

The Duck & West Tomlins, P. W. Fisher, 18 Catherine Street  
Chancery

# The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

AND

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

VOL. X. No. 483.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED. FIVE PENCE  
Stampd. Sixpence.

ESTABLISHED 1837.  
**BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
*Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. Cap. 9,*  
AND  
**BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION,**  
*Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.*  
1, Princes-street, Bank, London.  
Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath-park, *Chairman.*  
**HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.**  
**PERSONS ASSURED** according to these Rates are allowed credit for half the amount of the first five or seven Annual Premiums, paying interest thereon at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum, with the option of paying off the arrears of Premiums at any time, or having the amount deducted from the sum assured when the Policy becomes a claim.  
ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

**ARGUS**  
**LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
39, THROGMORTON-STREET, BANK, LONDON.  
*Chairman*—WILLIAM LEAF, Esq.  
*Deputy Chairman*—JOHN HUMPHREY, Esq., Alderman.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
Richard E. Arden, Esq. Rupert Ingleby, Esq.  
Edward Bates, Esq. Saffery Wm. Johnson, Esq.  
Thos. Farncomb, Esq., Ald. Jeremiah Pitcher, Esq.  
Professor Hall, M.A. Lewis Pocock, Esq.  
*Physician*—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury-square.  
*Surgeon*—W. Coulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.  
*Actuary*—George Clark, Esq.  
**Advantages of Assuring with this Company.**  
The Premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security.  
The assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an assurance fund of £470,000, invested on mortgage and in the Government stocks—and an income of £85,000 a year.

Age	Premiums to Assure £100.		Whole Term.	
	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 17 8	0 19 1	1 15 10	1 11 10	
1 1 8	1 2 7	2 5 6	2 0 7	
1 5 0	1 6 9	3 0 7	2 14 10	
1 14 1	1 19 10	4 6 8	4 0 11	
3 2 4	3 17 0	6 12 9	6 0 10	

**Mutual Branch.**  
Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, at the end of five years, to participate in nine-tenths, or 90 per cent. of the profits.  
The profit assigned to each Policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.  
At the recent division, a return of 20 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase, varying, according to age, from 60 to 28 per cent. on the premiums, or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.  
One-half of the Whole Term Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.  
Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved.  
Loans upon approved security.  
Medical attendants paid for their reports.  
Persons may in time of peace proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.  
The medical officers attend every day at a quarter before two o'clock.  
E. BATES, Resident Director.  
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY STAMPS.

## NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

**NOTICE.—MIDSUMMER RENEWALS.**  
Losses by Fire occurring during the Fifteen Days of Grace are made good to the assured.  
The business of the Company exceeds £200,000,000.  
The duty paid to Government for the year 1857 was £78,301, and the amount insured on farming stock £10,000,000.  
A bonus of three-fifths of the profits periodically made to parties insuring, who have thus from time to time received sums amounting in the aggregate to £400,000.  
The rates of premium are in no case higher than those charged by the other principal offices making no returns to their insurers.  
For prospectuses apply at the Society's offices, Surrey-street, Norwich, and 6, Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

**DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.**  
FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods, or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at CALL.  
G. H. LAW, Manager.  
Offices, 6, Cannon-street West E.C.

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

Established in the reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.  
**UNION ASSURANCE OFFICE—**  
FIRE AND LIFE.  
OFFICES.  
51, CORNHILL, AND 70, BAKER STREET, LONDON;  
And in Bristol, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Dublin, Hamburg, Berlin, and Bern.

**DIRECTORS, TRUSTEES, ETC.**  
HENRY ALDWIN SOAMES, Esq., CHAIRMAN.  
WILLIAM GILPIN, Esq., DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.  
James Bentley, Esq. J. Remington Mills, Esq.  
Daniel Britten, Esq. John Morley, Esq.  
Nicholas Charrington, Esq. John Rogers, Esq.  
S. Preston Child, Esq. Henry Rutt, Esq.  
Beriah Drew, Esq. G. Spencer Smith, Esq.  
John Hibbert, Esq. W. Foster White, Esq.  
Thomas Lewis, Esq. Samuel Wilson, Esq., Ald.  
Thomas Mills, Esq., M.P. Stephen Wilson, Esq.

**FIRE PREMIUMS DUE AT MIDSUMMER**  
should be paid on the 24th inst., or within 15 days after.  
**VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.**—No Extra Premium will be charged to Members of Volunteer Rifle Corps who may be called upon to fight in defence of their country, so long as they continue within the limits of the United Kingdom.  
WM. B. LEWIS, Secretary.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**

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

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

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

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

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.  
H. JONES WILLIAMS, Res. Sec.  
London: 82, King William-street, City.  
Edinburgh: 3, George-street.  
Dublin: 60, Upper Sackville-street.

**PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
ESTABLISHED IN 1707.

70, Lombard-street, City, and 57, Charing-cross, Westminster.

**DIRECTORS.**  
Octavius E. Coope, Esq. Henry Laneclot Holland Esq.  
William Cotton, D.C.L. Esq.  
F.R.S. William James Lancaster, Esq.  
John Davis, Esq. John Lubbock, Esq., F.R.S.  
William Walter Miller, Esq. Benjamin Shaw, Esq.  
Jas. A. Gordon, M.D., F.R.S. Matthew Whiting, Esq.  
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq. M. Wyvill, Jun., Esq., M.P.

**THIS Company offers Complete Security, MODERATE RATES of Premium, with Participation in Four-fifths or Eighty per cent. of the Profits. LOW RATES without Participation in Profits. LOANS in connexion with Life Assurance, on approved security, in sums of not less than £500. BONUS of 1801.—ALL POLICIES effected prior to the 1st July, 1801, on the Bonus Scale of Premium, will participate in the next Division of Profits.**  
ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary and Actuary.

**THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT, CASH ACCOUNT, and BALANCE SHEET of the**

**MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**

(A.D. 1834), may be had on a written or personal application to the Actuary, or to any of the Society's Country Agents. To the Report and Accounts is appended a List of Bonuses paid on the claims of the year 1858.

No extra charge for joining Volunteer Rifle or Artillery Corps.  
CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.  
The Mutual Life Assurance Offices,  
39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C., London.

**THE MEMBERS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**

and the Public are respectfully informed that on and after this day the BUSINESS will be CARRIED ON in the new building erected on the site of their old premises, No. 39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.  
London, June 23, 1859.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

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

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

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

**PROFITS.**—Four-fifths, or eighty per cent. 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.

**THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.**

Enrolled under 6 & 7 Wm. IV. c. 32, as the "Conservative Benefit Building Society."

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the TWENTY-SEVENTH QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held at the Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C., on TUESDAY, JULY the 5th, 1859, at Three of the clock in the Afternoon, Viscount RANELAGH in the Chair,

to receive the Quarterly Report of the Executive Committee, and for general purposes.

By order of the Board,  
CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

After the meeting a DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE FOR RIGHTS OF CHOICE. Shares taken up to the time of the numbers being placed in the wheel will be included therein.

**THE WEYMOUTH ESTATE IS NOW ON SALE.**

**HOME FOR CONVALESCENT CHILDREN,**

RUMBOLD'S FARM, MITCHAM, SURREY, S.

President—The Lord Bishop of London.

Patronesses—The Countess of Derby, Caroline Countess of Dunraven, Mrs. Tait, Mrs. Hoare, Mrs. Thompson Hankley, Mrs. C. Egan Thomas.

Treasurer and Manager—Lady Harding, 39, St. James's-place, S.W.

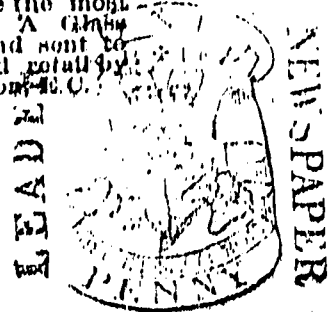
Honorary Physician—Dr. West, 61, Wimpole-street, W.

Matron—Mrs. Spencer.

**FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS DIE ANNUALLY IN LONDON;** of these 21,000 are Children under ten years old. The object of this Institution is to offer good air, good food, good water, and kind care, to each child, for one month. To Subscribers the Terms are One Guinea to Non-subscribers, 17. 6s. Apply to Lady Harding, 39, St. James's-place, S.W., or to Mrs. Spencer, Rumbold's Farm, Mitcham, Surrey, S.

**PURE WATER.**

THE great public want of a perfect and cheap Water Filter is now supplied by the PATENT MOULDED CARBON COMPANY'S WATER FILTERS, which are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be the most effective, durable, and simple ever produced. A Glass Table Filter, with Decanter, carefully packed and sent by any part on receipt of 7s. 6d. Sold wholesale and retail by HARRISON and CO., No. 92 Fleet street, London, W.C.



## THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

OFFICES, No. 1, DALE-STREET, LIVERPOOL, AND  
20, AND 21, POULTRY, LONDON.

LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS UNLIMITED.

INVESTED FUNDS ..... £1,156,035.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Year.	Fire Premiums.	Life Premiums.	Invested Funds.
1848	35,472	10,840	388,990
1853	113,612	49,128	620,898
1858	276,038	121,411	1,156,035

THE ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS £450,000.

Policies expiring on MIDSUMMER-DAY should be re-  
newed before 9th July.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.

ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCUR-  
RENCE.Insurance data show that ONE PERSON in every FIF-  
TEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly.

An Annual Payment of £3 secures

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY, OR

£1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH FROM

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

By a Policy in the

## RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

Which has already paid in compensation for Accidents

£37,069.

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.

## HANWELL COLLEGE, MIDDLESEX,

Is still retaining its high character.—United Service Ga-  
zette.

A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the Rev

Dr. EMERTON, the Principal.

## GOOD STATIONERY

AT REASONABLE PRICES,

AT G. BLIGHT'S, 168, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

## 100,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.—

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

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

A SAMPLE PACKET of STATIONERY (Sixty descrip-  
tions, priced and numbered) sent free, together with a price  
list, on receipt of four stamps. NO CHARGE made for  
stamping arms, crests, initials, &c., on either paper or envel-  
opes. CARRIAGE PAID on all orders over 20s.—  
SAUNDERS BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 95  
and 101, London-wall, London, E.C.

## THE CRITIC:

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

## MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST,

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

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The late JANE CLARKE'S entire and genuine STOCK  
of ANTIQUE LACES.—A. BLACKBORNE informs the  
Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that, having this day purchased  
the whole of the above, amounting to £12,410 7s. 9d., from  
the Executors, at a discount of 70%, therefore will offer the  
whole for SALE early next month. P.S. Due notice will  
be given of the Sale.—33, SOUTH-AUDLEY-STREET,  
Grosvenor-square.—June 23rd, 1859.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Bad legs, bad breasts, ulcers, abscesses, cankers, wounds,  
and sores of all kinds, may be thoroughly healed by the  
application of this ointment to the parts affected, after they  
have been duly fomented or washed with warm water.  
The discharge is not checked at once, for such sudden check  
must, of course, be always dangerous. Nature is the noblest  
of physicians, and must not be opposed, but seconded. All  
sores are for a time the safety-valves of the constitution,  
and should not be closed or healed until they assume a  
healthier character, under the action of this powerful oint-  
ment, assisted by a course of the pills, which correct and  
purify the depraved humours of the body.

## BEDSTEADS, BATHS, and LAMPS.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-  
ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DIS-  
PLAY of LAMPS, BATHS, and METALLIC BED-  
STEADS. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest,  
and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked  
at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make  
his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from ..... 12s. 6d. to 207. 0s. each.

Shower Baths, from ..... 8s. 0d. to 67. 0s. each.

Lamps (Moderateur), from ..... 6s. 0d. to 77. 7s. each.

(All other kinds at the same rate.)

Pure Colza Oil..... 4s. 3d. per gallon.

## THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.

—The Real Nickel Silver, introduced more than 20  
years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when Plated by the  
patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all  
comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that  
can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally,  
as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real  
silver.A small useful plate chest, containing a set, guaranteed of  
first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

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

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak  
chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives,  
&c., 27. 15s. Tea and Coffee Sets, Cruet and Liqueur  
Frames, Waiters, Candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices.  
All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

## WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE  
may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards  
of 400 Illustrations of his unlimited Stock of Electro and  
Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods,  
Dish Covers and Hot Water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders,  
Marble Chimney pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers,  
Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery,  
Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bed-  
steads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c., &c., with lists of prices  
and plans of the sixteen large show-rooms, at 39, Oxford-  
street, W.; 1, 1A 2 and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6,  
Perry's-place, London.—Established 1820.MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE  
AND TABLE CUTLERY.MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Ap-  
pointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who  
supply the consumer in London. Their London Show  
Rooms, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge,  
contain by far the largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER  
PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is  
transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery  
Works, Sheffield.

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

Complete Service ..... £10 13 10 15 16 0 17 13 0 21 4 0

Any article can be had separately at the same prices

One Set of Four Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 87. 18s.

One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and

two 14 inch—107. 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full-Size

Tea and Coffee Service, 97. 10s. A costly Book of Engrav-  
ings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of 12  
stamps.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles.....	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
14 Doz. Full-Size Cheese ditto.....	1 4 0	1 11 0	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers.....	0 7 0	0 11 0	0 15 0
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto.....	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 16 0
One Pair Poultry Carvers.....	0 7 0	0 11 0	0 15 0
One Steel for Sharpening.....	0 0 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

Complete Service..... £4 10 0 18 0 0 16 0

Messrs. Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their un-  
rivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield  
manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory  
Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the  
difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior  
quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street,  
City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Shef-  
field.

## MR. JAMES ROBINSON, DENTIST,

has REMOVED from No. 7 to No. 5, GOWER STREET,  
BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, where he may be con-  
sulted daily, from 10 to 4.—5, Gower-st., Bedford-square.

## HYAM and CO'S CONJOINT GARMENTS.

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

LONDON: 86, Oxford-street.

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

LEEDS: 42, Briggate.

## HYAM and Co's CAMBRIDGE SAC and

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

## HYAM and CO'S DRESS and SURTOUT

COATS, in West of England Wool-dyed Black Cloths,  
Invisibles, Saxony Broad Cloths, Woaded Fabrics, &c.  
Price 25s. to 63s.

## HYAM and Co's OVER COATS and CAPES,

in Venetian and Llama Cloths, Undressed and Mixed  
Tweeds, Lustres, Merinos, Cashmerettes, &c. Price 16s. 6d.,  
21s., 26s., and 35s.

## HYAM and CO'S JUVENILE COSTUME,

displaying faultless adaptation to early age, habits, and  
growth. Children's Belt Suits in new and beautiful mate-  
rials. Price 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., and 21s. Light Overcoats and  
Capes, 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d.

## HYAM and Co's HARROW, ETON, and

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

## HYAM and CO'S CLOTHING TO ORDER,

designed in every variety of Novel Fabric. French  
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# THE LEADER.

## Contents:

### REVIEW OF THE WEEK—

HOME INTELLIGENCE.	PAGE
Imperial Parliament .....	760
The Elections .....	760
Naval and Military .....	760
Volunteer Rifles .....	761
Ireland .....	761
General Home News .....	761
Law, Police, and Casualties .....	762

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The War .....	762
General Summary .....	763

### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE—

Special from Florence .....	764
-----------------------------	-----

### INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS—

Indian Notes .....	765
Latest Indian News .....	765

### FINE ARTS—

Mr. Jacob Bell .....	766
----------------------	-----

### THEATRES AND ENTERTAINMENTS—

Crystal Palace—Handel Festival .....	766
Italian Opera, Drury-lane .....	767
Mr. Douglas's Enterprise .....	767
Madame Tussaud's .....	767

Miscellaneous .....	767
---------------------	-----

Postscript .....	768
------------------	-----

### PUBLIC AFFAIRS—

Mr. Gladstone's Manifesto .....	769
The Rhine and the Mincio .....	769
Behind the Curtain .....	770
Glory of Peace and of War .....	770
Roman Policy .....	771

### LITERATURE—

Literary Notes .....	772
Leaders of the Reformation .....	772
History of the United States .....	773
Women Past and Present .....	773
The Laws of Life .....	774
History of Progress .....	774

A Panorama of the New World .....	774
General Literature .....	775

### COMMERCIAL—

A June Frost .....	775
Money Market and Stock Ex- change .....	775
General Trade Report .....	776
Stocks, Shares, and Commodities .....	776
Railway Intelligence .....	776
Joint-Stock Companies .....	776
General Commercial News .....	777

Facts and Scraps .....	777
------------------------	-----

## Review of the Week.

ANOTHER week has elapsed with similar results to its predecessor; the allies continue to push on towards the Mincio, and the Austrians to retreat to the cover of their line of fortresses. The assumption of the direction of the Austrian movements by Marshal Hess is welcomed by the troops now under his command as an earnest of victory; and this restoration of confidence in their commander will in itself tend to important results. After the precipitate and almost disorderly retreat under Gyulai, the seven Austrian corps d'armée are now concentrated in the neighbourhood of Peschiera, where, under the eye of Francis Joseph himself, they hope to turn the tide of victory in their favour. Tidings of a great battle on the Mincio must, therefore, be looked for hourly; and it seems probable that it will be fought on the left bank, between Peschiera and Mantua, a line of twenty miles in extent, defended by a force of 200,000 Austrians, with every advantage of position in their favour, and commanded by a general of tried ability and courage. Meantime, the Franco-Sardinian forces, after some skirmishing, have crossed the Chiasso, and occupied the position just evacuated by their opponents.

Rumour speaks of a grand combined movement of the allies in which the old-fashioned notions of military science are to be set aside, and the menacing line of fortresses is to be evaded instead of broken; the Federal territory violated, and the Venetian frontier passed. It is supposed that while Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel hold the Austrians in check, Garibaldi and Niel will endeavour to turn their right flank, while Prince Napoleon may advance from Tuscany up to the banks of the Po, east of Mantua, and being joined by strong reinforcements from the main army, may turn both the Mincio and the Adige, before the Austrians are aware of it. Admiral Romain-Desfosses has been despatched from Toulon with 15,000 men and a powerful fleet, and is daily expected to make an attempt upon Venice, which from recent accounts there is little doubt is ripe for insurrection. The Austrians in Italy are thus threatened on three sides, and by a revolutionary movement from within as well as by a powerful foe from without.

The unhappy country that has become the seat of this gigantic war suffers, it would seem, from friend and foe. The French Zouaves and Turcos, according to trustworthy accounts, bid fair to be as much dreaded and hated by the peasants as by their Austrian foes. On the other hand, we have dreadful confirmation of the stories of Austrian atrocities in the official statement which Count Cavour has just put forth of the murder of the Cignoli family by command of Marshal Urban—a deed which for cold-blooded cruelty is fit to be classed with the doings of Nana Sahib, at Cawnpore. It is indignantly denied by the Austrian Government, and, for the sake of humanity, we trust upon good grounds. Nor is the enthusiasm with which the "liberators" are greeted quite universal or unalloyed with misgivings for the future. Already there are rumours of discontent among the newly-annexed and protected subjects of Victor Emmanuel; numerous patriotic and respected Italians demand that the independence of Lombardy and Tuscany shall not be sacrificed, while

the Milanese and Florentines cannot entirely reconcile the notion of their ancient capitals being reduced to the rank of provincial cities, under French or Sardinian bureaucratic rule. The haughty bearing of the French deliverers, and the ill-concealed envy of their Piedmontese allies, combine to make Louis Napoleon's task of "arranging" Italian affairs one of enormous difficulty. The position of the allies with regard to the minor Italian States is rendered still more complicated by the news received from the dominions of the Pope, some of whose subjects have made bloody expiation at the hands of his Swiss mercenaries for daring to express to Victor Emmanuel their prayer for release from the wretched misgovernment of the "Viceroy of Christ." Perugia will long rue the day that its inhabitants defied the priestly rule.

The attitude of Prussia, notwithstanding the denial of an Austrian alliance, is calculated to cause grave alarm as to the prospect of confining the field of war to Italy. The mobilising of so large a portion of her army may be only for the purpose of giving weight to her proposed mediation; but there are ugly rumours of a note to the French Government, stating that the Regent will consider any infraction of the Venetian territory as a *casus belli* not only against France but also against Russia.

Leaving the affairs of our neighbours, turn we now to home matters. Ministers have kissed hands upon their appointments, and after the manner of Whigs have duly appointed their nephews, cousins, grandsons, or dependants to be under-secretaries, and other minor recipients of the sweets of place and power. No human happiness is without alloy, and right honourable gentlemen must submit to the nuisance of being re-elected to their parliamentary seats; and in some cases, perhaps, even to be rejected by their former constituents. At least it will not be the fault of the Oxford Tories, if this fate does not befall our rhetorical Chancellor of the Exchequer, while Mr. Headlam also will have some trouble to secure a victory. Lord John is safe enough, and so are Sir George Grey, Sir G. Lewis, and the Attorney-General. Mr. Gladstone's address to the electors of the University, issued in the shape of a letter to the Provost of Oriel, is a singular document; exceedingly smooth, fluent, and plausible, but by a fatality which would seem to wait upon the right honourable gentleman's acts, has already encountered criticism of a disparaging character, if indeed it has not actually offended some of his new allies. Mr. Edwin James has most kindly promised to give her Majesty's advisers an opportunity, on the reassembling of Parliament, of explaining their intentions on the all-engrossing subject of Reform, for which, no doubt, they are exceedingly obliged to him, especially as the independent party are bound to upset the coalition, if the programme decided upon at Willis's Rooms is departed from. With regard to one minister (the most remarkable, perhaps, of all the new appointments), the Secretary of the Poor Law Board, a slight embarrassment, to say the least of it, has taken place, which may possibly be productive of considerable annoyance to the new Cabinet. People naturally demand from that incorruptible senator the names of the persons who attempted to influence his vote in Parliament, and if those names are not

given, suspicion is thrown upon the whole statement which has so much astonished the public, if not the House of Commons. At the meeting of Conservatives last Tuesday, Lord Derby's advice to his friends is said to have been to wait a short time without taking offensive measures, since the inherent weaknesses of the new Cabinet must shortly be revealed.

From India the news is satisfactory, as to the result of the measures taken by Lord Clyde to appease the discontented soldiery. In this case, at least, small blame appears to attach to the men, except in the breach of discipline; and the Commander-in-Chief appears to have been convinced that the most judicious course was to give them what they asked, seeing that it was no more than their due. Nana Sahib, we hear, is wandering in disguise and friendless, and has apparently almost reached the end of his tether. His brother in kin and in crime, the Bala Rao, still makes head with some show of an armed retinue; but Sir Hope Grant will, we doubt not, soon give an account of him.

Whatever laxity the Government may be displaying in the regular armaments of the country, the natural warlike spirit as displayed in the enrolling of volunteers, remains unchecked at present. Indeed, at the meeting of the valiant Templars on Thursday, the Attorney-General made one of the best speeches that the movement has yet produced. The City of London, mindful of the ancient fame of its gallant trained bands, is about (though somewhat late) to take its part in the national effort, notwithstanding the doubts and twaddle of some fat-headed individuals who fear that the civil shop will be neglected when the citizen shoulders his rifle. In Gloucestershire the Earl of Ducie has pointed the way to efficiency by offering splendid prizes for good marksmen; and in some provincial towns we hear of rifle companies meeting twice a day for short periods of drill.

Amidst the various changes which have been caused by the accession of new men to power, none has given more general satisfaction than the appointment of Sir William Erie to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas; who by his sound learning, his perfect courtesy, and profound discrimination, has won golden opinions from all sorts of men. While touching on legal topics we may notice a curiosity of English jurisprudence displayed in the case of Ruck against Bellwell, which tends to show how fine the line may be drawn between madness and drunkenness. A curious question of international law will be argued shortly in the courts at Liverpool, in the matter of four Chilian gentlemen who have, according to their statement, been kidnapped by their political adversaries and shipped off to old England to prevent their getting up a revolution at home; and who thereupon crave the vengeance of British law upon the sea-captain who was the executant of the plot.

The list of "fashionable arrivals" this week includes the name of the King Leopold and another ancient statesman, the Prince Esterhazy—the former on his annual visit of friendship and counsel to his Royal niece; the latter, it is said—all diplomacy and statecraft thrown aside—comes to commune with his valued English friends once again before he is laid in the tomb, to which he has just consigned his former colleague, Metternich.

## Home News.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Tuesday, June 21.

IN the HOUSE of LORDS, Lord REDESDALE, as Deputy Speaker, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, said that he had been requested by Lord Granville to move that the House adjourn until Thursday next; but at the same time to state that no public business would be transacted until Thursday week. The House then adjourned at a quarter past five o'clock.

IN the HOUSE of COMMONS some private bills were advanced a stage, and a good many election petitions presented, it being the latest day on which such challenges of the late returns were receivable.

## THE REFORM BILL.

Mr. E. JAMES gave notice that on Monday week he should ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill to amend the representation of the people in Parliament during the present session. (Opposition cheers.)

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Mr. PALK gave notice that as her Majesty had decided to promote the formation of volunteer rifle corps, as well as artillery corps in maritime towns, he should on Tuesday next move that the House should resolve itself into a Committee to consider an address, praying that she would give directions that the necessary arms, accoutrements, and ammunition should be furnished to them, and assuring her that the House would make good the same.

## NAVAL DEFENCES.

Sir C. NAPIER, in postponing his motion for a select committee to inquire into the state of the Admiralty, took occasion to express a hope that the present Government would not reduce the naval defences of the country, but would continue, and even redouble the efforts made by the late Government in that direction.

## LAW BILLS.

Mr. SLANEY obtained leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the establishment of public walks and places of exercise for the working classes near great towns; and the Earl of MARCH had leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment of debts incurred by boards of guardians in unions and parishes, and boards of management in school districts.

The House adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

Wednesday, June 22.

## BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

IN the HOUSE of COMMONS on the motion, by Mr. BRAND, that the House at its rising do adjourn until the 30th, Mr. W. O. STANLEY called attention to a statement in a report which had appeared in the *Times* of that day by a Mr. Dennis, at a meeting of the Liberal electors of Northampton, to the effect that Mr. C. Gilpin, a representative of that borough, had shown him two letters which he had received from the agents of the Tory party, in which a direct attempt was made to corrupt him in his parliamentary duty. Had Mr. Gilpin been present, he observed, he should have asked him whether his statement was correct, and, if true, what steps he intended to take.—Mr. BLACKBURN adverted to another part of the same report, referring to Mr. Vernon Smith, as of still more serious import.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE suggested that the publisher of the statement should be called upon to disclose his authority.—Colonel DUNNE thought that if the House took notice of all the statements made in newspapers it would waste a great deal of its time. He himself spoke feelingly on the subject, because there had appeared in the *Times* newspaper, on one or two occasions lately, a gross accusation against himself, which was entirely destitute of foundation, in relation to his votes on the Ecclesiastical Tithes Bill. The subject was pursued for some time, many members taking part in the discussion, which was ultimately stopped by the Speaker, on the score of irregularity. Later in the day's sitting, Mr. W. O. STANLEY, seeing Mr. C. Gilpin in his place, again read the statement to which he had before referred, and asked whether there was any truth in it.—Mr. GILPIN said, as far as the publication was concerned, he had had no part in it, direct or indirect. He understood it had stated that he had shown letters to Mr. Dennis, containing offers from agents of the Conservative party to buy up his vote. He had received letters of that tendency, but he had no proof—and he had not said he had—that those offers came from agents of the Conservative party.—Mr. STANLEY inquired whether he intended to take any further steps.—Mr. GILPIN was not prepared to do so.—Mr. STANLEY said he should take time to consider what steps he should take in the matter.

## NEW WRITS.

Mr. BRAND moved the issue of a series of writs for

the seats vacated by the various members of the new administration.

On the motion that a new writ should be issued for Sandwich, in the room of Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, appointed a Lord of the Treasury, a question arose touching the legality, or the propriety, of proceeding to a new election for that borough while a petition, challenging the validity of the former return, still awaited investigation by an election committee.—Mr. HUNT inquired of the Chair whether, supposing Mr. Hugessen were re-elected, and the committee reported that he had been guilty of corrupt practices at the last election, his seat would be avoided without a fresh petition.—The SPEAKER, referring again to the precedent of 1852, said, if the charge of corruption against Mr. Hugessen were proved he would be incapacitated from sitting in this Parliament. The Corrupt Practices Act had made no alteration in this particular.—Some further discussion took place, and ultimately the motion for the writ was agreed to.

The House adjourned at two o'clock.

