 6½ p.m.

#### PEACE OR WAR.

THE momentous question appears as remote from solution as ever. Indeed every day seems to add to it fresh complications and uncertainty. People who hitherto have clung to the belief that peace would not be disturbed, are now disposed to look upon war as inevitable. Cabinet councils are of almost daily occurrence. Yesterday one was held at the Tuileries, at which the Emperor and his cousin, Prince Napoleon, assisted. It was anticipated that to-day's *Moniteur* would have given some indication of what was to be expected. Nothing, however, has transpired to allay the apprehensions of the public. The Cabinet councils are not the only meetings to which the Emperor has recourse. The day before yesterday his Majesty received to dinner eleven general officers; none of the ministers, nor any civilian was present. It has since been called the "council of twelve." Of course, it would be absurd to attempt to conjecture even what were the subjects of conversation, for strict injunctions were given by his Majesty to observe silence. After dinner, the twelve adjourned to the drawing-room, where a certain number of ladies of high rank and station in society were admitted. The ladies, I am assured, are carefully selected to enjoy the intimacy of his Majesty on account of their very large circle of acquaintances, and the extraordinarily retentive memories with which they are endowed. As the public press has ceased to represent public opinion, or, at least, cannot be relied upon for that purpose,

the head of the Government, it is said, is compelled to resort to something like the system employed by the illustrious Haroun, in order to learn what his subjects think of his policy.

Although the Government organs have replied to Austria's proposition for a general disarmament that France has not moved beyond the military conditions of peace—that she has not formed a camp with a view to war; that she has not moved her armies towards the frontiers—France is arming with extraordinary rapidity. The statement that she has not formed a camp with a view to war is an equivocation; for General Vimoy's division, which hitherto formed part of the army of Paris, is under orders to leave here in a day or two to form a camp in the south-east of France. Detachments of cavalry come into Paris daily on their road to the south. The camp of Chalons is to contain double the ordinary number of men; that of Sathonay is filled to overflowing. The levy of recruits is fixed at 100,000 men, in addition to which the six months' furlough men have all re-joined. The National Guard of Paris, which is considered useful for the defence of the capital, is to be increased from 30,000 to 150,000 men; and nothing but the necessities of the situation would induce the Government to place arms in the hands of those who have been disbanded ever since the June insurrection of 1848. I fear this is the most ill-omened sign of any that have occurred; unless it be the order given to the Maritime prefects to call in all the sailors on leave who have served in the Imperial Navy for less than four years. This will give the result of four conscriptions, and must be equivalent to an impressment of at least 60,000 disciplined sailors and marines. I am not aware that Austria has so formidable a navy as to require such extensive preparations. The passed midshipmen and mates of the Brest division, after supplying the necessary number of officers to the three frigates fitting out in that port, are to be forwarded, to complete the staff of the twelve gun frigates fitting out at Cherbourg, and all officers of that rank absent on extension of leave have been called in. Austria cannot necessitate such naval preparations. If they are not intended for her, against whom are they to be directed? The steam transports, built two or three years back, are actively employed in bringing over troops from Algiers to France. Last week the Mogador brought over 1,000 men of the 45th, and the Sèvre a company of the 2nd squadron of the military train, with their horses and mules, complete for the camp of Sathonay. A temporary camp has been established outside the town of Marseilles for the reception of the Africans. The Zouaves and the Foreign Legion—composed chiefly of deserters from other European armies—are expected daily.

#### FRENCH VIEWS ON INDIA.

Allow me to call the attention of your readers to a work just published here on the history of India.—*Histoire de l'Inde Ancienne et Moderne*—which, independently of its literary and historical interest, has a certain political importance. The author is M. de Jancigny, who first arrived in Hindustan in 1811. After a short sojourn in the Peninsula, he revisited Europe, and returned to the East subsequent to the events of 1814. About 1830 he was in Oude, as colonel and aide-de-camp to the reigning prince, by whom he was entrusted with a special mission to England in 1835. When this was concluded, M. de Jancigny entered into the diplomatic service of his native country, and was charged with a special mission to the Philippines, China, and the Dutch East Indian possessions.

The main conclusions which are the most likely to interest your readers, and which the author declares to have drawn as much from personal observation as from the records of the past, are, that the people of Hindustan, destitute for ages of sufficient power to self-government, are incapable to take the management of their own affairs, and require for their happiness and orderly direction a foreign rule; and, secondly, that in spite of this inaptitude to self-government, the Hindoos are far from being disposed to submit to any kind of Government, and that a foreign rule to be established and enabled to hold its own in the country, ought to conform to certain national exigencies, the inertia whereof is only apparent, but of which the constant force is invincible. The reader will not fail to remark how completely these conclusions confirm those contained in the last letter of the *Times* correspondent.

A Government writer of the day takes advantage of M. De Jancigny's publication to submit the following questions to the French nation which, independently of their importance, are curiously indicative of a policy, cautiously and artfully prepared for years past, but not yet arrived. He asks whether it be true that the populations so diverse of India, in spite of the great and powerful energies with which they are endowed, are afflicted with an incurable incapacity for self-government? Whether

it be true that this incapacity, proved by the various attempts made in India at interior organisation, should commit evermore this vast portion of humanity to the lictorship of one of the great states of Europe? Whether it be true that England, by her position as occupying power and the peculiar genius of her people, be called upon, alone among all the States of Europe to exercise over the Hindu Confederation, a patronage and sovereignty, in such manner that the other European powers have in the matter no other duty or interest than to offer up vows for the happiness and wisdom of England in her work of civilisation? Lastly, the Government writer asks whether it be true that nothing can result from recent occurrences in Hindustan, but the inevitable triumph of England. Evidently the questioner would desire it to be distinctly understood, although he lacks the courage to make the assertion, that British power in India is destined to inevitable, complete, and proximate destruction.

There is no occasion to discuss with the writer the doctrine of political probabilities, nor the moral duty of any European power to interfere between England and her subjects in India. It might be answered that as possession is nine points of the law no interference will be tolerated. But what is more to the purpose would be to reply that the future happiness and civilisation of India depend upon the total exclusion of French and Russian influence. The English rule in Hindustan is maintained for the happiness of her peoples, while any other rule would be for their *exploitatio* on.

Without being an alarmist, it may be stated that the two nations mentioned do covet the possession of India, and, there is no doubt, they would both coalesce to obtain it, even if it be not already provided for in that secret treaty which M. de Morny concluded at St. Petersburg. For some months past, in fact, ever since the arrival of Ferruck Khan in Europe, the French Government have been forwarding detachments of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, to discipline the Persian army. That this should have been done without any other object than to gratify the Shah, would be absurd to suppose. At the same time it must not be imagined that a Franco-Russian invasion of India is contemplated. It is, however, looked upon as a contingency which prudence provides for. And it must be admitted that 60,000 or 80,000 Persian troops, drilled and commanded by French officers, well found in all munitions of war, would be no contemptible auxiliaries in an inroad upon British India.

#### THE FRENCH IN COCHIN CHINA.

The endeavours of the French to establish themselves in Cochin China is another significant fact. It is now decided to permanently occupy a large portion of the territory. Letters and dispatches, dated 28th February, and received from Vice-Admiral Regault de Genouilly, give an account of the operations of the Hispano-French expedition against the Annamites. The Admiral left Tourane—now a French possession—on the 2nd, with the war-steamers *Phlégon* and *Primauguet*; the gun-boats *Alarme*, *Avalanche*, and *Dragon*; the steam-transports *Durance*, *Meurthe*, and *Saône*; and the Spanish war-steamer *El Cano*. On the 10th the two forts which defend the interior anchorage of Cape St. James were attacked and destroyed. Next day Fort Cangio was blown up by a shell from the *Phlégon*, and the expedition proceeded up the river. From the 11th to 15th Forts Onghia, Biguecaque, Keald, Tay-Ray, and Tang-Ki, were taken, the iron ordnance and munition destroyed, and the brass guns embarked. Arrived before the town of Saigon on the 15th. The battle began and lasted till the 17th, when the French and Spaniards rendered themselves masters of the place, finding therein 200 pieces of ordnance, iron and brass, a corvette and six war junks building, 20,000 stands of arms, eighty-five tons of gunpowder, besides cartridges, lead, projectiles, saltpetre, sulphur, military equipments, and twelve months' supply of rice for 8,000 men. The military chest contained 5,200*l.* worth of country money.

**THE PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE.**—The principal stockbrokers have been consulted by the authorities on the expediency of suppressing the *coulisse*, or the corps of unlicensed brokers who swarm on the Boulevards. An inquiry was instituted, which led to the seizure by the Commissary of Police of the papers of some among them. In the course of the day, however, the papers were restored; and when the announcement to this effect was made at the Bourse there was a cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The reason given for the restitution—but the truth of which we do not guarantee—is, that in the papers were the names of persons figuring as speculators which should not have been found there.

## Fine Arts.

WE extract the following interesting anticipation of the Royal Academy Exhibition from *The Bulletin*:—"We are able to gratify public curiosity with respect to some of the pictures which will appear in the approaching Exhibition of the Royal Academy. Mr. Grant, R.A., sends an admirable full length portrait of the Earl of Derby addressing the House of Peers. Mr. Herbert, R.A., sends a fine picture of the Sister of Lazarus going early to the tomb of our Saviour with spices and myrrh. In this work great attention has been paid to the correctness of the costume, which is beautifully painted, while the expression of the head is full of pathos. Mr. Millais, A.R.A., contributes two pictures—one, a nun digging a grave, and the other a very elaborate picture of an apple orchard in full bloom, with many figures of young females in the foreground. Mr. Dobson, also, has two pictures; the first represents David teaching the youth of Israel the use of the bow; the second is an exquisite head of a young girl, telling her beads. Both these works sustain the artist's high reputation. Mr. Thomas Brooks sends one of his best productions, entitled "Scripture consolation," which represents a clergyman reading the Bible to two young orphan women, one of whom, as her appearance indicates, will soon be "where the weary are at rest." From Mr. Solomon we have a fine work, "The Acquittal," intended as a companion picture to his "Waiting for the Verdict," and destined, we think, to obtain even greater popularity than that did. Sir Edwin Landseer, we are glad to say, will adorn the exhibition with four pictures equal to his former works. One is a grand picture, twelve feet long, of a stag pursued by dogs in water. This work is remarkable for a beautiful effect of rough lake water, and a charming representation of a rainbow. The animals are full of character. The second picture is a poor dog waiting for the crumbs from the rich dog's table; here a terrier is depicted waiting patiently for the fragment of a beef bone, the remnant of a repast which a fine mastiff has been regaling himself with. Sir Edwin's third work is a charming picture, painted for her Majesty, of a "Scotch Lassie leading a White Calf over a Stream," and his fourth derives its name from part of a line of one of Moore's immortal songs, being entitled "My own Stricken Deer." This is a beautiful work, full of poetic feeling; in a starlight scene a spirit of the air is observed lamenting over the poor deer. From Mr. Thomas Faed we have the most important work which has proceeded from the artist's studio, entitled "A Sunday in the Backwoods of Canada;" the subject is a family group listening to the reading of the Scriptures; and the picture is painted for Mr. Holdsworth. There are three pictures by Mr. W. Stone, A.R.A., one of those represents a boy accompanying his father for the first time in a night's fishing at sea; the anxiety of the mother and the considerate attention of the sisters, are ably depicted, and the finish of the work is remarkable. Mr. Stone's second picture bears the title of "Too Late," and the subject is a proposal of marriage to a young Boulogne fish-woman who has accepted a previous offer. The third picture, "Broken Friendship," is the result of two females discovering that they both admire the same "nice young man." Mr. Frith sends only one picture, and, strange to say, it is a portrait—that of Mr. Charles Dickens. Mr. F. Wyburd is likely to increase his reputation by the picture which he has sent to the Academy this year; it is a scene from "Undine." Mr. F. Goodall sends an Italian scene, which was not finished in time for last year's exhibition. Mr. O'Neil sends a companion picture to his last year's "Eastward, Ho!" entitled "The Return." Mr. A. Egg's picture is "Cromwell invoking assistance from the Lord before the Battle of Naseby; it is a moonlight scene, Mr. J. Philip's is a Spanish picture, a lover's quarrel. Mr. Hook has four capital Coast scenes. Mr. Sidney Cooper has three pictures, and Mr. Cook four.

## Theatres and Entertainments.

#### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The representation of Donizetti's three act lyric tragedy, "Maria di Rohan," on Tuesday last, has, we observe, by thoroughly enlisting the public, turned the tide of professional criticism in favour of the new singer, Mlle. Lotti de la Santa, whose merits, by the way, were transparent enough on the occasion of her *début* as *Leonora* in the "Trovatore." But when we remember with what superciliousness this young person was but a week ago pronounced all but a sad failure, we cannot help feeling for the singer and the manager who are injured, pitying the public who are gulled by the oracles, and blushing for the high priests who keep the latter. Now, however, that she is admitted on all hands to be a vocalist of great pre-

sent power and of immense promise, without drawback, except stage inexperience, we need not trouble our readers with a long rigmarole in proof of the facts, but will notice briefly the performance of Tuesday evening. The overture, an eccentric and extremely uninteresting work, was superbly played in spite of its manifold difficulties. In the first act the no less trying "Ah, Riccardo," was surmounted by Lotti Santa without perceptible effort. The "Udite," the first air for *Gondi* (Mlle. Didiée), the vaudevillistic trio that follows it, and the peculiar finale, showed clearly to a doubting audience that in the ladies named they had all that could be reasonably desired, and that if Signor De Bassini (the *Chevreuse* of the night, *vice* Ronconi indisposed) is partially inadequate in voice, he was at all events a thorough master of arts of singing and acting. The second act, which presents more features of interest than the first, developed a general feeling on the part of the audience, and Signor Neri-Baraldias *Chalais* came in for a share of appreciation. His "Alma soave e cara," in Scene 1, was clear, tender, and expressive. In the passionate "duo" of Scene 5, between *Chalais* and *Maria*, where Mlle. Lotti's want of supple action told somewhat against the general effect, the voices of both were heard to great advantage; and in the duo which ends the act, "Per l'amor"—the most effective morceau perhaps in the opera—the pair so excellently acquitted themselves as to earn the honour of a unanimous "call." In Scene 2 of this act, the "Son leggero nell'amore" of Mlle. Didiée obtained much genuine applause. This lady, who, to our thinking, far excels all other female tenors, has, it must be owned, a certain involuntary and permanent shake, which may result either from long practice of low notes, or from too ardently affecting the tremor of age, as in the part of *Azucena*; but this trifling defect is so little against her in the air under notice, which fits her admirably, that she was warmly encored. Allowance should be made on the score of short notice for De Bassini. In this act he often required the services of the *Suggeritore*, but still maintained the feeling in his favour by his powerful declamation. In the last act he has his great opportunities, "Per quest'occulia via," and the whole of Scene 5. In the latter he gave the "Bella e di sol vestita" and the beautiful concluding phrases of "Ogni mio bene" with perfect clearness and taste; and his artistic bearing and discretion were not only noticeable, but, we are glad to say, fully recognised. The one "popular" piece of the entire opera, which well maintains throughout, with the other exception named, its tragic cast, is the finale to Act 3. The brilliant trio in this was so well given by the young prima donna, Neri, and De Bassini, as to warrant the loud tribute of satisfaction it received, and to fix definitely the opinions of the waverers in favour of the Royal Opera Company.

#### OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT'S CONCERTS.

As all the world who are acquainted with the forgotten, though now silent, Swedish Nightingale, are aware how anxiously she watches the career of her husband, it is no matter of surprise that an enthusiastic crowd of sympathisers assisted at his first *matinée* on Monday. The programme consisted of but four items, all of them, especially Mendelssohn's "Variations Sérieuses" (a solo), affording opportunities for the display of M. Goldschmidt's highly artistic and masterly style. In a Mozart quartett, for pianoforte, violin, viola, and violoncello, he was assisted by Messrs. Sainton, Schreurs, and Piatti. In Beethoven's sonata (G minor), for piano and violoncello, the benefice and Signor Piatti were no less successful; and an imposing septuor of Hummel's brought a very long and intellectual performance to a close. The second and third of the series are announced for Saturdays May the 7th and 28th, and among the attractions promised are the wondrous Joachim.

#### ST. JAMES'S HALL.—NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The second of these concerts for the present season took place on Monday; and the director, Dr. Wyld, who announces that on him and on no society rests the responsibility for the arrangements, is entitled to much credit for their excellence on that occasion. After the fine overture to Cherubini's "Medea," Mr. Wieniawski played a now curiously antique and orthodox violin concerto by Viotti; and Miss Dolby sang, as *Orpheus*, the scene with the Furies, from Glück's "Orfeo." The great feature of the evening was the third (called "the Italian") symphony of Mendelssohn. This work was written by the Master in his twenty-fourth year, but is short of no grace that attends the compositions of his later period. The two first movements are a maze of fanciful embellishments. The sporting of the French horn, flute, and oboe round the lively themes was so deliciously given by the *élite* of the band that the eager listeners in the remote back seats of all, among whom we were ourselves, were enchanted, in spite of the unfavourable acoustic conditions there prevailing.



When we add that in the prestissimo Tarantella of the third movement the orchestra showed a clue to the storm of intricate *bizarreries*, where the least deviation from truth would have involved audience and themselves in hopeless entanglement, we award the highest praise in our power, and we think it justly deserved. Another fine performance of a superb work was that of the Beethoven pianoforte concerto in C minor, played by Mr. Charles Hallé, with orchestral accompaniment. The two first movements are dreams of melody, the last a mechanical marvel both in playing and composition. The soloist and the band so ably assisted each other that the warmest applause of the evening was awarded to their exertions. Signor Belletti's solo was cut out in consequence of the inordinate length of the works just named, but the audience retained enthusiasm enough to enjoy his fine voice in Rossini's duet, "Bell' Immago," from "Semiramide," and we of the back rows wondered that the Signor was figuring on no playbill. Then followed Wieniawski again: for the ears of the fashionables want some tickling at 11 p.m., with the prospect before them of a chorus from Spohr and Beethoven's overture to "Prometheus." And if such were the end, it was doubtless answered: for in his "Pregiera" he produced the most awfully doleful sounds ever extracted from a violin, and in the antithetical Polonaise which followed seemed literally bent on whipping his fiddle-strings into a froth. The elegantly-dressed society began to disperse after the latter curiosity, and none, we apprehend, but the most ardent stayed through the "Jessonda" chorus and the "Prometheans" too.

## MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

It is a fact worth noting that the classical series of these entertainments is a success beyond the fondest anticipations of its projectors. Thanks to the excellence of the entertainment provided, the spirited manner in which the directors have given publicity to their doings, and the cordiality shown by the press in enlightening the music-loving public upon the true merit of the undertaking, they are now as truly popular as those of our well-beloved Mons. Julien, though their *clientelle* is of a mightily different description.

In the programme of the seventh concert appeared the following announcement:—

"In answer to a great number of inquiries, the Directors of the Monday Popular Concerts beg to say that a selection from the vocal and instrumental compositions of Louis Spohr—a selection from the ancient and modern music (vocal and instrumental) of Italy—and a selection from the compositions of living English composers, will be included in the forthcoming arrangements. The directors have also the honour of stating that, in consequence of the success which has attended them, the concerts on the new plan will be continued every Monday until further notice."

But so thick and fast do throng the admirers of Mozart, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn to the selections from those composers, that we may yet, we foresee, have to wait awhile for the Spohr, Palestrina, Rossini, Sterndale Bennett, and Macfarren "evenings." But so there is no falling off, we will not quarrel with the directors, because their public are not yet satiated with the delicacies already presented. "They have now no choice," as our contemporary, *The Musical World*, has it, "and probably no wish but to proceed. They are helping to refine and elevate the public taste, while they put money in their pockets, and, at the same time, win for St. James's Hall the honour and consideration due to a classic temple of art."

On Monday next, at the ninth concert of the new series, there will be given an entirely new selection from the works of Mendelssohn.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL.—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

While Dr. Wyld and the sons of harmony were revelling in the glories of Glück, Beethoven, Spohr, and Rossini in the upper chamber of this temple of the muses, those children of night, or sable harmonists, the Christy's Minstrels, of whom, by a witty way of being in perfect keeping, their employers call themselves "proprietors," were enjoying the welcome of the fanatics who have missed them now some months from London. Time has neither thinned their woolly hair, blanched their ebony cheeks, taken mellowness from their banjos, nor robbed their repertory of its mild and pleasing mixture of pathos and bathos. The programme of the evening included a number of the pieces that have delighted hosts of provincials in England, and even the state circle at the Tuileries; and, as usual, was productive of intense delight to the many disciples of the school who were present.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.

The revival of the wisely-abridged version of the *Antigone of Sophocles*, to which Mendelssohn applied some of his happiest inspirations, calls for a special report. To begin then:—The entertainment directors, whoever they may be, of the Crystal Palace, deserve considerable thanks from their season sub-

scribers, and indeed from all Saturday visitors, for having recognised the absurdity of univocal dramatic readings. Mr. Nicholls, a gentleman of ability and cultivated taste, made a great impression, it is true, a while ago, by his reading of the "Oedipus," but for all that, the allotment of the female characters to an actress, instead of an actor, seems, to our mind, a change for the better. Its popularity was at once attested by the large concourse of amateurs that overflowed the concert-room on Saturday, and hailed the performance with loud, repeated and genuine applause. With Mr. Nicholls, whose reading of his parts was characterised by the qualities we have attributed to him, was associated Miss Edith Heraud, a young tragedian of great and now admitted talent; and we never witnessed more genuine sensation than she created by her fine voice and beautifully impassioned delivery. Mendelssohn's nobly simple choruses, expressing the emotions of the citizens, were impressively given by well-drilled vocalists, and most ably accompanied by the Company's band. A degree of gratification was expressed by all persons of taste who were present, which cannot fail to be cheering to the members of the direction, who as they are always abundantly censured for their shortcomings, certainly deserve public recognition of their successful efforts to amuse and instruct.

We are glad to learn that the issue of tickets for the Handel Festival goes on merrily. The subscription list for the commemoration of 1857 amounted, on the 17th of June in that year to £12,000; whereas on the 7th of the present month, the sum received for admission to this year's *fete* had reached the large sum of £1,300. There is clearly, then, no time to be lost by those who would have seats in anything like an eligible position.

## OLYMPIC THEATRE.

One more has been added to the list of "real property" dramas by the complete success, on Monday evening, of Mr. Tom Taylor's "Nine Points of the Law," a new and original comedietta, written with all the well-known polish of that accomplished author. The main incident is the subjugation and ultimate marriage by one Mrs. Smylie (Mrs. Stirling), a widow, whom the opening of the piece finds "in possession" of a nice little property, of a capitalist, Mr. Ironside (Mr. Addison), who sets up a claim to it, in virtue of the usual codicil. To the personation of the interesting heroine of this simple plot Mrs. Stirling brings all the talent and grace for which she is renowned. By the humility of her submission to the blow, she first touches the manufacturer, who, with a stern exterior, has a tender heart, and is no man of the world. After a few rounds of female artillery, Mr. Addison, whose *Ironside* will long be remembered in connexion with his name, yields not only his heart, but his estate. Mr. H. Wigan makes an admirable *morceau* of Mr. Cunningham (Ironside's attorney), who abandons his legal colours before the vivacious sallies of the fair defendant, and exposes the weak parts of his client's attack. Miss Cottrell, as Kate Mapleson, the widow's niece, heightens the aspect of an unimportant part by her pretty face and singing; and Mr. George Vining throws himself with such unnecessary ardour into the character of *Rollingstone*, a returned colonial adventurer, that instead of adding to the *ensemble*, he somewhat dislocates it.

## LYCEUM THEATRE.

A histrionic commonwealth, if we are rightly informed, has been conducting the management of this house during the last few days, and to judge from appearances in front, get on better behind the curtain than might be imagined. They have played, to the full approbations of good houses, "The King's Gardener," a new and amusing *piece de circonstance*, called "Household Words all the Year Round," in which Mr. Charles Young and Mr. Vandenhoff take the leading parts with effect; Mrs. Planche's musical farce of the "Welsh Girl," the farce of "Fortune's Frolic," and, lastly, a two act drama by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, entitled "Beau Brummel; or, the King of Calais," being an adaptation of some passages in the well-known memoirs of that famous individual. The period chosen for illustration is the decline and fall of the Beau. The scene is laid at Calais, during the passage of George IV. "when they were not on speaking terms;" and at Caen, where the curtain fell upon the miserable wreck of fashion and form. As Brummel Mr. Emery displayed to the best advantage that talent for "make up," and the delicate appreciation of refined touches of character, for which he is sometimes so remarkable; and was no less warmly encouraged in the first, or comic act, than during the strongly serious passages of the second. Mr. Ellerton played *Isidore*, the "gentleman's gentleman," with quiet taste and judgment. Messrs. G. Murray and Fitzjames were gentlemanlike—all that their parts demanded. Mr. Rogers was rather comic and anachronically dressed, as *Smalls*, a Mayfair valet, whom he made look more like an attaché to a modern racing stable, than an inheritor

and imitator of his lordly master's elegancies. The ladies, of course, contribute their quota to aid the success of the piece, and swell the triumph of the principal performer, whose clever resuscitation of the poor Beau deserves more than a transient season of popularity, and will probably enjoy one.

THE NEW PEERS AND BARONETS.—(From the *Gazette*.) The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the undermentioned gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten: Colonel George Wyndham, of Petworth, in the county of Sussex, by the title of Baron Leconfield, of Leconfield, in the county of York; William Tatton Egerton, Esq., by the title of Baron Egerton, of Tatton, in the county of Chester; Sir Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan, Bart., by the title of Baron Tredegar, of Tredegar, in the county of Monmouth. The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the undermentioned gentlemen and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.:—William Miles, of Leigh Court, in the county of Somerset, Esq.; Edward Grogan, of Moyvore, in the county of Westmeath, Esq.; John Neeld, of Grittleton, in the county of Wilts, Esq.; John Henry Greville Smith, of Ashton Court, in the county of Somerset, Esq.; George Stucley Stucley, of Affton Castle and Hartland Abbey, in the county of Devon, Esq.; Philip Duncombe Pouncefort Duncombe, of Great Brickhill Manor, in the county of Bucks, Esq.

THE SAHIBS AND THE PEOPLE.—The *Times* correspondent says:—"With all our good intentions, with the best purposes, and the noblest aims, we have been continually offending the prejudices of the races of India by honest though absurd attempts to rule them as if they were freeholders of Kent or yeomen of Lincoln. We have public works which they do not appreciate, while we let their monuments, their tanks, their fountains, and their temples fall into decay. Our schools are regarded with suspicion, railways are yet unintelligible except within a few miles of Bombay, Calcutta, and Cawnpore. We have seized upon a half-educated, superstitious, haughty, and sensual Norman of the 12th century, and have insisted on dressing him in the clothes of the 19th. We have stopped *Front de Boeuf* from roasting his Jew; we have sent him to school, taken away his armour, pulled down his castle, put an Albert coat, Wellington boots, and Dalhousie waistcoat on him, and then have wondered that the 'ungrateful' monster has sought to tear his garments, to beat his schoolmaster, and to kill his generous benefactor. He, in fact, does not believe we mean him well, because he has observed that while we were saying it was all for his good—that we were just and equitable—that his castle was merely removed as a nuisance, and that his armour was taken because it hurt him, certain understrappers of ours were making faces at him, calling him names, stealing his jewels, searching his wardrobes, and plundering his Jew. Strangest of all, the serfs of *Front de Boeuf* whom we have emancipated do not thank us, and side with him whenever they can."

GRAVES AT CAWNPORE.—I visited once more the scene of the terrible massacre which will ever render the name of this city infamous. Of the house not a vestige remains, except the lines of the foundation walls. The well is surrounded by a rude strong paling of wood, the top being covered in with masonry. The simple, graceful, and affecting memorial raised by some men of Her Majesty's 32d near the spot where the women and children of the regiment were murdered is enclosed in the same way. The only addition to the mute records of the great crime which was perpetrated here is a very handsome monumental slab of red stone, which bears the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of the women and children of the late ill-fated 1st Company, 6th Battalion Bengal Artillery, who were slaughtered near this spot by the mutineers on the 16th of July, 1857. This monument is erected by a non-commissioned officer who formerly belonged to the 1st Company, 6th Battalion—'Spare thy people, &c.—Joel ii. 17.'" The execution and design are most creditable to the excellent soldier, whoever he may be, who has thus marked the resting-place of the wives and children of his hapless comrades. The grave of Sir William Peel lies far away from this spot, in the little cemetery where his remains, I trust, find but a temporary resting-place, if the country would do honour to itself—for never did braver sailor tread deck, never did bolder soldier draw sword, never did loftier spirit live for honour, duty, and England, than William Peel."—*Times*.

# INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

## INDIAN FINANCE.

A LARGE proportion of the Indian revenue, or about 17,000,000*l.* out of 30,000,000*l.*—following Mr. F. Hendriks' figures in his paper on Indian Revenue and Taxation—is derived from the land revenue; and of this above 10,000,000*l.* is drawn from the northern Presidencies of Bengal, the North-West, and the Punjab.