## THE ELECTIONS.

MANY of the writs for the new elections were proclaimed on Thursday, and the day of nomination fixed for Monday next. The election for the CITY of LONDON will take place on that day, as there will be no opposition to Lord John Russell, the talk about Mr. Stuart Wortley's candidatureship having come to an end.

MARYLEBONE.—Sir Joshua Walsley and Mr. Bernal Osborne having both declined to stand for this borough, the contest at present is between Lord Fermoy, Major Lyon and Colonel Dickson. The nobleman at a meeting on Thursday expounded his political views as of the most liberal order. He was for reform, not only in Parliament, but also "social, legal, and administrative." He added that he had no confidence in the present cabinet. The other two candidates, however, go for the ballot and everything that can possibly be required of them; indeed, each seems determined to outbid the other. Colonel Dickson is accused of being a "disguised Tory." The report that Mr. Bond Cabell was to be brought forward in the Conservative interest has subsided.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—There will be a very strong effort made to oust Mr. Gladstone in favour of the Marquis of Chandos. The nomination will take place on Monday, at 10 o'clock. As soon as it is over polling will commence. According to the present law the poll may be kept open for five days, but not longer.

DEVONPORT.—Mr. James Wilson has addressed the electors with a view to his re-election. Mr. B. Ferrand has intimated his willingness to contest the seat, and is consulting his Conservative friends.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—The Conservatives are opposing the return of Mr. Headlam with great bitterness, and are most active in canvassing the borough. Mr. Cuthbert is the Conservative candidate. A strong effort is made to persuade the Free-men that the present Government would disfranchise them.

NORWICH.—The acceptance by Lord Bury, one of the members for Norwich, of the office of Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, has caused some excitement. The Conservatives have resolved to contest the seat. Sir Samuel Bignold is mentioned as a candidate, but no positive choice has yet been made.

OXFORD (CITY).—Mr. Cardwell's return, it is expected, will not be opposed.

BEDFORD.—The acceptance of office by Mr. Whitbread, will, we hear, be followed by Captain Polhill Turner contesting his Bedford seat. At the last election, a few weeks ago, Captain Turner only lost by a few votes.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—A change is about to take place in the representation of this county, in consequence of the resignation of Colonel Edward Somerset. Lord Poulett Somerset, another connexion of the Beaufort family, has been brought forward to fill up the vacancy, nor is any opposition at all probable.

NORTHAMPTON.—The elevation of Mr. Vernon Smith to the peerage creates a vacancy for Northampton, and already Lord Henley makes his appearance as the Liberal candidate.

READING.—Sir F. Goldsmidt has issued an address to the electors of Reading, in anticipation of a vacancy there by the promotion of Sir H. Keating to the bench.

CITY "IMPROVEMENTS."—"Viator" writes to the *Times*—"Our city wisacres, not content with obstructing London-bridge, have actually at the same time stopped up Union-street, so that both the east and west access to the London-bridge station are obstructed at one and the same time. The publication of this may save some of your readers a good deal of inconvenience as well as illustrate the excellence of our municipal system."

## NAVAL AND MILITARY.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON was entertained at the Thatched House Tavern, last week, by the Navy Club. Sir John spoke with much feeling on the occasion, and regretted his inability to see the end of the reforms he had brought forward, but expressed a hope, which was not without some foundation, that his successors would adopt his (Sir John's) plans.

Rumours are abroad that the new Administration intends to suspend the great preparations which the country has sanctioned so willingly in the naval and military forces. Lord Vivian has given notice of his intention to ask, in the House of Lords, the intention of her Majesty's Government with respect to volunteer corps; "whether they adopt the views of the late Administration, or whether they are disposed to supply a sufficient quantity of arms for practice purposes?" Lord Brougham on the same evening will ask a question as to the truth of a report of a proposed reduction in the navy estimates.

A letter from the Mediterranean is somewhat severe upon the pennywise system which obtains in the English navy:—"As to chronometers, the Admiralty gives only one to a first-rate. It may be in error—it may meet with an accident, and a ship worth two or three hundred thousand pounds, and freighted with a thousand lives, may be lost through the parsimony of my lords, who hesitate at spending 30*l.* or 40*l.* Again, with regard to the pay of the officers: alongside of the Centurion lay, a few days since, the United States frigate Wabash; the first lieutenant of the latter receives the same pay as the captain of the former, and the captain of the Wabash, of course, a higher pay than the captain of the Centurion. Besides this he has an allowance from his government for entertaining friends when in foreign ports, and is not compelled to pay out of his salary for pens, ink, and paper consumed in the public service. Whoever may be at the head of the Admiralty, will do well to inquire into these things, which are petty and disgraceful."

All the disposable vessels at Cherbourg are being fitted with all possible activity. The St. Louis line-of-battle ship left the port a few days ago; the Souveraine frigate has gone into the roadstead, and the Tourville liner will go there in a few days. The Foudroyante floating battery will shortly be ready to take up her moorings for the defence of the entrance of the harbour.

It is said that during the last month a continental contract has been in execution in this country for 60,000 bags of ship's bread. This would suffice for thirty sale of the line for six months.

The military authorities at Corfu have been busy inspecting the state of the fortifications and out-works, and guns of large calibre have been mounted in some of the embrasures. The Melbourne and the Sir William Peel arrived last week, bringing the 2nd Battalion of the 4th Royal Regiment, and a company of Artillery and Engineers. Last week a French steamer chased an Austrian brig into this harbour. A great many prizes have been made by the French hereabouts.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as General Commanding-in-Chief, paid a visit to Shoburness on Monday, to personally inspect the progress in the artillery practice in the new guns.

The number of new gunboats or which the Government have just made a contract is 18. They are understood to have been taken by six builders at the following prices:—Green, two at 24*l.* 15*s.* per ton; Wigram, four at 21*l.* 10*s.*; Mare, three at 21*l.* 10*s.*; Russell, four at 20*l.* 10*s.*; Miller (Liverpool), two, price not stated; Langley, one at 24*l.*; Pitcher, one at 25*l.*; and White (Cowes), one at 25*l.*

The line-of-battle ship Rodney, 90, and the sailing frigate Severn, 50, in dock at Chatham, being converted into screw steamers, have each upwards of 200 shipwrights employed on board, in order that they may be completed with all despatch.

The following is an abstract of the numerical strength of the Russian navy in the year 1858:—The total of all rates amounts to 152 vessels, of which 71 steamers and 25 sailing vessels are stationed in the Baltic, 3 steamers, and 3 sailing vessels in the White Sea, 21 steamers and 12 sailing vessels in the Black Sea, and 12 steamers and 5 sailing vessels in the Caspian. As to the details of the Baltic navy, it is composed of 7 liners, 5 frigates, 8 steam frigates, 9 corvettes, 6 clippers, 2 brigs, 5 schooners, 9 yachts, 6 transports, 18 small steamers, and 15 screw gunboats. Besides these, there were 174 smaller craft in the Baltic, consisting partly of floating batteries and partly of gunboats. The Black Sea navy is reported to number 2 liners, 6 corvettes, 12 schooners, 2 yachts, 5 transports, and 5 small steamers. The crews of the whole Russian navy amount to 19,658 men, commanded by 1,384 officers.



## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE Oxford University Rifle Corps have fixed upon a site for their rifle ground, and the Government have promised to lend the club 250 muskets and several sergeants to begin their drill with.

At a meeting of the Bradford Volunteer Rifle Corps Committee, at which deputations were present from Leeds, Halifax, Wakefield, and Rotherham, it was determined that the arm of the several corps shall be the short Enfield rifle, with sword bayonet. Already upwards of 100 persons have entered their names as volunteers for the Bradford corps, and it is expected that four companies of 100 men each will be easily raised at present, being increased ultimately to 500 or 600. At Wakefield, 32 persons have enrolled their names as volunteers to form a rifle corps there, and drilling will be continued every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. A subscription, has been set on foot to assist other volunteers to join. In some of the other large towns of the West Riding the movement is making progress.

Some further progress has been made during the week with regard to the proposed Marylebone corps, which ought to be a very numerous one, and we hope will turn out to be so.

Colonel North, M.P., has presided at Putney at a meeting for organising a corps for Wimbledon, Wandsworth, Roehampton, and Putney. Appropriate resolutions were unanimously passed for the formation of such corps, and committees and an honorary secretary and treasurer appointed.

Many of the corps in the country are drilling two or three times a week. On Friday the members of the Ipswich Rifle Corps mustered for their first drill in the grounds attached to the militia dépôt. Earl Ducie is taking great interest in the progress of the Bristol corps towards efficiency, and has expressed his intention of giving the sum of 50*l.* to be apportioned in two prizes of 30*l.* and 20*l.* each for the first and second best shots in the different corps or companies which may be established in the county of Gloucester.

On Tuesday a requisition was submitted to the Lord Chancellor by the Attorney-General, signed by nearly 150 of the most distinguished members of the bar, urging upon his Lordship the expediency of calling a meeting of the members of the four Inns of court with the view to the formation of a volunteer rifle corps. Should the Lord Chancellor (Lord Campbell) comply with the wishes of the requisitionists, it is expected the whole bar will unite in forming a corps.

At a Court of Lieutenancy held in the Guildhall on Thursday, in reference to requisitions received by the Lord Mayor, to call a public meeting for the purpose of initiating a rifle corps, it was agreed to postpone any measures until his lordship had had an interview with the Secretary for War on the subject. Some discussion arose, in the course of which some novel opinions on the subject were enunciated. One deputy thought, that if rifle corps were encouraged there would be nobody left to mind the shops. Another city senator evidently thinks the rifle corps are a kind of special constables; and considered that the artillery company and the militia were sufficient to "keep the peace of the city."

On Wednesday a meeting of the benchers and members of the Inner and Middle Temple was held for the purpose of taking preliminary steps for the formation of a rifle corps. A resolution was carried to the desired effect, as also two others for conferring with Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn, and for further consideration of the subject after a meeting of the four Inns.

On Thursday the assembly of the members of the four Inns of Court was held at Lincoln's Inn, to consider the propriety of forming a rifle corps. About 300 members attended. There were present Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, Sir Richard Bethell, M.P., Attorney-General, and many other distinguished lawyers. Vice-Chancellor Kindersley occupied the chair, in the unavoidable absence of the Lord Chancellor. Sir Richard Bethell entered into the reasons which should induce the assembly to form a rifle corps, not so much from the actual fear of imminent invasion, but because it was desirable that Englishmen at the present day should be as well accustomed to the use of arms as were their ancestors, and concluded by moving, "That it is expedient that a rifle corps should be formed by the members of the Inns of Court." The proposition was seconded by Mr. Butt, Q.C. The motion was carried, and a committee was appointed to organise the corps, and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

About sixty young men have joined the Exeter Company this week, and it is expected that a great many more will speedily enrol themselves. On Monday evening the corps was drilled for the first time in the Castle-yard.

In Devonshire, corps are to be formed at Bideford and Barnstaple, and in Yorkshire the riflemen are

going to work in earnest; at Halifax the corps meets for drill twice every day, there are but eighty-four members at present, but we hope soon to hear that that number is increased tenfold.

## IRELAND.

LORD EGLINTON'S levee is announced for Monday, immediately after which it is supposed his Excellency will take his departure from Ireland. As long as the phantom of an Irish Court is held to be indispensable towards the good government of this branch of the United Kingdom, it would be difficult to find a Viceroy better fitted to keep in check the angry passions of two great contending parties than the nobleman now about to leave us. His was the only Irish appointment made by the Derby Cabinet that commanded a fair word from political opponents.

## GENERAL HOME NEWS.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty has been much engaged this week with the ministerial changes, taking leave of one set and going through the "kissing of hands" with the new comers. On Tuesday, the Queen and her family returned to Buckingham Palace, from Windsor, and in the evening went to see Mathews at the Haymarket. The next day there was a court, at which there were sundry other ministers sworn in; and in the course of the day, old King Leopold made his appearance from Belgium, accompanied by his son, the Count of Flanders; they intend to stay a fortnight, and were just in time to assist at her Majesty's concert, to which a party of 360 were invited to hear Mesdames Titién, Novello, Pyne, Didice, and Meyer; Signori Gardoni, Reeves, Belletti, Zelger, and Ronconi. On Thursday there was another court, at which was much kissing of hands and doing of homage, on entering office. The Queen then held a dinner party. The company included the King of the Belgians, the Princess Alice, the Count of Flanders, the Prince of Leiningen, M. and Madame Van de Weyer, the Earl of St. Germain, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, and Lord John Russell. It is expected that her Majesty and the Prince Consort will visit the troops at Aldershot Camp to-day. The Queen will sleep at the Royal Pavilion to-night and Sunday, and return on Monday. The Duchess of Kent is still at Frogmore. Her health is much improved, and she takes drives daily in Windsor Park.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—In addition to the appointments which we announced last week, the following have been made:—Solicitor-General, Sir H. Keating; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Whitbread; Judge-Advocate-General, Mr. Headlam; Vice-President of the Privy Council for Education, Mr. Lowe; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Mr. James Wilson; Under-Secretaries of State—for the Home Department, Mr. G. Clive; for War, Lord Ripon; and for India, Mr. Thos. G. Baring. Lords of the Treasury, Mr. Hugessen, Mr. Cogan, and Sir W. Dunbar. In the Royal Household:—Lord Steward, Lord St. Germain; Master of the Horse, Marquis of Ailesbury; Master of the Buckhounds, Earl of Bessborough; and Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Sutherland. Mr. Cardwell is to be Secretary for Ireland, not First Commissioner of Works as at first stated. The office of Secretary to the Poor Law Board has been offered to Mr. C. Gilpin.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Lord John Russell has appointed the Hon. George Elliot and Mr. George Russell to be his private secretaries. Mr. Villiers Lister has been appointed précis writer. Mr. Cogan has declined the Irish Lordship of the Treasury. Lord Palmerston has appointed the Hon. Evelyn Ashley and Mr. Charles George Barrington, of the Treasury, to be his private secretaries. Mr. Maurice Drummond, of the Treasury, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Home Secretary, Sir G. Cornewall Lewis. Mr. C. W. Fremantle, of the Treasury, will be Private Secretary to Mr. Brand. The *Times* announces that Sir Alexander Cockburn has been appointed Chief Justice of England in the place of Lord Chancellor Campbell. The Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy will become first Commissioner of Public Works, and Mr. Massey, late Under Secretary of the Home Department, will succeed Mr. Fitzroy as Chairman of Committees. It is said, but we can scarcely credit it, that Mr. Laing, M.P. for Wick, late Chairman of the Brighton Railway Company, and of the Crystal Palace Company, and intimately connected with several commercial undertakings, is to be Financial Secretary of the Treasury. Lord Alfred Paget resumes his old office at the Court as Clerk Marshal. Lord Palmerston has appointed the Hon. Evelyn Ashley and Mr. Charles George Barrington, of the Treasury, to be his private secretaries. Mr. Maurice Drummond, of the Treasury, has been appointed private secretary to the Home Secretary, Sir G. Cornewall Lewis. Viscount Sidney is the new Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Castlerosse and Lord Proby will respectively fill the offices of

Vice-Chamberlain and Treasurer of the Household. The Right Hon. Maziere Brady has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, by which that gentleman's pension of 4,000*l.* per annum as ex-Chancellor will be saved to the public. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed Mr. C. L. Ryan, of the Treasury, to be his private secretary. Mr. J. M. Maynard, of the War Office, has been appointed private secretary to Mr. Sidney Herbert; and Mr. B. Seton, of the War Office, private secretary to the Earl of Ripon.

THE CONSERVATIVES.—On Tuesday, we are informed, a meeting of the Conservative party was held at Lord Derby's residence in St. James's-square, for the purpose of hearing from the noble earl a statement relative to recent Ministerial changes and the present position of affairs. It is rumoured that Lord Derby intimated his intention never again to accept the responsibilities of office.

THE BALLOT SOCIETY.—The weekly meeting was held on Tuesday. The committee were engaged during a long sitting in concerting measures to be taken at the re-election of the new Ministers, for calling their attention to the increased need for the ballot, as shown by the bribery and intimidation notoriously prevalent at the late elections.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM COMMITTEE.—A meeting was held on Wednesday at Fendall's Hotel, Mr. Arthur J. Otway, in the chair, at which the following resolution, moved by Mr. Coningham, M.P., seconded by Mr. Roupell, M.P., was unanimously agreed to:—"That this committee, believing that they have reason to complain of the inadequate representation of the Independent Liberals in the Cabinet, await with anxiety the fulfilment of Lord John Russell's promise of an early introduction of a substantial measure of Parliamentary Reform, and are of opinion that the support of Independent Liberals, both within and without the House of Commons, should depend upon the character of the measures submitted by the new Administration."

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—The Queen has appointed General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K.C.B., General the Earl of Cathcart, K.C.B., General Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B., and General Sir Robert William Gardiner, K.C.B., to be Knights Grand Cross of the Order; and General Henry Wyndham and Lieutenant-General John Aitchison to be Knights Commanders.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—This much prized decoration has been conferred upon Lieut. Francis Edward Henry Farquharson, 42nd Regiment; Lieut. William George Cubitt, 13th Bengal Native Infantry; Lieut. Hanson Chambers Taylor Jarrett, 26th Bengal Native Infantry; Private John M'Govern, 1st Bengal Fusiliers; and Privates Walter Cook and Duncan Millar, 42nd Regiment.

CONVOCATION.—Both houses of Convocation of Canterbury met at Westminster, when subjects of considerable importance were brought under discussion. The Lower House was much occupied on Thursday with discussions upon questions of Church and State policy. Archdeacon Denison made some vigorous efforts to get the address to the Queen so amended that the condemnation of the Church would be pronounced upon the House of Commons for admitting Jews to legislate, for altering the marriage laws, and for voting bills to repeal Church rates. It was only in respect to the last question that Convocation appeared to think he was partly in the right.

DINNER TO THE BISHOPS AND CLERGY.—On Tuesday evening the Lord Mayor entertained the bishops and clergy of the Church of England in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion-house. The banquet was given to commemorate the anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the usual sermon in aid of its missions having been preached earlier in the day, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and having been attended by the Lord Mayor and other civic dignitaries. The guests included the Archbishop of Canterbury and Miss Sumner, the Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait, the Bishop of Durham and the Hon. Mrs. Longley, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Lichfield and Miss Lonsdale, the Bishop of Landaff and Mrs. Olivant, the Bishop of Bath and Wells and Lady Auckland, the Bishop of Brisbane, the Bishop of Sodor and Man; the Dean of St. Paul's and Mrs. Milman, the Dean of Westminster and Mrs. Trench; Archdeacon Hale and Mrs. Hale; Archdeacon Robinson; Rev. Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Lady Affleck; Rev. Dr. Cartmell, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Mrs. Cartmell; Rev. Canon Dale; and a host of minor dignitaries.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—An address was presented to Sir John Lawrence by the Bishop of London, at Willis's Rooms yesterday. The address has been signed by a large body of peers, bishops, and members of Parliament, as well as by about 7,000 persons.

**THE LATE LORD-LIEUTENANT.**—The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains the elevation of the Earl of Eglinton to the English peerage, with the title of Earl of Winton.

**PUBLIC HEALTH.**—The deaths in the metropolis declined last week to 913, again exhibiting a very satisfactory view of the public health, that number being 157 below the average rate. The births during the week amounted to 1,693. The mortality returns for the City during the last fortnight are in the aggregate below the average, although the number of deaths for the first of the two weeks was rather high.

**ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.**—On Thursday this society held their thirteenth annual meeting; Mr. J. W. Tottie was in the chair. The report presented was agreed to, as was a resolution that a dividend of 2 per cent. be paid to the shareholders.

**MR. HUDDLESTONE.**—At Kidderminster on Tuesday a banquet was given to this gentleman, the unsuccessful candidate at the last election. Mr. Huddleston declared that he was defeated by the joint influences of bribery and corruption. He announced that a petition had been lodged against the return of Mr. Briscoe.

### LAW, POLICE, AND CASUALTIES.

The man, Moore, charged with the murder of his wife, was arrested on Saturday evening. He had been on tramp with two men who travel about the country with a barrow as grinders and tinkers, in the hope of eluding justice, the murderer collecting the jobs from private houses whilst his comrades did the work. On Saturday he was seen by a man who had some previous knowledge of him, on Nottingham; this man went to the police-station and gave information. A policeman apprehended the murderer without any resistance. He appeared in a wretchedly dejected state. On Monday he was brought up for examination at Lambeth police-court, and remanded.

At the Middlesex sessions, two soldiers, who have been frequently "in trouble" before, named George Read and John Smith, were indicted for assaulting several police-officers in the execution of their duty. They belonged to the 2nd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, and on the 15th instant went into a public-house in Camden Town, where they were refused drink, being intoxicated, whereupon they broke a valuable square of glass, and afterwards brutally assaulted the police. The Assistant Judge commented upon their disgraceful conduct, and sentenced Read to six and Smith to nine months' hard labour.

A person named Robert Marks, described as a publisher, of Brighton, having been apprehended on a warrant, was examined at Guildhall on the charge of having obtained large sums of money by fraudulently representing that he was employed to collect subscriptions for the purpose of presenting testimonials to various persons, among whom were Mr. Mechi, the agriculturist, and Mr. Cort, the inventor of the discoveries in the manufacture of iron. Mr. Alderman Salomons remanded the case till Friday for the production of further important evidence.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Tuesday James Crawley and John Williams were indicted for assaulting Henry Manual and James Macdonald, policemen, whom they attacked with brickbats, whereby they were seriously injured. The case was fully proved. The Assistant Judge said that it could not be endured in a civilised country that such outrages should be committed by lawless ruffians, and sentenced them to two years' hard labour. They begged that they might be sent out of the country, but the judge replied that he had no power to do that.—Mary Morella, a lady-like woman, was found guilty of a robbery at Messrs. Swan and Edgar's, and it appears that she acted in such an expert manner as to show that she was an experienced hand. It was proved that she was well connected, and was not pressed by necessity. She was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Three waiters, named Limmer, Klessendorf and Chinn, were convicted at the Surrey Sessions yesterday for a fraud perpetrated on the proprietor of the refreshment department of the Crystal Palace, and Klessendorf was sentenced to four months', and Chinn, who had robbed his master previously, and been forgiven, to six months' imprisonment. Limmer as the least criminal, was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

It appears that the forgeries in the case of J. Lockhart Morton have not been exaggerated. They represent, in the total, an amount of at least 30,000£, the whole of which, mixed up with his legitimate transactions, have been spread through the various channels in which he conducted his discount operations. His estate is, however, expected, with management, to realise a satisfactory dividend, even should there not be eventually 20s. in the pound for the creditors.

Manuel Antonio Matta, and Angel Custodio Gallo (two members of the Chilean Parliament), and Guillimo Matta and Benjamin Vicura McKenna (editors of a newspaper published at Santiago), appeared on Wednesday at the Liverpool Police court, to prosecute Captain Leslie, of the ship Louisa Braginta, for illegally detaining them on board his vessel. On the 8th of December last, at a political meeting at Santiago held for the reconstruction of the government, these gentlemen were arrested and detained in prison three months. At the end of that time they were taken to Valparaiso and shipped on board defendant's vessel. They were not informed whither they were going, and the ship sailed under the convoy of a war-steamer, which accompanied her about ten or fifteen miles. When the steamer had parted company with the ship they told Captain Leslie, that the 3,000 dollars which he was to receive for their passage, though four times the amount paid by ordinary passengers, would be cheerfully guaranteed to him, with 1,500 extra for himself, if he would land them at Arica. The captain refused, and Senor McKenna then told the captain that they should not further remonstrate with him, but that on their arrival in England they would bring him to justice, and if necessary lay the case before the Foreign-office. Mr. Mansfield declined to settle the case, as it involved several points of international law, which ought to be submitted to a higher tribunal; he thought the best policy would be to assent to a committal to the assizes. The captain was then committed to the assizes, two sureties in 300£ each, and himself in 600£, being accepted for his appearance.

In the Court of Queen's Bench this week, Mr. Ruck, a gentleman who, it will be remembered, was, a year ago, the subject of a lunacy commission—by the jury in which he was declared to be of sound mind—brought an action against Dr. Stillwell and others for illegal detention in the Moorcroft House Lunatic Asylum. The trial occupied three days, and was concluded on Thursday. The case was made to hinge on the question whether Dr. Connolly, who had given a certificate of Lunacy, and was the medical attendant of the asylum, was also a part proprietor. The jury did not appear to be able to solve the question, for they say in their verdict:—"If receiving certain payments as commission for certain patients was sufficient to constitute a part proprietorship, then Dr. Connolly was a part proprietor." The jury, however, awarded the plaintiff damages, 500£.

At the Surrey Sessions William Bradley and John Young were found guilty of stealing two gold watches on Epsom Race-course. They are notorious thieves, and had been previously convicted. The court sentenced them to four years' penal servitude.

At Marlborough-street Police-court two extraordinary outrages were investigated before Mr. Beadon on Monday. The first was perpetrated by a youth named Duval, who deliberately fired a pistol at a woman as she passed along Jermyn-street in the afternoon, and expressed much regret on his apprehension that he had only wounded her and not killed her outright. A remand for a week was ordered. The second case was that of a tender mother and loving wife, who, in a drunken frenzy, attempted to stab her own son, and was in the constant habit of beating her husband, and breaking plates and dishes over his head. In default of security for six months' better behaviour she was locked up.

At the Worship-street Police court yesterday, the investigation of a charge of assault preferred by a married woman named Scarborough against her landlord, led to what may prove to be some serious revelations respecting the conduct of the police. She declared that when her landlord gave her into custody on a charge of breaking some glass, the police dragged her from her bedroom in her night dress, and compelled her to pass through the streets without her shoes and stockings. The magistrate said that he should sift the matter to the bottom, and adjourned the inquiry.

An attempted murder has taken place at Chatham, the intended victim being a private soldier. Jealousy appears to have prompted the would-be murderer to the commission of the crime.

At Southampton, on Thursday, six marines went for a day's cruise down the river in a wherry. When about four miles down, and close to her Majesty's ship *Arrogant*, from some cause, the boat capsized and three men were drowned; one of the others was saved by a youth named Oliver, who happened to be sailing near the spot at the time, and the remainder contrived to right their boat again, and thus saved themselves. The bodies of the deceased have not yet been found.

Mr. Edwards, an under-graduate of Pembroke College, Cambridge, was drowned on Sunday, while bathing in the river near Otter's corner. Mr. Savage, a Fellow of Pembroke, was with him at the time, but neither of them could swim. The greatest depth of the river at the place in question is but 6 feet 6 inches, while the unfortunate gentleman was over 6 feet high. Assistance arrived too late.

## Foreign News.

### THE WAR.

#### POSITION OF THE ALLIES AND THE AUSTRIANS.

THE tidings of a great battle on the Mincio has been daily expected, but whatever may be the judicious plan of Marshal Hess, fighting, at least for the present, does not appear to be part of it. Opinions are divided as to the chances of a general engagement; it is thought by many that the Austrians will not run this risk. The *Nord* says,—we are on the eve of great events. The two armies are face to face. All the corps of the Austrian army are concentrated upon the line of the Mincio. The provinces of the empire have been denuded of troops, and the last columns are arriving by forced marches upon the scene of the contest. The Austrian army has chosen its position; it occupies a line on the other side of the Chiese, the centre of which rests upon the heights of Castiglione, before Peschiera; the right wing extends to Lonato; the left to Castle-Goffredo. On the 17th the Emperor Francis Joseph reviewed the two corps d'armée encamped at Lonato. The allied armies follow the enemy step by step, combining their movements. It is possible that the pivot of their position will be the bourg of Monte Chiaro, evacuated precipitately by the Austrian rearguard. A French corps is advancing by forced marches in the Valteline, where the Austrians made a feint of descending from Bormio to threaten the rear of the allied armies. The ground chosen by the Austrians for accepting battle has been well studied by their generals; these positions served habitually for the grand manœuvres of the autumn. The latter fact is not ignored at the French headquarters, and precautions have been taken accordingly. By this time military operations have commenced in the Adriatic upon the coasts of Dalmatia. It is stated that the Austrians, while the French army marches to the Mincio, wish to direct a body of 50,000 men by the Tyrol upon Milan, but it is not very likely that the Austrian generals will try one of these bold manœuvres to which they are so little accustomed. In any case precautions have been taken.

This well-chosen ground appears not to have suited the plans of Marshal Hess, for on Wednesday it was announced that the Austrians, who in great force had occupied strong positions at Lonato, Castiglione, and Montecchiato, where they had fortified themselves with care by embattlementing the walls, cutting the bridges, and constructing numerous batteries, had abandoned all those positions.

An immediate advance of the Allies was the consequence, the Emperor of the French having removed his headquarters from Brescia to some place further east, probably Lonato, on the Garda Lake, which the Austrians have now left. It is impossible to guess Field-Marshal Von Hess's motive for changing a plan which he evidently had entertained, and to facilitate the execution of which preparations had in fact been made for years. For it was always assumed by the Austrians that any attack which enemies coming from the West might attempt upon their famous quadrangle of fortresses would be made at Peschiera, and they have therefore kept their troops acquainted with the ground in advance of Peschiera, by holding their great autumnal fieldmanœuvres there. Lonato has always been considered by them a convenient spot to offer battle to an advancing enemy, for their right wing would be protected by the Garda Lake, while the little river Ossone, which falls into the Mincio, would protect their left. The evacuation of so advantageous and prepared a position seems to indicate that defense inside the quadrangle itself has finally been resolved upon at the Austrian headquarters, a resolution with which political motives may have had as much to do as strategical considerations; for this retrograde movement coincides with the arrival of the Austrian Prime Minister, accompanied by the Prussian Ambassador, in the camp.

On the other hand the letter of a well-informed Vienna correspondent says:—"It does not admit of a doubt that the Austrians will speedily assume the offensive. Their two corps now consist of about 280,000 men, and such a force is much too large to be shut up in a space so small as that between the Mincio and the Adige. General Hess has learnt by experience that troops invariably fall sick if they have not plenty of elbow room and occupation, and you may therefore be sure that the Austrian armies will not be cooped up between Peschiera, Verona, Legnano, and Mantua.

A correspondent at the seat of war sends some startling speculations:—"The second part of the Italian campaign is to be ushered in by a novel kind of Napoleonic *ruse*. Adventurous as it may



appear, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, disregarding the standard rule of warfare, to leave no fortress in the rear untaken, intends to give Verona the go-by, and push on to the east of Venice, without troubling himself with the formidable square of fortresses on the Mincio and Adige. Since the 10th of June, the corps of General Niel and a Piedmontese brigade have been organised, so as to be able to join Garibaldi in his attack against the southern part of the Tyrol. There are two easy roads through the mountains to Roveredo and Trient, General Niel, when once in possession of Trient or Roveredo, can, if he likes, push on at once to the rear of the Austrians, and establish himself at Vicenza. Napoleon would then, either by an attack on Verona, or an advance a little to the east, have to restore his communication with these troops from the north. Supposing the case that the movements sketched out in these hasty words be cleverly executed, the Austrians would have kept their inaccessible fortresses, but lost Italy."

Some encounters took place on Thursday. The Sardinians advanced from Lonato in the direction of Peschiera, and had an affair with Austrian outposts. The French, after some fighting, passed the Chiese at Montechiaro, with great force, and pushed a reconnaissance as far as Goita, in the direction of Mantua. These encounters were evidently but insignificant, though the report from Turin, which is, as yet, the only one we have received, tries to make the most of them. The loss of life seems to have been very small.

#### AFFAIRS AT VENICE.

On the 14th the rumour was spread in this city that the French were coming, and that the Austrians were about to capitulate. A large crowd was soon collected in the Piazzetta, which continued to perambulate the Piazza and the Piazzetta very harmlessly; but towards five o'clock some noisy patriots began to hiss before the Austrian guard-house at the Palazzo Dogale, and as the soldiers made no demonstration, their example was speedily followed, and there was a regular tumult of *fieschi*, *via i Tedeschi*, &c. The soldiers behaved very sensibly: they brought out their colours, formed in a long line, and the officer ordered his men to load with ball cartridge and to fix bayonets; and three summonses made, the mob dispersed. About six o'clock an order was posted up recommending all well-disposed people to *stare a casa*, and intimating that the soldiers would make use of their arms on the slightest provocation. The Piazzetta and the Piazza San Marco were filled with troops during the night. On the 20th the commander of the fortress announced that several disturbers of the peace had been expelled the town. The arrival of foreigners at Venice is only allowed on special permission. "We are in a comfortable state here, truly," says a letter from Venice;—"a French fleet outside—proclamations inside, stating that at the smallest symptom of insurrection the city will be subjected to fire and sword, and that anybody ringing church bells, waving a flag, or making a signal of any kind, will be immediately shot, without the formality of a trial. The excitement I find to be a most excellent thing for a sluggish liver;" it beats calomel hollow.

The *Milan Gazette* relates that on the 6th the authorities of that city ordered a grand illumination for the victory of Magenta. The Venetians, it is added, were thrown into consternation at this news, but were soon consoled on seeing at a distance the French fleet illuminating also!

A French squadron, with 15,000 fighting men on board, has quitted Toulon, and it is suspected that the expedition is directed to the Tagliamento, a sluggish and shallow river, which rises in the Julian Alps, and falls into the Adriatic a few miles to the east of Venice. It is probable that the Piave, which is close to Venice, has not depth of water enough for vessels carrying artillery. A *corps d'armée* has left Vienna for the coast, and another corps, under Lieutenant-General Count Degenfeld, is now passing through Germany on its way to the Southern Tyrol.

#### ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA.

The *Nord* announces that in the province of Brandenburg the 4th, 7th, and 8th corps of the army will take up position between the Lower and Central Rhine; the 3rd and 5th upon the Upper Rhine and the Maine; the 5th corps (Posen) will proceed to its destination by the route of Silesia, Saxony, and Bavaria. The departure of troops will take place about the 1st of July.

We also learn that Prussia has demanded permission to march 31,000 troops through Hanover to the Rhine between the 1st and the 5th of July.

"These telegrams (says the *Daily News*) are calculated to give rise to exaggerated apprehensions, if regarded apart from the diplomatic attitude of the Prussian Government. So far as these military arrangements tend to commit Prussia to active intervention at a future stage of the war, they, of

course, add to the complications of European politics; but at present they are merely precautionary. The advance of a Prussian army to the Rhine after a grave diplomatic disagreement with France, such as the rejection of an offer of mediation, would have a seriousness which would be incontestable. But that is not the present situation. Although the Prussian Government has announced its intention to interfere diplomatically for the restoration of peace, it has not yet thought the time come for proposing bases of pacification to France. Much remains, therefore, to be done before a case for the employment of these troops can arise. Prussia arms in order that when the time for mediation comes she may intervene with effect. It follows from what we have stated that the reports of the Belgian papers respecting the terms of Prussian mediation are premature. Should the conflict on the Mincio prove of a decisive character, and not degenerate, owing to the successful resistance of the fortresses, into a protracted war, the diplomatic intervention of Prussia will probably follow the first great battle. Early in the week we noticed the prevalent rumour that a treaty had been concluded between Austria and Prussia with reference to this war. We are enabled to state that this report is completely erroneous."

#### THE HOLY FATHER AND HIS SUBJECTS.

The city of Perugia, in the Papal States, obeying the impulse given from Northern Italy, declared openly for Italian unity, established a kind of provisional municipal Government, and offered to place itself under the dictatorship of the King of Sardinia. The King of Sardinia, under the guidance of the Emperor of the French, declined the offer. The city was consequently left to sue for mercy from the Papal Government, which, however, it does not seem to have been inclined to do.

A despatch from Turin says:—Advices have been received from Arezzo to the 21st. The Swiss regiments which have left Rome attacked Perugia on the 20th inst. Great resistance was made, notwithstanding that the defenders were few. After three hours' fighting outside the town the Swiss entered, and the combat continued for two hours in the streets. The Swiss trampled down and killed even women and offensive persons. The next day the outrages, arrests, and firing on the people recommenced. The town is in a state of siege."

Doubts are thrown upon the accuracy of a speech attributed to the King of Sardinia declining the dictatorship of Bologna. It now appears that the King has actually appointed two provisional administrators of Bologna—the Marquis d'Azeglio and the Marquis de Rora, and that he does not intend to abandon the Roman provinces to anarchy if the Pope shows himself unable to protect them.

#### GARIBALDI.

This chieftain has issued a bombastical proclamation to the inhabitants of Brescia, which was received with tumultuous enthusiasm. "The incredible successes of Garibaldi and his band (says a contemporary) against strong divisions of disciplined troops are now explained. That active and daring partisan commands no motley troop of adventurers or outcasts. The 'Chasseurs of the Alps' represent the volunteers of Italy fighting for their freedom. When we learn that a single town of some 40,000 inhabitants gave 3,000 willing and eager soldiers to Garibaldi's corps we are no longer at a loss to comprehend that leader's victories. The truth is, that he has been thrown into the very country best prepared for his reception, and best calculated to provide him with what he needed. Garibaldi had but to advance and occupy. With a consummate appreciation of his duty this intrepid chieftain pushed his enterprises to the very verge of temerity. Knowing that audacity, under such circumstances, was his true policy, he declined no odds, however desperate, and soon found that the followers whom he lost by his daring were replaced by volunteers attracted by his renown. Altogether, what with the universal sympathy of the population, the natural advantages of the country, and the prestige now acquired by five weeks of victory, it is probable that Garibaldi commands as effective a division of troops as any in the Italian armies."

#### THE ACCUSATION AGAINST MARSHAL URBAN.

COUNT CAVOUR has addressed a circular to the ministers of Sardinia abroad, in which he brings a charge against this Austrian general amounting to nothing less than cold-blooded murder. He says that on the 20th of May at Torricella, an Austrian patrol arrested the constable of the village, and compelled him to take them to the house of a family named Cignoli. Having searched every part of the house the soldiers ordered all the family and some other persons who happened to be in the farmyard

to follow them. The search had resulted in the discovery of a small amount of shot. The persons arrested were nine in number—seven men, a girl, and a boy of fourteen. The patrol led them up to the Austrian commander, who was on horseback on the high road, in the midst of his men. After exchanging a few words in German with the soldiers in charge of the prisoners the commandant told the constable who had served as a guide to remain where he was. He then ordered the nine unfortunate peasants, who could not make themselves understood, and who were trembling all over, to descend into a path by the roadside; they had scarcely gone a few steps when the commandant gave a signal to a platoon to fire on them. Eight of these unfortunate men fell dead; old Cignoli, mortally wounded, gave no signs of life. The Austrian troops resumed their march, and the commandant, turning to the constable, told him he might go; and that he might not be detained by other Austrian troops in the neighbourhood he gave him a card to present, if necessary, as a safe conduct. This card was a simple visiting card, bearing, under a count's coronet, this name:—"Feld-Marschall-Lieutenant Urban." Shortly afterwards the inhabitants approached the spot. Old Cignoli, who had recovered his senses, was taken to the hospital at Voghera, where he died five days afterwards.

"Such enormities," says the Count, "need no comment. It is an assassination as cowardly as it is vile, and of which, at most, an example could be found only among savages and barbarians."

We are glad to observe that the Austrian Government declares it is in a position to oppose a flat denial to the reported cruelties attributed to General Urban in the message of Count Cavour. The Austrian Government promises soon to publish ample details.

#### COUNT SCHLICK.

THE new commander-in-chief of the Austrian army was born at Prague and entered the military service in 1808. At the battle of Aspern, in 1809, he was lieutenant of lancers in the corps of General Hubna. In 1813 he was named chef d'escadron and orderly officer to the Emperor Francis II., and took part in all the principal engagements of that period. He lost an eye in the battle of Wachau, which prevented his being employed during the campaign of 1814. The remainder of his promotion to that of general of division took place during a time of peace. After the revolution of Vienna, in 1848, he was appointed commandant of a *corps d'armée*, not more than 8,000 strong. He succeeded in maintaining himself against the insurgents, and when he was afterwards united to General Haynau against the revolted Hungarians, he took a brilliant part in that campaign, particularly in opposing the junction of the armies of Dembinski and Georgey, and in co-operating by that manoeuvre in the surrender of Georgey to the Russians. In 1854, when Austria armed at the time of the Eastern question, he had successively the command of the 1st and 4th *corps d'armée* in Galicia. Count Schlick is a distinguished and energetic soldier, and a great favourite with the army, every member of which knows by sight the veteran, who for many years has worn a black patch over his left eye. Schlick is an excellent cavalry officer, but it remains to be seen whether he knows how to handle an army of 150,000 men. General Count Degenfeld, who formerly belonged to the corps of Engineers, succeeds Schlick as commander of the 4th army.

#### MR. BUCHANAN ON THE UNION.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN was entertained at Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 2nd inst., and responded to an address as follows:—"My public life has been a long one, and I have been engaged in many political battles, and they are now rewarded by your smiles of approval. I am glad to be here in the capital of North Carolina, which you have rightly named Raleigh, thus aiding in perpetuating that great name. He fell a victim to a weak and pusillanimous tyrant; but, thank God, nothing of that kind can occur here—no such injustice can be perpetrated in this land of liberty. It has become fashionable now-a-days to discuss the value of the Union. It was not fashionable twenty years ago. It was not every transitory evil that led us to a division of the Union. Let the friends of a separation of the Union succeed, and the cause of civil and religious liberty throughout the world will receive a deathblow. My friends have spoken of the war progressing in Europe, in which kings are endeavouring to overthrow dynasties and generals to win new glories, while the poor people, who are really the sufferers, are not thought of. This spectacle ought to teach us the value of our institutions. Here you are to-day a body of sovereigns, who have elected me your executive—not your ruler—whose acts are to be jealously watched and accounted for; beside some acts for which he is not guilty. Though the sun of my political life is growing dim, I shall never

cease to refer vividly and with grateful emotions to this reception from the Old North State."

#### SUSPENSION OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

WE learn from letters of the 10th inst. from Alexandria that the public announcement made by M. de Lesseps, to the effect that the works of the Isthmus of Suez Canal had actually been commenced, had the effect of causing considerable embarrassment to the Government of the Viceroy. The works in themselves doubtless were of the most paltry description, but they were sufficient to constitute an important fact, which, once established, would have authorised further claims. The matter, therefore, could no longer be ignored, and one of two decisions was inevitable,—either the Government must disavow the proceedings of M. de Lesseps, or else these proceedings must be confirmed. The former alternative was accordingly chosen, and a circular despatch transmitted to all the European consuls, recalling the fact that the Pacha of Egypt's firmans formally reserve the ratification of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, and the condition that the works shall be executed only after they shall have been authorised by the Sublime Porte. The circular adds that his Highness has openly manifested his sympathy and his good will in favour of a work the interests of which are so eminently universal, but his Highness is determined not to tolerate that, under any pretext whatsoever, operations be carried on which cannot be executed until the approval to which they are subject shall have been obtained. The document concludes by requesting every consul to require those of his fellow subjects whom it may concern forthwith to cease in their participation, in order that the Egyptian Government may not be placed in a situation which would oblige it to have recourse to measures rendered necessary for insuring the exercise of its rights.

Peremptory orders have, moreover, been sent to M. de Lesseps prohibiting him from continuing his operations; but there is reason to believe that he intends persisting until stopped by main force.

The interference of the French Consulate in these questions has naturally given rise to the gravest surmises. Hitherto, in fact, it was well understood that the instructions held by the French Consul-General commanded him to abstain from the slightest interference, and to remain perfectly neutral in all matters relating to the Suez Canal question; but although this is the line of conduct which was lately observed, it is an unquestionable fact that the rule has now been departed from, and that the influence of the French Government has been brought to bear upon Said Pasha in favour of M. de Lesseps' pretensions; if not directly by the French Consul-General himself, at least indirectly through his Vice-Consuls and other agents.

UNITED STATES.—A Washington telegram says that the home squadron in the Gulf of Mexico is to be increased to ten vessels of war, carrying in the aggregate 212 guns. Recent investigations in the Post-office department at Washington led to the belief that Government was suffering to the extent of 1,000,000 dollars a year by the use of counterfeit postage stamps. The question of maritime neutral rights was occupying the Executive at Washington, Lord Malmesbury's reply on this subject being considered very unsatisfactory. The latest advices from Utah represent that the people are in an excited and turbulent condition, bordering on rebellion. Governor Cumming had issued a proclamation ordering the Mormon militia, who had assembled for belligerent purposes, to disperse. These parties are a portion of the militia called out by the governor to resist the entrance of the Government troops during the session of the court at Salt Lake City. The Mormons are being monthly augmented by the arrival of foreign converts. The civil law having failed to answer its purpose, it is the opinion of intelligent Gentiles in the territory that peace can be preserved only by strong military rule, or bloodshed averted by favouring the removal of the Mormons beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. The New York papers are full of the discovery of the body of a handsome young woman, known in theatrical circles as Fanny Deane, on the beach at Fort Hamilton. She was the wife of an Englishman named Halsey, of highly respectable connexions. Her husband's explanation was to the effect, that he had detected her in a criminal intrigue, and that fearing the consequences she committed suicide. The relatives of the deceased, however, deny that the deceased was inconstant, and accuse her husband of having neglected her. Halsey is said to have held a commission in the British army.

HART.—A correspondent of the *Boston Post* states that the French Consul to the Dominican Republic has for a small sum purchased the whole resources of the Republic in the shape of mines, woods, and guano, with the sole privilege of working, cutting,

and digging on all the lands and islands belonging to it.

THE AMERICANS AND CUBA.—A Washington telegram says:—"There is reason to believe that our minister to Madrid has been instructed to avail himself of the earliest opportunity to assure the Spanish Government of the earnestness of the United States to purchase Cuba, and that the money will be promptly paid."

MEXICO.—Information had reached Washington of active movements in Louisiana of certain Mexican reactionists in favour of Santa Anna. Their arrangements, it is said, are now perfected, and they were about to leave Mobile for some Mexican port on the Gulf, where they intend to land and pronounce in favour of the ex-dictator.

### Original Correspondence.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Florence, June 17th.

PRINCE NAPOLEON left Florence yesterday for Piacenza, which is eight days' march across the Apennines, by the Porretto pass. All the troops accompany him to the seat of war, and some have already taken their departure. It was the wish of Piedmont that a portion should be left for the maintenance of order at Florence, but the Prince did not seem to think it necessary, and I do not suppose a single battalion will be left behind. There is a rumour that a corps of National Guards is to be organised. No fear whatever is felt of any disturbance, and the Tuscan troops are merely an apparent defence, as they would never resort to force against their fellow-countrymen. People are now too much occupied with the general welfare of the Peninsula to advocate their own particular views. It is true that Tuscany cannot be wholly reconciled to sink down into nothing, though the wisest heads are gradually reconciling themselves to the idea of complete fusion. Victor Emmanuel does not seem ever to have contemplated more than driving the Austrians out of Lombardy and Venice. Tuscany must wait. It is impossible that Piedmont can at this moment make her a matter of serious consideration. Buoncompagni is a thorough Piedmontese, methodical and fond of routine.

It must be allowed that Prince Napoleon has behaved well at Florence, and whatever may be said by various journals, I can assure you that there is no party forming in his favour in Tuscany. He has conformed himself to the ostensible object of his visit—the organisation of a military force. Of the future we cannot speak; but the Emperor will be slow to show a partiality which can do no good in the eyes of the world. The war, notwithstanding the constant success of the allies, still promises to be a terrible conflict. The carnage is even more frightful than was expected. The battle of Magenta would in former times have been decisive; but when hundreds and thousands of additional combatants are to be brought into the field, the contest may go on much longer before either side is exhausted. It is thought that the political organisation of Central Italy will be rendered more difficult by the revolutions which have taken place at Perugia and the other towns in the direction of Rome. The question naturally arises, Is Rome to be left standing alone, and the Pope to be maintained there by a French army, while the whole of the rest of Italy is declaring itself in favour of Piedmont, and looking forward to the enjoyment of constitutional liberty? Naples is beginning to move in the right direction. An officer has been sent to the Emperor's head quarters. The Italians now hope to have the moral support of England, whose advice will be invaluable in the reorganisation of the several states. With Lord John Russell as Minister for Foreign Affairs, there is no fear that England will take part with Austria. If she maintains her neutrality, and the French leave after having accomplished the emancipation of Italy, then indeed we may hope to realise Italian liberty and an Italian kingdom. I understand that, in the case of recently appointed professors of the university, the Grand Duke diminished the salaries, and that they are now to be increased in the former ratio of the remuneration received by the elder professors. Each person employed by Government in Tuscany has offered a monthly reduction of salary towards the expense of the war, and the higher class of Government officers have offered contributions besides.

#### WAR INCIDENTS.

THE MINIE RIFLE.—The Austrian soldiers are said to care but little for the French artillery, but they have a very high respect for the Minie rifle. The wounds inflicted are exceedingly "ugly," and the bullets difficult to extract. According to a private letter which has been received here, the battle of Magenta was "regular slaughter-house work" in the performance of which the parties concerned dis-

played equal skill and resolution. The following short passage from a letter written at Binasco by a correspondent of one of the Vienna papers probably gives a correct idea of the battle of Magenta:—"In hardly any battle was so much blood shed in so short a time. The bullets of the French came into our ranks like hailstones into a field, and without word or groan very many of our valiant fellows fell to rise no more. You will be able to form a correct idea of the way in which the officers fought when you have been informed that one battalion of the 'Kaiser' Regiment of the line was brought back by a sergeant, and another by a lieutenant."

A PORTRAIT.—"Garibaldi," says a letter from the seat of war, "is of middle height, not more than 5 feet 7 or 8 inches, I should think; a square-shouldered, deep chested, powerful man, without being at all heavy. He has a healthy English complexion, with brown hair and beard, rather light, both slightly touched with gray, and cut short. His head shows a very fine development, mental as well as moral, and his face is good, though not remarkable to a casual observer—nothing to show the man who could form and carry out such plans as the retreat from Rome or the capture of Como, but when he spoke of the oppression and sufferings of his country, the lip and eye told the deep feeling long suppressed, and the steadfast daring character of the man. A child would stop him in the street to ask him what o'clock it was, but the man condemned to be shot in half-an-hour, would never, after a look of that calm, determined face, waste time in asking mercy upon earth. During our long interview he spoke much of passing events (excepting his own share), but without southern gesticulation. He has the calm manner and appearance of the English gentleman and officer; it was only when he spoke of the generous sympathy of the people of England with the sufferings of Italy that his Saxon-like calmness gave way; then, as he assured us again and again, how thoroughly it was appreciated by Italians of every class, and how grateful they were for it, he showed that the warm blood of Italy burned in his veins. My impression had been that his operations were more the result of rash impulse than of military calculation; but it was palpable that, strong as may be his impulses, they are thoroughly under control. Bold and enterprising even to apparent rashness he is, no doubt, but he is also cool and calculating; and as I watched him on the opposite side of the table, telling the ladies of his voyages to China and the antipodes as pleasantly and calmly as if in a London drawing-room, while at any moment he might be interrupted by the fire of an overpowering Austrian force brought by railway to his outpost, I felt no doubt that in case of the very worst he had arranged exactly what to do, and would do it."

NEWS FROM THE WAR.—"A French soldier told me," says the correspondent of a contemporary, "that he wished very much to give news of his safe arrival at Milan to his friends at home; but smiled at the idea of writing. No letter from the camp said he, would reach the French shores; Napoleon had no idea of exposing his plans or his losses to be criticised by every man *qui mettait du noir sur du blanc*—i.e., black ink on white paper. The complaint about non-delivery of letters is quite true. No seal is respected at the post-office, and written news from the camp more explicit or extensive than what is given in the bulletins runs great risk of total extinction. A friend of mine was told, on application, that there was a letter for him, but he was begged to return for it in an hour, at the end of which time he received it with the seal bearing evident tokens of tampering; and the great movement which preceded the battles of Palestro and Magenta was marked by a total interruption of communications for a week, during which time wives and mothers, tormented by constant reports of fighting and loss, had no resource but patience."

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE MILANESE LADIES.—A letter from Milan says:—"On the evening of the 10th a grand representation took place at the Scala. On leaving the royal box, Victor Emmanuel unexpectedly saw himself surrounded by a bevy of the female aristocracy. All that Milan boasts of fair and noble were there, eager to proffer to the gallant soldier king their tribute of gratitude and admiration. The pent-up emotions of years now found a vent, and the warmth of the Lombard character displayed itself uncontrolled. They hung weeping upon his hands, they poured forth vows of allegiance, the most timid strove to get sufficiently near at least to touch his coat, till at last one, entirely carried away by enthusiasm, flung her arms round his Majesty's neck, and kissed him on both cheeks. The rest required no bidding to follow this example, and thus successively tendered homage to their new monarch, Victor Emmanuel, nothing loth, returning, as well as receiving, his fair subjects' salutation, while the Emperor, all etiquette forgotten, stood by laughing heartily at the scene."



# INDIA, AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

## INDIAN NOTES.

SINCE our last, Sir Chas. Wood has been re-appointed to the India Office, and we sincerely trust his administration may prove beneficial to Indian interests.

There is one subject he may at once take in hand; for the Criminal Code Procedure Bill, best known as the Black Act, and which had been suspended during the mutiny, is being proceeded with in the Legislative Council, and the last mail brings the alarming intelligence that it is being pushed as rapidly as possible through all its stages. This bill is for the purpose of depriving English citizens of the protection they enjoy of living under English law, with the benefit of judge and jury, and placing them, in common with the natives, under the criminal jurisdiction of the native courts, and thereby under the native officials. When this bill was brought forward in 1857 it was met with the just indignation of the English settlers and a resolute opposition; but since then events have occurred which render such a measure more dangerous and less justifiable. First of all we place the mutiny, showing the hostility of large classes of the population to Europeans; second, the indisputable determination of the practice of torture by native officials; third, the well-grounded conviction of the deep-rooted perjury of the natives in legal proceedings; fourth, the hostility to Europeans of the Mahomedans, who afford so large a portion of the amlah; and fifth, that since then the country has been really thrown open to English settlers. Thus at the time when protection is most wanted for the settler, when it is requisite for the encouragement of settlers that they should have the same privileges as in our other colonies, they are to be deprived of their birthright as citizens of England, and subjected to the enmity of an inferior race, under debased institutions. Nowhere in our colonies has a course of this kind been adopted, for where, as in Lower Canada, French law has been guaranteed by treaty—or, as in the Cape of Good Hope, Dutch law—the population were treated as Europeans and as citizens, and their institutions have been raised to the English level; but neither in Canada were Englishmen placed under the dominion of the Hurons, nor at the Cape under the Kaffirs or Hottentots, or in New Zealand under Maori law and magistrates. The native has been raised in time to English privileges, but he has not been allowed to administer a local code to English citizens.

The Indian code is objectionable, because it is not the law of England, which is the inheritance of our citizens, and which they have the right to enjoy wherever their jurisdiction extends. The civil administration of the law varies in Scotland, the Channel Islands, and Man, from that of England and Ireland, but the criminal administration, which is that which affects the rights of persons, and which is dealt with by the new bill, is of like origin and constitution throughout, founded on the safeguard of a jury. For this, which has been recognised in the empires and states we have founded or protected—which is as sacred in the United States as in those countries which are yet colonies—which has been extended even to Hawaii, Mosquitia, and Liberia, newest in the family of nations—for this law of guarantee and protection, is substituted a new system, leaving no security for our citizens, but giving to a native the power of sentencing one of them to two years' imprisonment in a common jail—a sentence which in India is in its effects on a European equivalent to death.

We object to such powers being given to English officials as unnecessary, because now in most stations in the hills or plains, where there are Europeans, there are enough to afford justices of the peace and jurors for quarter sessions, and there is no reason why assize courts should not be held in the chief towns. Why are English men, women, and children in Simla, Landour, Mussoorie, and Deyrah to be subject to an English stipendiary magistrate, or his native official, when there are men enough qualified to fill the commission of the peace, to furnish a grand jury, and to supply the

petit jury panel? We say that it is monstrous that the settlers should be so subjected, or that the whole of the indigo planters in their several districts should thus be at the mercy of a man over whom they have no control, who is not responsible to their parliament, nor can be impeached in their legislative assembly.

What, however, is the condition of the indigo planter, the coffee grower, the tea planter, the merchant, or the clergyman who may be travelling in some remote district, and who may have a false charge trumped up against him before a Mahomedan judge, and supported by perjury? What would be the fate of the railway workman or the soldier's wife in a bye town, brought before such a man on a charge of drunkenness, or any other that may be framed, ignorant of the court language, ignorant of the foreign law and procedure, having a court full of enemies and no protector? We shudder when we think of the oppression which may be exercised by remands even, when the magistrate fears to impose a sentence. There will be no solicitor to whom the accused can apply; no one perhaps knowing his or her language except the judge and his amlah; and the evidence will be given in all kinds of languages, and recorded in a technical jargon. It has not been unreasonably urged that such a system is well calculated to provoke a war of races; for the first Englishwoman, truly or falsely accused, who shall be dealt with by its administrators, will bring down on the perpetrator the unrelenting vengeance of our countrymen. Such a system is what we have never been called upon to endure, and one from which our feelings teach us to revolt.