A great many calculations have been put forward to show that this land revenue, rent, or tax, is so light in money value, and in proportion to the gross produce of the land, that it cannot be regarded as a burthen on the population. Into these calculations it is needless to enter; it matters not what is the fractional sum per head, per acre, per beegah, on rubbee or other crops; the real test is the condition of the population, and this proves, without denial, that the land tax of the Indian Government is more oppressive than the burthens imposed in European countries, as in England and France for instance, where rent, land tax or *foncier*, local rates, tithes, and all other charges, leave the population in a better condition than the lightly-taxed natives of India. Many of the tests and calculations put forward are fallacious, as they do not show what remains to the cultivator for his subsistence. In England, or in any country where labour is effectually economised in agriculture, there is a greater surplus after the subsistence of the cultivator has been provided for than in a country in a low economical state like India, where the mechanical appliances are less effective, and where more labor is employed, and consequently a larger provision must be made for the consumption of the cultivator.

The Indian land tax system, when tested, is found to press on the subsistence and comforts of the population, and the more severely because it represses industry. Thus cultivation is effectually retarded, and the improvement of agriculture discouraged; for though we find new lands cleared, and taken under cultivation in some districts, and a wider surface irrigated, still, whenever assessments in Bombay, Madras, or the North-West come to be re-surveyed, the cultivator is found to be oppressed, and the assessments have to be reduced. The remedy for this is one which will strike at the whole basis of the present finance—the 17,000,000*l.* of taxation out of 30,000,000*l.*—which must be got rid of, so far as its present operation is concerned. If the tinkering system of re-survey is gone on with, successive abatements will be made, which will tend to reduce the revenue in the older districts as fast as new revenue is created by new cultivation, and no resource therefore remains but to sweep away the Indian exchequer system by the sale of the land rent, giving thereby a freehold title or title in fee simple. True it is, some zemindars will obtain very good bargains, and for a time ryots will be as much oppressed as heretofore, but throughout India there will be a clear title to land, and any man will be able to undertake operations without fear of the collector depriving him of his property.

Twenty-five years' purchase for 17,000,000*l.* constitutes a sum of 425,000,000*l.*—a sum so enormous that it appears monstrous to suppose that such a sum can be contributed by poor India, but it would not constitute a positive contribution of gold or silver to such amount, but a mere transfer of figures, and which a few years would effect. The test of the operation is very simple. Could the whole landed property of a country be sold within twenty-five years? Could a national debt to the extent of five hundred millions be lent to a Government within fifteen years, from 1800 to 1815, for instance? These are economical operations, which have been carried out, and which we know to be practicable; and they are practicable in India, if correct principles of government are allowed to be applied.

The result of such an operation would be to leave India free for the exertions of industry, to afford large means for reproductive works, greatly to extend production, to afford means for supplying local taxation and local wants, as police, education, roads, bridges, poor relief, &c., and to constitute a new taxable basis for the imposition of income,

property and succession duties, and the expansion of the Customs revenue. At the same time the existing debt will be paid off, the yearly deficit be provided for, and the country, being in a healthier moral condition, the military and extra police force would be reduced, and, thereby, the expenses of the general government.

If such a financial operation were carried out in connexion with the imperial exchequer the imperial credit might be made available in the early stages of the process, and the imperial revenues be made participators in the ultimate proceeds. India would profit by the higher credit of the imperial government—would have the requisite funds readily raised for internal improvements, and would be able to contribute for the military, naval, and diplomatic protection afforded by the empire at large. There is no doctrine so fallacious and so mischievous as the favorite one of the civil service, that the revenues of India should be solely disbursed on India. India is at this period profiting by the introduction of our civilisation, and she should pay for it; she has the protection of external and internal peace by the strength of the empire; she is saved from invasion by great powers, which would allow no development of independence or of free institutions, and she should pay for this protection.

The liberation of the soil of India from the thralldom of the Indian exchequer and its myrmidons will assist the reclamation of the waste lands in the hills and in the plains, and thereby create further resources for the Government. In consequence of the present defective administration wild land is in some districts sought because it can be had tax-free, and the collectors have to keep a watchful eye lest old land should be abandoned in favour of new land. Thus further restrictions are devised; but under a reasonable system the value of reclaimed land will gradually rise, and a greater demand for old land be created, and thus, either as wild land or as old settled land, the fee-simple will be sold by the Government, and the price be realised. The sum which is to be received from the sale of the wild lands of India will be enormous, and will afford another fund for public improvements, and for imperial purposes. There is no more reason why the produce of the uncultivated lands of the Punjab or the North-West should be appropriated to the Bengalees, Canarese, or Sattarese, than there is for consigning to them the land revenues of Australia, or, indeed, for making a present of any part of the revenues of India to the Hessians or the Turks. The Punjab has been annexed by England, the empire has been built up by England, and the fruits England has the right to dispose of. If England desires to give a share to Bengal, to the Madras collectorates, or the Bombay collectorates, it is a favor emanating from England—a right to be conceded by England, and not to be demanded. What are the rights of Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, or any other district, it would indeed be difficult to tell; the right of sharing in the prosperity of the empire is certainly ample compensation for any former rights, or rather disabilities. What right can Oude, Sattara, or Nagpore, newly annexed, have in Bengal; what right can Bengal have in the countries now named, and yet we hear the cry, India for the Hindoos, and we find a policy advocated which forbids Englishmen to have any share with Bengalees or Madrassees in India?

Upon the development of agriculture, grazing, forest products, and mining in India, must depend the Customs revenue of India. Funds must be supplied to enable Indian produce to be consumed in India, and to be shipped to Europe and America, and the railways, roads, rivers, and canals so opened will let in manufactured produce into India. How, indeed, can it be expected that English goods shall be consumed in India, when there are many regions of that country, where, in case of famine, the produce of India itself cannot be distributed? How, too, can the miserable ryot of India, or its miserable artizan afford to pay for proper tools and implements at the present rate of remuneration? The cheap tools and machinery of England and the United States, which can be sent to all parts of the world, are denied to

India, because large machinery cannot be transported, and for common tools no one is wealthy enough to pay. True, we are told of an ancient civilisation which exists there, more ancient than our own and widely developed, when our English forefathers grazed their herds in Jutland, and when the British were painted savages; but the commentary on this declamation is the nearly naked Hindoo scratching the ground with his wooden plough, and carting his crop on a truck with solid timber wheels dragged by buffaloes. Such men, indeed, want clothing and the necessary implements, but they have not wherewithal to pay for them.

## NOTES ON INDIAN PROGRESS.

ONE of the most important events among the many which we have had lately to chronicle, is the further introduction of English as the language of law. This has been successfully tried in some of the small non-regulation districts, and has now been applied by the Government of the Punjab. Some of the Indian papers call this a bold experiment, though there is little boldness, and no danger in it, and it will confer great advantages on the suitors. The plan was tried in the Punjab for three months as an experiment, and was confined to civil suits under 10*l.* and to petty criminal cases, but it has now been introduced into all the courts.

One great benefit of this measure is that justice will be rendered directly to the suitors, without that complication of papers which now attends every process, and without that opportunity for the amlah to acquire influence and cultivate bribery.

We hope soon to hear of the establishment of a supreme court in the Punjab, and the appointment of English and native recorders, chairmen of quarter sessions, coroners, and justices of the peace, so as to extend the local administration of justice.

In Murree and the other hill stations it is imperative that these functionaries should be at once appointed, and that English citizens should be protected by trial by jury. A very high authority in India, who has done much for the exploration of the districts suitable for English occupation, has said truly that without the jury, and English law, English settlement cannot rapidly extend in India, and it is desirable the attention of Government should early be directed to this subject. In Darjeeling, Simla, Mussoorie, Landour, Dehra, Nynce Tal, Murree, Dhurmsala, Mount Aboo, Matheran, Mahabuleshwar, the Neilgherries, Bangalore, Wynad, Mysore, and Coorg, there are now quite enough English to supply magistrates and jurors, and there is no ground for our fellow countrymen being deprived of that protection which they enjoy elsewhere throughout the empire, except in a portion of the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company.

At Mussoorie they have had but two falls of snow up to the 11th of February. In January they had more summer days than cloudy days. The cottage of Capt. Chilcott, on the road leading to Rajpore, was, on the 2nd of February, set fire to and destroyed, in consequence of lightning having struck it.

Simla expects to be very gay, on account of the arrival of Lord Clyde and his staff. He will be able to get up some of his paper work in this agreeable and congenial climate.

Leave for the Neilgherries has been given to Brevet-Major R. H. Miles, to Major H. J. Parkinson, and to Lieut. W. M. D. Wright, of the Artillery.

Capt. Brydon, H.M.'s 74th, has resigned the command of Jackatalla depot.

Capt. G. F. Taylor had his leave extended for Mahabuleshwar.

Major J. Denton, 1st N.V.B. has fifteen months' leave to Bangalore and Mysore.

The Rev. H. H. Brereton is appointed chaplain of Dharwar.

The Rev. E. N. Dickenson is appointed chaplain of Dapoollee and Rutuagherry, residing at the latter place during the monsoon. The hill stations are a great relief to the clergy.

At Roorkee there has been a wedding—that of Mr. Alexander H. Bramley, late B.N.I., to Sarah, daughter of Sir William O'Shaughnessy.

The Darjeeling people are in great expectation—the Northern Bengal Railway being now under the consideration of the Government of India, they hope for an early and favourable decision, for their valuable country is, as it were, shut out from the world, and the large English population of Calcutta is



deprived of resort to their fine climate and magnificent scenery.

Conferences still continue between the Kashmeer authorities and the English authorities in the Punjab. The sooner Kashmeer is annexed the better it will be for native and imperial interests. Kashmeer deserves the strictest attention. Maha Rajah Rungbeer Sing should be removed.

A new newspaper, twice weekly, is to be started at Lucknow, in Oude, under the title of the *Lucknow Herald*. At Delhi a new paper is talked of. We have already reported other newspapers, and we need scarcely say that the extension of the English press is of the greatest moment for the extension of English civilisation, and for the advancement of the native population.

It is deeply to be regretted that hostility is still shown to the reinforcement of the Royal Artillery in India, and seventy-two guns are spoken of, as if they constituted some enormous artillery corps; whereas there are not field artillery enough in India to cope with a Russian army of 100,000 men, or a French army from Cochin-China—contingencies which have to be provided for. We are sorry to see a fight has been got up about patronage between the old claimants on Indian patronage and the hangers-on in Parliament.

The Munneepore rajahs, who have been removed from their territory and sent to Kishnagar, and received an equivalent allowance, having petitioned for an increase on account of the rise of prices, the Governor-General has graciously conceded to them an additional grant during their stay in Kishnagar.

There is some talk of the old palace and fortifications of Delhi being pulled down—a most desirable measure, for no stronghold is wanted there. Barracks will be built on the site of the palace or citadel. We regret that a strong desire was expressed to maintain such a source of danger. In the last revolt the fortifications of Delhi were a help to the revolt and a danger to ourselves.

The Martinière College at Lucknow is about to be restored—a most desirable measure, for the great number of English residents much want education for their children.

Public works in Scinde are going on actively. The canals are being cleaned out. The Sukkurund Talooka, bordering on the Narra, has been visited by the collector, who was much struck by the large amount of rich land lying waste purely from want of water, a sight common enough in India, and likely to continue, so long as the population are dependent on the casual exertions of the Government, instead of having the active operation of private enterprise. The Sukkurund district is a dead level, with hardly any jungle requiring clearing, presenting facilities for clearing, and being able to repay any outlay. It is a worthy comment on this that water is now running to waste in the Narra Dunds. A plan for irrigation is to be drawn up, and to travel its slow journey to and from India.

The Munchur Lake district in Scinde is attracting attention. On its borders are grown the finest wheat, barley, jamba, sursee, and other crops, but the rivers connected with it act imperfectly, and large districts, as those of the Narra, are left in a state of desolation. A canal is in progress from the deep part of the Munchur Lake, near Boobuk, to the Arul river, near Sehwan—a distance of about fourteen miles.

In the Shikarpore districts canals are likewise much wanted. Where they are in progress a great extent of new land is brought under cultivation.

As a reasonable and fitting accompaniment to this narrative, which expresses the condition of countries larger than France, Spain, and Italy put together, the Government Gazette contains what some consider "a sensible hint," in the shape of a warning to officers in the Public Works Depot, against indiscriminate correspondence with projectors, of railway and public improvements, who, it seems, according to the *Gazette*, sometimes make capital out of the opinions of public officers. The *Gazette* goes on to libel Lord Stanley, by affirming that he disapproves the practice, and desires that all officers may conform to this advice. The concoctors of this remarkable document dare not, of course, forbid public officers from giving advice and assistance for the improvement of the country, but they know very well what the effect of this order will be; for to escape the displeasure of the authorities for holding "indiscriminate correspondence," the officers will, as is wished, abstain from correspondence altogether.

To the public officers of India we are indebted for the promotion of many improvements; for, being acquainted with the wants of particular districts, they have considered it a noble duty to obtain a remedy for the sufferings of the population, and when they have been unable to obtain assistance from the Government, they have sought for the aid of private enterprise, and stimulated exertion. It is by the information communicated by Indian officers and their noble and disinterested labours, that so many public undertakings have been able to be suc-

cessfully formed and to prosecute their labours; and many names will occur to our readers to keep company with those of Sir Proby Cautley, Col. Everist, Gen. Tremenhare, Col. Frith, Col. Cotton, and Col. French. Such men likewise render invaluable aid when they become directors and managers of companies. India is by no means in a situation to have the zeal and sympathies of its officers damped by ill-advised restrictions; and it is a melancholy commentary on the present system of administration in India that it is possible for such an order to be published. If we conceive Lord Stanley to be Secretary of State for the Colonies, and issuing such an order in Canada, Australia, or the Cape colonies, we should be prepared for the expression of just indignation by the individuals assailed, and the communities with which they were connected. Unhappily, in India such insolence is possible, although it is to be hoped Lord Stanley has nothing to do with this act, in which his name has been so freely handled.

Lord Stanley's name is connected with another act much more in keeping with his character, and that is, that he has undertaken to forward, free of charge, all cases of books and tracts which may be sent for the use of our soldiers by the Soldiers' Friend and Army Scripture Readers' Society.

#### LATEST INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Calcutta mail has arrived with letters and papers to the 9th March. The news is of slight interest. Nana Sahib, the Begum, and their followers, are still lying *perdu* in the great forests at the foot of the Himalayas, making no movement towards the South. It is said that the Begum is trying to negotiate for an asylum with Jung Bahadoor, or through him to obtain some merciful consideration from the Governor-General of India. The Nana can expect nothing, and is no doubt seeking for some place where he can escape to, with life and means, to give trouble in the future if he can. He will find this difficult.

The *Hurkaru* thinks that the prestige of the British army suffers from the failure to obtain possession of the Nana, the Begum, and their followers.