If this Act passes the Legislative Council it will be the bounden duty of Parliament to reject it, and to impeach its authors for high crimes and misdemeanours, and we trust it will receive the strenuous opposition, not only of every one interested in India, but of all classes in this country.

The step, too, is so illtimed and so illadvised, coming at the very moment when the opportunity offered for raising the native in the political and social scale, by giving commissions of the peace to various districts, and associating the native gentlemen in the administration of the law; they, too, are to be made the serfs of the amlah.

From the hills but little news has been received by the last mail.

In consequence of the disaffection produced among the Company's European soldiery, by the illiberal conduct of the Government, Lord Clyde has been obliged to leave Simla to save the country from the disgrace of a revolt by Englishmen. This necessity causes a considerable loss to Simla and the neighbourhood.

Captain W. C. Green, 60th B.N.I., has leave to Simla, and Assistant-Surgeon Knipe to the 88th Foot.

Leave for the Deyrah hills has been given to Lieut.-Col. J. Laughton of the Engineers; Lieut.-Col. W. C. Campbell, 80th B.N.I.; Lieut.-Col. P. Abbott, 72nd B.N.I.; Lieut.-Col. H. E. S. Abbott, 74th B.N.I.; Lieutenants S. Mortimer, II.M. 60th Foot, F. Austin, II.M. 60th Foot, and C. Ashburnham, H.M. 60th Foot.

Lieut.-Col. A. S. Campbell, 3rd European L.C., has leave to reside permanently at Mussoorie.

Lieut. C. Campbell, II.M. 48th Foot, has leave for Landour and Mussoorie.

For Chirrapoonjee, Major G. B. Jennings, II.M. 19th Foot, has leave. It has been seldom of late that leave has been given to Chirrapoonjee or Sylhet.

For Nynce Tal, leave has been given to Capt. R. C. Lee, II.M. 35th Foot, Capt. F. C. Scott, II.M. 42nd Foot, and to Capt. E. Smyth, 13th B.N.I.

For Murreo, leave has been given to Lieut. W. L. Lewes, II.M. 98th Foot.

For Dhurmsala, leave has been given to Ensign S. L. Pidsley, H.M. 62nd Foot.

Leave for Bangalore has been given to Major J. Fowler, 8th Madras L.C.

## LATEST INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Bombay letters and papers of the 23rd ult. bring accounts of the discontent which has arisen among the European troops of the late East India Company at being transferred without re-enlistment into the Queen's service. The despatches speak as if mutiny had already broken out, and Meerut is named as the place where it was first seen. It has also been exhibited at Gwallor, Berhampore, Allahabad, and Lahore. At Allahabad the European cavalry had gone so far as to fire in the air, so that they might ex-

press their insubordination; and it seems that at Meerut the Queen's 75th so much sympathised with the grievances of the Company's troops as to intimate that they would not act against them. Lord Clyde came down from the hills at once, and issued a general order which shows that the danger must be met in the spirit of concession. The Government at Calcutta also felt it their duty to publish an account of the state of things, so that the European communities in India might be apprised of what really had occurred. Both documents afford evidence of much danger, and allude to a court of inquiry which has been set up at Meerut, so that all the grievances of the soldiers may be fully investigated. The soldiers chiefly complain that they have been transferred from the Company's to the Queen's service without being presented with the new bounty to which they deemed themselves entitled. The men demand that they shall be re-enlisted. The *Bombay Gazette*, however, says that hitherto no violence has been attempted by the malcontents, nor has it become necessary to employ force for their coercion; and from the example of Meerut and of Lahore, where the failure of discipline was but momentary, it was believed that these dissatisfied men would give way to reason, and return to their duty. By a telegram from Aden, dated the 10th, we are happy to learn that the discontent is arrested. In Oude operations are continued in the district to the north-west of Lucknow, lying between the Gogra and the Raptee. The process of driving the broken detachments of rebels out of the jungles and hills is proceeding without a check. The aggregate number of rebels which our forces have yet to deal with or disperse is variously stated at 8,000, 10,000, and 15,000 men; but most of them are said to have already retired beyond the Raptee, and all of them have hitherto been prevented from penetrating into Lower Oude. Bala Rao was reported in a Government bulletin to have passed with a body of men into the district of Toolseypore on the 3rd of May, and by the last intelligence, of the 10th of that month, he was reported to be in the neighbourhood of Bulrampore with six guns. Sir Hope Grant is at the latter place watching his movements. This chieftain is the brother of Nana Sahib, and is supposed to have been even more fiendish in his barbarities at Cawnpore than the Nana himself.

In an officer's letter from Nepal, dated the 30th of April, it was announced, as a piece of news that might be almost implicitly relied on, that the Nana and his family, with the Begum, and about 300 personal followers, were prisoners in the hands of two Nepalese regiments, in the fort of Niakote, or Niskilla, a little to the north of Bootwul; but the news has never been confirmed, and there is now a counter-report abroad that the Nana is wandering about the country in disguise, having shaved his head, painted his face, and adopted a European dress.

The outbreak in the Nugger Parkur districts, in Scinde, has been quelled with great promptitude. Lieutenant-Colonel Evans telegraphed on the 12th of May that "the district was quite quiet," and the fugitive population returning to their homes. A strict inquiry is being instituted into the causes of the outbreak. One rumour attributes it to an insult offered to a Rajpoot woman. But the designs of the rebellious Thakoors pointed rather to the attainment of some permanent political object. The Nugger Parkur rebels destroyed about twenty-four miles of the electric telegraph connecting Bombay and Kurrachee. It is already partially restored, and the electric communication between the two places will soon be entirely renewed.

There has been uneasiness in the Nizam's dominions for some time past. The British Government has been compelled to demand the expulsion from the Court and capital of some of his leading courtiers. It has been discovered that others of them have corresponded with one of the Nana's emissaries. The latest rumour is, that a great conspiracy has been detected in Hyderabad to massacre all the Europeans. Her Majesty's 31st Regiment are leaving Poonah, probably to join the Deccan Field Force, and the 6th Enniskillen Dragoons, who are at Kirkee, are said to be under orders to take the field in the Nizam's territories. The Nawab of Farruckabad had been sentenced to be hanged, but it came out on the trial that before his surrender a letter had been written to him by Major Barrow, the special commissioner with the camp of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in which he was invited to surrender; and that in this letter he was told that pardon had been extended to all who had not personally committed the murder of British subjects, and that if he had not personally committed the murder of British subjects, he might surrender without apprehension. On the receipt of this letter he immediately surrendered. He now claims the fulfilment of the promise of pardon, being found guilty, not of having personally committed the murder of British subjects, but of having been an accessory before the fact. The Governor-General

in Council disavows the act of Major Barrow, in making a promise contrary to the royal proclamation, and contrary to the express order of the Government, excepting the prisoner from all benefit of pardon. But his Excellency will not suffer it to be said that the prisoner, having been induced to surrender on the promise of a British officer in Major Barrow's position, has in consequence of that surrender been put to death. The miscreant's life is therefore spared, but he is banished from British territory.

## FINE ARTS.

WE extract from the *Standard* the following interesting remarks upon one whose loss will be much felt in that circle of good taste in which he moved during his life time. It is perhaps hardly accurate to say that Mr. Bell kept secret his bequest of pictures to the public, his intentions on that head having for a long time been pretty well known. We entirely sympathise with the eulogies of the writer, which all who had the pleasure of Jacob Bell's acquaintance well know to be no more than just. "Mr. Jacob Bell, who has just died at Tunbridge Wells, in his 49th year, died of hard work. In the full expectation of death, and in spite of a most painful malady, he could not desist from his labours, and in a half-fainting state was buckled up to his work till within an hour before he breathed his last. The principal part of these labours was directed to the raising of his profession, which was that of a dispensing chemist. He spent a fortune in starting and in advancing the Pharmaceutical Society, which bids fair to embrace before long all the chemists and druggists of Great Britain, and which in the meantime has raised enormously the educational standard of the class. He was the president of the society, and it is some proof of the estimation in which he was held, not only in his profession, but throughout the district where he resided, that on the day of his funeral there was scarcely a town in the kingdom in which some 'Pharmaceutical chemist' had not his shutters closed to mark the event, and in many of the streets in Marylebone—notably all down Oxford-street—the same respect was paid to his memory. He was a man of the most unselfish nature, who devoted himself to public objects, who toiled like a galley-slave for other people, and who won the affection of all who knew him. One class of the community besides that to which he more immediately belonged will feel his death as a great loss—artists of every sort, with whom he had a genuine sympathy, and for whom he was always planning some anonymous benefit—some pleasant surprise. It is pretty well known that, subsidiary to the professional views which were the absorbing objects of his life, Mr. Jacob Bell was a most generous patron of the arts, and had collected in his house at Langham-place a very valuable gallery of pictures, many of them from the easel of his friend Sir Edwin Landseer. Those who knew the liberality of the man, and how much good he did in a quiet unassuming way, will not be surprised to hear, what he kept a profound secret from even his most intimate friends, that he has bequeathed the best of his pictures to the nation. Among them are the following of Landseer's:—"The Maid and the Magpie," exhibited last year at the Royal Academy; the celebrated picture of the "Shoing," "The Sleeping Bloodhound," "Alexander and Diogenes," "Dignity and Impudence," and the "Defeat of Comus." In addition to these there is "The Sacking of a Jew's House," by Charles Landseer; there are a couple of landscapes in which Lee and Sidney Cooper have united their efforts; there is O'Neil's picture of "The Foundling Examined by the Board of Guardians;" there is one of Ward's best historical works—"James II. receiving the news of the Landing of the Prince of Orange;" there is the "Derby-day" of Mr. Frith, which, however, has to fulfil certain engagements with the engravers before it can appear in the national collection; and, to crown all, there is the "Horse Fair" of Rosa Bonheur. This last is not the large picture of the "Horse Fair," with which everybody is familiar, but a smaller edition of it painted simultaneously. In everything but size it is a *fac simile* of the large canvas, and it is the original from which the engraving has been made. There are thirteen pictures, and a commission for a fourteenth has been given to Mr. Frank Stone, but what is the nature of the subject, and whether any progress has been made in the work, we are unable to say. One thing is certain, that the public have received from Jacob Bell a most valuable gift, and we may add that the testator has attached no conditions to the acceptance of his legacy.

Several works have within the last few days been added to the National Portrait Gallery. They consist of portraits of Cowley, the poet; Selden, the Marquis of Ormond, Lord Hood, and the seven bishops who were tried and acquitted in James II.'s reign.

## OPERAS, CONCERTS, DRAMA.

### CRYSTAL PALACE.

#### HANDEL COMMEMORATION FESTIVAL.

NONE that have had the good fortune to assist at the three glorious days of this centenary may doubt that there is magic in a name, or that the managers of the Crystal Palace have splendidly availed themselves of what charm there was in that of George Frederick Handel. The "fast" and "loose" classes of society have been to the usual extent at the race meeting, their favourite Moulsey Hurst; so to their love of excitement and display the directors were nothing indebted for the dazzling crowd of beauty and fashion, for the ladies were in the majority that assembled at this triumph of their management. Twenty-five thousand souls, or thereabouts, on Saturday, assembled at the Rehearsal. On Monday, other 17,000 met to hear "The Messiah." On Wednesday there were 17,644 enjoyed the never to be forgotten "Let the Bright Seraphim" of Madame Clara Novello; and yesterday, although her Majesty was not present, the numbers were little short of 26,000.

On Friday evening Mr. Costa, whose ardour in this matter is worthy of all recognition, and has been crowned with entire success, put the finishing touch to the drill of the provincial contingent at Exeter Hall, and it was to the homogeneity attained under the master baton by the several excellent trainbands contributed in aid of the Sacred Harmonic Society's vast choir, by Yorkshire, Leicester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Birmingham, Edinburgh, the various English cathedral towns, that the meeting of Saturday was, in point of fact, a rehearsal only in name.

In that handsome amphitheatre—now completed after a twelvemonth's consideration and progress—called the Great Handel Orchestra, there were ranged, radiating from the organ, 3,500 vocal and instrumental performers of the highest accomplishments. To the most eminent professors of every conceivable instrument were added the most distinguished amateurs, who, on occasions like the present, seek admission to the ranks of a grand orchestra as a favour. The elevation has been tastefully and simply decorated. The solid hemicycle or sounding board towering behind all is coloured so effectively to represent a *loggia* showing blue sky beyond, that the orchestra has ceased to be the eyesore it was in its unfinished state. One third down the slope from the organ to the conductor is poised in air the monster tambourine gong, or drum, made for the festival of 1857 by Messrs. Distin and Son; and below this on a proper platform are three kettle drums of monstrous growth. At these (which struck us as sometimes a trifle sharp) the indispensable Mr. Chipp is seen, now flying as if bent on their destruction, and now he soothes them with affectionate strokings.

At twenty minutes past eleven the series of experiments commenced with the National Anthem, the "Hallelujah" and the "Amen" choruses. Of these "going well" there could be no possibility of doubt; but about the "Dettingen Te Deum," which contains so much choral music of dramatic character, it was necessary to be more careful. It was rehearsed throughout, Belletti taking the bass solos, of which the chief are, "When Thou took'st upon thee" and "Vouchsafe, O Lord." The choruses of this magnificent service are rich in the grand delineations of triumph and religion, and were splendidly given. "Though sittest at the right hand of God in the glory of the Father," was electrifying. The only, or nearly the only uncertainty in the execution, both at rehearsal, and at the festival performance on Wednesday, was in the most difficult passage, "Day by day we magnify Thee," and this we mention lest our readers might imagine that we issue nothing but second-hand and unconsidered notes of admiration. However, to proceed: the "Dettingen" was followed by Mr. Weiss in "Belshazzar;" the grand chorus, "Envy, eldest born of Hell;" and that master-piece of plaintive expression, the Dead March, from "Saul," which was handled by the gifted conductor and his army of musicians in the most delicate and telling manner. A selection from "Samson," and "See the Conquering Hero comes," from "Judas Maccabeus," wound up the first part of the rehearsal.

The second consisted of "Israel in Egypt," played nearly all through. Mesdames Clara Novello and Sherrington took the principal parts. Thus ended, with the greatest success, what was really to musical amateurs the grand day, and for more sight-seers the best day, as being the longest and the most varied.

On Monday the spacious transept was packed, by 1 p.m., with a yet more stylish, if not dense, mass of ladies. The stronger vessels were but the exceptions—*rari nantes in gurgite vasto*; and the wilderness in which our brother atoms were thus adrift, may be described in the one word, *mauve*. This

much-affected hue surged, fluttered, and swayed round every minor feature of the gathering. There were loom wonders, of all prices, from Lyons and Coventry; bonnets beyond all price; embroidered petticoats that would have puzzled a nunner. There were, as we have said, a few specks—mere islets—of broadcloth; and the parterre was traversed here and there by a flash of cochineal, madder, indigo, or (in one or two flagrant cases from the tropics) bright canary colour; but the hue of the mallow, or *mauve*, in which we believe that healing plant has less to do than perchloride of tin and alum, was the background of all. From the press gallery—for the great accommodation of which, and other politeness on the occasion, our brethren will join us, if right be done, in owning obligations to the management—the view of the orchestra and transept was a thing never to be forgotten.

The flowers of the garden and the lilies of the field, if not out-done, are rivalled by the craft of the weaver and the dyer of our day. If you were to look at an enormous flower-garden, full of nothing but flowers, through the wrong end of a telescope, you would have some notion of the sight from the second row of galleries. Behind us, looking countrywards, rolled Kentwards that splendid landscape that wants but a thread of water to eclipse for ever the old honours of fair Richmond; but not for relief, as is often enough the case from fashion's hues, did we turn weary eyes to those of nature. The *mauve*—as it wants no philosopher to find out—is pleasant to the eye, and its prevalence round and about every other colour, no doubt lent a feeling of ease and gratification to that organ which has been often enough absent when we have looked upon similar pictures differently framed. We need say little more about the performance of "The Messiah" than that Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Belletti, Madame Clara Novello, and Miss Dolby took the solos, and that a vast swell, consisting of choir, orchestra, and organ, in which none preponderated or seemed distinguishable—so perfect was their precision and control—performed the stupendous inspirations which have immortalised George Frederick Handel, in a manner that it never could have entered into his heart to conceive.

The proprietor of the rickety old harpsichord, that you may see in that popular corner among the parrots, near the Ninevite Court and the Wellingtonia Gigantica at the London end of the building, dreamed a little in his day, too. The profits of the entertainment at Vauxhall, where his firework music was introduced, must have been far above the average of modern receipts at such places of amusement. But he was composing for the then *crème de la crème*, not for the *olla podrida*, of society; and the Vauxhall managers of that day could get prices from the fine folks that made large profits out of small assemblages. Handel no doubt conceived that, with the patronage and money at his disposal for the purpose, he had done all that could be done to win an immortality; but how little was he aware—if he knew of the grace and beauty—of the majesty and power of sound. The shadow of his greatness is becoming greater and greater as year after year men think they will take its measure.

We might use up a dictionary full of expletives; but, in a very few words, we never did yet experience so much and so varied emotion during the performance of Handel's music as on the occasions under notice. It is customary to observe that the huge double *velarium* suspended over the orchestra damps the sound so as to destroy its imposing quality. It might have been so—most just and noble critics—and, therefore, you insist that it is so. But it is not so—and there is an end of the matter. Mr. Reeves has sung fifties and hundreds of times the magnificent "Sound an Alarm," but never, till he sang it on Wednesday last, under that canvas or calico, did he give us the notion of a heaven-inspired patriot. He was always Mr. Reeves, the singer; but whether the press gallery (it was one flight of stairs over the royal box) was peculiarly well situated, or that the singer himself was more than usually fervid, we are bound to pay him the compliment which he did to the great composer. We forgot Mr. Reeves, and Mr. Reeves forgot himself in the superb triumph. Madame Clara Novello, again, has courted the public favour for these twenty years, or more it may be; but when did Clara Novello rouse a tithe of the enthusiasm, not alone among the ignorant and innocent, but, what is no easy task, among the case-hardened wretches whose business is taking pleasure and seeing sights. The superlative excellence of the duet of Madame Novello with Mr. Harper's trumpet was hailed with a wild *encore*, and never was honour better merited. The beautiful voice of the songstress and the silver notes of the trumpeter came literally bounding across the wide interval between ourselves and the orchestra. The voice and the instrument seemed to vie in grandeur of sentiment, and purity and truth of tone. The "Dead March" we have



heard in abbey and in church, and at the soldier's funeral. We have noticed that the organ swell in the former is apt to injure the true and natural effect and that the dramatic accessories at the latter overpower it; and we repeat that the effect produced by its performance—also on Wednesday—wherein the skilful organ performed his legitimate office, and no more, was an extremely fine illustration of the power of music.

It was naturally anticipated that many persons would postpone their visit to the last day; and in order to accommodate these, as well as to prevent confusion at the Palace, the ticket-office at Exeter-hall was kept open until eleven o'clock yesterday morning. Even after that hour stragglers arrived, in the hope of being in time to secure admissions; but in that respect they were disappointed, and their dilatoriness must have occasioned them some inconvenience in having to obtain the requisite pass at Sydenham. It will be remembered that at the experimental performance in 1857, the last day was the most patronised, and it seems probable that the same is the case now. The arrangements for the second day of the present commemoration partook of a sectional character. First, there was the whole of the *Te Deum*, and then followed selections from *Belshazzar*, *Saul*, *Samson*, and *Judas Maccabeus*. The object of this variety was obviously to promote the convenience of her Majesty; and the weather being magnificently fine, thousands must have gone to the Palace in the full expectation of seeing the Queen as well as listening to the music. Affairs of State, however, prevented the royal visit on Wednesday, and it being understood that it would take place to-day there was again a double inducement to be present. Elaborate and tasteful toilets were accordingly as much in the ascendant this forenoon as on Wednesday. The railways were besieged with whole armies of crinoline; while the road was gay and animated to a degree. Costly west-end equipages mingled with unpretending broughams and cabs, and the different routes leading to Sydenham were choked with carriages. Space, however, was kept by mounted police to facilitate the progress of some great personages or other, and everything indicated that unusual visitors were expected. Nevertheless there were not wanting misgivings that the death of the Grand Duchess Dowager of Prussia, mother of the Princess of Prussia, and grandmother of the husband of the Princess Royal of England, would forbid the attendance of her Majesty to-day, and these fears appear to have been well founded, since we learn from a report dispatched at the last moment that the Prince Consort had arrived unattended by her Majesty. His royal highness was accompanied by the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, the Count de Flanders, and a numerous suite. The royal party drove to the Crystal Palace in their open carriages, in scarlet liveries, proceeding by Vauxhall-bridge, South Lambeth, Stockwell, Alhambra, and Brixton. They were received by Sir Joseph Paxton, Mr. Farquhar (the chairman), Mr. Bowley (the manager), Mr. Danby Seymour, M.P., Mr. Grove (the secretary), and several other of the directors, who conducted the royal party to the state compartment fitted up in the first gallery of the eastern transept; and as his royal highness the Prince Consort entered, the orchestra pealed forth the majestic strains of the National Anthem, the audience rising simultaneously with the orchestra. The solo parts were sung by Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby and Mr. Sims Reeves; and it is needless to say the effect was grand and thrilling. After a pause of some minutes, Mr. Costa again waved his baton, and the orchestra forthwith commenced the oratorio of "Israel in Egypt." Besides the ladies and gentlemen already named, Madame Rudersdorff, Madame Lemmens Sherrington, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Belletti lent their aid to the performance, which was listened to with almost breathless admiration. The splendour of the spectacle which the auditory presented was not a little increased by the beauty of the royal box. The weather was all that could be desired, and the close of the commemoration, like its opening, has been a complete success.

With the exception of an inopportune storm on Monday, which will mightily profit laundresses and milliners, and which caused a good deal of annoyance to the thousands who were particularly anxious, for divers urgent reasons—though they all came out to enjoy themselves—to get up to town "by the very next train," everything has gone off well. We have in our time seen and helped in a good deal of management, aye, and mismanagement too. We ought to know something about it, and we can affirm on the words of that individual and collective Hydra, the "gentlemen of the press," that the dexterity, mildness, and success with which Mr. Bowley and his Sacred Harmonic stewards arranged the stowage was so remarkable as to deserve praise and thanks on all hands. The people were symmetrically arranged in blocks, ample room for moving, arriving and departure being left between these. There was

neither crushing nor crowding, nor discontent, that we could see, and seeing, in fact, that a musical mob, like one of smokers, is generally mildly disposed, we should hardly have looked for it.

And we have another agreeable confession to make before closing our remarks; anent some old enemies of ours—Messrs. Sawyer and Strange—or, we beg pardon, Mr. Frederick Strange—of the refreshment department. Cockneys as we are, we have often had a bone to pick with those who would, we thought, give us naught else, were we ever so poor, so rich, so hungry, or dainty. But Mr. Strange has at last, after long buffeting in the sea of public disapproval, we hope, caught sight of land. A month ago we would have advised no one to lunch or dine at the Crystal Palace. We have now the honour to report, for the advantage of those whom it may concern, and not without some gratifying recollections of our own, that we dined under Mr. Strange's ministration, at various prices, on the Rehearsal day, and on Monday and Wednesday. We found out that in the eighteen-penny dining-room we could get a good dinner of cold lamb, salad, and etceteras (not beer, thou thirsty one): and we have found the ordinary in the south-wing dining-room is by no means to be despised. Mr. Strange here showed much wisdom in confining his attentions to cold dishes, and few of them. He now prints a very nice bill of fare, comprising—judiciously, if he wishes to profit by his trade—a limited number of articles. Of these the customer may dine *à discretion* or *à l'indiscretion*, if he likes: and one who on a Handel centenary day has enjoyed a Mayonnaise of salmon, *beurre aux capres*, a good tongue, and cold fowl, besides very fair sweets, and a bottle of *Clos de Vougeot*, has a right to be thankful, and may be allowed to testify accordingly.

This Mayonnaise of salmon is a good thought. While salmon rivers run, and lettuce fields grow, we can have it in abundance. It may be excellently flavoured at no great cost:—it is decidedly a "piece de résistance" you may dine off, and dine off well, if you like. At a monster restaurant like this, where the caterer must be prepared to-day for 2,000, and tomorrow for 200 customers, the mayonnaise in question is a very politic introduction. The Crystal Palace salads of former days were a feature. We have bitterly reviled several generations of the successors of those antique salads. Under Mr. Strange we have a hope that a man of moderate means and with short time at his disposal may once more go to the Crystal Palace—really to dine.

ITALIAN OPERA, DRURY LANE.—Mlle. Titienis is a great dramatic singer. Her *Valentina* in "Gli Ugonotti" is her *chef-d'œuvre*, and in her first performance of the part here on Thursday week she so far outdid all her previous efforts as to rouse an audience both critical and fashionable to a high pitch of enthusiasm. In the grand duo with *Raoul de Nanjis*, in the third act—and, indeed, in the whole of that act—she was magnificent, and was ably supported by Giuglini as the hero. The cast was otherwise strong. Mlle. Lemaire as *Urbino* (the page—Mlle. Alboni's character) has an excellent mezzo-soprano voice, and much taste. To say that the *Margarita de Valois* (Mlle. Brambilla) and the *Marcel* (Signor Marini) were more than respectable is perhaps hardly doing them justice; and it were as unjust to suppress a murmur at the one glaring orchestral shortcoming. We recognise the difficulty of extemporising so perfect a band as that of the rival Opera, which, as we have before said, has now been one and undivided for several years; and we are no less aware that the peculiar *cor Anglais* freely used by Meyerbeer with remarkable effect in this great work is an instrument not possessed by a half-dozen instrumentalists in London; but still the intention of the composer and the mental peace of the *connoisseur* are so interfered with by the substitution of the oboe that some provision should really be made at a first class opera house to meet the legitimate requirements of the score.

Mr. Douglas of the STANDARD announces that he is making great preparations for the production of the tragedy of "Medea," in which Miss Edith Heraud (who lately attained so much repute by her enunciation of *Antigone* at the Crystal Palace musical performance of Mendelssohn's grand choruses) will sustain the character of the celebrated enchantress of Colchis. It will be probably produced next Saturday.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—A group has just been added to the collection of Madame Tussaud, of which it is not too much to speak in unqualified praise. This is a group of children, scions of the royal house of Hanover: Whoever the artist may be by whom this group has been modelled it does him great credit. The colouring of the heads and limbs of the children is a perfect imitation of life, and the minuter accessories are so complete as to leave nothing to be added to the general effect. There are many other groups

and many single figures recently added, which are very well worth being mentioned in a more specific manner, but for which we have not space. The general appearance of the gallery is magnificent, and corresponds with the sumptuous costumes of the effigies which form the collection. During Whitsun holidays the crowd of visitors was greater than we ever remember to have seen assembled on former occasions.

The following distinguished persons honoured the Drury Lane Royal Italian Opera with their presence last week:—The Baron Brunnov, Russian Ambassador and party, His Grace the Duke of Bedford and party, the Lord Sandys, Lady Knatchbull, Lord and Lady Saltoun, Lady Hall, Lady A. Willoughby, Lady F. Russell, Sir John Lowther, Bart.; Sir William Oby, Bart.; Miss Burdett Coutts' party, Captain Clayton, R.N., and Mrs. Clayton; Major-General Sir A. Wandford, Mrs. Howard, Colonel Luke White, C. C. Martin, Esq.; Captain Walter, Major Purvis, C. Hudson, Esq.; J. Aray, Esq.; A. J. Curtis, Esq.; M. T. Norris, Esq., &c.

#### GERMANY AND THE FRENCH PRESS.

THE language of the German press with respect to France is remarked on by the *Constitutionnel* as highly unbecoming and unjustifiable. The Emperor Napoleon, it declares, has undertaken the war in Italy only for the single object of freeing that fine country from tyrannical rule, and has no intention of attacking Germany or any other country. Hence, it says, the apprehensions expressed by the German press are unfounded, and the armament of the various States amounts to a positive menace. It then says:—

"We are told of M. Kossuth and General Klapka: the former of whom, says the Austrian partisans, is gone to Italy with a French passport; while the latter has published a proclamation to the Hungarians, dated from the Imperial head quarters. Not one word of all this is true. The Imperial government has nothing whatever to do with the proceedings or attempts of those two refugees; but France can scarcely be expected to deprive them of their liberty for the greater security of Austria. Besides, neither Kossuth nor General Klapka is in the habit of accepting a mission from any one; and when one of the English journals, friendly to Austria, speaks of them as agents of the French government, it misrepresents their position, and at the same time throws doubt on the straightforward conduct of France. We cannot affect to be surprised if the Hungarians do not feel quite happy under the Austrian yoke; but we must not confound causes altogether distinct. We are in Italy for a determined object, which has nothing threatening for European international rights.

"Certain foreign journals assert that French intrigue is active on the banks of the Danube, in creating embarrassments for Turkey, and exciting the Roman principalities against her government. To these insinuations we give the most positive denial. On the very day of the Emperor's departure for the army of Italy, Count Walewski informed Lord Cowley of the intentions and views of his Majesty on that delicate question. Such a declaration ought to suffice, as the Imperial government has given no one the right to question the sincerity of its language."

THE NEW SHERIFFS.—In a common hall to-day held under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Phillips and Mr. Alderman Gabriel were elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year. Mr. B. Scott was re-elected Chamberlain, and the other annual officials were also re-appointed.

At a sale of music and instruments at Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's, in Leicester-square, on Thursday, a violin, described as "by Stradivarius, of full size, extremely beautiful, and in the most perfect condition," was knocked down at 240*l.*; and a violoncello, the succeeding lot, 129*l.*

The official journal, *La Lombardia*, published at Milan, contains a notice addressed to all functionaries dismissed by the Austrian Government for political opinions, requesting them, in case they desire to be reinstated in their offices, to address petitions to that effect to the governor of Lombardy with exact statements of the circumstances.

The *Police Gazette* of St. Petersburg publishes a notice to the inhabitants to the effect that several cases of cholera had lately appeared in that city, and points out the best means to be adopted to avoid the disease. Everyone is recommended to beware of getting suddenly chilled when warm; not to overload the stomach; to abstain from iced beverages, and at the first appearance of any derangement in the digestive organs to have recourse to medical advice.

A letter from Rome in the *Journal des Debats*, states that the young Mortara was lately confirmed at the church of St. John Lateran.

## DRURY LANE—ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

LESSEE AND DIRECTOR, MR. E. T. SMITH.

Unparalleled triumphant career of the Italian opera.

## LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE SUBSCRIPTION SEASON.

The sensation created by the phalanx of eminent talent is unprecedented—Overflowing houses nightly.—First appearance of the renowned cantatrice, Madlle. Titiens, in Norma, in conjunction with Signor Mongini, for the first time.

On MONDAY—LES HUGUENOTS.

TITIENS, FAGOTTI, MARINI, AND GIUGLINI.

Valentine, Madlle. Titiens; Margarita de Valois, Madlle. Brambilla; Dama d'Onore, Madlle. Dell'Anese; Urbano, Madlle. Lemaire; Marcello, Signor Marini; Il Conte di San Bris, Signor Lanzoni; Il Conte di Nevers, Signor Fagotti; Meru, Signor Castelli; Tavannes, Signor Annoni; De Retz, Signor Dinelli; Guardiano di Notte, Signor Romilli; De Cosse, Signor Mercuriali; Raoul di Nangis, Signor Giuglini.

On TUESDAY, in consequence of the excitement caused by Madlle. Piccolomini in the character of Maria,

LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.

PICCOLOMINI, VIALETTI, BELART, AND MONGINI.

Tonio, Signor Belart; Sulpizio, Signor Vialetti; Paesano, Signor Mercuriali; Ortensio, Signor Castelli; Caporale, Signor Dinelli; La Marchesa, Madame Gramaglia; La Duchessa, Madlle. Dell'Anese; Maria, Madlle. Piccolomini.

With the last act of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Edgardo, Signor Mongini.

On WEDNESDAY—IL TROVATORE.

TITIENS, GUARDUCCI, BADIALI, AND GIUGLINI.

Leonora, Madlle. Titiens; Azucena, Madlle. Guarducci; Ines, Madlle. Dell'Anese; Il Conte di Luna, Signor Badiali; Fernando, Signor Lanzoni; and Manrico, Signor Giuglini.

On THURSDAY—IL DON GIOVANNI.

TITIENS, PICCOLOMINI, BADIALI, MARINI, AND GIUGLINI.

Donna Anna, Madlle. Titiens; Donna Elvira, Madlle. Vaneri; Zerlina, Madlle. Piccolomini; Don Giovanni, Signor Badiali; Leporello, Signor Marini; Il Commendatore, Signor Lanzoni; Massetto, Signor Castelli; Don Ottavio, Signor Giuglini.

On FRIDAY—LA TRAVIATA.

PICCOLOMINI, BADIALI, AND GIUGLINI.

Violetta Valery, Madlle. Piccolomini; Annina, Madlle. Dell'Anese; Flora Bervoix, Madame Gramaglia; Germont Giorgio, Signor Badiali; Gastone, Signor Mercuriali; Il Barone Duphol, Signor Dinelli; Marchese d'Obigny, Signor Ponti; Giuseppe, Signor Annoni; Medico, Signor Castelli; Alfredo, Signor Giuglini.

On SATURDAY—Last night of the subscription season. First appearance of Madlle. Titiens in conjunction with Signor Mongini in

NORMA.

Pollione, Signor Mongini; Orovoso, Signor Vialetti; Adalgisa, Madlle. Brambilla; Clotilde, Madlle. Dell'Anese; and Norma, Madlle. Titiens (her first appearance in that character).

Directors of music and conductors, Signor Benedict and Signor Arditi.

Every evening, in the Ballets, the following artistes will appear:—Madlle. Amina Boschetti, M. Vandris, Madlle. Morlacchi, Pasquale, Mathet, and Corilla.

Dress circle, 7s.; second circle and amphitheatre, 5s.; pit, 3s. 6d.; galleries, 2s. and 1s. Boxes, stalls, pit, and gallery tickets, at the box office, from ten to six daily.

Mr. E. T. Smith trusts it will be conceded he has more than fulfilled all his pledges, and that he may justly boast of having produced the first lyrical troupe in the world, at one half the opera-house prices of admission.

A new system of ventilation has been adopted, which will ensure to the public the utmost amount of comfort.

Mr. SMITH'S BENEFIT takes place on the 6th of July, and he solicits the patronage of his friends and subscribers.

## MR HOWARD GLOVER

BEGS to announce that his GRAND MORNING CONCERT for the MILLION will take place at Drury-lane Theatre on Monday, July 11. Artists already engaged—Madame Anna Bishop, Madame Lemmons Sherrington, Madlle. Finoli, Miss Palmer, Miss Lascelles, Madame Weiss, Signor Belletti, Signor Belart, Signor Vialetti, M. Jules Lefort, Signor Cimino, Madlle. E. Werner, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Weiss; Miss Arabella Goddard, Herr Molique, Madame Enderssohn, Herr Leopold de Meyer, Signor Piatti, and Herr Joachim; also Madlle. Desirée Artot, prima donna of the Académie Impériale (her fourth appearance in England), in addition to the celebrated Drury-lane company including Mme. Guarducci, Madlle. Vaneri, Madlle. Brambilla, Madame Lemaire, Signor Badiali, Signor Marini, Signor Fagotti, Signor Graziani, and Signor Mongini. The orchestra and chorus will be complete in every department. Mr. Howard Glover's new cantata of "Comala" will be performed for the second time in public. On this occasion only the prices will be reduced as follows; stalls, 5s.; seats in private boxes, 4s.; dress boxes, 3s.; upper boxes, 2s. 6d.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s.; upper gallery, 6d. Arrangements are pending with other artistes of the highest celebrity.

## ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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

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

After which Mr. John Oxenford's Drama, THE PORTER'S KNOT. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, G. Cooke, W. Gordon, H. Wigan, Cooper, White, and Franks, Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Miss Hughes.

To conclude with RETAINED FOR THE DEPTEND. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, G. Cooke, H. Wigan, H. Cooper, and Miss Cottrell.

Commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.

Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, July 2:—Monday, open at 9. Tuesday to Friday, open at 10. Admission one Shilling; Children under twelve, Sixpence.

Saturday, open at 10.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert—Madame Artot and Herr Joachim will appear.

Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children under twelve, One Shilling.

Orchestral Band of the Company, Great Festival Organ, and Pianoforte performances daily.

The numerous beds in the terraces and in the park gardens are brilliant with thousands of scarlet geraniums, calceolarias, and other plants in full bloom. The roses round the Rosary are in great profusion and beauty.

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

## CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION.

The Subscription Lists for this year will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 21st July.

The DRAWING for the PRIZES will take place at the Crystal Palace on the following THURSDAY, viz., the 28th July, commencing at Two o'clock, when the Report of the Council and a statement of accounts will be submitted to the Subscribers, who will have free admittance to the Palace and Grounds that day, upon presenting their subscription receipt for the year.

## SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

The FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST (close to the National Gallery), from 9 till dusk. Admittance 1s. Catalogue 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

## MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

LAST CONCERT ON MONDAY EVENING next JUNE 27th, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, to commence at eight o'clock precisely, on which occasion the programme will be selected from the works of ALL the GREAT MASTERS.

Principal Performers—Miss Arabella Goddard, Herr Joachim, and Mr. Sims Reeves.

Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.

## MR. BENEDICT'S CONCERT,

On Monday Morning, July 4, St. James's Hall, to begin at half-past one o'clock. Mesdames Catherine Hayes, Guarducci, Sarolta, Vaneri, Brambilla, Enderssohn, Stabbach, Anna Whitty (her first appearance in England), Madlle. Rose Csillag (from the Imperial Opera, Paris), and Madlle. Victoire Balfe (her first appearance at a Concert); Messrs. Mongini, L. Graziani, Corsi, Badiali, Marini, Fagotti, Lanzoni, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Santley. Miss Arabella Goddard, M. Leopold de Meyer, M. Louis Engel, M. Paque, and Herr Joachim. Messrs. Arditi, Ganz, and Lindsay Sloper, with full band and chorus, will appear on the occasion. Sofa stalls, £1 1s.; balcony stalls (front row), £1 1s.; second row, 10s. 6d.; reserved seats, 10s. 6d.; at all the principal music shops; the box office of the Royal Italian Opera, Drury-lane; ticket office, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly, W.; and Mr. Benedict's Residence, 2, Manchester-square, W.

## CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. BURLESQUE ITALIAN OPERA EVERY EVENING. Open every night at 8; the usual day representation every Saturday afternoon at 3. Dress Stalls, numbered and reserved, 3s.; unreserved seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall, Piccadilly entrance, from 9 till 5.

## ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF KING HENRY THE FIFTH.

Which will be withdrawn after Saturday, 9th July, NEVER TO BE REPEATED UNDER THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT.

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

To conclude with the new Farce, in one Act, entitled THE CAP FITS.

## THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.) Mr. Charles Mathews and Mrs. Charles Mathews, having commenced their third engagement at this theatre since their arrival from America, will appear every evening.

On Monday and Tuesday, positively the last two nights of the Comedy of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND. Commencing at 7. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Reynolds, &c.

After which MARRIED FOR MONEY, in which Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews will appear.

Concluding with the WATER WITCHES.

On Wednesday next, June 29th, will positively be produced (never acted) a new and original Comedy, in three acts, entitled THE CONTESTED ELECTION, written by Tom Taylor, Esq. Characters by Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Buckstone, Mrs. Charles Mathews, Miss Fanny Wright, &c. With NOTHING TO WEAR, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews and the WATER WITCHES.

Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

SWEARING-IN OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—At the sitting of the Court of Chancery, yesterday (Friday) morning, Lord Campbell took his seat for the first time as Lord Chancellor. His lordship was accompanied into court by the Lords Justices, the Master of the Rolls, and Vice-Chancellors Kindersley, Stuart, and Page Wood. The oaths were administered to the Chancellor by the Master of the Rolls, assisted by the Clerk of the Crown. There was a very large attendance of the bar, and the court was crowded to excess by spectators of a very brief and not particularly interesting ceremony. It was stated that the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Sir A. Cockburn, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir W. Erle, and the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, Sir R. Bethell and Sir H. Keating, were sworn in in his lordship's private room.

## Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening, June 24th.

## THE WAR.

## KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The *Moniteur* of this (Friday) morning contains a note explaining the character of the dictatorship offered in Italy on all sides to the King of Sardinia, and the conclusion drawn that Piedmont wishes to unite all Italy in one State without consulting the populations and the great Powers. Such conjectures have, it says, no foundation. The people, whether delivered or abandoned, wish to make common cause against Austria, and with that intention they place themselves under the protection of the King of Sardinia; but the dictatorship is a power purely temporary, which, whilst uniting common forces in the same hands, in no way prejudices any future combination.

## VENICE.

Four Sardinian frigates, equipped in first-rate style, have started from Genoa to join the Adriatic squadron, and this morning's papers contain letters from Venice, describing the intense alarm of that garrison at the insurgent attitude of the city.

## PRUSSIA.

The Grand Duchess Dowager, mother of the Princess of Prussia (grandmother of Prince Frederick William), and aunt of the Emperor Alexander, died this evening at eight o'clock.

The *Independence Belge* says:—"We received this morning from Paris a new version of the proposals said to have been put forward by Prussia with a view of re-establishing the peace and maintaining the equilibrium of power in Europe. Lombardy would be annexed to Piedmont, Parma, Modena, and Tuscany restored to their legitimate sovereigns, the authority of the Pope re-established in the Legations, Venice converted into an independent State, and, finally, the four famous fortresses of the Mincio annexed to the Germanic Confederation, which would thus, by the influence of her neutrality and the power of her garrison, preserve Lombardy from any aggressive attempt on the part of Austria against the rights which Piedmont will have acquired by conquest. In this form the Prussian proposals are, without doubt, more in harmony with existing facts, and consequently more acceptable to France and Piedmont, but for the same reason it appears to us doubtful whether Austria will be willing to subscribe to them. The correspondent who reports these proposals to us, places great confidence in their efficacy. We put them forward, however, without sharing his optimism, and, indeed, expressing the uncertainty we feel as to the authenticity of his information."

The *Journal des Debats*, alluding to this subject, says:—"Our usual correspondence from Berlin informs us of an unexpected incident which retards for a time the execution of their military arrangements. According to this information, the Bavarian Government has refused to allow Prussian troops to pass through its territory, until the Prussian Government shall have answered a series of questions as to the meaning and purpose of the resolutions it has taken."

## GREECE.

MARSEILLES, Thursday.

Advices had been received from Athens to the 17th. The following are the new Ministers:—Spiromilios, War; Condouriolos, Foreign Affairs; Zaimes, Public Instruction; Palamides, Interior.

## TURKEY.

Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 14th. Said Pacha has been summoned to send his contingent to Roumelia, but replied that the indecisive policy of the Porte compromises Egypt, and that he will therefore send no succours, but will put his army on a war footing.

The Dervisch having again taken Klobuck from the Montenegrins, the Porte has ordered him to continue hostilities. It is asserted that the regular troops have already begun devastation.

THE EARL OF DERBY.—Our attention has been directed to a paragraph in a contemporary, to the effect that Lord Derby had stated to a meeting of his supporters on the previous day that he would never again accept office. We (*Morning Herald*) are authorised to assure our readers that no such language was held on the occasion in question; but on the contrary, that the most perfect mutual confidence was expressed between the Conservative party and their leaders, and the greatest unanimity prevailed as to the future course to be pursued.



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# The Leader.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 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.

### MR. GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO.

INDIA may not be able to rejoice at finding herself subjected to Sir Charles Wood, but it is some comfort for England, condemned to an immense expenditure for national defences, and dreading the imposition of new taxes, to have escaped the honourable baronet's re-appearance as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the consequent exhibition of his "supercilious knowledge in accounts." With Mr. Gladstone in that important office we have some guarantee for the enforcement of economy, and the preparation of a budget that will press as lightly upon industry as public requirements will permit: but we wait with curiosity to see how the super-subtle mind of the member for Oxford will deal with other questions upon which he must come to a joint decision with his very heterogeneous colleagues.

It often happens to scholars to find a commentary more puzzling than the text, and Mr. Gladstone's explanation of himself to the Provost of Oriel is scarcely more luminous than the "Asian mystery," on which Mr. Disraeli delighted to discant. He condemns the conduct of Lord Derby's Government in rejecting the counsels of Mr. Walpole and Mr. Henley, when preparing their Reform Bill; he blames them for dissolving Parliament, and thinks it "undeniable that the return of an adverse and no longer indulgent majority rendered the settlement of this question (reform) by the late ministers impossible." An ordinary man, who regarded reform as a "paramount interest and duty of the period," would have esteemed the non-ability of the late cabinet to deal with it as a good cause for declaring that they did not possess the confidence of the House of Commons. Not so Mr. Gladstone; he was unwilling to support the motion of Lord Hartington because "it appeared to imply a previous course of opposition." Of all curious reasons for not doing that which he thought in itself desirable this is the strangest, and we doubt whether the famous casuists of the Jesuits ever invented so singular a pretext. Translated into plainer language Mr. Gladstone's phraseology would run thus—"I thought Lord Derby wrong in principle; I regarded him as incapable of dealing with the weightiest question of the day, but I would not say so, because that would have implied that I had been previously opposed to him." If Mr. Gladstone means that by supporting Lord Hartington's motion he would have made himself responsible for the previous opposition of the Whig party, we must observe that no one else could have imagined a connexion between matters so palpably separate; and if the principle were admitted it should have prevented his joining Lord Palmerston at all, lest it should imply an abandonment of the course of "previous opposition" to that minister, in which he reminds us he took a part.

Upon the Italian question Mr. Gladstone says—"ever since my mind was turned to the case of Italy my views and convictions have been in unison with those of the statesmen who will now be chiefly charged with our foreign affairs." If so, and if, as we imagine, the views of Lords

Palmerston and Russell differ widely from those of Lord Derby, it is still more remarkable that Mr. Gladstone should have supported the late administration in opposition to the men with whom he declares himself agreed. It is a characteristic of Mr. Gladstone's intellect that it can always furnish a reason for acting in opposition to any principle which it recognises, and hence, neither respect for his integrity, nor admiration of his talents, can remove him from the category of doubtful men. As a reason for joining Lord Palmerston's cabinet, he refers to its probable ability to deal with parliamentary reform, and after alluding to the incapacity of the late Government, he exclaims:—"I therefore naturally turn to the hope of its being settled by a cabinet mainly constituted and led by the men together with whom I was responsible for framing and preparing a Reform Bill in 1854," and following this paragraph comes a sort of apology for consenting to sit beside Messrs. Cobden and Gibson.

A prominent feature of the Bill of 1854 was the extent of its disfranchisement of rotten boroughs, of which nineteen were to cease to return any members at all. Moreover, thirty-three boroughs returning two members each, were to be reduced to one. In striking contrast to this bold scheme was that proposed by Lord Derby's Government, in which every rotten borough was to be preserved, but fifteen small places were to surrender one member each. In the discussion which took place in March, Lord Palmerston alluded favourably to this portion of the Tory bill, and Mr. Gladstone made the following remarks:—"I confess I agree with the noble lord the member for Tiverton on that portion of the bill which has reference to the re-distribution of seats. I think myself that very scant justice has been done to that portion of the bill, which I cannot help thinking a great improvement on the measure of 1854. The measure has been framed wisely in this respect, and is vastly superior in this respect to the measure of 1854."

Some observers of Mr. Gladstone may expect, that having demonstrated to his own satisfaction the beauty and pre-eminence of rotten boroughs, he will become the more willing to offer them up in sacrifice; and that, having proved the superiority of certain parts of the Derby-Disraeli Bill of 1859 over the measure which he helped to frame in 1854, he may consider the former as too good for this world, and be content to revert to the principles of the latter. For our parts, we wonder at Mr. Gladstone's mental conjuring as much as the Arabs did at the prestidigitation of Robert-Houdin—not that we mean a comparison, for we are aware that "none but himself can be his parallel," and we hope for his own sake to see him emerge safely from his many-winding ways of thought.

Mr. Bright's friends are very angry that he was not invited to take a seat in the Cabinet, but we can easily imagine he would not have contributed to make it a "happy family," especially as Mr. Gladstone, when alluding to his own benevolence in consenting to sit with Messrs. Gibson and Cobden, reminds the Provost of Oriel, that "among the faults which have at any time been found with him, has never been that of undue subserviency to the opinions of others."

Thus upon parliamentary reform Mr. Gladstone is as obscure as a conjuror in his smoke, while upon foreign affairs his utterances are Delphic doubts, for he tells us he is in favour of using the influence of England on behalf of the "stability and justice of political arrangements abroad," a sentiment which the late Prince Metternich might have pronounced to be without fault. That the friend of Pœrio means well to Italy we do not doubt, but—Mr. Gladstone is a dweller in cobwebs—we like to stand on solid earth.

### THE RHINE AND THE MINCIO.

THE expected battle on the Mincio does not create so much anxiety as the attitude of Prussia, which constitutes a puzzle to friends as well as foes. To any statesman who desires the welfare of the Germans, the duty of their great Protestant power admits of no doubt. Towards France the position of Prussia should be, like that of England, one of sympathy, so long as the acts of Louis Napoleon correspond with the solemn declarations which he has made. No true German ought to feel the slightest desire to prevent either the Italians or the Hungarians from breaking asunder

the fetters which the House of Hapsburg has imposed, nor ought he to regard the depression of Austria in any other light than that of a necessary condition which must precede the union and regeneration of his own fatherland. We know that a large portion of the German people are mad on the subject of a possible French invasion; but as a precautionary measure nothing could be worse than entangling themselves in alliance with Austria, and forcing the French into a collision, in which moral justice would be on their side. There is no evidence, save that supplied by the phantasmagoria of fear, that the French Emperor has any desire to risk a repetition of the aggressive conduct that sent his uncle to a solitary rock in the Atlantic; but if he should wish to make the Rhine the boundary of France, no folly could be more fatal than for the Germans to place themselves in a position in which a war would be inevitable, and a defeat richly deserved. To fight for the slavery of the Italians, for the oppression of Hungary, and for the dominance of the worst form of ultramontane Popery, would be an accumulation of disgrace and crime that Germany would have to expiate by years of suffering; and all this and more would be involved if the sword of Prussia should be drawn in the Austrian cause. It is said that when Louis Napoleon has conquered Austria in Italy, it will be easier for him to assail the German States, and that it is better for them to make common cause with the Hapsburgs now than to wait until the most powerful member of their Confederation is humbled and torn. Setting aside for a moment the immense disadvantage to Germany of making her cause morally wrong, by allying it with the "crimes of the House of Hapsburg," let us examine the physical considerations involved in the calculation. An alliance with Austria means a partnership with a fraudulent bankrupt to carry on an expensive business; and surely the Germans must have imbibed very much beer, and smoked an unusual quantity of tobacco, before that can be looked upon as an eligible move.

As a numerical question of disposable forces the matter is still worse. By fighting against the independence of Italy the Germans would bring against them the military power of twenty-six millions of Italian people; for in such a crisis Louis Napoleon would become the virtual sovereign of hearts, as well as of territory, from the Alps to the last rock which Sicily opposes to the blue waves of the sea. Again, they would compel fourteen millions of Hungarians to fight against them, and a larger number of German troops would be neutralised by the concentration of a Russian force on their frontiers than could be replaced by all the soldiers that (what remained of) Austria could bring.

It is understood that the recent invitation to Kossuth to proceed immediately to Italy is not unconnected with the threatening conduct of Prussia; and whatever may happen under other circumstances, it is tolerably certain that Louis Napoleon would assist the Hungarians—who are ready for revolt—the moment he saw himself likely to be attacked by the German Powers.

The Prince of Prussia is, unfortunately, no statesman, and vacillates between ambition to wear the imperial crown of Germany and dread of constitutional, or, as he calls them, "revolutionary" movements. Under ordinary circumstances France would help Austrian intrigues to prevent German union, but there is reason to believe Louis Napoleon would greatly prefer it to an enlargement of the war, which is already sufficiently costly in men and money to be a matter of serious consideration. This union is of far more importance to Germany than the nonsense about defending of the Rhine or the Mincio, which Lord Malmesbury looked upon as sufficient to induce Prussia to commence hostilities. The passage we refer to occurs in the "Further correspondence respecting the affairs of Italy," recently presented to Parliament. The late Foreign Secretary, writing to Sir James Hudson, observed—

"It is felt that success in Italy, followed as it would be by the breaking up of those great fortresses which form a bulwark to all Germany on the Tyrolean frontier, and of the territorial arrangements of 1815, applicable to that country, will be but an inducement to France to make a further attempt to subvert those arrangements on the Rhine; and that the probability of success in the latter course will be greatly in favour of France, if she does not

enter upon it until she has paralysed the power of Austria in her more vulnerable possessions. For this reason, Germany considers that her future destiny is in a great measure involved in the result of the Italian war: and that it would be suicidal policy on her part to stand aloof and allow Austria to be subdued single-handed, and thereby incapacitated in the contingency which all Germany looks upon as certain to arise, from contributing to the defence of the common country. The Cabinet of Berlin has alone, of all the German Governments, resisted, as far as possible, the popular feeling. It has been wisely anxious not to precipitate matters, although it has not shown itself backward in making such preparations as will enable it, when the time arrives, to play the part in defence of German interests which the great resources of Prussia and the position that she holds in the Confederation, qualify her to perform. But the public feeling in Germany generally, and even in the Prussian territories, which is daily acquiring more force, will scarcely permit Prussia much longer to maintain her expectant policy; and there is every reason to anticipate that not many days will elapse before some decided indication is given by the Confederation of its determination to look upon the course of Austria as vitally bound up with the general interests of the whole German race."

Lord Malmesbury, who wrote these words on the 20th of May, carefully abstained, as he told Sir James Hudson, from endeavouring to "dissuade the German States from taking such measures as those States considered to be necessary for the maintenance of their several interests;" as the English Government "could not assume the responsibility of even morally guaranteeing them against the eventualities of the Italian war." These passages will help to explain the fears expressed by Lord Derby and Sir John Pakington, lest we should be drawn into the war, and they are believed to coincide with the sentiments of the Prince Consort if not of the Queen herself. Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston will only express the feelings of the British people if they convey to the German mind assurances of strong friendship and goodwill, but we trust they will endeavour to dissipate the delusion that the Rhine must be defended on the Mincio. It is within their own natural boundaries, and not outside them, that the Germans must seek their strength, and they may rely upon it that any attempt to aid Austria in maintaining a forcible possession of Italian cities, in opposition to the just claims and the will of the Italian people, must prove a source of danger and weakness that all the engineering works of the famed "Quadrangle" will not be able to counterbalance. Germany has an undoubted interest in preventing these fortresses from being permanently held by France; and the best way to accomplish this object is to insist that they shall be surrendered into Italian hands.

#### "BEHIND THE CURTAIN."

UNGRATIFIED curiosity is a terrible thing. There are people in the world, victims to this morbid propensity, who are always haunted by the desire of knowing exactly the very thing which they ought not to know. The external aspect of grandeur affords them no satisfaction unless they can also penetrate into its internal structure. In politics, in religion, and in love, they are always lifting up the pie-crust to see if there is any fruit beneath. When they behold a judge delivering judgment, robed in the awful majesty of law, they begin to fancy how the self-same judge would look placed in the prisoners' dock, and without his wig and ermine. A bishop, blessing his congregation and surrounded with a halo of sanctity and lawn, suggests to them the vision of the placid prelate grumbling beneath the gout and reverting, perforce, to the simplicity of primitive apostolic sustenance in the form of water-gruel. Not content with gazing enraptured on the charms of beauty, they cannot, for their life, help speculating how much is due to dress, and how little to nature. Sermons, to their minds, suggest tithes and pew-rents. The names of Reform and Roebuck always, inconceivably, lead them into speculations about the fact that virtue is its own reward. Crinoline is to them a source of constant mental irritation. For this form of mental delusion we have more of pity than contempt; even for "Peeping Tom" himself we have always felt a kind of fellow-feeling.

We, too, have our pet desire, which is never destined to be gratified. What really takes place

at a Cabinet Council is a subject on which we have bestowed much anxious and, we fear, unprofitable speculation. We all know the general and stereotyped account. We have all read, from time to time, how her Majesty's Ministers meet in solemn conclave, and then for two, three, nay four, mortal hours, discuss with grave solemnity the interests of the nation. We know all this, but cannot say that we believe it. In this age of scepticism there is nothing sacred; and even in Cabinet Councils we have lost our faith. What occurred, for instance, on the first meeting of the new Cabinet? There was a moment, too short, indeed, when we fondly imagined that our life-long desires might be gratified. And Granville, honour to his name, showed a laudable disposition to throw open the mysteries of the Cabinet to profane inspection; but, alas! he was only the Premier of a day-dream—a sort of amphibious political phenomenon thrown by a convulsion of nature out of his proper element, and destined, like all abnormal phenomena, to astonish the world for a short season and then disappear for ever. Still the day, the hour, the fragment of time, whatever its duration may have been, which signalled Lord Granville's Premiership, and gave us one glimpse behind the scenes, will remain for ever sacred, with the whitest of chalk, in one faithful and grateful memory.