Tantia Topee and Feroze Shah continue to elude their pursuers; there are now eight columns in full cry hunting him, yet the light condition and speed of the fugitives enable them to get well away. Tantia Topee and his followers have either quarrelled, as the official reporters believe, or he is trying a most subtle scheme. According to the received statement, the rebels headed by Feroze Shah and the Rao Sahib, weary with marching, resolved to yield. They made their way, with their usual promptitude, west of Ajmeer to Jeerun, where they entered into negotiations with Colonel Somerset, the result of which is not yet known. Tantia, either more resolute or despairing of pardon, left the main body, with 300 followers, and marched for Bundelcund, where he hopes to be joined by the remaining bands of rebels scattered over that province.

The trial of the Nawab of Furruckabad proceeds. He is defended by an attorney of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, Mr. Carruthers, assisted by two natives and an interpreter.

The *Calcutta Englishman* says:—"The disclosures on this trial may help to enlighten people in England on the subject of the cruelties practised by the rebels and mutineers on the unhappy English, men, women, and children, who fell into their hands. The philanthropic in England have shamed all Anglo-Indians into silence on the subject of the usage poor Englishmen have suffered, and have completely put down the voice of complaint because a great many exaggerations found their way into the papers in England."

The finance question continued to be much discussed. The *Hurkaru* thinks it likely that when the loan is open the five crores of rupees will be forthcoming—especially if Government will take the 4 per cent. paper as well as the 5 per cent.

#### WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR INDIA?

The following remarks of an eye-witness are not without value.—The first thing which struck me after leaving Calcutta on my first arrival in India was the general decay. At first I attributed it to the ravages of war,—for it was at Allahabad, at Cawnpore, at Delhi, at Futtchghur, at Lucknow, at Bareilly I observed it; but closer observation and more extended researches lead me to the conclusion that it is a condition of India independent of the mutiny and its results. Our orderly cantonments, our splendid stations, our rising cities are not for the people, and serve but to mock the fading splendour of the best portions of the neighbouring native towns, from which we are apart in our residences as in our lives. It is scarcely possible that those cities were in ruins when they were built. Certainly, with the exception of the Grand Trunk Road, that *cheval de bataille* on which every East

India director rode triumphantly through every Indian debate, there has been nothing done to develop their resources or to arrest their ruin, to promote or revive trade, by opening good thoroughfares. Shall I tell you a truth? Well, then, it is a fact, so far as my observation goes, that in no part of the late Company's dominions in which I have been are the roads and small bridges nearly so good or so numerous as in the ill-governed, mismanaged, miserable kingdom of Oude. The road from Cawnpore to Lucknow rivals the Grand Trunk Road. The road from Lucknow to Fyzabad is better than the road from Kurnaul to Umballah, or from Futtchghur to the main Trunk Road. Mr. Woodrow, inspector of schools, remarks:—"During the course of 100 miles I did not see a single bridge, even of bamboo (on the decayed towing-path from Calcutta to Cobbabuck River)." "No one would dream of taking a wheeled conveyance 16 miles from Calcutta (in East Bengal), as metalled roads fade into mud at that distance." This is in his last report. All our talk about the mischief of caste and the blessings of civilisation—nay, all our efforts to remove the one and introduce the other, will have little effect till the material condition of the people is improved, and trade and commerce and agriculture are devolved. Any successful attempt to do these things will earn the gratitude, secure the attachment, and fix the sympathies of the people; but they do not understand the nature of the benefits which accrue to them by working for a man who has come to India to make a fortune out of the soil, and who goes out of India with the money drawn from the soil to spend it in his native land."

#### ELEPHANTS AT THE BATH.

Mr. Russell writes:—"Beyond the dhoby, in cleaner water by comparison, a bevy of elephants are enjoying their morning bath. And they do enjoy it indeed! See how they roll away like so many porpoises, right under the flood, and leave the mahouts shouting and groping with their feet, for the unstable black islands which after a time rise up above the surface. Look at the great jets they blow up over their backs, and listen to the deep breath of pleasure or the shrill flourish of delight with which they lie down on the sand, while their attendants knead them all over. These great creatures are so sagacious, so sensitive to kindness, that even in their wild state I cannot feel any sympathy for those who delight in killing them and call it "sport." But these elephants, fond as I am of them, are, it must be admitted, dangerous playmates. In our camp there were no less than nine "koonies," or "murderers,"—beasts which have killed their mahouts, or other attendants. One huge criminal, with a speckled forehead and proboscis, is guilty of the murder of no less than three unfortunate natives. The magnificent mild monster, which belonged to Sir Hugh Wheeler, was carried off by the Nana, and was delivered up to us by the Rajah of Furruckabad, died a few days ago, immediately after carrying some officers to church. He was a fine courageous creature, and his trunk and forehead bore marks of the claws of more than one tiger which had charged him and then been trampled to pulp by his ponderous feet. His "weakness" was fine French rolls, which he swallowed as an alderman would take Cockle's pills; and the twinkle of his eye, as he gulped the loaf down, and gave a gentle sigh out of his proboscis, proclaimed the Sybarite. I used to take great delectation in observing the creatures at the bath in the river which flows by our camp. They came down in files, trumpeting gaily in anticipation of the treat, and floundered into the waters of the Goomtee, like so many portly Bruxellers enjoying the pea-soup sea of Ostend. Each takes a long deep drink, putting his proboscis into the water, and then discharging the contents of it, when filled by suction, into his cavernous maw. Having thus filled up a wrinkle or two in his side, he deposits himself bodily in the stream, so that one side lies out of water and the tip of his proboscis is kept above the surface for the air. On this exposed island the mahouts labour diligently, washing the beast and rubbing him with hard brushes, cleaning his ears, kneading and shampooing him, while the pachyderm emits little squeaks of satisfaction. When one side is done, the elephant turns on the other, and he is very angry indeed if he does not get his full share of manipulation."

RESTORATION OF PEACE IN INDIA.—At a Court holden at Buckingham Palace on the 12th inst., the Queen in Council fixed Sunday, the 1st of May, as the day of public thanksgiving.

DIPLOMATIC.—We have reason to believe that Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., will succeed the Hon. Charles Murray as Minister at the Court of Teheran. No better field could be chosen on which the deep knowledge of Oriental character and customs possessed by the new Minister may be usefully employed for the advantage of the country.—*Times*

## COMMERCIAL.

## AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AND GOLD.

THE subject to which we referred last week in this part of our journal was mentioned in the House of Commons on Monday. Mr. C. Villiers asked the Secretary of State for India whether there was at present any restriction on the importation of gold into British India; and whether the tender of gold was lawful in payment of debt in that country; and further, if these restrictions existed, whether it was the intention of the Indian Government that they should continue? Lord Stanley said that no restriction at present existed upon the importation of gold into British India; but gold was not a legal tender there. The House would be aware that the question whether gold should be made a legal tender or not in India was one of very great difficulty and complication, which had again and again been considered by those versed in finance. He could not say that at present it was the intention of the Indian Government to make any change in the present system.

The regulations on this point, then, are, as we stated last week; and the evil consequences of those regulations nobody will deny. That, as Lord Stanley says, the question, "whether gold should be made a legal tender or not in India," is one of very great difficulty, we readily admit, as long as it is encumbered by all the false theories and antiquated claims of prerogative on which the Mint regulations, both of England and India, are founded. Whatever evils they may avoid they cannot be so disastrous as the continual waste of the present system. The well-informed public needed not the evidence supplied by the transmission of gold from Australia to England wherewith to buy silver here and send to India, instead of supplying an indispensable coinage for India by gold direct from Australia, to learn that the Mint regulations of both countries are founded on false assumptions and long-ascertained errors. They had been detected and exposed before gold was discovered in Australia, and before the confirmation of them which it supplied came to astonish and confound the supporters, in the press and in Parliament, of those high prerogative regulations. These consequences were wholly unlooked for. Nobody could foresee that gold would be found in great abundance in two places within a comparatively short distance from India; and that these regulations would operate to prevent India getting at a small cost a continual and indispensable supply of the precious metals, of which she produces little or none herself, and has always a great need of them. Before these consequences were known, the Act of 1844, passed in violation of the principles of free trade, while the authors and advocates of that measure claimed credit as free traders, was denounced because, in conformity to the claims of old prerogative, it confirmed here, justifying the continuance in India of coinage regulations which have eventuated in the circumlocutory waste we noticed last week. Considered in relation to these regulations in both countries, the theories on which they were founded, and the habits of our statesmen and public writers, Lord Stanley is quite correct in saying, the question of making gold a legal tender in India is a very difficult one; but, considered in relation to the great facts of existence, which will dominate equally over writers and statesmen, in spite of all they can say and do, and which intelligent men out of office always consult rather than their theories and habits, the matter is extremely simple and scarcely requires an hour's consideration to arrive at a sound practical conclusion.

Discarding, then, the theories which require Governments to supply a standard or measure of value, and enforce the use of that alone on all their subjects, in all buying and selling,—the same Government selecting gold in England and silver in India, enhancing the exchangeable value of the former here and of the latter there, and by regulations increasing the flow of one metal hither and the flow of another thither,—and disregarding the claims of old and high prerogative to regulate money as it used to regulate, or rather attempt to regulate, every kind of trade—the fact is that the precious metals are natural, necessary,

and universal currency. They are as much the ordained measure of value, by which commodities, including all subsistences, can be conveniently divided into very minute portions, or aggregated into vast masses, and readily exchanged and distributed, as motion, by which we learn distance is the ordained measure—and there is no other—of inches, yards, leagues, and degrees. Everywhere, accordingly, and almost at all times, they have been employed as money. They must be had; and as population, wealth, and exchange all increase, the desire for them, and the necessity to possess them, becomes more urgent in spite of the many inventions we adopt to spare them in use and diminish the cost of employing them. Everywhere the desire to obtain these metals, and the common use to which they are put, established an almost uniform and general estimate of their value, which as a phenomenon of mind is itself a curiosity. It exists in almost all countries, and has existed for ages, and determines the relative value of these two metals to one another and to other things, and has made them the media of exchanging commodities amongst all the people of the earth.

Alloy them, coin them, as Governments may—and they have made innumerable experiments—these metals everywhere exchange for one another, and will only exchange for and command certain quantities of other commodities in proportion to their fineness and their weight. Whether the coin be stamped with a fleur-de-lis, or an eagle, or the arms of England, and whatever may be its name, it will soon circulate for what it is worth by weight, and no more. The necessity of currency is indeed so insurmountable, that if an authority, respected by the people, and submitted to by them, limits the quantity in use, as our Government limits the quantity of the silver coinage, it may be made to exchange for more of other things than the metal in it would naturally command. This, however, is a forced exception to the rule—a political constraint which puts the community to inconvenience and expense; and apart from such constraints the precious metals are, in the estimation of nearly all men, of a similar and equal value, determined everywhere not by coinage regulations, but by the inherent qualities of the metals.

All, then, that Governments have to do, or ought to do, in forming a coinage, at any time, and at all times—and this principle which applies to India at this moment and to England, will at once supply a clue out of the present difficulties—is to divide the metals into aliquot parts, by weight, and by their image and superscriptions certify that the pieces are of a certain weight and fineness. Whether people buy and sell by means of one metal or the other, is no business of Government, any more than it is its business to prescribe what they shall buy or sell, or that they shall use the precious metals as money. A different rule of conduct grew from the fact that Government was established by conquest; and though this rule has now no foundation in reason, the people of England and Hindostan equally suffer from this old and improper rule being continually acted on. As the services which bondsmen were accustomed to pay in kind, or in the direct produce of labour, to their masters, were commuted into fixed money payments, the masters, or the Government, fixed the quantity and fineness of the precious metal they would receive for those services. For the conqueror, or master, this was legal payment, and the metal he selected and agreed for became, in his view, a legal tender. In modern times, in our country, the idea of commuting the services of slaves into taxes for the Crown has passed into oblivion, and the money which the Crown, or the Government, requires for the services it renders to the people is levied by taxes. As this change took place, the Government was, and is now, obliged to content itself with receiving the money used by the merchant, and of which the value is determined by commerce. Practically, it settled the legal tender for commuting the personal services of its retainers, but it could never settle the terms on which commerce should make its ex-

changes. To tell the merchant of either India or England that he shall use only one of the precious metals wherewith to buy and sell, is an attempt to dictate to commerce, after it has become free, if not the master, as Government dictated to its slaves. A just tender is what buyers and sellers agree on, and it is the business of Government to make that, whatever it may be, the legal tender. It may be sure that buyers and sellers will measure all their business by one or other, or both these metals, and that which they find most convenient should be recognised by Government as the legal means for acquitting the obligations of the people to the State, and to one another.

That a uniform coinage is advantageous cannot be denied, but this would be established, as the precious metals are invariably chosen for money, if Government did not interfere in the matter, or if, in interfering, it followed the light of nature. If the Government of India, acting on the old slave-derived prerogative of European Sovereigns, still dearly cherished by our Chancellors of the Exchequer and some of our public writers, persists in retaining in its own hands, the regulation of the coinage, though it can neither regulate the quantity wanted, nor the quantity actually in use, then it ought at once to set about supplying Hindostan with a gold coinage. It need not trouble itself about legal tenders, or settling the relative value of the two metals, for whatever form or size it may give its gold coins, commerce will soon determine their relative value to rupees, legal tenders, and other more useful things. Neither need it trouble itself about securing the value of its obligations, for the relative value of the two metals to one another and to other commodities, undergoes such small and slow alterations, that it never exceeds, from the course of trade, 2 or 3 per cent. in the life of a generation. Used all over the world, and at all times, nothing bought and sold is subject to such slight variations in value as the precious metals, and if the week's wages of the labourer, or the stock of the shopkeeper, cannot be protected against such variations, why should an attempt be made to protect the fixed incomes of landlords, or of Government annuitants, against them? The Government will, if it be reasonable, leave all these matters to be settled by trade, as it must in the end leave them; and will think only of the means by which it can best cease to be an obstacle to the people of Hindostan obtaining in the cheapest manner the use of a gold coinage. We contend that it should allow gold to be used in all the business of buying and selling in India, as well as silver; and that it should no longer declare that silver alone is a legal tender in such business. That the people would use gold, if the Government did not stand in their way, is demonstrated. They did use it; it is suitable to their circumstances; they are in close commercial connexion with other countries where it is used; for large transactions it is infinitely preferable to silver; the weight of a silver currency, and the trouble and expense of moving it from place to place, are continually complained of; these circumstances impose on the Government great and continued losses, and it would be equally to the advantage of Government and people, under existing circumstances, were the Government at once to supply Hindostan with a gold coinage.