Our curiosity extends to the minutest details of these important councils at which the fate of England is decided. What, we should like to know, is the form of the table round which the Ministers assembled. Surely it must have been round, or how would the question of precedence have been settled? If it were round, however, how could the extra leaf have been inserted which must have been required for so large a number of councillors? A leaf inserted would have given the circle too much of an elliptic form, and a seat at the apex of an ellipse would savour too much of invidious superiority to a Cabinet wherein all are equal. No; safety is alone to be found in the circle, pure and simple. What, too, is the colour of the table cover? Let not this be considered a trifling question! To the philosophic mind it may prove a matter of no small significance. Buff, yellow, or true blue, or any other pronounced colour, would justly prove offensive to the political convictions of some one of the sections of the Cabinet. What tailors call a midnight colour, invisible blue, or Oxford mixture, or some other parti-coloured motley shade, would be most appropriate,—say, for instance, blue, of a faint cerulean hue, in the neighbourhood of the Premier, changing into yellow by the seat of the Foreign Minister, and passing through every gradation till it sunk into drab—the new-fashioned Quakerian drab—in front of the Manchester department. A sudden inspiration seizes us! Some fifteen years ago, young ladies of domestic tastes were in the habit of working for bachelor cousins kettle-holders of certain bright colours, mixed in curiously arranged squares, so that by some optical delusion, if you winked with one eye, blue became red, and yellow passed into green. Why do not the ladies of the liberal connexion work such a table cover for the Ministerial councillors? It would be at once so suggestive and so appropriate.

When, too, Ministers first entered the room, who arranged the order of their seats? Did the Premier shake hands all round, or did Lord John try to get the first word? Did the Chancellor of the Exchequer appear as if he did not quite like his company? And did Milner Gibson try to look as if he were used to all this kind of thing, and was resolved not to be put upon as the new boy of the party? Did Lord Granville—we only repeat a rumour—come half an hour before the time to try by experience what it felt like, sitting in the Premier's chair? And was he ejected by Lord John, who came a quarter of an hour later, on a like errand? Was there no chair placed in readiness for Mr. Cobden, and did the President of the Poor Law Board insist on having an empty seat beside him for his absent friend as a matter of principle? Is it also true that a letter was read by the Premier from Lord Shaftesbury, urging the importance of prayers being performed by a prelate of evangelical principles before the commencement of each Council; that Gladstone moved as an amendment that the Church Catechism should be recited, with especial attention to those clauses which refer to the doctrine of original sin; and that a protest was entered by Cornwall Lewis in favour of religion being entirely an open question.

These are points on which we only profess to have heard vague and uncertain rumours. There are others of equal interest in which we still remain in total ignorance. Who takes the seat with his back to the window in summer, and to the fire in winter? Who puts on coals, and rings the bell? Who, in fact, is the "general utility man" of the ministerial company? Are we wrong in suggesting the eminent qualifications for such a post of Sir Charles Wood? If a member talks too long—say Sir George Grey, "*exempli gratia*"—who pulls him short? If an inferior celebrity, not, of course, Mr. Lowe, has an opinion—an inconvenient opinion of his own—who moves the termination of the discussion? If a leading statesman, somewhat past the prime of life, happens to fall asleep, who treads upon his corns, or slaps him on the back? And if another veteran, not unnaturally confused by the number of companies he has sat amongst under like circumstances, accidentally speaks of Castlereagh and Peel instead of Gladstone and of Cobden, who reminds him that times are changed and that he is changed with them, and that from a Tory he has become a Liberal?

What, we have often wondered, is the rule, when a Minister, not in the Cabinet, is summoned on business before the upper sixteen. Do they stand, or sit on the corner of their chair? or is there a small stool placed for them, like that on which the Bishop of Sodor and Man sits in the House of Lords amongst his reverend brothers—not speaking, but being spoken to? Does an unauthorised person ever intrude upon the conclave? Is it the case that Mr. Bright's support to the present Government has been purchased by the promise that he is to attend the councils as a sort of dry nurse, deputed by the Manchester party, to keep Gibson and Cobden from getting into bad company? Fancy the feelings of the President of the Board of Trade, at hearing the member for Birmingham knocking at the door, to ask if "Richard was himself again." If, however, Mr. Bright only stands outside the room there is still ground to hope that he will not be able to distinguish through the door the proceedings of his protégé, for though the voice will be as the voice of Cobden, the words will be ever as the words of Palmerstone.

Is luncheon brought in during the proceedings, or does it stand upon a side table; and are spirituous liquors drunk upon the premises? Does Lord John buy his own oranges, or are they paid for by the nation? And who is responsible for the commissariat department?—not, we trust, the Duke of Newcastle. Who, too, is to be the funny man of the party? This, we own, is a startling difficulty. Lord John Russell only jokes by constitutional precedent. Mr. Gladstone does not like a joke, and considers the habit a trivial one. Sir George Lewes, Sir George Grey, and Sir Charles Wood form a dead weight sufficient to crush in its birth the most vivacious of witticisms. Mr. Cobden may be a cause, but certainly is not a source of merriment; and Lord Campbell requires a British jury of twelve times husband-householder—and—father power to appreciate his humour. We suspect that Lord Palmerston will, ere long, find poor Lord Clanricarde a positive necessity. In the midst of so much heavy virtue and serious respectability even a *souper* of disreputability would be a positive relief.

We have one question more. Are all allusions to antecedent colleagues strictly forbidden? Is the widow's code adopted, and is there no mention made of the "dear departed" in the presence of his successor? By the way, as we are asking (on the "Jack and his Cow" principle of our childhood), we may as well ask everything, as we do not expect to get any answer. Is it the case that Lord John Russell insists on having a music-stool, which he can work up at pleasure, so as always to bring his head above the level of the Premier's?

#### GLORY OF WAR AND OF PEACE.

WE learn with great satisfaction that the soldiers of the two armies in Lombardy respect, to the utmost of their power, the labours of the husbandman. It is recorded to their honour that they do not wantonly destroy the fruits of the earth. There conduct is favourably spoken of because it is less destructive of human welfare than the usual conduct of soldiers. Nevertheless, we read of thousands and thousands of men being killed; of hundreds and hundreds being maimed and wounded; of many left to perish; of many panting with thirst and



fever; of many sick and hurt, or bleeding, jolted for hours in uncovered springless carts over rough roads, under a burning sun. We read of forts blown up, of guns spiked, of ammunition cast into the water, and of much labour being wasted and much life destroyed. Some officers are killed, some are wounded, but the survivors get ribands and stars, and pensions and estates, or a Marshall's staff; the great leader, Emperor or King, is greeted with loud acclamations,—he is a hero or a demigod. And this is the glory of war. It may defend a home, or give freedom to the slave; it may only rifle a country, or rivet a despot's chains; whatever be its object, as its banners wave, its trumpets sound, its arms gleam, and it marches proudly on, it has a glory of its own, which charms the heart and makes the bulk of men instinctively honour and worship war. We know very little of the real causes of the contest now waging in Italy, we know less of its probable results, but we all watch its progress with intense interest, and believe that it must be for one or the other combatant, or it may be for both, an ever-to-be-remembered glory. For one it may be only defeat, disgrace, and ruin; but the greater then will be the glory of the other. Fancy decks the destructive contest with a halo of its own, and while it mourns and weeps over unavoidable evils, the wilful infliction of misery is by its decrees glorious.

Peace, too, has its glory. While men were mustering on the southern side of the Alps from Hungary and Normandy, from Alsace and Transylvania, from France and Austria, in hundreds of thousands, were sharpening their swords and rifling their guns, to make the work of destruction more swift, certain, and terrible, far off on the distant Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, a work was being done silently and noiselessly in the depths of the ocean, which will bring India into speaking communication with Europe, and forward the friendly union of the most distant people of the ancient world. On May 9th, there steamed out of the roadstead of Suez the Imperador, a vessel to be remembered hereafter in the annals of the world like the Santa Maria or the Mayflower. She had on board an electric cable, made many months before, with a view to accomplish the object she then began to fulfil at Birkenhead. Having previously made fast one end to the shore at Suez, as she steamed away she paid out quietly and orderly this cable fathom by fathom. So steaming, in forty-eight hours she reached Cossier, and then had laid, at a depth varying from 350 fathoms to nothing, the cable which now connects these two places. After landing an end there, away she steamed again, and steaming on for four days more, and ever paying out the cable that lay coiled in her hold many miles in length, she then reached Suakin, 800 miles from Suez. There, too, she landed an end of the cable, and established a communication with the Company's splendid three-storied stone house, provided at a reasonable rent by the Turkish Kaimakan, and then her part of the work was done. She had emptied herself into the ocean of the great line that was coiled into her at Birkenhead. Then there steamed forth from Suakin a sister ship. The Imperatrix took up the work where the Imperador had left it; and her cable having been connected with Suakin, she steamed away direct to Aden—a distance of 630 miles—passing by, though not wholly neglecting, the island of Perim, which has occasioned so many political heart-burnings, for the cable was laid close to the island, and, sending forth a branch, can be easily connected with it; and at Aden, on the 28th of May, the cable was landed, and communication at once established between Suez and Aden. The telegraphists on board the ships had always continued to talk with their friends at Suez, so that they might be informed at every moment of their route of all that was known at Alexandria. On the 28th of May, however, from Aden—one of her Majesty's possessions—a message was sent, informing her that it was placed in telegraphic communication with Egypt. So it has ever since continued, and so was most successfully laid down 1,430 miles of the line, which is to be continued to the Kooria Moorin Islands, thence to Muscat, and finally to Kurrachee, a flourishing port at the mouth of the Indus, and within the British possessions in Hindostan. So finally will be established a means of talking between the inhabitants of London and Calcutta.

While the monarchs and ministers of Europe, at

Turin, Paris, Vienna, London, St. Petersburg, and Berlin—the centres of civilisation, of which they are supposed to be the authors, promoters, and defenders—were scheming how they could most adroitly, and with the least scandal, bring about, or how they could stifle, a war, Mr. Gisborne, the directors of the Red Sea Telegraph Company, Messrs. Newall and Co., and their humble and unknown assistants and servants, were far away from those centres of civilisation, near the lands of the wild Arabs and their masters, the Turks, and, under the waters of the Red Sea, preparing roads on which civilisation is to travel hereafter, to the most distant and the rudest people. The names of those who helped them to make this great conquest—the marshals and generals who led on the forces—are not recorded in the history we are abridging. Only one person—"that Pullen," captain of the Cyclops, who "distinguished himself in two expeditions to the Arctic regions"—is mentioned. He had for many months most diligently sounded and surveyed the whole track, and led the way, sounding every two hours through the greater part of the voyage—the Columbus of the expedition. In their distant, unobtrusive and unperceived labours there was nothing to attract the least attention. There was no gleaming of arms, waving of flags, or beating of drums; nothing but two or three ships making their way carefully and regularly through the water, so as only steam can impel them, and their crews assiduously performing their common and every-day's labour. Thought of fame or honour, perhaps, never rose within them while they were performing their useful task. From labour like it, however, grows all the improvements which ennoble man; and from the labour of the sovereigns and their ministers we have adverted to, has grown only the misery, the destruction, the evil, which is at once so glorious and so baneful. Greater knowledge and more discrimination will, perhaps, lead our successors—who will see more clearly than we see the different consequences of the labour which lays down telegraph cables at the bottom of the ocean, and the labour which destroys man and all that man holds dear—to decree more glory to the few silent and distant workers on the Red Sea than to the noisy, embroidered and flashy appellants to our regard who are at work in Italy. Those Turks and Arabs, Kaimakans, and others, who have assisted in the work, and who seem fascinated at once into submission to power exhibited in a benevolent and useful form, will then take a higher place in the general estimation than Zouaves, Grenadiers of the Guard, &c., who display zeal and prowess not to be surpassed in the work of destruction. Our posterity will know even better than we know, that there is one glory of war and another glory of peace, and they will lead safer, longer, and happier lives than we lead, by preferring, more than we prefer, the glory of peace to the glory of war.

#### ROMAN POLICY.

THE evacuation of Bologna, Ancona, Ferrara, and other towns of the Roman states by the Austrian troops and papal authorities, affords ground for assuming the probability that the influence of Piedmont will eventually be exerted throughout the States of the Church to the same extent as in the other provinces of Italy. A popular authority says that the subjects of the Pope will be as rich and happy as any people of Europe when they are no longer governed by the Pope. It would indeed be a beginning of bright times for the Peninsula if the temporal power of Pius IX. were made to give way to anything approaching a unanimous acceptance of the rule of King Victor Emmanuel, or any form of government which should unite Italy under one controlling national power.

That the spiritual claims and pretensions of the pontificate are utterly incompatible with efficient temporal government, the experience of the past ten years has more than sufficed to prove. No sovereign, whether lay or clerical, could show himself more desirous of furthering the true interests of his people than did Pius IX. at the beginning of his reign. Disposed to grant concessions of every description as a temporal ruler, he was compelled, as Pontiff, to undo all that he had done, forfeit his word, and render himself an object of contempt to his people. His naturally amiable and conciliatory disposition was completely obscured by his religious scruples and the bigotry of his sacerdotal

advisers. Priestly training is a bad preparation for civil administration, whether regarded negatively or positively. It is vain to expect ability for state management in men who have not been educated with a view to temporal rule; and the blind unreasoning obedience claimed and yielded by the votaries of the Church of Rome is too onerous to be peacefully conceded where material rights and interests are at stake. The most earnest and devout of the Pope's spiritual progeny are apt to rebel against the narrow-minded old-world policy dictated by the priest ministry of the Roman court. Take the following as a specimen of the political economy of the pontifical states. Not many years since it was by law enacted that corn should be sold only to persons and places in the direction of Rome. In the words of the law, it should not turn its back—*vol-tare le spalle*—upon Rome. Thus grain could not be sent from Perugia to Città di Castello, from Terrano to Foligno or Spoleto, because the latter places were in an opposite direction to the capital. The natural effect of such foolish legislation has been realised in the abandonment of agriculture to a great extent. The dreary, deserted appearance of the rural districts in the neighbourhood of the Eternal City can excite little surprise when it is known that all scientific and practical experiments are discouraged as dangerous innovations; all social gatherings for the advancement of agriculture or commerce rigorously prohibited, lest they should be made the pretext for political disquisitions.

M. About, in his able work on the "Roman Question," mentions the want of cultivation around Rome, and states that he found the fields fruitful in proportion as he departed from the vicinity of the capital. When once he had fairly crossed the Apennines, and was no longer subject to the air of the pontifical city, he seemed to breathe an atmosphere of labour and cheerfulness. Having quitted Bologna, on his return to Rome, the desolation he had before remarked began again to make itself felt; and he thus sums up his opinions upon the subject: "I had seen enough to serve me as a subject of reflection for a long time, and a pertinacious idea took possession of my mind under a geometrical form. It seemed to me that the activity and prosperity of the subjects of the Pope were in direct ratio with the square of the distances which separated them from the capital; or, to speak more simply, that the shadow of the Roman monuments was injurious to the culture of the country. I submitted my doubts to a venerable ecclesiastic, who hastened to undeceive me. 'The country is not uncultivated,' said he, 'and if it is, it is the fault of the Pope's subjects. The people are idle by nature, although they have 21,415 monks to preach industry to them.'"

Equal want of enlightenment and progress are manifest in the regulations with regard to free trade, taxation, coinage, popular education, sanitary regulations and all the subjects of modern improvement which claim the attention of liberal temporal governments. Brigandage is terribly rife throughout the Pope's dominions. But this may perhaps find an explanation in the hereditary descent of the Cardinal Secretary of State, Antonelli; as the grandson, son, nephew, brother, and cousin of banditti, and a native of Sonnino, their stronghold, some little indulgence to the tribe may naturally be expected from him. Viewed in whatever light, the clerical government is a poor, old, effete, worn-out machine, many of whose springs and cogs are broken and useless, some entirely lost and gone. For many an age it has been shaky and crazy, and ought to have ceased long since to be considered as forming a part of European statecraft. Surrounded as it is, however, by a halo of antiquity and sentimentality, it will doubtless be considered by many a proof of impious daring if not of open infidelity, that we should league with those who advocate the severance of the temporal from the spiritual polity of Rome. But even with a view to the interests of Catholicism, we believe that both the Pope and Roman Catholics in general would gain greatly by the pontifical rule being limited to spiritual concerns. The Pontiff would thus become the object of much higher veneration. No longer incurring derision and contempt as a temporal sovereign, he would, as Pontiff, be more free and unfettered, more impartial and more influential. The Pope ought to have no sovereignty of state or territory. The papal jurisdiction headed by a pontiff is a

return to the middle ages with all the inconveniences of the feudal statute, consequently an anomaly in the nineteenth century. The Roman code is made up of the most confused and multiplied laws, renewed and added to at the election of every fresh Pope. Its enactments, enactments and administrators are all equally heterogeneous, discordant, and retrograde. The only rule observed would appear to be, that the tribunals should be composed of the most ignorant and venal men in the state, many of whom are superannuated, or have been dismissed in disgrace from other offices. The highest posts, both civil and criminal, are filled by prelates frequently utterly ignorant of all legal studies, or by young men just emerged from ecclesiastical academies. The application of bad laws is thus confided to worse administrators. The sentences pronounced by them are the clearest proof of their ignorance and injustice. It must ever be impossible to establish a system of liberty and free discussion under the government of a power which lays claim to infallibility in spiritual matters, and rests exclusively upon the principle of authority. Italy can never be powerful and united so long as it embraces such an element of weakness and disunion within its very centre, as a state neutral from the necessity of its nature, and isolated from all social and international interests. It is a curious anomaly that Italians are now looking to Napoleon III. to assist in conferring freedom upon them, when it was due to him that the Roman states were given back to ecclesiastical bondage after the revolution of 1848; nor is it less strange to see him as a despotic sovereign in league with revolutionists and republicans against the despotism of the Continent. The tyrants of Italy have fair ground for saying to the Emperor of the French: "First cast out the beam from thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote from thy brother's eye." Those who place the greatest confidence in Louis Napoleon's disinterestedness in the present war, must feel that he owes the Italians an indemnity for the ill office he performed in restoring the Papal Government. When Rome was without a Pope in 1848-49, by very few Italians was the loss of the Pope and his Government felt to be a calamity. On the contrary, the hope and presentiment then took birth in Rome, and almost throughout the length and breadth of Italy, that Rome will be truly great and Italy independent and free, when the priestly form of government shall have disappeared for ever, to give place to a comprehensive government adapted to the whole Peninsula. If the temporal power of the Pope were abolished, then would follow the discussion of the question as to whether the chair of St. Peter might not be transferred advantageously to some other site, so as to leave Italy entirely free to form plans embracing the government of the whole peninsula, whether unionist, fusionist, confederative, monarchical, or any other. But under existing circumstances these considerations may well be left to the great and wise statesmen—Cavour, d'Azeglio, Ridolfi, Ricasoli, Salvagnoli, and others—who are now so ably and temperately conducting the country through the perils of a transition state. They and the Italians in general are, however, very desirous of the moral support of the British nation, and are anticipating great advantage from the liberal influence of Lord John Russell as Foreign Secretary of State. The advice of England will be highly appreciated when the period arrives for the readjustment of the several states of Italy. If this nation can but preserve its neutrality, and the French maintain their promise of abandoning the Peninsula when they have secured its emancipation from Austria, then, indeed, we may hope to see realised Italian unity and nationality.

**IMPRISONMENT BY COUNTY COURT JUDGES.**—The committee appointed by the Law Amendment Society to consider this subject have issued a report strongly condemnatory of the present law and its results. In the year 1858 more than 11,000 persons were committed to prison by the county court judges, for various periods, for debts and costs not exceeding 40s., and in many cases for a much lower amount. The report declares the opinion of the committee that the law should be altered—first, by putting an end to imprisonment when the amount recovered by the judgment does not exceed 40s.; secondly, by abolishing the power of commitment merely on account of the debtor's non-attendance; and thirdly, by providing that no debtor shall be imprisoned more than once for the same debt.

## LITERATURE.

### LITERARY NOTES, ETC.

**NOTWITHSTANDING** the engrossing cares of a contested election, and daily ministerial and political consultations, the Chancellor of the Exchequer found leisure on Wednesday to preside at the dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, which celebration passed off without anything to mar the festivity of the day. In proposing success to the institution, Mr. Gladstone spoke for nearly an hour—a very fair allowance for an after-dinner speech. Perhaps there is no other orator of the day who would have ventured to test the patience of his auditory to a similar extent. The right honourable gentleman, however, was in his happiest mood; and, indeed, the remark was made then as it has been made before, that were he to devote his abilities to the more congenial pursuit of literature, and give up politics altogether, the world would be no loser by the exchange. He touched delicately upon the "arguments and controversies" that have prevailed, but, he added, "I rejoice to see that even those arguments and controversies, though they may have retarded the progress, have not sufficed to reverse it, or I may venture to say not sensibly to retard it. This institution, like other things great and good, was born and maintained in adversity; but it has steadily advanced, and in its advance it has been favoured by the combined efforts of those who were possessed of the most abundant means and the highest station, as well as those who have testified their good will from slender resources. It is an institution which I believe I am justified in saying has advanced from year to year—almost from day to day. It may not be able to cover the whole field that is open to its benevolent enterprise, but it is able to cover a large portion, and a continually-increasing portion, of that field; and meetings such as this, to whatever criticism they may be open, will, I hope, at least have the effect of warming our hearts towards one another, and to the objects of the Literary Fund, and inciting us to the support of what is undoubtedly a work of true humanity, of true philosophy, and of, I believe, the truest wisdom. Sitting, as you do, in the presence of at least one highly-distinguished foreigner (Prince Frederick of Holstein), you will permit me to say that I dwell with great satisfaction upon what I may call the world-embracing character of this institution. There is something in the character of letters, which, although it does not refuse the impress of nationality, affords one of the best, the most interesting, the most affecting, and the most innocent channels for the conveyance of national feeling, yet declines to admit nationality as a fetter and a bond. It is a brotherhood which includes the citizens of the republic of letters—and that brotherhood is as firm as our common flesh and blood." Mr. Gladstone spoke of the tendency of the elevated pursuits of literature and art to render their devotees in many cases less capable than they would otherwise be of bringing down their minds to the ordinary cares of life, so that it may constantly happen that one belonging to this brotherhood will come innocently into distress when an ordinary man not engaged in those peculiar pursuits would not be likely to become dependent upon the benevolence of others. And (said he) together with that defect, rendering them less capable of the ordinary details of human affairs, there is, as we have all seen, a peculiar susceptibility of organisation which renders the mind more sensible to the power of pain and care upon him, and that pain and care when once they have assumed influence over him, fall directly upon what, to use the language of political economy, we may call his productive power, so that the whole combination of those circumstances, together with the liabilities attaching to his profession, and which attach to it in proportion as his profession is devotedly followed, at once constitutes a peculiar case of necessity, and a peculiar right to assistance. Mr. Gladstone vindicated the policy of the corporation in according a preferential aid to authors of the "severer" class of works, rather than to those who had produced compositions which attained an immediate but ephemeral popularity, and concluded in the following terms:—"I rejoice to think it is in this country that for the first time the happy idea has been conceived of founding an institution for the purpose of administering to the peculiar needs and claims of authors; and I feel a profound conviction that in this country there is no insurmountable difficulty in finding the funds of that institution with so liberal a hand that they shall become thoroughly adequate to meet the great purposes which we have in view." Mr. Thackeray and Professor Owen were both present, and made speeches in return for their healths being drunk.

The author of "Vanity Fair" took occasion to vindicate (by implication) the conduct of the Literary Fund from the strictures of Mr. C. Dickens and his adherents, and to administer some very hard verbal hitting to some anonymous writers, who in a recent number of an illustrated periodical, had called the Literary Fund the "Rupture Society." Finally, we may mention that 1,600*l.* was subscribed.

We hear from Russia that a few weeks ago the Bishop of St. Petersburg, at a meeting of the Holy Synod, proposed to excommunicate Alexander Herzen, the well-known exile, now living in London. All the bishops, with the exception of the metropolitan of Muscovy, consented to the motion directed against the able man who was the bold originator of a revolutionary movement in the realms of political literature in Russia; but the Emperor refused his sanction to the resolution of the episcopal heads of the Church, and reprimanded the dignitaries.

It is announced that Mr. W. H. Russell is going to Switzerland, in order to find a quiet retreat in which to write the history of his adventures in the East. Messrs. Routledge are to be the publishers of the work.

The Vienna Press states that Prince Metternich has left three volumes of memoirs, or rather notes, all relating to important political events, written by himself at the time of their occurrence.

We find the following remarks in the *Critic* of this week:—"In the paper which Dr. Guy read before the Statistical Society, on Tuesday last, he examined the somewhat interesting question as to the duration of the lives of men connected with literature. If what he maintained be exact, the pen to most persons who use it, certainly to poets, is indeed a 'lethalis arundo.' We are not, however, altogether satisfied with the Doctor's statistics, and hope that poetry is not so nearly allied to death as he intimates. Dr. Guy gives us the names of eight Roman poets, chosen, we suppose, for their celebrity. Striking a mean between the ages of Tibullus and Martial, he proves that the average duration of life among the Roman poets was only forty-eight and a half years. Tibullus is stated to have died at the age of twenty-four, and Martial is selected as the longest-lived among Roman poets. To both of these statements we demur. It is a moot point which has called forth more than one ponderous tract from German critics, as to whether Tibullus did not live at least fifteen years longer than Dr. Guy allows. And Juvenal, both in poetical fame and length of days, may well occupy the place assigned to Martial. Taking, then, the next on Dr. Guy's list, Persius, who died at 30, and Juvenal, who died at 81, we get an average of 55 years; and by statistics, at least as trustworthy as Dr. Guy's, add 6½ years to the average life of Roman poets. We might also reasonably object to the list of Roman historians given, among whom we have Josephus and Terence. The only Terence that we know of was a poet. There is nearly as much to find fault with in the list of English poets given by Dr. Guy. We trust that poets in general are neither so poverty-stricken nor unhealthy as seems to be popularly believed. In considering the statistics in the paper, however, it should be recollected that they are made up of figures representing very select lives—the lives of men who have attained celebrity, which is always a very exceptional condition. Taking the whole body of men who have achieved fame by intellectual pursuits, it will generally be found that that they have done so under circumstances eminently exceptional. Some men never could have attained eminence but through an amount of labour requiring stamina, industry, and sobriety for its performance, such as Lords Brougham, Campbell, Lyndhurst, &c. Others die young from sheer poverty of constitution, and yet are famous. Others, in the excitement of the poetic temperament, and the impatience of a long struggle with the world for bread, kill themselves either voluntarily or involuntarily—Chatterton being an example of the one class, and Poe for the other. So far as the general conclusions of this paper went—that industry is more wholesome than idleness, and a regular life than an erratic one, there can be no doubt of the truth of the conclusions."

**LEADERS OF THE REFORMATION**—Luther, Calvin, Latimer, Knox. By John Tulloch, D.D.—William Blackwood and Sons.

These sketches are formed from the substance of lectures delivered by the author at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution last spring. They do credit to the writer's perception and power of style. Of course, our readers are familiar with the details of the lives of the four theological heroes, whose portraits Dr. Tulloch has here painted. One remark we would make, as forced upon us alike by all: these men delivered the world from superstitions to which they were themselves enslaved.



They did more for the race than for themselves. Luther's and Calvin's belief in diabolical agency was, and remained to the last, says our author, "so absolutely credulous and fanatical, as to be matters of mere blind amazement to us now." He adds, however, we regret to say, with truth, that it is yet "rather the form of credulity that is changed, than the spirit of it that can be said to be extinguished, after some things that we have seen in our day bearing upon this very subject." Even before his death, Luther's reformation outgrew its projector, and he lived to be less popular than Carlstadt and the mystics. He was also inferior to Zwingli and his party, in the matter of Consubstantiation. In fact, it is those who lie nearest to their age who are best fitted to initiate its reformation. The truth is, says Dr. Tulloch, "that Luther was not characteristically a scholar, not even a divine, least of all a philosopher. He was a hero with work to do; and he did it. His powers were exactly fitted to the task to which God called him. As it was of Titanic magnitude, he required to be a Titan in human strength, and in depth and power, and even violence of human passion, in order to accomplish it."

The remaining sketches, are, of course, inferior in interest to that of Luther. Calvin, however, was a master-mind, but not of the active and heroic class. His nurture, unlike that of Luther, was tender and aristocratic. Gradually he was won over to Protestant views; there was no sudden crisis. He spent his life in speculating, writing, and working out a logical system, and maintaining a controversy with his opponents. Some of the latter were, according to the custom of the times, treated as heretics, and not without severity. Theological hatred, even among reformers, was mortal. Persecution was cherished as a principle by all parties. A man had to test the sincerity of his principles by his life. This was a condition which none seemed disposed to question. Toleration was not yet born. Predestination, the Eucharist, and the Trinity were doctrines guarded with all the terrors of death. The language of controversy, too, even in the less fatal cases, was more abusive than logical. This great contest was between the orthodox and the libertines. The sway of Calvin in Geneva was that of a dictator, severe, but temporary, and, for the time, salutary. Under it, "Geneva became—strange as it may seem—the eastern cradle of liberty, an asylum of Protestant independence against the gathering storms of despotism on all sides. Freedom of thought and action was crushed for the time under an iron sway, but in behalf of a moral spirit which, nursed by such rough discipline, was to grow into potency till it became more than a match for Jesuitical state-craft in many lands, and—from the very limitations of its infancy, only expanded into higher and healthier forms of development." No rational excuse, however, can be offered for the murder of Servetus. But, as we have said, martyrdom was the normal rule in these cases. The Church was then, indeed, the Church militant, and Calvin was not merely the champion, but the creature of predestination.

Of Latimer and Knox our review must be more rapid. In England Church reformation is not attached to a name, and we have not Calvins or Luthers, but fellow-labourers, sufferers, and witnesses, not leaders, of the truth. Unlike Latimer, John Knox was not a martyr, but a victorious pleader. He was a rugged soldier, but a conqueror, and left his impress on an entire people. In conclusion, we may recommend Dr. Tulloch's book as

A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By Mary Howitt. Illustrated with numerous engravings. 2 vols.

Longman, Brown, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

The history of America has been so remarkable, both in respect to the principles which it develops, and the success of those principles—and success, with so many, is the test of truth—that to write it properly, or to read it intelligibly, is a privilege naturally to be desired by both author and student. That Mrs. Mary Howitt should wish to show her power in dealing with so wide and high a subject, one so well calculated to associate itself with her feelings and sentiments, might have been expected; and we are happy to acknowledge that the work is in every respect worthy of her reputation. The epoch that she has to commemorate is of the last importance. From the end of the fifteenth century we may date our modern civili-

sation: then, too, were made the greatest geographical discoveries, among them, what our authoress calls "the mighty hemisphere of the west." The previous knowledge of America by Scandinavian adventurers was incomplete, premature, and of no practical or permanent importance. No; it was appointed that the sixteenth century should inaugurate that wonderful era, which has not yet expired—a cycle that has not yet run out.

The true history of America, perhaps, begins with the landing of Fernando Cortes in 1519. This man gained an empire by his daring, and his example induced emulation in others. But why repeat the tale of disappointed hopes? Soon came the dismal conflicts between the French and Spanish immigrants: nine hundred Protestants were sacrificed to the bigotry of Melendez. Then followed the terrible vengeance of Dominic de Gourgues. His exploits inflamed the imagination of the English Sir Walter Raleigh. All that relates to this, however, has been written, and needs no repetition here. Let us come at once to the seventeenth century.

The colonisation of Virginia distinguished the commencement of the new era. The story of the energetic John Smith and Pocahontas is well known. She was destined, however, to become the bride, not of the man she had saved, but of honest John Rolfe, who brought her to England, where, so absurd were then the notions prevalent regarding royalty, the enthusiast husband narrowly escaped being called to account for having married, being himself a commoner, an Indian princess. In 1621, Virginia received a *written constitution*—one similar to that of England, and which, fortunately, remained to be the model of all the Anglo-American governments. Yet, on the 21st March, in the same year, the scattered white population were massacred by the Indians, without; it would seem, any provocation; only Jamestown and the nearer settlements, which had been forewarned, were spared. Reprisals were afterwards taken by the settlers, and wrong begat wrong; nevertheless, the spirit of liberty took deep root in the colony. Charles I. regarded it as a source of revenue derived from tobacco, and endeavoured to gain for himself the sole monopoly of the trade. And it so happened that the Virginians took a liking to the royal cause; accordingly, when Charles II. became a fugitive, Virginia was filled with cavaliers, who in their new home met to talk over their own and their country's sorrows, and to nourish loyalty and hope.

We have no space to enter into the history of the colonisation of Maryland, or of Massachusetts; but we must linger a moment with the Pilgrim Fathers. Mrs. Howitt compiles her narrative from the veracious chronicle of worthy old Thomas Prince. The Mayflower, with its important freight, reached the harbour of Cape Cod, Nov. 10, 1620. All on board signed a convention before leaving the ship, thus forming themselves into a civil body-politic. It was winter, and the cold caused the death of many. After sufferings and wanderings, Providence directed them to their destined station.

The next story of great interest is that of Robert Williams, the free-thinking pastor of Salem;—but we must hasten forward. America had now become the place for the persecuted of all opinions; yet they did not all escape persecution in the New World. The Quakers were victimised in Massachusetts. On this part of her history Mrs. Howitt, of course, dwells in great detail. John Eliot preaching to the Indians is one of the best picture-episodes in the first volume. But Rhode Island, at length, through a liberal charter of Charles II., became a secure refuge for liberty of conscience. The settlement of Pennsylvania forms an interesting chapter. On such subjects, Mrs. Howitt feels herself especially at home. The discovery of the Mississippi is a great event, in which a poetic imagination much delights.

The English Revolution of 1688 affected the American colonies. It, however, produced no ill effects in Virginia; but it destroyed the claims of Lord Baltimore in Maryland. William Penn, more fortunate, recovered his province, and, after "a long baptism of sorrow," was able to return to it. It, and other provinces, however, underwent various modifications. It is now that we begin to meet in American history with those spiritual manifestations which in these days have travelled into England. Mrs. Howitt relates at large the case of the Salem witchcraft, and states the philo-

sophy of it distinctly enough; but when, at the end of her work, she has to allude to Mormonism and spirit-rapping, forgets the philosophy of such instances altogether, and surrenders her judgment to the general superstition.

The story of the progress of the colonies, and the growth of the whole continent in national freedom and independence, is deeply interesting. The story of the great war, and the mighty revolution, and the exploits of Washington, is exciting in the extreme. That of the administrations of Adams and Jefferson, and of Madison, and the war with Great Britain is mournfully instructive. Then, again, there is the Mexican War, the Annexation of Texas, the increase of territory, California, the great national works, and proposed transit routes across the Isthmus uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and the great Pacific Railway. Mrs. Howitt has fairly brought her history down to the present time, and produced a work of permanent interest. It is published with great advantages, having been beautifully printed and profusely illustrated, and will, no doubt, obtain a wide circulation. It is, in other respects, made to depend entirely on its intrinsic merits; for Mrs. Howitt has condescended neither to preface nor introduction. She starts at once on her history, pursues its course along the waving lines of its legitimate interest, and leaves it to speak for itself. This is bold and independent enough: but she is justified in this noble attitude that she has assumed; having, notwithstanding a few faults, accomplished an excellent work.

WOMEN, PAST AND PRESENT: Exhibiting their Social Vicissitudes, Single and Matrimonial Relations, Rights, Privileges, and Wrongs. By John Wade.—Chas. J. Skeet.

It was in Rome that woman was first treated with proper respect. The outrage on the sex by the Sabine abduction was condoned by studied respect afterwards. Marks of distinction were conceded to Roman ladies. Chastity was in high esteem. The national delicacy was extreme. Manlius, a patrician and senator, for saluting his wife in presence of his daughters, was accused of indecency, and struck off the list of their order by the censors. Women were allowed to share the priestly office. The vestals ranked high; an insult to them was punishable with death. Such was the homage paid by ancient Rome to woman. Modern Rome has deified her, and adores her as "the Mother of God."

In tracing the steps by which women have risen into importance, Mr. Wade has committed a not unusual error. He regards the progress of the world as from a savage to a civilised state. There never has been any such progress. Savage states cannot improve themselves—savage tribes are dependent on missionary aid, and without it have never aimed at civilisation. It is a mistake to suppose the savage state to be the state of nature;—it is the state to which man may fall from a state of nature, but not the state in which he was originally created. The condition of woman in the early ages of the world was anomalous; now depicted as exercising great influence; now as suffering servitude. Her counsel prevailed to the ruin of the race, and sometimes to the ruin of governments. Where such influence was not operative, barbarism had supervened on man's original condition. But to characterise men living in cities, and enjoying the arts of life, as barbarians, is a misuse of terms, or at any rate an exchange of the relative for the absolute. It does not follow that because we are more civilised than the Egyptians, the Hebrews, the Greeks, and the Romans, that they were not civilised at all. Nor is all progress that appears to be so. Many modern and ancient instances are parallel. Ladies now as then sometimes squander enormous wealth on the splendour of their costume. The Paulina of Pliny dressed at supper in a network of pearls and emeralds that cost forty millions of sesterces: but "at the first drawing-room of the magnificent sybarite, George IV., Mrs. Henry Baring's head-dress and other parts of her costume formed a blaze of jewellery estimated at half-a-million sterling, exceeding by nearly 200,000% in value the display of the Roman belle;" and Miss Burdett Coutts once wore at the Queen's ball a single dress worth about 100,000%, and which she showed to Thomas Moore.

Women both in Greece and Rome attained rank

in intelligence, art and learning; and in England, in or about the time of Elizabeth, were highly educated as scholars. This produced a reaction. During the age of chivalry, learning had been neglected; but when men turned to pacific objects, woman varied her attraction. The personal charms that captivated the knight clad in armour and ignorance, were vainly essayed upon the accomplished scholar or philosopher. Women, accordingly took to mental culture, and aimed at proficiency in learning. "Theological disputation was a fashion of the day; they preached in public, maintained controversies, published theses, filled the chairs of law and philosophy, harangued the Popes in Latin, wrote Greek, and read Hebrew; nuns became poetesses, women of quality divines, and young damsels, with eyes in tears and in soft and moving eloquence, beseeched Christian princes to rescue the Holy Land from the infidels. The ancient languages were esteemed an indispensable acquisition: they were taught both to men and women, and who, not content with Latin only, read the Old Testament in Hebrew and the New in Greek." But this stern phase of study was not calculated to last. It appealed to the intellect, not to the heart; and the latter is woman's kingdom. "The erudite Erasmus," accordingly, "doubted whether learning and study were suitable feminine accomplishments. The Tudor age practically illustrated the tendency of the proposition." So strong was the reaction that in another generation, hardly a woman could be found in Europe, who could dictate a tolerable letter in her own tongue, or spell it correctly.

Women, both in French salons and English drawing-rooms, have since acquired literary eminence; but they have for the most part been content with the more light and eloquent departments of knowledge. In treating of English women in the eighteenth century, Mr. Wade has given undue prominence to Dr. Johnson, and encumbered his pages with matter that might well have been spared. It is true, that he apologises for it; but, with the man in the play, we hate apologies; we prefer the course of conduct that needs none; but authors are fallible, and Mr. Wade is a voluminous one, and too frequently yields to the art of book-making, in which he is an adept. The present book is not sufficiently brilliant for the subject. Nor is it profound, where it ought to have been. The subjects of monogamy, polygamy and divorce are superficially treated. Here the philosophy of these topics should have been fearlessly interpreted and enforced.

THE LAWS OF LIFE, with Special Reference to the Physical Education of Girls. By Elizabeth Blackwell. M.D.—Sampson Low, Son and Co.

THIS lady, who practises as a physician in New York, has written a book which redounds to the honour of her sex. She is already known as a poetess; but here she appears as a scientific lecturer, and as a physiologist. Every word in the present little volume bears the impress of wisdom and truth. It is with especial reference to her own sex that the lectures have been written; and by them they ought to be studied with the utmost care. Here is a learned sister, who will have nothing to do with weakness and frivolity; who has studied medicine, who has trod the hospitals and the schools, who has furnished her mind with all that belongs to the masculine intellect, who speaks with authority, and who is authorised by the laws of her country to teach and heal those who may need instruction or medical help.

The age, in this lady's opinion, is much too logical and intellectual; and the laws of life suffer from the mental bias. We pay too little attention to the welfare of the material organisation. Former ages having made the fatal mistake of attributing sin to the body, instead of to a corrupt heart, we continue to despise it, to neglect its separate life. The healthy body is an aid to virtue. Miss Blackwell hopes to call attention to the physical education of the young, and to describe the means by which the present degeneracy (for such she insists does really exist) may be checked, and a steady progress made in the improvement of the condition of the race.

The laws of life are her professed theme. The foundation of all is the law of exercise. Movement and existence are inseparable. The next is the law of order in exercise. This our authoress illustrates by moral instances as well as physical. These strike at least with especial novelty. The

martyr violates this law, and by this violation ranks as a prophet. He is before his time, and suffers. "We feel," says she, "the penalty of its violation as we stand before that noble picture, 'The Martyrdom of Huss.' Why does the noble martyr kneel there chained and vanquished? Why were the voices of Wickliff, of Jerome, hushed and forgotten, while Luther's rang through the world, and every country still feels the throb of his heroic heart? Men as truthful, as impatient of sham, as he was, more beautiful in Christian life, had been lost to the world, for the right moment had not come. The divine order of development must be obeyed; the age was not ripe for Wickliff, therefore he failed; the age was ripe for Luther, therefore he succeeded.

This reflection, carried as far it would go, would lead to many considerations both religious and philosophical, that might open up new veins of thought; at any rate lead to new interpretations of old dogmas. We must, however, remain with our authoress. She recognises a Method of Growth, an order not to be violated with impunity. Of man's double nature, there are three distinct periods in the development: the period of growth and preparation, the period of maturity and active use, and lastly the period of decline and incapacity. However, a difference obtains between mind and body. The specific needs of each predominate at different periods of the human life. At a certain age the body ceases to grow—it has reached its standard. To this the mind by no means conforms. The cessation of the body's growth does not mark the completion of the growth of the mind. A practical lesson not to be neglected is implied. Physiology teaches that two organs do not act with equal energy at the same time. While the stomach digests the brain should rest, and the muscles be in abeyance. In the same way, the sovereignty of the body should be established before that of the soul is attempted. The one prepares for and is the continent of the latter. During youth, therefore, the development of the body in strength and beauty ought to be the first care.

Such is the main doctrine of Miss Blackwell's book; and she consistently advocates the claims of the body with all a physician's love for it, and with all a poet's eloquence. The young in particular will do well to consult these pages. They will find the truth told, though delicately yet firmly; and by observing its precepts they will preserve both their health and their virtue. Let the knowledge contained in this little book be practically applied, and it will be converted into power.

THE HISTORY OF PROGRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN. By Robert Kemp Philp. With numerous Illustrations, by W. Newman, C. Melville, J. Gilbert, H. C. Maguire, &c.—Houlston and Wright.

ONLY twenty generations ago our Celtic ancestors were yet barbarous, owing what cultivation they possessed to the Roman rule and polity, by which they were first subjected, then protected. Now the greatness of England reveals itself as a necessity for the safety of Europe, the dissolution of which would involve the disruption, as it were, of the civilised world. Under a variety of heads, Mr. Philp has shown, step by step, how this condition has been attained; through what difficulties, and in spite of what prejudices; and looking to the future from what "has been," dares to speculate on what "is yet to be." His sketches are various, and occupy a goodly volume, yet each is brief, and traverses a wide space of time with exemplary celerity. The author is conscious of their quality, and justifies it by comparison. "As a railway," says he, "practically reduces space; as a telescope brings distant objects near; and as a microscope reveals the unseen: so a faithful historical sketch condenses into one focus the events of ages, and enables us in imagination to reach the very poles of time, and to explore the antipodes of social conditions. We," he continues, "who can breakfast in Edinburgh and sup in London, have in these brief recitals been carried back to a period when Scotland and Ireland were unknown to England, and when the Roman generals would only venture upon expeditions of discovery in North Britain, in the summer time." These few words describe the scope and style of the essays that compose this masterly volume.

Mr. Philp treats the history of progress in England under eight heads—Agriculture, Roads,

Carriages, Water Conveyances, Domestic Architecture, Shipping, Navigation, and Geographical Discovery. In all, he traces the degrees by which we have ascended to the height of comfort and luxury that we now enjoy. The most interesting of these essays is perhaps that which relates to English architecture. It contains some amusing particulars. On the first introduction of chimneys, for instance, there were great prejudices against them. The popular apprehension of the ill effects of change from the rough and ready to the more convenient, is continually repeating itself. All improvement is objected to by the unrefined as a tendency to the luxurious, and to be content with poverty and ignorance is the religious creed of the idle and superstitious; so difficult is it to raise the prejudiced vulgar above mere animal wants. Even monarchs were opposed to the needful extension of the metropolis. Elizabeth and James were alike in this; and there are yet persons who see only evil in the growth of building in suburban districts. The greatness of Britain expands beyond the appreciation of its inhabitants. It is only the few and instructed that apply the stimulus and direct the effort; the mass is not willingly stirred. But the leaven of education has been applied; the results are already perceptible; and ere long the reproach just expressed, we hope and believe, will cease to be true of the English people.

A PANORAMA OF THE NEW WORLD. By Kinahan Cornwallis. In 2 vols.—T. C. Newby.

A BOOK written in a style of levity little likely to beget confidence in the writer. His first experiences in Australia, he tells us, were his worst. One thing he found, that the game of life at Melbourne was no idle work. At Melbourne, too, there was no public gambling, and, save among men of the higher order at after-dinner play, but little money changed hands at the card-table. At San Francisco it was different. Our traveller became acquainted with a man who had shot another on one occasion, at San Francisco, for an attempt to cheat him at cards. No notice was taken of the proceeding beyond burying the dead man. There is a tale or two of bush-rangers, stirring enough. Highway robberies on the gold escort are also described. But in all this, what is there new? Pictures from the gold diggings, too, abound, but they lead to no reflexion. The conduct of the squatters towards the natives was abominable; they slaughtered and poisoned the blacks for sport or avarice. Two or three episodes of aboriginal life have more interest or novelty.

Some romantic narratives are introduced, in which the writer shows a considerable amount of pathos. A sketch or two of the Chinese immigrants is not without merit. In the year 1855, Mr. Cornwallis left the colony of Melbourne by steamer for Sydney, which he again left for Valparaiso, where, after a stormy voyage, he arrived. We then follow the traveller from place to place, on which he bestows some very fair descriptions, and in particular in relation to Peru. Here is variety enough, and company enough; and we can believe the author when he records that he "never appreciated 'The Pleasures of Solitude' till he read it in the secluded garden nooks of the island of Tobago. It was," he says, "refreshing, after the bustling din of Australia and the frivolity and gaiety of South America." He seems to have been pleased with the pictures of New York, and to have found in the Americans just the qualities of which he most approved. Here the small interest that the book possesses ceases altogether. The author has, however, written works of more value; particularly one relative to Japan. He succeeds best in exploring new fields. In the argument of the volumes before us he has been fatally anticipated.

Europe's Woe and England's Duty, by Eusebes Mingham Wilson.

THE author's opinion is, that the present war was inevitable; it is an evil, however, which England should avoid. It is the duty of England, "unless directly assailed," to take no part in it. "Her heart is neither fully with France nor with Austria; and where she cannot altogether give her heart, she ought not to lend her hand for the terrible business of war." However, we detest Austria more than we distrust France; and cherish "a deep and lively tenderness for Sardinia." Our author has yet a reason in reserve. It is this: "Imperial France is more suited for the stern business of cutting the



Italian knot than Constitutional France could be—that France, inspired by the intense convictions and wielded by the portentous energy of Louis Napoleon, has far higher qualifications for the awful work before her than France, directed by the small desires and timid counsels of Louis Philippe. The hour and the man have come.” If this be so, the neutrality of England admits of no question.

*Treatise on the Emfranchisement of Copyhold, Leasehold, and Church Property.* In Two Parts. A. Scratchley, M.A. Part I. Fourth Edition.—C. and E. Layton.

The number of editions through which this clever little treatise has passed is a sufficient proof of the importance of the subject, and of the ability with which it is treated. Mr. Scratchley has devoted himself with much success to the great questions of land tenure, emigration, and industrial investment in every shape, and the present work is a part of a series on these subjects. We heartily recommend it, as treating of matters of the most vital interest to all classes of the community.

*Sketch of the Comparative Beauties of the French and Spanish Languages.* By Manuel Martinez de Morentin.—Trubner and Co.

This is a paper circulated in the British Literary Society, and is preceded by introductory remarks, by Alfred Elwes, Esq. These draw attention to the analogies, the harmonies and the diversities of languages, and present an agreeable whole. He decides against a universal language, and advocates the interest to be derived from philological subjects. M. Martinez de Morentin himself treats of the relative grace and power of the Spanish and French tongues, and gives his verdict in favour of *Don Quixote* in the original language.

*Practical Guide for Italy.* By an Englishman Abroad.—Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans and Roberts.

A BRIEF, but still, as regards the number of places, a comprehensive compilation.

*Adam's Descriptive Guide to the Channel Islands.* By E. L. Blanchard. W. J. Adams. This is a new and enlarged edition.

*The Inam Commission Unmasked.* By Robert Knight.—Effingham Wilson.

THE author, who is the editor of the *Bombay Times*, is opposed to the Resumption policy.

*The History of the Great French Revolution.* By M. A. Thiers. Richard Bentley.

This is the first part of the republication of a well-known work, which is to be accompanied with more than forty engravings, and a great number of illustrative notes.

*What is Homœopathy? and is there any, and what amount of Truth in it?* By J. T. Conquest, M.D. F.L.S.—Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans and Roberts.

DR. CONQUEST here registers his conversion to Homœopathy, and gives reasons for his new faith.

*Ancient Mineralogy.* By N. F. Moore, LL.D.—Sampson Low, Son and Co.

THIS is the second edition of an inquiry respecting mineral substances mentioned by the Ancients, which has obtained considerable notice.

*Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith.*

PART VII. is published, which completes the collection, and is furnished with title pages, preface, and index.

THE SHREWSBURY ESTATES.—The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot has issued a circular to those tenants who have declined acknowledging his title to the estates, informing them of the recent decision of the full Court of Common Pleas, and cautioning them that if they, at the next demand of rent, refuse to acknowledge the earl as their landlord, steps will be taken to vindicate his rights.

STORES FOR THE FRENCH ARMY.—A letter from Genoa says:—“The French here are landing chests, four feet square, marked, in English, ‘Navy bread,’ with the gross weight, tare and net of each box; and these do not lie at all on the quay, but are immediately put on trucks, passed through the tramway tunnel to the station at St. Pier d’Arena, and so sent forward without delay; sacks of flour landed by hundreds follow more slowly, each pile sleeping one night, perhaps, wrapped in sheets of canvass to protect it against the damp air before disappearing, when its place is soon supplied by another. Numbers of casks from New York, containing each ‘30 pieces of prime pork,’ are loaded on waggons or taken to the University in Strada Balbi, one of the finest buildings in Genoa, and now used as a store.”

## THE METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL

Is OPEN to the sick poor of all countries without the necessity of a governor's letter of recommendation, and the daily attendance of patients last year amounted in the aggregate to 53,511. It is situated close to the most destitute and populous districts of the metropolis,—viz., Spitalfields, Shoreditch, Bethnal-green, Whitechapel, &c., places whose names are almost synonymous with poverty and disease, and where are generated those unhealthy influences arising from overcrowded and ill-provided habitations, which render the advantages offered by such a charity as this a paramount necessity to the surrounding population. It is wholly dependent on voluntary contributions, and at the present moment urgently requires assistance. The anniversary festival was celebrated last evening at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, when about 120 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The Earl of Carlisle occupied the chair, and among the gentlemen present were Messrs. S. Gurney, M.P., J. G. Moore, J. Gurney Fry, J. Davis, J. Somes, J. Fry, and Hyde Clarke, D.C.L. In proposing the toast of the evening, “Prosperity to the Metropolitan Free Hospital,” the chairman dwelt upon the fact, that, although called an hospital, this was really a monster dispensary. That it was so was not the fault of the designers, friends, or patrons of the institution; and he strongly urged all those who heard him to come forward with their subscriptions, and enable the managers of the institution to make it what it was really intended to be—an hospital which should without difficulty or impediment supply the wants of the most indigent of our population. The appeal of the chairman was liberally responded to, and during the evening subscriptions were announced to the amount of £2,080, Mr. John Gurney Fry's list reaching to £1,200 and Mr. Jonas Defries' to more than £300, upwards of £100 of which were annual subscriptions. We were much pleased to notice so many of our Hebrew brethren present. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. E. Grant, who was ably assisted by Miss Messent, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Burgess, and Mr. G. Genge. Mr. Higgs was toastmaster.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—The parish church remained closed at the time of afternoon service on Sunday last, and placards were posted announcing that in consequence of the recent decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Rev. Bryan King will retain the present morning, afternoon, and evening services, but a special service at a quarter-past two every Sunday will be conducted by the Rev. Hugh Allen, at which he will deliver his lecture, and that this arrangement would commence on Sunday next.

MR. CHISHOLM ANSTAY.—On Wednesday, at Newcastle, Mr. Chisholm Anstey addressed a meeting for three hours on the state of things at Hong-Kong, under the direction of Sir John Bowring. Mr. Anstey so convinced his audience of the truth of his allegations that they resolved to memorialise the Queen for the suspension from office of Mr. Daniel R. Caldwell, who is accused of acts of piracy, and who escaped punishment because, as alleged, Mr. Bridges the Colonial Secretary, with the connivance of the Governor, destroyed certain papers and records which would have secured his conviction.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—The Prince Consort visited the college on Monday last. He presided at the announcement of the prizes by the head-master, and addressed a few words of advice and encouragement to the boys, especially commending the spirit of kindness and generosity which had marked their first half-year together. His Royal Highness, on the petition of the captain (Mr. Boughley), gave an additional week's holiday, as a special favour, in honour of the opening of the college by her Majesty.

MR. LASLETT, M.P. for Worcester, who recently met with a severe accident, is progressing favourably and regaining strength, but he is not yet in a condition to resume his parliamentary duties.

The judges of the Ellerton Theological Prize Essay have notified to the Vice-Chancellor that they have awarded it to Mr. John Caesar Hawkins, of Oriel College. Subject, “The Lawfulness of Oaths.”

Sixty-three members of parliament claim, this session, to be excused from serving on election committees, on account of being more than sixty years old.

It is stated that the testimonial to the Dean of Chichester (which consists of 3,000 guineas to the Dean, and 1,000 guineas to Mrs. Hook) is to be presented to the Dean at the Town Hall, Leeds, on the Feast of St. Peter.

M. Dequer, ex-chancellor of the French embassy at the Court of Austria, arrived at Vienna on the 17th. The object of his visit, it is supposed, is to negotiate for an exchange of prisoners.

## COMMERCIAL.

### A JUNE FROST.

IT is scarcely necessary to remind the reader that the amount of trade depends at all times on the quantity of commodities to be exchanged (traded with). Yet if we notice the great attention paid by many commercial writers to the quantity of gold and silver that goes out or comes in, and their disregard of the quantity of commodities produced, we may almost fancy that this fundamental principle is very frequently forgotten. A great deal has been said in the week, for example, by our daily contemporaries about the prices of stocks and railway shares, and the exportation of gold from the United States, but they have taken no notice, so far as we have seen, of THE JUNE FROST, which occurred on the night of the 4th, and extended from Canada to Illinois, and embraced in its fetters Ohio, Pennsylvania, the western part of New York, and the intervening lands. It snowed on Saturday, June 4th; throughout the western part of the State of New York; at night it froze hard; the ice was a quarter of an inch thick; the frost remained on the ground in the shade till after eight o'clock on Sunday, and corn (maize), potatoes, and garden vegetables were killed down to the ground. Many trees were scorched and withered, as if a fire blast had passed over them, and all the new wood was destroyed. The fragrance of leafy June was exchanged for the intolerable stench of decaying vegetation. All the annual plants were killed. The clover leaves were dried up, and the flowers scathed. The young apples were all killed—they fell blackened corpses to the ground. Garden vegetables, covered by straw, pails, buckets, boxes—whatever could be collected—could not be saved. No airy hill side or sheltered valley seems to have escaped. Pears, plums, gooseberries, cherries, grapes, peaches—all shared the same fate as the apples, and were entirely destroyed. The gardens and fields were blackened as if burnt. Every sort of spring crop was entirely destroyed. Some curious facts are stated:—“A hill of *lilia lancifolia* was killed in the north-west half of it. The south-west half was untouched. Within a length of four or five feet, there were four tomato plants and a bucket of water; the latter was frozen over, two of the plants were killed, and the other two entirely unharmed. Instances of this sort were frequent in all gardens.” These accounts are gleaned from reports arriving from a wide district of country. They all agree in representing the cold on June 4th, at night, as the severest ever remembered so late in the season. It was as sharp as in the middle of December, and more destructive than any frost for many years.