It might erect one Mint at Sydney and another at Calcutta. There is no other reason, we believe, but a desire to retain power, why it should not have money coined for it in Australia. But wherever it be coined, the Government should avoid our plan of dividing the pound troy of gold into forty-six sovereigns and  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a sovereign—a chance-begotten fraction. It should adopt probably our alloy of gold, or whatever alloy be the hardest and best, and should divide the pound troy of the standard into forty-eight equal parts, making every one of its coins 120 grains; and so avoid those minute fractions which are the disgrace and the inconvenience of our system. They puzzle antiquarians to account for them, and money-changers to reckon them. It might call these pieces sovereigns, or mohurs, or as a half-ounce is a nearer approach to the old



mohur, the half-ounce might be so called—or quarter-ounces, or any other name it pleases; and if it avoid complications, such a gold coinage would soon supersede, in India, a large proportion of the silver now used there. At any rate, any system, whether complicated or simple, which merely permitted gold to be used as money throughout India, and proclaimed the use to be legal, as it obviously is just and convenient, would avoid the scandalous waste of annually bringing some 15,000,000*l.* of gold from all parts of the world—including 10,000,000*l.* or 12,000,000*l.* from Australia—in order to buy silver in Europe, and send 15,000,000*l.* of silver annually to India and China. We presume that the cost of supplying India with coinage by this roundabout method is, at the very least, five per cent. more than it need be, without reckoning the greater cost of keeping a silver coinage in circulation than a gold coinage; and five per cent. on 15,000,000*l.* is 750,000*l.* a year, which sum is annually wasted by the present plan of making only silver a legal tender in India. The great object of all inventions and improvements—the great end of all scientific discoveries—is to lighten labour and enable society to obtain subsistence, comforts, and luxuries, or live and flourish, at the least possible cost; and here we find a Government regulation annually destroying the fruits of labour equivalent to 750,000*l.* Such a result is a sad mockery of earnest toil: to have its produce cast at this rate into the sea, by those who are highly paid and highly honoured, only because they are supposed to spare the sweat, and labour, and anguish of their fellow men, must lead to disappointment and anger.

## MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday Evening.

CAPITAL, it seems, like murder, "will out at last," and just now there are lively symptoms, in the City, of its long-expected eruption. For though the French preparations for war, the eternal military promenades of the Austrians, and the continuous gasconade of Cavour, do raise the hopes of sailors and soldiers, and frightfully increase the travelling expenses of the diplomatic departments, and the consumption of red tape, snuff, and sherry, a great deal of English money is finding its way into trade under the protection of the limited liability system. "Things are flat and dull in the City," we say very often, little heeding the great undertakings matured every week, of which one never hears a word, so they be successful—after the preliminary flourish in the advertising columns of the press. Mines are, just now, attracting much attention; and before long, we fancy, nearly every man of means in the country will be found trying the fascinations of mineral adventure. Then may the premium fever set in;—fortune for those who are early in the swim—cold shivers and collapse for the tardy, who wait, and wait too long, and, when they should retreat, invest.

There is a good demand for money, but no pressure. The terms are unaltered. The Bank rate continues to be the rule of the market.

Much interest is excited by the Russian loan, the conditions of which have been definitively announced, though the day is not yet fixed for placing it on the market. A doubt is expressed whether the war, should war occur, will not interfere to fix a limit to the amount negotiated actually considerably below the amount announced. With this exception, the loan is very favourably contemplated. It does not seem likely that the war which threatens the rest of Europe should seriously involve Russia in its vortex. Engaged, as the government of that country is, in domestic improvements, and being entirely beyond the sphere of contention, it remains entirely within the discretion of its rulers how far they shall embark in it. The storm, therefore, should it break, might leave the fortunes of Russia unaffected, and its securities, already favourably regarded, might become superior to those of most other European states. This is the light in which the subject seems to be looked at on the Continent, where the loan is eagerly sought after. By some persons it is supposed that the Emperor of Russia, by his influence over Austria and Prussia, holds the immediate destinies of Europe in his hands; and if his power be so

great, his desire now to negotiate a loan should be taken as an indication of his wish to preserve the peace of Europe, and obstacles should not unnecessarily be placed in his way.

The Indian loan will not, it is supposed, much effect the money market. A large part of it will go to make payments at home, and be merely a transfer of accounts from one banker, or one side of a ledger to another. There is no doubt that the money will be obtained on easy terms. Lord Stanley is deservedly praised for having so readily listened to the remonstrances made as to the day of the negotiation and the terms of payment, though his advisers, who should have known all the minutiae of the city, were not held blameless for allowing the publication of an advertisement which had afterwards to be amended.

The funds, which have been dull all the week, owing to the continued apprehension of war, and the uncertainties of the dissolution, receded again to-day on the opening. Yesterday Consols closed at 95, to-day they were at 94½, sellers, but before the close of the market they recovered, and the very latest quotations were 95 1-16th, and 98½. There is still much uneasiness as to the war. Some persons claiming to be well informed say war is resolved on, and there is certainly a great want of confidence in the good intentions and the wisdom of the rulers of the Continent.

The Stock Exchange was principally employed to-day in the settlement of the account, which was satisfactory. Otherwise very little business was done. In the exchange money is plentiful.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France are not unfavourable, though there is a decrease in the amount of bullion on hand—thirteen million francs, or an increase of advances to the extent of nearly twelve millions. Trade in France would seem to have gained in activity the last month.

Our own Bank returns will now show the effects of the commencement of payment of the dividends.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 13th day of April, 1859:—

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£32,397,000	Government Debt £11,015,100
		Other Securities .. 3,459,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion 17,922,090
		Silver Bullion ....
£32,397,000		£32,397,000

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....	£11,371,118
Reserve.....	3,133,972	Other Securities..	16,938,410
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	5,026,030	Notes .....	10,531,010
Other Deposits.....	15,981,833	Gold and Silver Coin .....	674,444
Seven Day and other Bills.....	819,228		
£30,514,072		£30,514,072	

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated April 14, 1859.

MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPHS.—A convention has been concluded by the Austrian Government relating to the connexion of Trieste and Greece by telegraph. The telegraph line between Trieste and Alexandria is to pass through Greece.

INDIAN SPECULATIONS.—"I mentioned three months since," says a correspondent of the *Times*, "that the Indian General Steam Navigation Company was about to declare a dividend of upwards of 100 per cent. Its accounts have now been made up, and the dividend declared is 800*s.* per share for the half-year, or 160 per cent. per annum. And yet English capitalists buy millions of Austrian bonds at six. I would beg any of your readers who distrust Indian speculations to read the following list of the dividends of this company. They are all for the half-year, and the par price of shares is £100:—31st December, 1856, £7 per share per half-year; 31st June, 1857, £8; 31st December, 1857, £22; and one share in 5 worth £20; 31st June, 1858, £17 10*s.*; 31st December, 1858, £50; and one share in 5 worth £30—£154 10*s.* In other words, the company has divided 50 per cent. per annum for three years. It may be said this profit is temporary, but that is only partially true. The company will not again make 160 per cent., but they will make 60, and any number of companies would make 25. There is no limit to the demand, and can be none while there is £16,000,000 worth of produce to come down the river, and £8,000,000 worth to go up, besides the Europeans connected with two armies and four Presidencies, each containing kingdoms."

## GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

Friday Evening.

EVERY market is comparatively steady and comparatively satisfactory. There is no speculation and no despondency. Business is very regular, and of a fair amount. There are no boastings, but there are few or no complaints. The trade tables, we believe, when they are published, will show a continual and quiet increase in almost every branch of business.

There is no disputing the fact that the manufacturing districts have been affected during the week just as the rumours in favour of peace or war were uppermost. The trade of the country is sound and expanding, but it is checked by the uncertainty that exists as to the ultimate result of the Congress, which is now understood to be definitively agreed upon. Could manufacturers be secure of peace, they would be inclined to enter into further contracts, which shippers would be too ready to give out, and which they only hold back, especially shippers for the German and Central of Europe markets, because nothing about the future can be predicated with any certainty.

LIVERPOOL.—The cotton market has been rather dull. Sales have been limited, and a tendency to a slight decline has exhibited itself, though there is nothing from America to warrant the belief that the supplies will be more abundant than the demand can absorb. The wool market has been tolerably active, and some demand for Scotch wool has been felt.

MANCHESTER.—The latest advices from India are somewhat more assuring than the previous ones. The markets there are well but not over supplied, and the temporary check which occurred in the deliveries has disappeared, and the demand has revived. The additional duties on imports which the Indian Government has announced, it is expected will not have any disadvantageous action on commerce here or in India. As soon as the effects of the mutiny disappear, and the finances of the country are placed on a sounder and more simple footing, it is generally believed that a very large expansion of commerce, both as far as imports and exports are concerned, will occur. For yarns the demand has been restricted, and a reduction of about ½*d.* has occurred. Orders from Germany and India have been offered, but not placed, owing to spinners declining to accept lower terms.

LEEDS.—An average attendance of buyers at this season has occurred in the Cloth Hall, but no large amount of business was transacted. Plain goods have been in demand. Light fabrics not so much in request, but prices are firm.

HUDDERSFIELD.—A quiet business has been done; the buyers were most from London and Dublin houses. The fancy coating trade very good. Black doeskins heavy, and light summer goods find a ready market at fair prices. Sales of wool have been limited, but stocks on hand are only of average amount.

BRADFORD.—Prices have been and continue to be very firm. Higher prices for wool and worsted are asked than spinners think it prudent at present to give. For fancy goods there is a steady demand.

NOTTINGHAM.—Trade in lace is quiet; less is doing than last week, and business in plain goods is brisker than in other sorts. In hosiery there is a good business doing, and the same may be said of the glove trade.

LEICESTER.—The prospects of a good seasonable trade are very encouraging. For cotton goods a good demand has prevailed. The trade in the country districts for hosiery is much the same; an average amount of business is being done. Wools are firm, and the superior sorts fetch high prices.

BIRMINGHAM.—Trade pretty fair, but not brisk. The iron districts continued busy, principally with railway orders.

COAL TRADE.—This trade is neither dull nor brisk; a fair average trade is doing.

With respect to the "strikes," we have to notice that a "turn-out" was contemplated at Stockport, or rather, that the Spinners' Union gave notice that the self-acting minders should demand an advance of wages on Thursday. At Padiham some slight disturbances occurred, but were suppressed by the police. In other districts, where strikes prevailed, we believe a better feeling now exists between operatives and employers.

THE IRON TRADE.—The ironmasters' quarterly meeting was held at Birmingham on Thursday. The result of the meeting was to confirm the impression that the Trade at large was in a healthy condition, but that it was seriously checked by the Italian difficulty. It was stated that the operatives were tolerably well employed, and that orders were on hand sufficient to clear off old stocks and keep the mills and furnaces going for some weeks. The American trade is improving, but great injury is said to be inflicted on British commerce by the inferior qualities of iron recently exported. The price of pig iron was maintained, but in some instances 2*s.* 6*d.* less per ton cash was accepted. The attendance of hardware manufacturers was limited, but the trade was understood to be in a sound condition. An advance of 4*s.* per cwt. on iron was declared. The price for refined, 137*s.* 6*d.*; common blocks, 127*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

Friday Afternoon.

MARK LANE.—The tone of the market was firm; prices unaltered. The supply of home-grown grain limited, and imports of foreign grain, wheat, small; Barley and oats fair.