At first sight it may appear that we at a distance have little interest in this matter. We do not import fresh fruits and spring vegetables from the United States. Indian corn we do import in considerable quantities, so we import wheat, but this latter hardy grain is supposed to be only slightly injured. It must be recollected, however, that the husbandmen of the States are amongst our best customers, and as their vegetables, their fruit, their corn is destroyed, they will have less to spend on clothing and instruments; and the frost which has fallen so unexpectedly on this large district of America may blight the hopes and nip the prosperity of many persons in England. The Americans having less will exchange less, and trade will not be so extensive as it would have been had the weather been throughout propitious in the States. Certainly there is yet time, with fine weather, hereafter to repair much of the misfortune; but, unfortunately, such violent changes are generally followed by other violent changes, and the untimely frost may be the precursor of an unfavourable season. Though the causes of such sudden changes in the temperature are not accounted for, they are generally attended by extensive commotions in the atmosphere. Electricity, that mysterious agent, has something to do with them; and being everywhere, and excited into activity by every chemical change, such interruptions of the usual and equal

diffusion of temperature in one place are generally followed by corresponding interruptions in another, that are in like manner unfavourable to animal and vegetable life. Without hunting for auguries we may therefore find in this dismal change a timely warning against too confident hopes of continued and enlarged prosperity.

The waste of war, and the abstraction of so many men from peaceful industry as now fill the ranks of the armies and navies, the landwehr, and militia of Europe, will no doubt tend to make commodities scarce and dear. As yet no sensible augmentation can be noticed in the prices of the principal articles of subsistence. On the contrary, since the middle of last month the price of wheat has continually had a downward tendency; but the very latest news of the American markets is, that the price of wheat and flour there was getting up. This, if it continue, will rather be the effects of the seasons there than of the war here. We ought to bear this in mind, because every evil that occurs coincident with the war will be attributed to it, though the war may have no more influence in causing it than it has in causing the untimely frost in the United States.

Government takes great pains to collect various kinds of statistics for the information of mankind. Many of them—like those elaborate accounts our Irish Governments collect of the pigs, the cattle, and the crops of Ireland, where a registration of these articles is thought of much more importance than improved cultivation—are of very little utility. Information, however, of atmospheric and other changes, in which we are all deeply interested, can scarcely be too minute and too correct. The frost on the Alleghanies may affect the markets of Manchester. Only by many simultaneous records of atmospheric changes at different places can we acquire any correct knowledge of the laws by which they are governed, and from the past predict the future. In this sort of knowledge Government is much interested, for all its policy has the future for its object; and Government will hardly do its duty if it neglect any feasible means of collecting observations on atmospheric phenomena from every part of the world. Not to impress this duty on Government do we advert to this subject, but to warn the commercial world that the present failure of crops noticed in the States, and other probable similar failures, will exercise an unfavourable influence on ordinary trade.

## MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

YESTERDAY there was an expectation, which turned out to be unfounded, and which we thought always unwarranted, that the Bank of England would further reduce its minimum rate of discount. It did no such thing. On the contrary, money is rather more in demand than it was, though the terms are not altered. The best bills are still discounted below the Bank rates, at 2½, or 2¾. At the same time, as the end of the quarter approaches, the money necessarily goes into the Bank, on account of the Government, in payment of taxes, and the private dealers in money are proportionably short. Hence the demand for money in the open market, and ease in the Bank parlour. Gold continues to arrive; nevertheless the tendency of the market is upwards, and likely to remain so till after the payment of the dividends, should it even then become easier.

The stock market has been generally dull in the week, attended by variations as the political news varied. Yesterday it declined, from a statement published by the *Daily News*, that Prussia was about to march 30,000 troops to the Rhine; and to-day, in consequence of a belief that the news betokened a disposition in the Government of Prussia to interfere in the war, the market opened very heavily. Consols for the Account were done at 91½, but they soon afterwards recovered. There were many rumours in circulation, such as, "an early meeting of the French legislative body is required to vote more money and more men to carry on the war;" such as, "There prevails dissensions in the Cabinet, and a very great difference of opinion between our Government and that of Berlin." Moreover, there was no intelligence from the Paris Bourse. Nevertheless, the stock market recovered, and at the close, Consols were quoted 92½, a considerable recovery since the morning. There was, however, very little business doing: the markets were dull and the dealers dispirited. At present the market is influenced by political events, and these seem more favourable to a decline than a rise in the public securities.

A little apprehension prevailed to-day as to the affairs of Turkey, in consequence of the little difference between Egypt and the Sultan, and Turkish securities declined. Other foreign securities were unaltered. Another example is recorded this week of a house—that of Hermann, Tillem, Son and Co., which stopped in 1857—having how discharged all its debts in full, with interest. It is an extremely honourable and agreeable feature of that great convulsion that a great number of the houses

which then stopped have since paid all their obligations in full. With the exception of the two joint-stock banks, the Western of Scotland and the Durham, there were very few great losses by that convulsion. Though credit was very extensive, it now turns out to have been, on the whole, sound. The merchants, however, crammed too many transactions in a small period, and had they diffused them over a longer period there might have been no inability at any time to meet engagements, as there has ultimately been very little. Trade is sound, and trade morality above reproach.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 22nd day of June, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£31,898,305
Government Debt £11,015,100	
Other Securities ..	3,459,900
Gold Coin & Bullion 17,423,305	
Silver Bullion ....	£31,898,305
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,553,000
Reserve.....	3,171,066
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	9,304,619
Other Deposits.....	14,019,013
Seven Day and other Bills.....	744,742
	£41,792,440
	£41,792,440

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

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

	Last Week	This Week
<b>STOCKS.</b>		
3 per cent. Consols—Money .....	93½	92½
Ditto Reduced .....	93½	92½
Ditto New .....	93½	92½
Bank Stock .....	24	24
India .....	24	24
Exchequer Bills .....	24	24
Canada Government 6 per cent. ....	100	100
New Brunswick Government 6 per cent. ..	100	100
New South Wales Government 5 per cent. ..	100	100
South Australia Government 6 per cent. ....	100	100
Victoria Government 6 per cent. ....	100	100
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent. ....	100	100
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent. ....	100	100
French Rentes, 3 per cent. ....	100	100
Mexican Bonds, 3 per cent. ....	100	100
Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent. ....	100	100
Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent. ....	100	100
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent. ....	100	100
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>		
Bristol and Exeter .....	93	94½
Caledonian .....	80½	79
Eastern Counties .....	50	50½
East Lancashire .....	89	89
Great Northern .....	100½	98½
Western .....	55½	54½
Lancashire and Yorkshire .....	90½	90½
London and Blackwall .....	60	61
London, Brighton, and South Coast .....	112	111½
London and North-Western .....	90½	90
London and South-Western .....	90½	90½
Midland .....	90½	98½
North British .....	55	54½
North Staffordshire .....	13½	4½d
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton ..	30½	30½
South-Eastern .....	67½	67
South Wales .....	50½	61
Bombay, Baroda and Central India .....	17½	17½
Calcutta and South Eastern .....	4	3½
Eastern Bengal .....	101½	100
East Indian .....	98½	98
Great Indian Peninsula .....	20	20
Madras .....	20	20
Schinde .....	20	20
Buffalo and Lake Huron .....	30	34½
Grand Trunk of Canada .....	14½	14½
Great Western of Canada .....	14½	14½
Antwerp and Rotterdam .....	4	4
Dutch Rhénish .....	6d	6d
Eastern of France .....	24½	24½
Great Luxembourg .....	5½	5½
Lombardo-Venetian .....	6½	6½
Northern of France .....	37	36½
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean .....	33½	32½
Paris and Orleans .....	60	49
Southern of France .....	19½	19½
Western and North-Western of France ..	20½	20½

\* Ex div.

## GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

Friday Evening.

THE corn market has tended downwards at most of the country markets in the week, following the decline in Mark-lane on Monday. To-day there were rather short supplies at market. There were reports from the north of England of disease amongst the potatoes, and the corn market was firm. In Mincing-lane sugar was firm, and prices may be quoted 6d. higher. Coffee, too, was firm, and met a good demand. There have been public sales

of tea in the week, and the price at them has gone backwards. Throughout the manufacturing districts trade is comparatively steady, but not very active. There are, however, no complaints, which is a sign of prosperity. Our own crops generally look well, and that circumstance keeps alive the hopes of the manufacturer, and excites his exertions. The general mind is, however, so occupied by the war abroad that it does not crave, as in ordinary times, after trade novelties, nor is it eager to engage in new enterprises.

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

It is proposed that the railways in the Eastern Counties district should be amalgamated as soon as possible, under the title of the GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. The united company would embrace the EASTERN COUNTIES, EASTERN UNION, NORFOLK, EAST ANGLIAN, EAST SUFFOLK, and other companies, including in all about 650 miles of railway.

The railway connecting Plymouth and Tavistock was opened on Tuesday. It is 16 miles in length. The opening train, in which were the directors of the company, and of the ASSOCIATED GREAT WESTERN, BRISTOL AND EXETER, and SOUTH DEVON COMPANIES, a select number of friends, shareholders and others, left Plymouth at 1.30, and ran over the 16 miles so as to bring up within the Tavistock station in little more than 35 minutes. There was no perceptible deflection on the viaduct, and all the made ground appeared to be well consolidated.

The adjourned special general meeting of the LONDON and SOUTH WESTERN proprietors was held on Thursday, for the purpose of considering a bill now before Parliament, for sanctioning the amalgamation of the Portsmouth line with the South Western Railway. After a good deal of discussion the resolution approving of the bill was then put and was carried with but four dissentients. A poll was demanded, when the solicitor proceeded to examine the amount of capital represented by the votes on either side, and it was found that the minority represented about 16,000l., and the majority nearly 200,000l. The meeting was adjourned to the 14th July.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAYS.—Sir George Evans has given notice of his intention to move, on the third reading of the Charing-cross Railway Bill, "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to appoint a commission to investigate and report upon the various railway projects of which the termini are proposed to be established within or in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis."

THE DETROIT AND SARNIA RAILWAY.—This line, which is to connect the Grand Trunk of Canada system at Sarnia, with the Western railways of America at Detroit, is proceeding rapidly, and will be completed by September next, in time to take advantage of the large traffic which is expected from the Western States in the autumn and winter of the present year.

## JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

THE directors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland announce a half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent., and also an "extraordinary dividend" of 1l. 10s. per 100l. share, and 12s. per 10l. share, payable on the 15th of July.

The special meeting of the shareholders of the Western Bank of London has confirmed the resolutions for the transfer of the business to the London and County Bank, and for carrying out the liquidation as recommended by the directors. A very stormy and protracted discussion occurred, in the course of which the late manager, Mr. Clack, gave an explanation of his conduct, and stated the difficulties against which the bank had had to struggle in its early career. The estimate is still made of a large return to the shareholders, the expectation of Mr. Maynard, the accountant, in this respect being fully verified. The endeavour to procure a thorough investigation into the affairs of the bank was defeated, the resolutions of the board being supported by the great majority, and the mode they suggested for winding up being considered the most feasible and advantageous.

The discussion at the meeting of the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company resulted in the adoption of the report, and the passing of resolutions in accordance with recommendations contained therein. These were to the effect that the company accept the concession for laying down the line between Malta and Sicily, as contained in the terms of an agreement secured by the directors from the Neapolitan Government, and that the directors be authorised to issue 1,500 preference shares of the value of 10l. each, bearing an annual interest of 8 per cent. from the 1st of July, such shares to be offered to the proprietors in the manner suggested. The SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY has put forth its Annual Report, and wo



should think it would prove highly satisfactory to the members. A portion, which at first sight might seem not to tell well for the financial prosperity, is in reality a certain sign of its doing well the work that it is instructed to perform. No less than eighty-four families felt the blessing of Life Assurance by the receipt of the amount of their policies on the death of the assured, and with the remarkable addition of £15,000 bonuses on a sum of £54,000 assured. This is a mere fleabite, to use a now popular phrase, on their assets, as is proved by their declaration of a further addition of 1½ per cent per annum bonus to all policies of five years' standing. The directors of this company have just put forth a reply relative to the cases of W. C. Fowler and others v. The Scottish Equitable, and as far as we can judge they have fully substantiated that they have acted in every way according to the duties they have to perform, and in accordance with their responsibilities to the members of their society.

The ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY has just issued a Report of the Seventh Quinquennial Meeting, and from their simple and straightforward statement, we find they are in a successful and healthy state. The following is a summary of the statement:—Number of proposals made, 3,136, averaging £627 per annum; policies issued, 2,578, averaging £516 per annum; sum assured, £1,875,434, averaging £375,087 per annum; new premiums, £64,684, averaging £13,000 per annum; new premiums and renewals combined, £883,365, averaging £176,673 per annum. Claims have arisen during the five years on 647 policies, assuring the sum of £505,927, and carrying bonus to the amount of £79,402, giving an average bonus of 18½ per cent. on the sums assured, the highest bonus being 60 per cent.—i.e., £2,978 on a policy for £5,000—and the lowest 10 per cent. The society now assures, by 7,181 policies, the sum of £6,216,647, and is in receipt of an annual income of £260,000. The company is now a purely mutual one, having, owing to its large amount of accumulated profits, been enabled to redeem the shares at a handsome premium. In reading the report we are glad to see the searching inquiries made by members, and the full and clear manner with which they are replied to, indicating that there is nothing to conceal and that the institution is in a sound and prosperous condition.

MESSRS. CALVERT AND CO., the brewers, whose affairs during the past year have been conducted under inspection, have issued proposals for carrying on their business as a limited company, the unsecured creditors taking shares at par for their claims amounting to £726,601. It is said the profits for the year ending the 12th of April last were £44,990.

#### FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, June 21.

##### BANKRUPTS.

Samuel Carter, Fen Stanton (and not Tien Stanton as previously advertised), Huntingdonshire, corn and seed merchant.  
Charles Freeman Cotterill, Harrow-road, Paddington, linen draper.  
William Dennis Shutt, High-street, Shoreditch, iron-monger.  
Armond Stannard, Little Cadogan-place, Chelsea, livery-stable keeper.  
William Trump, Wellington, Somersetshire, wine and spirit merchant.  
David Sillar and John Charles Sillar, Liverpool, merchants.  
Robert Davies, Moelidre, Llandrillo-yn-rhos, Denbighshire, innkeeper.

Friday, June 24.

##### BANKRUPTS.

George Smedley, New Sleaford, Lincolnshire, glass and china dealer.  
Samuel Treacher, Fenchurch-street, City, licensed victualler.  
John Clarke, King's Lynn, victualler.  
James Elliman, Slough, draper.  
Henry John Payne, Exmouth, coal dealer.  
James Holdsworth, Wolverhampton, timber merchant.  
George Wood, Rayleigh, Essex, builder.  
Edward Peters, Bliston, wine and spirit merchant.  
Robert Davies, Moelidre, Denbighshire, innkeeper.  
Bernard Parry, Newmarket, farmer.  
Joseph Allison, Stockton-upon-Tees, cattle dealer.

##### SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Dorin, Glasgow, spirit dealer.  
James Hastings, Glasgow, warehouseman.  
Alexander Bell, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, dealer in cloth.  
John Taylor, Edinburgh, builder.

LIVERPOOL DOCKS.—The Warehouse Committee of the Mersey Harbour and Dock Board report that the surplus revenue arising from the various dock warehouses amounted to 33,500*l.* for the last half-year, which was transferred to the general fund. This sum is a considerable increase on the previous six months.

COPPER AND TIN.—78,641 tons of copper ore were imported into the United Kingdom last year, while 24,787 tons of British copper (exclusive of ore) were exported thence. The imports of tin last year amounted to 2,955 tons of tin and 628 tons of ore and regulus, 2,327 tons of British tin were exported, 23,725 tons of zinc or spelter were imported, with 2,012 tons of calamine stone, or carbonate of zinc, and 533 tons of the oxide; 3,985 tons of British zinc were exported. The imports of lead were 14,139 tons of pig and sheet lead and 2,316 of ore; whereas the exports were 352 tons of ore, 17,645 of rolled and pig lead, 1,910 of shot, 490 of litharge, 2,292 of red lead, and 2,684 of white (or carbonate of) lead.

BANKING IN ILLINOIS.—"Iota," the Springfield correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican*, furnishes that paper with the following interesting article on the manner in which banking is done in that State:—"Under our system of banking a small cash capital is sufficient to get out a large circulation of bills. For instance, a person wishing to go into the business must have money enough to pay for getting up the bills, engravings, &c., and a few other incidental expenses. He then buys State bonds on a short credit, deposits the bonds with the auditor, who issues bills on this deposit; he takes these bills, which are now money, and pays for the bonds. To prevent the bills from being presented for payment, the bank purports to be located at some place, bearing a classical name, which generally proves to be a swamp in some part of the State, difficult to be found. In this way, the man who has now become a banker is in no danger of having the notes pressed upon him for redemption; consequently he keeps little, and, in fact we may say no money at the place where the bank is located. What the banker makes by this transaction is the interest on the bonds deposited with the auditor—the coupons of which are delivered to him every six months—and, besides this, all the bills which are lost, burnt up, or destroyed in any way, is that much more in his pocket. Thus, with a small cash capital to start the thing, the banker may get out one hundred thousand dollars' worth of bills, for which he deposits as security bonds which draw, generally, six per cent.; thus he receives the interest on these bonds, amounting to about 6,000 *dols.* annually."

#### FACTS AND SCRAPS.

HER MAJESTY'S visit to Ireland may form the commencement of her autumnal trip—that is, her Majesty will proceed on from Ireland by sea to Scotland, in the same manner as on the occasion of her first visit. This is given as the most probable arrangement at present.

The Marquis of Salisbury, as Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex, gave his annual entertainment to the officers of the several regiments of local militia, and to the county magistrates on Saturday last, at his lordship's residence in Arlington-street, Piccadilly. Above 200 noblemen and gentlemen were present.

The Countess Persigny gave a ball on Monday evening at Albert-gate House—the first since the departure from England of the Count Persigny twelve months since. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenberg Strelitz honoured the Countess with their presence.

On Sunday afternoon smoke was seen issuing from the *Cunopus*, lying off Keyham steam-yard, and in less than ten minutes a great number of boats from the ships in harbour, accompanied by the engines from the dockyard, were surrounding her. The flames were soon subdued, and the damage done was found to be of no serious amount.

It is said that Mr. Moncrieff, M.P., is to be appointed Lord Advocate for Scotland, and that Mr. Melville, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, will be the new Crown agent.

A hundred eight-wheeled waggons have been sent off to the army of Italy for the purpose of conveying the gunboats intended to operate on the lakes and rivers. A squadron of the waggon train accompanies these vehicles.

Monday, being the 22nd anniversary of her Majesty's accession, was distinguished by the firing of royal salutes, the ringing of merry bells, the exhibition of the royal standard and other flags, and the usual demonstrations of loyalty.

General Ulloa, who earned a high reputation with Manin in Venice, is no longer Commander-in-Chief of the Tuscan army, which now forms part of the *corps d'armée* of Prince Napoleon. It is not stated whether General Ulloa remains with the army or retires in disgust.

It is asserted positively that 120,000 Russians are collected at Kallach, that about as many are on the frontiers of Galicia, and half that number on the Moldavian side. These armies of observation require to be carefully watched.

A serious riot took place at Canterbury on Saturday night. Several soldiers were wounded, and one man, just returned from India, is said to have been killed. The dispute appears to have arisen between the cavalry and infantry, in a low neighbourhood called Knot's lane.

A letter from Milan, of the 12th, says:—"Yesterday evening the band of the Guides, so well known in London and at the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, played for two hours before the portico of the Scala. Among other airs, 'God save the Queen' was given. Most of the hearers knew it as well as I did."

A statue of Dr. Jenner, by M. Eugène Paul, has just been cast in bronze, and set up temporarily opposite the river front of the Louvre.

Several drinking fountains are about to be erected in the east of the metropolis. One opposite St. John's Church, Bethnal-green; one in Carr-street, Limehouse; and a large one on Tower-hill, opposite the Mint. The vestries of St. George in the East and Shoreditch have also decided to erect drinking fountains.

The dinner of the officers who served before Delhi in 1857, took place on Tuesday, at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, under the presidency of Major General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart, K.C.B., supported by Colonel Sir J. Jones, Colonel Tombs, Lieut.-Colonel Ouvry, Lieut.-Colonel Wilde, Major Forster, Major Lowe, Major Sorel, Major S. R. Turnbull, Major W. Wilson, Major Warrant, &c.

The amount of money remaining to be issued on account of public works in Ireland is 342,035*l.*, being the difference between 3,654,298*l.* authorised to be issued, and 3,312,263*l.* actually issued already.

Lieutenant R. C. W. Mitford, adjutant of Hodson's Horse, has been recommended by Lord Clyde for the Victoria Cross, for distinguished gallantry. Dr. Temple, head-master of Rugby, gave a school holiday, "in honour of the youngest Victoria Cross and adjutant in the army being a Rugbeian."

At Novara, there are two large airy hospitals, one civil and the other military. All the ladies of the place, without exception of rank or position, have offered their services to the surgeons as nurses, and their conduct is stated to be admirable. They may be seen with white aprons and tucked-up sleeves, comforting and relieving the sufferers.

A grand bazaar for the benefit of the German Hospital has been held this week at St. James's-hall. Among a variety of contributions from the Continent were some valuable presents from the Royal families of Prussia, Hanover, Wurtemberg, &c.

In the old tropical aquarium in Kew Gardens there is a fine specimen of the lace or lattice leaf plant of Madagascar. It has been copied by the artificial florists of London and is becoming very fashionable with ladies, many millions of leaves having been made and mounted into wreaths, garlands, and chaplets; it is now being largely exported to all our colonies. The bonnet constructors have named it the skeleton leaf.

The total amount of the sums insured by all the fire offices of England on farming stock, exempt from duty, for the year ending 1858, was £66,490,458—viz., £39,272,436 in town, and £27,218,022 in the country. In Ireland the amount was £1,070,532; and in Scotland £6,009,491.

The season of the bands in the parks has fairly commenced; not fewer than 50,000 visited both the Regent's and Victoria Parks on Sunday last. The receipts by the sale of programmes were highly satisfactory.

Last week, Mr. D. Rose, gamekeeper to the Duke of Portland on his estate at Langwell, succeeded in capturing two fine young golden eagles, one of which was got without any injury, and is alive and lively. A considerable number of the same description have been seen among the rocks this season.

The death is announced (from yellow fever) of the Bishop of Antigua, Dr. S. J. Rigaud, formerly master of Ipswich grammar school. Dr. Rigaud went out to the colony only twelve months since. His widow and family have also suffered from yellow fever.

William B. Hill, a farmer of Bridgeport, Conn., had been missing. His wife had his portrait published in an illustrated newspaper, with a notice offering a reward of 100 *dols.* for information concerning his whereabouts. This brought out a letter from him to his wife, postmarked at Thomsonville, in which he suggests, it is said, that she had better manage to save her 100 *dols.*

The Government of Milan has issued a decree enacting that all deeds and other legal documents drawn up by notaries are henceforth to begin with the words: "Under the reign of his Majesty Victor Emmanuel II., King of Sardinia, Prince of Piedmont, &c. &c." The sentences of tribunals are to begin with: "In virtue of the powers received from his Majesty Victor Emmanuel, &c. &c."

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* says that Louis Napoleon has determined to send a part of the Austrian prisoners to Algeria, where they may be usefully occupied in field and other labour. This is spoken of as another instance of the Emperor's benevolent consideration for his prisoners. It is doubtful whether the Austrians will be very thankful for being sent to the burning climate of Northern Africa.

As "Saxon" regiments of the Austrian army have been spoken of in accounts from Italy, and as some persons have supposed that they are regiments belonging to the kingdom of Saxony, it may be as well to state that the troops raised in the districts occupied by Germans in Hungary and Transylvania are known in Austria by the name of Saxon regiments.

The Belgian *Moniteur* announces that as the health of the Duchess of Brabant and the infant Count de Hainaut is going on so satisfactorily no further bulletin will be published.

A preliminary meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at the Public Office, Birmingham, to organise a committee to secure a fitting memorial to the late Mr. Joseph Sturge.

The amount of property, income, and assessed taxes charged in the United Kingdom in the year ended the 5th of April, 1857, was 17,130,087*l.*—viz., 14,434,168*l.* in England, 1,496,290*l.* in Scotland, and 1,199,629*l.* in Ireland. The proportion paid by boroughs was 9,162,544*l.*, and by counties 7,967,543*l.*

Windermere Lake is at the present time the lowest of water it has been for thirty years, being six feet three inches lower than the highest flood during that time.

Prince Esterhazy, after a lengthened absence from England, arrived in London on Tuesday night.

As a detachment of Austrian prisoners was passing through Frejus, one of the soldiers became drunk, and struck some of his comrades. The whole detachment immediately formed themselves into a sort of court-martial, and unanimously condemned him to receive twenty blows from a stick. Six blows had been administered, when the French sergeant in charge interfered, and prevented the rest.

Mr. Pierce, ex-President of the United States, has just arrived at Brussels.

The *Genoa Gazette* announces that the Spanish Generals Pronio, de Livera, Orrian, Coello, O'Donnell, and Lopez Domugnez have arrived at Genoa, and are about to proceed to the allied camp, being duly authorised for that purpose.

On Tuesday, which was the longest day, the sun rose at 15 minutes past 3 a.m., and set at 47 minutes past 8 p.m. The length of the day was consequently 17 hours 32 minutes, and that of the night 6 hours 28 minutes.

At the French Ministry of Marine, measures are being taken for selecting from the marine infantry a body of sharpshooters to be embarked on board the squadron of Admiral Bouet-Willaumez.

A letter from Belgrade, in the *Lloyd of Pesth*, states that Prince Couza has issued an edict forbidding the use of such titles as "excellency, illustrious, &c." hitherto attributed to official personages, as being contrary to the institutions of the country. All functionaries are to be henceforth addressed simply by the title of their offices.

The Cunard Company have contracted with Messrs. Robert Napier and Sons, of Glasgow, and Messrs. James and George Thomson, of Clyde Bank Foundry, Glasgow, for the immediate construction of several large first-class steamers, to replace those recently sold to the Spanish Government.

In the course of a sermon preached by Mr. C. Spurgeon at Trinity Chapel, Brixton, the reverend divine remarked, that "pulpits must have been first erected by Satan, for it never could be intended that a minister was to be stuck up a pair of stairs in a square box to preach; it would destroy the eloquence of the most distinguished advocate at the bar to stick him up by himself, and so did it with ministers. He preferred preaching the Gospel with his congregation mingled around him."

The "Senate" at Hayti have passed a bill decreeing the banishment of the Emperor Soulouque and his principal ministers. Proceedings are also to be taken before the regular tribunals to force Soulouque and Delva to restore the large sums of which they had defrauded the state; and in the meantime the sequestration of their property will be maintained as security.

"The town of Varese," says the *Milan Gazette*, "has decided that its principal promenade shall be called the Corso Victor Emmanuel II., and the principal street named Garibaldi."

The Anniversary of the Royal Caledonian Asylum Festival will be held in London on the 29th inst. The Earl of Elgin will preside. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Buchan, Lord Kinnaird, and other noblemen connected with Scotland, are stewards.

Mehemet Ali, brother of the Viceroy of Egypt, has arrived in Madrid, and been received at a private audience by the Queen, and entertained at a grand dinner. Her Majesty has conferred on him the order of Isabella the Catholic.

Garibaldi's enrolments are proceeding with rapidity. His recruits have at present no uniforms, but march proudly about the streets with tickets in their hats, bearing the words, "*Cacciatori delle Alpi*."

In the matter of the Bury election petition, nearly one hundred Speaker's warrants have been issued, several of which we understand have been served on some of the magistrates of the division.

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