## SHARES AND STOCKS.

No. of Shares.	Amount of Shares.	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	London.		No. of Shares.	Amount of Shares.	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	London.		No. of Shares.	Amount of Shares.	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	London.	
				T.	F.												
84543	12	10	Ambergate, &c.	64	64	Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead, 5 per cent.	116	116	48810	204	13	Great Western Canada New.	48	48
Stock	100	100	Birkenhead, Lancashire, and	64	64	Stock	100	100	Cork and Bandon, 5 per cent.	116	116	100	all	all	Ditto Bonds 1876	104	104
Stock	100	100	Cheshire Junction	93	93	Stock	100	100	East Anglian, Class A, 5 and 7 p.c.	112	112	25000	20	20	Ditto 1873 without op.	90	104
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	804	804	Stock	100	100	Class B, 6 per cent.	115	115	25000	20	20	Ditto 5 p. ct., 1877, ditto	174	17
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	154	16	Stock	100	100	Class C, 7 per cent.	113	113	50000	20	5	Ditto ditto 5 do	194	194
Stock	100	100	Caister and Holyhead	58	584	Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per cent., No. 1	131	131	25000	20	5	Ditto 4 per cent. Extension	184	18
Stock	100	100	East Anglian	45	45	Stock	100	100	No. 2	118	116	25000	20	2s	Ditto Fourths ditto	4d	4d
Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties	30	30	Stock	100	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent.	112	112	30000	10	2s6d	Trinidad (limited) Scrip	par	par
Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, class A	14	15	Stock	100	100	Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 4 per cent.	102	101	50000	10	10	Antwerp and Rotterdam	4	47
Stock	100	100	East Kent	91	92	Stock	100	100	Great Western, red. 5 per cent.	97	88	42500	5	5	Belgian Eastern Junction	1	1
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire	73	73	Stock	100	100	con. red. 4 per cent.	89	89	82939	20	15	Dutch Rhenish	44d	44d
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	27	27	Stock	100	100	irred. 4 per cent.	142	142	500000	20	20	Eastern of France	254	25
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	1004	1004	Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 per cent.	160	165	113392	4	4	Great Luxembourg Constituted	64	64
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	133	133	Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, New, guar.	103	103	26595	20	20	Shares	34	34
Stock	100	100	Great Southern and Western (I.)	574	574	Stock	100	100	London and S.W., late Third	103	103	400000	16	16	— Obligations	34	34
Stock	100	100	Lancaster and Carlisle	84	86	Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln, 3 per cent.	70	71	265000	20	20	Namur and Liege	84	84
Stock	100	100	— Thirds	924	934	Stock	100	100	Midland Consolidated, 6 p. ct. Stk.	54	54	27000	20	20	Northern of France	364	36
Stock	100	100	— New Thirds	924	934	Stock	100	100	— Bristol and Birm., 6 per ct.	142	142	83334	5	5	Paris and Lyons	334	33
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	924	934	Stock	100	100	— 4 per cent. pref.	103	103	31000	20	20	Paris and Orleans	51	51
Stock	100	100	— F. 164	924	934	Stock	100	100	Norfolk Extension, 5 per cent.	109	109	26757	84	84	Royal Danish	64	64
Stock	100	100	— 94 shares	924	934	Stock	100	100	North British	97	97	300000	20	20	Royal Swedish	64	64
Stock	100	100	London and Blackwall	634	65	Stock	100	100	North-Eastern—Berwick, 4 per cent. pref.	97	97	20000	25	19	Sambre and Meuse	64	64
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, and South C.	112	111	Stock	100	100	— York, H. and S. purchase	4d	4d	50000	10	10	— 5 per cent. Prof.	9	9
Stock	100	100	London and North Western	94	934	Stock	100	100	North Staffordshire	23	234	20000	25	19	West Flanders	6	6
Stock	100	100	— Eighths	94	934	Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, and Wolver-	124	124	50000	10	all	Western and N.-W. of France	214	214
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	914	914	Stock	100	100	hampton, 6 per cent.	124	124	350	1000	all	FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	374	384	Stock	100	100	Scottish North-Eastern Aberdeen	109	109	6000	50	all	Antwerp and Rotterdam	4	47
Stock	100	100	Metropolitan	1004	1014	Stock	100	100	guaranteed 6 per cent.	109	109	3261	20	all	Belgian Eastern Junction	1	1
Stock	100	100	Midland	70	754	Stock	100	100	— 7 per cent. 6 Prof. Stock	103	103	11738	20	all	Dutch Rhenish	44d	44d
Stock	100	100	— Birmingham and Derby	70	754	Stock	100	100	— 3 per cent. Prof. Stock	103	103	8915	100	324	Eastern of France	254	25
Stock	100	100	Midland Great Western (I.)	12	12	Stock	100	100	South Devon, Annuities 10s.	104	104	200000	5	all	Great Luxembourg Constituted	64	64
Stock	100	100	Newport, Abr., and Hereford	58	60	Stock	100	100	South Eastern, 4 per cent. pref.	104	104	34361	9	all	Shares	34	34
Stock	100	100	Norfolk	3d	3d	Stock	100	100	South Yorkshire, 4 per cent. guar.	104	104	80000	20	all	— Obligations	34	34
Stock	100	100	Northern Counties Union	554	564	Stock	100	100	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.			700000	St. 100		Namur and Liege	84	84
Stock	100	100	North British	904	904	Stock	100	100	Bombay, Baroda, and Central	124	124	70000	5	all	Northern of France	364	36
Stock	100	100	North Eastern—Berwick	244	244	Stock	100	100	India, guaranteed	124	124	20000	19	104	Paris and Lyons	334	33
Stock	100	100	— G. N. E. Purchase	464	464	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	34	34	20000	15	14	Paris and Orleans	51	51
Stock	100	100	— Leeds	744	75	Stock	100	100	Ditto Additional Capital	34	34	50000	20	5	Royal Danish	64	64
Stock	100	100	— York	103	105	Stock	100	100	Buffalo, Lake Huron	64	64	200000	1	all	Royal Swedish	64	64
Stock	100	100	North London	134	134	Stock	100	100	Godrich, 6 p. ct. Endorsed by	85	85	30000	25	5	Sambre and Meuse	64	64
Stock	100	100	North Staffordshire	33	33	Stock	100	100	bonds 1 Aug 1872	85	85	188076	1	all	— 5 per cent. Prof.	9	9
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, and Wolv.	109	109	Stock	100	100	Ditto 1 July 1873	85	85	30000	25	5	West Flanders	6	6
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	27	27	Stock	100	100	Ditto 1 June 1874	85	85	12000	10	all	Western and N.-W. of France	214	214
Stock	100	100	Scottish N. Eastern Aberdeen Stk.	83	83	Stock	100	100	Calcutta and S. East. (Limited)	104	104	50000	1	all	MISCELLANEOUS.		
Stock	100	100	Scottish Midland Stock	47	46	Stock	100	100	Central Oude (Limited)	104	104	50000	1	all	Australian Agricultural	33	32
Stock	100	100	Shropshire Union	434	44	Stock	100	100	Ceylon Guaranteed 6 per cent.	104	104	20000	5	all	Australian Royal Mail	7	7
Stock	100	100	South Devon	684	69	Stock	100	100	Demerara	104	104	30000	10	all	Atlantic Telegraph (Limited)	280	280
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	65	65	Stock	100	100	East Indian	104	104	10000	15	all	British and Irish Mar. Tel. A.	38	38
Stock	100	100	South Wales	64	64	Stock	100	100	Ditto Ditto C Shares, Extn.	104	104	15000	100	60	Do. B. 7 per cent. till 1882	21	21
Stock	100	100	South Yorkshire and River Dun.	91	92	Stock	100	100	Ditto Ditto E Shares, Extn.	104	104	15000	100	60	Do. C.	15	15
Stock	100	100	Do do	100000	20	all			Geelong & Melbourne guar. 5 p. c.	20	20	200000	1	all	Canada Land	127	123
Stock	100	100	Vale of Neath	100000	20	all			Grand Trunk Canada	344	344	14200	25	all	Crystal Palace	14	14
Stock	100	100	Lines Leased	100000	20	all			Ditto 6 per cent. Deben. 1878	75	75	75000	1	all	Do. Preference	54	54
Stock	100	100	AT FIXED RENTALS	100000	20	all			Ditto 6 p. c. 2nd iss. 3 p. c. dis	92	92	75000	1	all	Eur. and Amer. Steam (Limited)		
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	99	99	Stock	100	100	Great Indian Peninsula guar.	1004	1014	10000	100	284	Eastern Steam		
Stock	100	100	Clydesdale Junction	104	104	Stock	100	100	Ditto New ditto	1004	1004	400000	St. 100		Electric Telegraph	1024	104
Stock	100	100	E. Lincolnshire, guar. 6 per cent.	144	144	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	1004	1004	12000	5	all	Electric Telegraph of Ireland		
Stock	100	100	Hull and Selby	110	111	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	1004	1004	50000	1	all	English and Australian Copper	1	1
Stock	100	100	— Preference	115	120	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	1004	1004	20000	15	14	European and Indian Jn. Tel.		
Stock	100	100	London, Tilbury, and Southend	924	934	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	1004	1004	10000	15	all	General Steam Navigation	14d	14d
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock	24	24	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	1004	1004	10000	15	all	London Discount	14d	14d
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	97	98	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	1004	1004	10000	15	all	London Gen. Omnibus Company	14	14
Stock	100	100	Northern and Eastern, 5 per cent.	58	58	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	1004	1004	10000	15	all	Mediterranean Electric Telegraph	6	6
Stock	100	100	Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth	140	140	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	1004	1004	10000	15	all	Mediterranean Ex. Tel. (Limited)	6	6
Stock	100	100	South Staffordshire	11	11	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	1004	1004	10000	15	all	National Discount Company	6d	6d
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	91	92	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	1004	1004	10000	15	all	North British Australasian	1	1
Stock	100	100	Preference Shares.	98	98	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	1004	1004	10000	15	all	North of Europe Steam		
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter, 4 per cent.	101	101	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	1004	1004	10000	15	all	Oriental Gas	1	1
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10%, 4 per cent.	101	101	Stock	100	100	Ditto ditto	1004	1004	10000	15	all	Do. "New Shares"	par	par

ENGLISH STOCKS.		Fri.	ENGLISH STOCKS.		Fri.	FOREIGN STOCKS.		Fri.	FOREIGN STOCKS.		Fri.
Bank Stock, div. 5½ p. c. ½-year	223		India Loan Scrip	8 p		Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent	94½		Russian Bonds, 1872, 5p. ct. in C st	1104	
3 per ct. Reduced Anns.	94		Do. Bonds, 4 per cent., 10000	33 0		Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent	94½		Ditto 4½ per cent	1104	
Ditto for Opening	95		Ditto under 10000	33 0		Ditto 4½ per cent. 1858	94½		Sardinian Bonds, 5 per cent.	44½	
3 per cent. Consols Anns.	95		Bank Stock for account Aug. 5	30 0		Ditto 5 per cent., 1820 and 1830	94½		Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent.	44½	
Ditto for Opening	93½		3 p. ct. Cons. for account do			Ditto 5 per cent., 1843	94½		Ditto 3 per cent. Deferred	94½	
New 3 per cent. Anns.	93½		Ditto for Opening do			Ditto 4½ per cent. 1858	94½		Ditto Passive Bonds	94½	
Ditto for Opening	93½		India Stock, for account do			Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent.	94½		Ditto Com. Cert. of Coupon not fd.	87½	
New 3½ per cent. Anns.	11-16		Exchequer Bills, 2d. and 1d. p. day			Ditto Account	94½		Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent.	94½	
New 2½ per cent.	17½		Ditto 10000			Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent.	94½		Ditto 4 per cent. Guaranteed	94½	
5 per cent.	97		Ditto 5000			Ditto 3 per cent.	94½		Venezuela 5 per cent.	17½	
Long Anns, Jan. 5, 1890	97		Ditto Small			Danish Bonds, 3 per cent., 1825	94½		Ditto Deferred 2 per cent.	94½	
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1850	97		Ditto Advertised 1½			Ditto 5 per cent. Bonds	94½		[Divs. on above payable in London.]	94½	
Ditto exp. Jan. 5, 1890	97		Ditto Bonds, A 1858 3½ p. ct.			Dutch 2½ p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders	94½		Belgian Bonds 4½ per cent.	94½	
Ditto Jan. 5, 1890	17½		Ditto under 10000			Grenada Bonds, New Active, 2½ p. c.	94½		Dutch 2½ p. c. Exchange 12 Guilders	94½	
Ditto April 5, 1885	97		Ditto B 1850			Ditto Deferred	94½		Ditto 4 per cent. Certificantes	94½	
India Stock, 10½ per cent.	97		Ditto under 1000			Guatemala	94½		Peruvian Dollar Bonds	94½	
Do. Loan Debentures	97					Mexican 3 per cent.	94½		PARIS.	94½	
						Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent.	94½		French Rentes, 4½ per cent.	94½	
						Ditto 4½ per cent. (Urribarron)	94½		Ditto 3 per cent	94½	
						Portuguese Bonds, 3 per cent., 1853	94½			94½	



HOME, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN  
PRODUCE MARKETS.

## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Friday Evening.  
The only obstacle to increased business has been the uncertainty which prevails respecting peace or war. The sales for home consumption have been of an average character; but, certainly, purchasers have been restricted in their operations by causes which have reference to Continental embarrassments. If anything, the prices of produce, generally, are a shade lower.

**SUGAR.**—The extensive public sales brought forward attracted much attention, and a good portion was sold; but with the exception of the Java, which was of superior quality and realised prices above the valuation, the market was without animation and prices mostly a little under previous terms.

**British West India.**—Fresh supplies are not yet on show.

**Mauritius.**—Good yellow, 42s. to 42s. 6d.; crystallised middling yellow, 43s. to 44s.; good and fine, 45s. to 46s.; white (duty 16s.), 47s. 6d. to 49s.

**Bengal.**—Benares, 42s. 6d.; white, bought in at 43s. 6d. to 46s.

**Penang.**—Middling yellow, 41s. 6d.

**Madras.**—Native, good brown, 32s.; yellow, 34s. to 34s. 6d.

**Foreign.**—At the public sales, 2,934 baskets strong Java were nearly all disposed of at full prices to 1s. above the valuation; fine brown (duty 12s. 8d.), 40s. to 41s.; middling to good yellow (duty 13s. 10d.), 42s. 6d. to 45s.; fine yellow and gray, 46s. to 47s. 6d., and white (duty 16s.), 47s. to 49s.; Clayed Manilla sold at 38s. to 38s. 6d., being 3d. to 6d. lower; Havannah florette (duty 16s.) bought in at 46s. to 48s.; yellow, 41s. 6d. to 42s.; ordinary to fine brown, 38s. to 40s. 6d.; washed brown and yellow, 36s. 6d. to 42s.; florette (duty 16s.) 45s. to 46s. By private contract Havannah, brown and yellow, together averaging about No. 11, at 42s. A floating cargo of 4,000 bags brown Pernambuco has been sold for the United Kingdom at 24s. 6d. landing weights. Havannah of the new crop, No. 12, at 29s. for London.

**COFFEE.**—Plantation Ceylon in public sales went off at about 1s. per cwt. above previous terms; low middling small, 73; middling, 75s. to 77s. 6d.; pea-berry, 81s. to 85s. 6d.; the good blue quality bought in yesterday, was afterwards taken at full prices; clean garbled yellowish Mocha, first class damaged, 85s. 6d.

**Cocoa.**—The fine qualities of Trinidad find ready buyers at extreme rates, but other sorts are neglected; fine red, 65s.; San Antonio, 71s. to 76s.; Grenada bought in at 40s. to 42s.

**TEA.**—The letters by the China mail were delivered this morning, and the market has decidedly improved. Black leaf Congou sold to a limited extent in many instances at 3d. advance, and 1s. 2d. has been paid for very good common Congou.

**RICE.**—Bengal, white low and middling, 8s. to 9s. 4d.; fine 12s. to 12s. 3d. Necranzie Arracan, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 4d., and Rangoon at 8s.

**SAGO.**—The parcels offered by auction were held above the previous value and bought in.

**ARROWROOT** is dull of sale, and the parcels in auction were only partly disposed of. St. Vincent, 3d. to 4d.; fine 7d.; tins, 3d. to 5d.; tins of the mark NG bought in 6d.

**PIMENTO**, 3d. to 3d.

**CASSIA LIGNEA** has declined 1s. per cwt.; ordinary, first pile 88s. to 89s.; second, 86s. to 87s.; third, 82s.

**MACE.**—Of middling shipping quality, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.

**NUTMEGS** sold rather cheaper; small 1s. 6d.; middling 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; good middling 2s. per lb.

**SALTPETRE.**—Of Bengal, averaged a reduction of 1s. 6d. per cwt. refraction; 13½ per cent. 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; 9½ to 4 per cent. 40s. to 41s.; and 2½ per cent. 41s. to 41s. 6d.

**JUTE.**—The market continues dull, with drooping prices.

**HEMP.**—Manilla greater part, bought in fair at 25½; ordinary, indirect, 22½ 10s.; damaged, first class, of the former 21½ 2s. 6d. to 21½ 7s. 6d.; of the latter 21½, except very low lowest sold at 9½ 5s. to 10½ 5s.

**COIR YARN.**—Ceylon, 25½ per ton.

**COCHINEAL.**—Of the recent arrivals of Mexican, 53 bags were offered by auction, and sold at 3s. 9d. to 4s. for black, and 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. for silver, the latter being 1d. lower. Honduras silver partly at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.

**SAFFLOWER.**—Bengal, being nearly all the remaining unsold stock, sold rather irregularly, commencing cheaper, but closing with more firmness, at the previous value; prices ranged from 24 5s., for low and loose quality, to 29 10s. for very good.

**OILS.**—Cocoa-nut is only in limited request at previous prices.

**Palm Oil.**—There is not much business doing, and fine Logos is worth £44 10s. to £45.

**Linseed.**—maintains previous prices, but business is not active.

**RAPESEED.**—The demand is without improvement, and good to fine Calcutta may be bought at 45s. to 49s. Fine Bombay Guzerat is worth 57s. to 58s.

**CASTOR OIL.**—Ordinary seconds at 5½d. to 5¾d.

**TALLOW.**—The market for Y C is quiet at 53s. 3d. on the spot, and at 54s. for the last three months' delivery.

**LINSEED OIL** is quiet and rather easier, the present price being 28½ 15s.

**RAPE OIL** is steady with no change in prices.

**TIN.**—Advices from Holland state that the quotation there is reduced to 79f., but the rise in English will probably enable sellers to recover the fall.

Tin plates are 6d. per box dearer, I C coke being now worth 26s. 6d. to 27s.

**SCOTCH PIG IRON.**—The market exhibits a slight improvement, and closes at 51s. 6d. cash, for mixed numbers.

**SPELTER.**—The market is quiet but there are no sellers under 21½ 15s.

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

A special meeting of the Portsmouth Company was held on Thursday. The solicitor read the heads of a bill authorising the amalgamation of the undertaking with that of the London and South-Western Company. A long discussion ensued, in the course of which an amendment was carried, to the effect that the bill be not approved unless within one month from that date, certain proposals were accepted by the South-Western Railway Company, and that an agreement to that effect be sealed by that company.

The directors of the Great Southern of India Company paid on Thursday into the treasury of the India-office £70,000, making, with £50,000 already paid, £120,000. This amount does not include the sums which have been paid in Madras.

**MILFORD HAVEN.—ROUTE TO IRELAND.**—Mr. J. Orrell Lever, M.P., the founder of the Galway line of steamers, and one of the directors of the South Wales Railway Company, had an important meeting with the leading gentry of Pembroke, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of concerting measures for the full development of the capabilities of Milford Haven, as another route to Galway for Southern traffic. Amongst those present were the high sheriff of the county of Pembroke, William Owen, Esq., Mark Saurin, Esq., of Orielton, John Adams, Esq., J.P., of Holyland, the Mayor of Haverfordwest, E. Stanley, Esq., D.L., the Rev. Mr. Hort, Dr. Thomas, D.L., J.P., William Walters, Esq., banker; Messrs. Ford and Jackson, Mr. Birchenough, London; Mr. Cantwell, Dr. Gray, Dublin; together with leading merchants of the district. The most earnest determination was manifested by the gentlemen present to give to Mr. Lever the most efficient aid and support in carrying out the several views enunciated, amongst which were the establishment of a rapid line of steamers between South Wales and Waterford for postal communication with the south of Ireland, and the placing suitable steamers on from Milford to the several principal ports of the south of Ireland for general traffic. The strongest feeling was manifested in reference to the carrying out of these views, and it is believed arrangements are being made in the borough of Pembroke to return at the coming election a commercial representative, who will give his whole time, energy, and attention to their development. The gentry and Londoners present pledged themselves to give this movement every effect.

**RAILWAYS IN PORTUGAL.**—The debate on the railway question is going on in the Portuguese Cortes, but it were premature as yet to predict anything as to the result, although there is still every probability that Sir S. Peto's party will be successful. Mr. McKeone, Sir S. Peto's manager, has returned to England.

**ROMAN RAILWAY.**—According to a telegram received on Tuesday, the line from Rome to Civita Vecchia was to be opened to the public last Thursday.

**AUSTRIAN LINES.**—A few days ago the Verona-Trieste Railway, owing to the most vigorous exertions of the Ministry, was opened for regular traffic; a continuation of the line to Botzen is in progress, and likewise near completion. This road, as connecting the North Italian plain with the valleys of Southern Tyrol, and linking the Germanic territory of Austria to her Lombardian possessions, must be considered as one of the most important strategical lines of communication.

## JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Surrey Consumers' Gas Company, the report and accounts were at once adopted. The dividend declared was at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, the amount available being £5,399, of which £5,017 will be absorbed, leaving a balance of £382 to be added to the credit of the revenue account.

**THE NATIONAL FLAX COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Three has latterly been a complaint of the yield of flax not being equal to the demand, and it is moreover stated that this deficiency comes at a time when there is an increasing demand for our linens. Under these circumstances, a company comes forward to promote the growth of flax in this country, an agricultural proceeding that has been much neglected. It is calculated that very large tracts of country at home can be brought into profitably growing flax; and greatly enlarged means taken to import it from our colonies. It is also found great defects exist in the process of preparing flax for manufacturing purposes; and the Company has at its disposal the patent and services of Mr. G. A. Cator, which will place us on a level, if not put us in a superior situation to that of the Belgian and German manufacturers. Altogether the prospectus of this Company is well worthy of attention.

**THE SOUTH DEVON IRON AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—This company, which was in the market for £100,000 a week ago, has already raised £40,000 of this sum; enough to obtain complete registration. This concern, promoted as it is by persons of known respectability in London, and its mineral worthiness vouched for by competent people on the spot, can be floated now-a-days with a degree of ease that would have puzzled long heads ten or twenty years since. The fact is, that, as in the case before us, a few men of character and position—not nobodies, or worse—who under the old régime dared only to invest furtively in other than incorporated companies, now venture not merely to avow their connexion with, “limited” bodies, but also to invite their acquaintances to join them. The “wise man of the east,” who, when he staked his first pound staked also his last shilling, was never likely to persuade his fellows into his company as shareholders with any energy; but now that a pound share is a pound share, and the public are beginning to see the working of the Act, he can back his own opinion with spirit, and pointing to his own investment can challenge his neighbours to a similar one, without any uncomfortable visions of future responsibility. This project embraces the working of many mines—iron and tin, chiefly known as The Atlas Iron and Tin Mines, in the Dartmoor Granite River. Undoubtedly the working such mines is legitimately within the scope of a joint-stock association, being beyond the power and capital of individuals. The reports of the inspectors are full and explanatory, and will enable any one to judge for themselves of the feasibility of the project and the prospects of working. No less than five large plans and maps give every particular as to the position and nature of the property to be worked, which has the peculiarity of being a freehold, exempt from royalties, rents, or surface damages.

**THE GENERAL PATENT COMPANY.**—Every one has heard a dismal tale, or has known a lamentable instance of an inventor losing or sacrificing the result of some great invention. There are too many instances of men of genius wasting their lives in pursuing some great idea, which, when worked out, benefits the world, but ruins him. Too often also, at the last moment, he sells his idea for some small sum, and thus sacrifices long years of study and toil just at the moment it would land him on competency and comfort. Nor is the inventor the only sufferer, for society doubtless often loses the advantages of important discoveries, because the discoverer has no means of pursuing his experiments, or abandons them, because he has no hopes of carrying them into practice. The General Patent Company professes to remedy these evils, and to assist the young discoverer to promote the completion of all serviceable and practicable inventions. There can be no doubt that if it fulfils its intentions and promises, it will do a great deal of good, both to men of talent and society at large, and at the same time yield a very fair profit to its supporters and shareholders.

**CHINA: STATE OF TRADE.**—Business has been dull at Hong Kong during the last fortnight, but brisker, especially in imports, at Canton. During the last fortnight we have only to note the departure of three vessels for Great Britain, with tea:—From Canton, the Glendower, with 554,800 lbs. tea; Crisis, with 489,800 lbs. From Fuh-chau, the Herculean, with 630,800 lbs. From Shanghai, none. The total export of tea for the season amounts to 39,796,000 lbs. To the United States there has been no departure since the despatch of last mail. The total export of tea for the season amounts to

24,533,300 lbs. Our export of silk to Great Britain amounts to 55,090 bales, including 646 per steamer Pekin, and 1,727 bales per the outgoing steamer Ottawa. To Marseilles, the Pekin took 273, and the Ottawa takes 511, making the total export for the season to date 6,509 bales.—*Overland China Mail, Feb. 26.*

**BANKERS' SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.**—A meeting of gentlemen interested in this movement was held at the rooms of the Early Closing Association, Ludgate-hill, on Wednesday evening. There was a numerous attendance on the occasion, and the reports given in went to show that the cause was making steady progress.

**INDIAN FLAX.**—The Dundee Chamber of Commerce have just adopted a report on the subject of the cultivation of flax in India. It refers to the satisfactory specimens lately received from the Punjab, which seemed to demonstrate that the crop could be grown in that territory with highly remunerative results, and details the measures since pursued by the Chamber to call the attention of the Council of India to the subject, and to induce the principal firms in Great Britain interested in this important staple to cooperate in such measures as may be best calculated to promote its production.

**THE BANK OF SWITZERLAND.**—The General Bank of Switzerland has stopped payment. This establishment, which was started in April, 1856, as a kind of International Crédit Mobilier Society, has branches in Paris, London, and Geneva. The London branch has met its engagements in due course. Its nominal capital was 60,000,000*fr.*, or 2,400,000*l.* sterling, of which the first issue consisted of 20,000,000*fr.*, or 800,000*l.* The shares are of 20*l.* each, fully paid, and commanded until last week about 10*l.* to 11*l.* per share. The amount of share capital afloat is not exactly known, owing to circumstances requiring explanation. An unfavourable impression prevails that the "Bank" has been committed to various speculations, including Dutch and Italian railways, Belgian canals, Paris gas-works, &c. Upon one point, the necessity of explanation is urgent: only a fortnight ago, the Bank declared a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum.—*Daily News.* [The Paris branch where the suspension took place has since resumed its payments.]

### FACTS AND SCRAPS.

The Sultan, in conferring a pension of 6,000 francs on Mlle. Eveillard, expresses himself thus:—"May Almighty God permit his servant Abdul Medjid to become the second father of the young girl; and may this flower of the West not refuse the friendly dew which is offered to her by him who would give his power and his life to cicatrise the eternal wound made in her young heart."

The fate of Adolf Schlagintweit is at last known. He was well received at Yarkand, though he encountered great difficulties in reaching that city. On moving to the N.W., or towards Kokan, he fell in with a horde of fanatic Mussulmans, at Kargash (which lies in about 41 deg. N. lat. and 72½ deg. E. long.) and in front of the walls of which place he was beheaded by the orders of a ferocious Synd named Wulle Khan.

Lord Elgin, in a reply to an address from the merchants of Shanghai, declares that in his opinion the civilization of China is a mass of rottenness, and fast upon the wane. He believes that European influence must rapidly increase in the country. He expresses his opinion that the legalization of the opium trade will not seriously affect consumption, and that no act the British Government can attempt will diminish the demand.

The chapel in the Rue d'Aguesseau has been obtained from the British Government by the Lord Bishop of London, acting on behalf of the Continental Committee of the Colonial Church and School Society. A deputation from England will visit Paris to confer with the English residents in order to secure the re-opening of the chapel with as little delay as possible.

The *Delhi Gazette* says only four men of H.M.'s 78th have volunteered into the Highland Regiments in India. Many have joined other corps, but it seems they dislike the kilt. It is a cruel dress for a land infested with mosquitoes.

The Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company are about to send a steamer to the Mediterranean, with a view to commencing the repairs of the cable between Malta and Cagliari.

Business at Washington with the departments of Government, is transacted under difficulty. A gentleman visited one of them thirty-five times; sat waiting in the ante-room 200 hours, and walked between his hotel and the department, fifty-one miles before his business was disposed of.

A very prevalent disease at present in Portugal, is ulcerated sore throat; some cases have terminated fatally.

The anniversary of the Jewish "Ram's Head Festival," was observed in New York by the appearance of a number of Israelites in masks. Two handsome Jewesses paraded the streets in male attire, were detected by a policeman, fought for their liberty, were vanquished and locked up, and on Monday, received a gentle judicial admonition, and were sent on their way sorrowing.

A meeting has been held at Delhi, at which it was resolved to erect "a plain and handsome monument in the Delhi churchyard over the remains of the victims of the massacre of May, 1857, which have been recovered and there interred."

From Washington we learn that the present probability is that Mr. Sickles will be acquitted, or that the jury will disagree.

The cultivators of the district round Poona complain that wild animals are increasing. The people have been deprived of their arms, and the Shikarees are consequently unable to pursue their trade. These men might readily be licensed, registered, and rearmed.

The *Journal des Villes et Campagnes* contradicts the rumour that General Lamoricière had asked the Emperor for a command, and was to be placed at the head of the Sardinian army.

The Geographical Society of Paris, has bestowed gold medals of 1,000*fr.* value each upon the two surviving brothers Schlagintweit, for their services to the world in general, in exploring the Himalayan regions and Central Asia, under the protection of the English East India Company.

The Council of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, have presented the Rev. Dr. James Booth, F.R.S., to the living of Stone, near Aylesbury, Bucks.

The *Bulletin* announces the production of a new opera from the pen of Rossini, called *Jeanne d'Arc*. A strictly private performance took place a few days ago at the residence of the *maître* in Paris, Alboni taking the part of the heroine.

Mr. Cobden was in Chicago on the 30th ult.

The *Indipendente* of Turin, states that the postmaster of Firenzoula has been arrested at Stradeila, on suspicion of his being an Austrian spy.

It is announced that M. de Chasseloup Laubat, accompanied by M. de Labre, his principal secretary, will leave Paris on the 25th inst., on a visit to Algeria.

The *Bombay Guardian* reports that the people of the island of Celebes seem most willing to embrace Christianity. Netherlands Missionaries have been most successful, and village after village has embraced the faith. The priests set the example of conversion.

Some of the Italian residents of New York propose to raise a fund for the purchase of a costly sword, to be presented to the King of Sardinia, as a token of regard for his efforts for the salvation of Italy. The hilt will consist of a small statue of Italy, in pure Californian gold.

The city of Paris, in consideration of M. Lamar-tine's great services to the country in 1848, has made him a present of a handsome house and extensive grounds in the Bois de Boulogne. M. Lamar-tine has lately refused to accept a residuary bequest made by an old maiden lady to whom he was a stranger.

Lady Polwarth died at Nice on the 2nd inst., after a lengthened illness. Her ladyship was the third daughter of the late Mr. George Baillie, of Jerviswood, N.B., and sister of the Earl of Had-dington.

The *Bombay Standard* states that the pipes of the Vihar waterworks are bursting at a pressure of 70 or 80 feet of water. They were purchased to bear a pressure of 400 feet, and cost upwards of £300,000. They were ordered by the East India Company, not by the contractors for the waterworks.

Orsini's eldest daughter has just died in Piedmont of consumption.

We regret to announce the death of M. de Tocqueville, whose great work on America, and whose other literary labours, replete with the soundest political philosophy, have won for their author world-wide fame.

The Royal Albert Bridge, at Saltash, is to be opened in May, and it is expected his Royal Highness the Prince Consort will honour the ceremony with his presence.

Journals of Marseilles announce that the celebrated Blanqui had recently passed through that town in custody, and that it was believed to be the Emperor's intention to transport him to Cayenne.

The Vicarage of Shrivensham, Berkshire, has become vacant by the death of the Venerable Arch-deacon Berens. It is worth £600 a year, and is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

At Valencia in Spain, a new religious sect has been formed and has elected a Pope and cardinals of its own. The journals say that the persons composing it are mad.

The Roman correspondent of the *Weekly Register* denies that the Pope would refuse to take part in the approaching Congress. The writer says, "I have authority for asserting, not only that there is no foundation for this report, but that the Holy Father has as yet received no invitation to send a representative to the Congress."

Sir John Lawrence, accompanied by several officers of the Indian army, has arrived in Paris, and it is said that he intends to remain there some days before returning to England.

At Vienna on Thursday last Count Rummer-skirch, the adjutant of General Count Montenuovo, rode out to the great bridge across the Danube—known as the "Tabor Brücke"—and, getting off his horse, mounted the parapet or balustrade, and jumped into the river. No one yet knows why the unfortunate young man committed suicide.

The *Weekly Register* publishes a list of nineteen Catholic priests who have been nominated army chaplains, and also the stations to which they have been appointed.

Mr. Wladislaw S. L. Szyrma, son of Colonel Lach Szyrma, matriculated last week before the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Le Jeune, as student of Brasenose College.

Accounts from Marseilles state that wine has advanced in price in that city, owing to the intelligence from Languedoc that some injury had been done in the vineyards by frost.

Letters received from Pau state that Viscount Villiers has already derived considerable benefit from change of climate, and his speedy restoration to health is anticipated.

Last week the Bishop of Bangor was suddenly seized with paralysis, and was found by his niece, Miss Bethel, in a perfectly helpless state. The Bishop is slowly recovering from the attack.

Two boys have been detected at Liverpool in poisoning the holy water fount at the Catholic church in Blackstock-street with bi-chromate of potash which burnt the skin of those who used it. On being brought before Mr. Mansfield they were ordered to find bail for £10; no other punishment was inflicted.

A Naples letter says:—"The charlatan saints have not been able to effect the cure of the King. There has been fine work in bringing the remains of St. Nicolas de Bari to the palace, as well as in warming his Majesty in the mantle of St. Pajcal. He has also been beaten with the club of St. Götan, and made to eat the pork cutlets of St. Antony. He has been rubbed with the phial of St. Januarius, and had the shirt of St. Prosperus put upon him. Nothing, however, has succeeded."

An address of sympathy with the Rev. Alfred Poole, late curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, is in course of signature amongst the clergy and laity, an intimation having been given that the names that may be appended to it will not be published.

The affair of Gen. Van Gunkel, who administered a poisoned sausage to his mistress, killing her maid-servant and her brother, who ate it, is now before the tribunal at the Hague. The veteran culprit is eighty-four, and commanded at Waterloo the combined Belgian and Dutch artillery.

The *Hurkaru* informs us that a terrific hailstorm broke over Benares on the night of the 12th instant. The stones were the average size of hens' eggs, and all the tiles in the city were broken to pieces. The houses were of course flooded, and the crows and even vultures were beaten down by the hail. The writer says, he weighed some of the stones, which averaged 3½ totahs, or a little more than an ounce!

As many as 165 persons have given notice of their intention to apply in the ensuing term, commencing yesterday, to be admitted attorneys, of which 99 are new candidates.

The *Messagere* of Modena announces that the Duke is labouring under an attack of the measles.

The Paris Omnibus Company has just declared a dividend of 58 *fr.* per share for 1858, being 2 *fr.* less than in the preceding year.

The steamer from Folkestone brought over to Franco on Saturday seventeen of the Neapolitan oxiles. They intend proceeding to Turin.

A Bill for preventing and punishing the selling of liquor to slaves has passed both Houses of the Louisiana Legislature, and will become law. It is very stringent in its provisions.

The admission of Baron Rothschild into the House of Commons had been celebrated by the members of the Auckland New Zealand Jewish Synagogue at a public dinner, which was most numerously attended by almost every section of the Christian as well as the Jewish Church.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

**AUSTRALIAN DISCOVERIES.**—According to the last advices from Australia, Captain Cadell, by whom the river Murray to Albury, and the river Murrumbidgee to Gundagai (from 1,800 to 2,000 miles from the mouth of the Murray), was opened up, had successfully availed himself of a favourable opportunity for exploring the Darling. On the 24th of January last, in his steamer Albury, accompanied by Sir Richard McDonnell, Governor of South Australia, and party, he left Moorundee, on the Murray, and a short distance above Lake Victoria the Darling was entered. With but little difficulty the steamer reached a point above Mount Murchison, that being the verge of the country that is stocked. As the water in the river was falling rapidly, it would not have been safe to ascend further; but at a future period Captain Cadell hopes to take his steamer up to the junction with the river Barwan, above Fort Bourke. When Captain Sturt and Sir Thomas Mitchell visited the Darling near Mount Murchison they found it almost a chain of water-holes. The Albury got back to Moorundee on the 15th of February, all well.

**TURKISH WIT.**—From the *Levant Herald* we extract the following mild joke, from which it would seem that the works of Mr. Joseph Miller are not altogether unknown among the faithful:—"One day Nasr-ed-Din Khodja ascending the pulpit began: 'Oh! ye Faithful, do you know what I am going to preach to you?' 'No, Khodja Effendi,' answered the audience, 'we do not.' 'Ah! well,' said Khodja, 'then if you do not know, what shall I tell you?' Another day, again going up into the pulpit, he said: 'Oh! Mussulmen, do you not know what is to be the subject of my discourse?' 'We know,' they all answered at once. 'Very well,' said the Khodja, 'since you know it, there is no need for my telling it you,' and then descended from the pulpit and went away. The audience, astonished at the conduct of the preacher, decided unanimously that next time the one part should answer 'we know,' the others 'we do not know.' The Khodja made his appearance for the third time, and again began with, 'Oh! my brethren! do you know what I am about to tell you?' As agreed upon, part of the audience answered, 'We know,' the others, 'We do not know.' 'Very well,' said the Khodja, 'then let those of you who do know instruct those who do not know.'"

**PLAIN SPEAKING.**—The New York papers report a meeting of democratic republican electors in Tammany Hall, at which Senator A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, in pronouncing for the acquisition of Cuba, remarked, "I want Cuba for the extension of slavery, and let all the dirty abolition crew understand it. If Cuba were to come to us as a free territory, and a free territory alone, then my courage would very much ooze out at the points of my fingers." The same speaker delivered himself of even a bolder avowal. He said, "I am a pro-slavery man. I believe that slavery is of divine origin—(applause)—that God decreed it from the foundation of the world—(renewed applause)—that the African race from their creation, were doomed to be slaves to the white man—(continual applause)—and my impression is that every one of you would be better off if he had a negro to wait upon him." And here, says the report, "three cheers for Brown were given with great energy."

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.**—The new system of examining candidates for the diploma of membership of this College, determined upon by the Council, has come into operation. By its aid it is hoped that the acquirements of the candidates who offer themselves for examination will be more efficiently tested than heretofore, and it is especially sought to discountenance the plan of "cramping," i.e., substituting the more catechetical instruction of a grinding tutor for the study of the fundamental principles of the art of surgery in the dissecting-room and in the wards of the hospital. The student is now required, in the first place, to prove that he has practically studied anatomy, by an examination upon the dead body, and on another day he has to furnish written answers to questions in physiology, or the functions of the economy. These two tests, which are termed the "preliminary examination," cannot be submitted to until the student has furnished proof that he has completed two years' study in a medical school recognised by the College, as offering due guarantees of being able to conduct an efficient education. After he has passed four years in such study of his profession he may present himself for the two final or pass examinations in pathology and surgery, the one oral, the other written.

**PUBLIC HEALTH.**—There was an increase of 134 in the number of deaths last week, but the health of the metropolis is relatively in a healthy state, the deaths being 65 under the average. The total number of deaths was 1,201, and of births 1,837. Dr. Letheby again reports favourably of the health of the City.

**COURT OF ALDERMEN.**—At the sitting of the Court on Tuesday, a letter was read from Alderman Farncomb resigning his office on account of declining health. The resignation was accepted, and a vote of thanks, acknowledging his long and faithful services, passed. When the vote was being taken on the question of who should be the new governor of Holloway Prison, Sir R. Muggerridge refused to vote. The Lord Mayor declared that he must vote, and he was accordingly compelled to do so. Alderman Gabriel was then called upon to vote, and he gave a point blank and determined refusal, whereupon the Lord Mayor insisted that he should vote, and an angry scene ensued. The Town Clerk differed from the Lord Mayor on the point of law, but his lordship threatened to have the alderman's name entered upon the journal, as guilty of contempt of court. Alderman Wilson moved that Alderman Gabriel should be committed into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Lord Mayor said that if the Court gave its assent he should at once order the officers to act upon the resolution; however, the motion did not find a seconder. The voting was completed, and proved in favour of Mr. Weatherhead, who, having resigned the governorship of Newgate, was formally appointed to his new office.

**ZOOLOGICAL NOVELTIES.**—A passenger by the Tyne brought with him a curious animal from the Uruguay River, in South America. It is called a carpincho. It is a young animal, and about the size of a small dog. It is amphibious, and has webbed feet. Carpinchos are found in considerable numbers in the muddy creeks of the Uruguay. They bark something like a fox, and have the back part of the lower joint of the hinder legs horned, which enables them to sit like a kangaroo. The old carpinchos have tusks similar to a boar. They eat grass, and are very fond of the sugar cane. The one on board the Tyne ate bananas. The muzzle is very curious, being of a large oval shape and humid, like the muzzle of horned cattle. The body is of a light sandy colour, and in shape similar to a pig. These animals live in the water all day and come on land at night. The one brought to England is very tame, and was very partial to those who fed it. There were also on board the Tyne two beautiful young toucans from Para.

**TO SOME HONOURS ARE GIVEN—TO OTHERS HONOUR.**—"One of the Million" writes to the *Daily News* as follows:—"When an empire was reeling to its fall, a mighty man kept his head clear and his arm strong; thus was India steadied—saved. I am speaking of John Laird Mair Lawrence. For his pre-eminent share in the quenching the terriblest conflagration of modern times, Lord Derby dubbed the ruler of the Punjab, Baronet and G.C.B. More peers are to grace the 'gilded chamber.' Lord Derby ennobles three very rich Tories, most respectable squires, very ardent fox-hunters; but about whose public services, native talents, and intellectual acquirements, even flunkedom is mute. Where is the justice of all this? Is the salvation of English dominion in the East a small matter compared with the accidental heritage of 'considerable borough interest,' much lucre, and exceeding many broad acres? Answer me this, my Lord Derby."

**THE ENGLISH IN ROME.**—A letter from Rome says:—"The 'Easter' has not yet passed; what is called the 'Season' is virtually over in Rome; for things are altogether changed since I first knew the Eternal City. The 'Season' must now be understood as meaning what is meant by the season in every fashionable place of winter resort in England or elsewhere. It is made up of a round of perpetual and expensive visiting. A club and a pack of hounds are considered absolutely necessary to existence here; and while the frivolities of the London season and country sports are, by a strange mixture, found mingled up together, and absorb the entire attention of visitors, the higher objects for which persons might be supposed to visit this interesting and wonderful city seem to be comparatively neglected. 'I remember,' said a friend whose high literary merit is acknowledged by all the world, 'that some years ago there was a simplicity in the habits and manners of English society which contrasts strongly with its present condition. We were then invited to take tea with each other; we are now invited to champagne suppers, after rising from dinner between eight and nine o'clock. This may be more the custom of a bad style of people; still Roman society, or English society in Rome, is revolutionised, and not for the better. I have made the round of many studios, both of sculptors and painters, and have there heard similar observations made, and have watched the effect of this change upon art. 'We never had so few commissions as we have had this year, though Rome was never so full,' is the universal complaint. There are some of the most eminent men in their professions who have not received even a single commission—a fact which, taken in connexion with the number of visitors, the wealth displayed and expended, indicates a decline of that

high tone of taste and feeling which marked our own countrymen in particular. I do not deny but that crowds flock to the studios, and affect to admire what they do not understand or appreciate; but they do it because *Murray* tells them to do it. Yet facts prove that few are they who are eager to become possessors of any of these creations of art, or who would sacrifice a luxury to enable them to do so. I am a severe censor, you will say, on my countrymen, but facts will bear me out."

**PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS.**—A meeting was held on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Earl of Carlisle, of the association which has recently been formed for promoting the establishment of drinking fountains in the metropolis. The Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord J. Russell, Earl Ducie, the Earl of Albemarle, and other noblemen and gentlemen, were present, and several of them addressed the meeting on behalf of the society. The result was a very liberal subscription, and there is every prospect of the beneficial and philanthropic objects of the society being fully carried out.

**GEOLOGIST'S ASSOCIATION.**—At the meeting held at 5, Cavendish-square, on Monday, Mr. Hyde Clarke, V.P., in the chair, sixteen members were elected, and the Rev. T. Wiltshire, M.A., read a paper on the peculiar formation of the red chalk which underlies the white chalk, and which is only known in England, where it crops out at Specton, in Yorkshire, and Hunstanton, in Norfolk. Boulders of it are, however, found in that curious bed of drift on Muswell-hill. Professor Tennant, Mr. S. J. Mackie, and Mr. Weatherall took part in the discussion. The latter stated that the red chalk drift was very scanty at Muswell-hill and Finchley, and appeared to have come from Hunstanton, by the fossils and deeper red colour. The drift is mixed up with granite from Norway, gneiss, &c.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Memoirs of the Empress Catherine II.* Translated. Trübner and Co.  
*A Statistical View of American Agriculture.* By John Jay, Esq. Trübner and Co.  
*The Handbook of Dining.* By L. F. Simpson. Longman and Co.  
*The Parents' Cabinet.* Smith, Elder and Co.  
*Hong-Kong to Manila and the Lakes of Luzon, in the Philippine Isles, in 1858.* Smith, Elder and Co.  
*Sibert's World, or Cross Purposes, a Tale.* Simpkin and Marshall.  
*Diary and Correspondence of John Evelyn, F.R.S.* Vol. IV. H. G. Bohn.  
*Io in Egypt, and other Poems.* Bell and Daldy.  
*The Life and Times of Daniel De Foe.* By W. Chadwick. John Russell Smith.  
*Young Ladyism.* By D. M. Brown, Esq. James Blackwood.  
*Humility, a Poem of Sympathy.* A. Hall, Virtue and Co.  
*Constable's Educational Series. Book-keeping.* Edinburgh: Thomas Constable.  
*The Art Journal, No. 52.* James S. Virtue.  
*The New Quarterly Review, No. 29.* Robert Hardwicke.  
*Tait's Magazine, No. CCCIV.* Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox.  
*The Assurance Magazine, Part III., Vol. 8.* C. and E. Layton.  
*The Common Sense of Life Assurance.* By a Man of the Times. James Hogg and Sons.  
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12 Tea Spoons do.	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
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