

Frederick Guest Tomlins, Publisher, 10 Catherine St.

The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

AND

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

VOL. X. No. 485.]

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED.. FIVEPENCE
Stamped..... Sixpence.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic., Cap. XXV.
FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES, ANNUITIES,
AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.
CHIEF OFFICE.—2, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL,
LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.
WITH POWERS OF INCREASE TO HALF A MILLION.

The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000.
The Uncalled-up Capital exceeds £150,000.
Assets exceed £220,000.

This is the only Society transacting Life Assurances with Fidelity Guarantee, whose Policies of Guarantee are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by Government.

The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised to be accepted by the TREASURY, POOR LAW BOARD, and other PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint Stock and Private Banks, the Principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the kingdom.

Immediate annuities, payable during the whole Life, may be purchased on the following scale:—

Annuities granted at the undermentioned Ages for every £100 of Purchase Money.

Age 50	£ 7 17 6
" 60	10 3 4
" 70	14 10 2

Lists of Shareholders, Prospectuses, and Agency Applications may be obtained on application to the Manager.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

39, THROCKMORTON-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 Picher, 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.

Premiums to Assure £100.			Whole Term.	
Age	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
17	0 17 8	0 19 1	1 15 10	1 11 10
18	1 1 8	1 2 7	2 5 5	2 0 7
19	1 5 0	1 6 0	3 0 7	2 14 10
20	1 14 1	1 10 10	4 6 8	4 0 11
21	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.

W. BATES, Resident Director.
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY STAMPS.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, 48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES,
ANNUITIES, &c.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER, 1835.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
John Bradbury, Esq. Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.
Thomas Castle, Esq. Charles Reed, Esq.
Richard Fall, Esq. Robert Sheppard, Esq.
John Feltham, Esq. Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
Charles Gilpin, Esq., M.P. Charles Whetham, Esq.
Charles Good, Esq.

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

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

SOLICITOR—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

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

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

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

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

Amount paid for Claims arising from death, and Bonuses accrued thereon, £809,046 11s. 4d.

The gross Annual Income arising from Premiums on 15,262 existing Policies is £247,693 1 1
Annual abatement on the 20th November, 1857, to be continued for the five years ending in 1862..... 50,112 0 0

£107,581 1 1
69,850 7 1

Add Interest on invested Capital..... £267,431 8 2

Total net annual income..... £1,000,000 15 6

The present number of Members is 12,647.

At the Quinquennial Division of Profits made up to the 20th November, 1857, the computed value of assurances in Class IX. was..... 1,345,125 0 5

Assets in Class IX..... £345,034 3 11

Surplus or Profit.....

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

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

" 5 " 1847 " " 80,122 8 3

" 5 " 1852 " " 232,001 18 4

" 5 " 1857 " " 345,034 3 11

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

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

July, 1859. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

Established in the reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

UNION ASSURANCE OFFICE— FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICES.
61, CORNHILL, AND 70, BAKER STREET, LONDON;

And in Bristol, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Dublin, Hamburg, Berlin, and Borne.

DIRECTORS, TRUSTEES, ETC.

HENRY ALDWIN SOAMES, Esq., CHAIRMAN.

WILLIAM GILPIN, Esq., DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

James Bentley, Esq. J. Remington Mills, Esq.

Daniel Britton, 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 of June, 1859, 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.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 Wm. IV.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

6, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

DIRECTORS.

ROBERT BIDDULPH, Esq., Chairman.

WILLIAM ROUTH, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Alfred Kingsford Barber, Esq. Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, Bart.

Henry Barnett, Esq. Rear-Adml. Robert Gordon.

The Right Hon. E. Pleydell Bouverie, M.P. Charles Morris, Esq.

Edward Charrington, Esq. George Kettilby Rickards, Esq.

Augustus Keppel Stephenson, Esq. Pascoe Charles Glyn, Esq.

AUDITORS.

John Howell, Esq. John Gilliam Stilwell, Esq.

Henry Roberts, Esq. Richard Taylor, Esq.

PHYSICIAN—William Emanuel Page, M.D. Oxon, No. 11, Queen-street, May Fair.

SURGEON—Benjamin Travers, Esq., F.R.C.S., No. 49, Dover-street, Piccadilly.

SOLICITOR—Henry Young, Esq., No. 12, Essex-street, Strand.

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

SECRETARY—Alexander Macdonald, Esq.

Advantages.

Mutual Assurance

The Lowest Rates of Premium on the Mutual System.

The whole of the Profits divided every Fifth Year.

Assets amounting to..... £1,840,000

During its existence the Society has paid in Claims, and in reduction of Bonus Liability, nearly..... 2,000,000

Reversionary Bonuses have been added to Policies to the extent of..... 1,385,000

The last Bonus, declared in 1850, which averaged 65 per cent. on the Premiums paid, amounted to..... 475,000

Policies in force..... 7,818

The Annual Income exceeds..... 200,000

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

Assurances effected prior to 31st December, 1850, will participate in the division in 1861.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained on application to

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Secretary.

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.

CHAS. INGALL, Actuary.

The Mutual Life Assurance Office,
30, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C., LONDON.

HANWELL COLLEGE, MIDDLESEX.

Is still retaining its high character.—Under Special Order.

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

LEAD

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: 66, Upper Sackville-street.

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.
James C. C. Bell, Esq.
James Brand, Esq.
Charles Caye, Esq.
George Henry Cutler, Esq.
Henry Davidson, Esq.
George Field, Esq.
George Hibbert, Esq.
Samuel Hibbert, Esq.
Thos. Newman Hunt, Esq.
J. Gordon Murdoch, Esq.
William R. Robinson, Esq.
Martin T. Smith, Esq., M.P.
Newman Smith, Esq.

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

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

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

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

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

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

MEDICAL, INVALID AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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

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

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCUR- RENCE.

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

An Annual Payment of £3 secures

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY, OR

£1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH FROM

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

By a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE

COMPANY,

Which has already paid in compensation for Accidents

£37,069.

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, 8, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

BANK OF DEPOSIT (Established A.D. 1844), No. 3, Pall-mall East, London, S.W.—The WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on Deposit Accounts, to the 30th instant, will be ready for delivery on and after the 11th July, and payable daily between the hours of Ten and Four.

June, 1859. PETER MORRISON,

Managing Director.

Prospectuses and forms sent free on application.

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. I.A.W., Manager.

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

NEW MODE OF ACQUIRING WEALTH.

See the Prospectus of the PUBLIC LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, 47, Charing Cross, London, which describes

the way to obtain 10,000. Consols payable during life; or

£5,000. Consols payable at death, for a Premium of One

Guinea. No other charge nor liability.

No medical examination. No references to friends re-

quired.

Male and female lives admitted on equal terms.

Applications for Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., to

be made to G. J. FARRANOR, Managing Director, at the

Chief Office, 47, Charing Cross, London.

Agents wanted throughout the United Kingdom.

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

REGISTER—REGISTER—REGISTER.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORMERS may ob-
tain assistance in preferring their claims to Vote, by
application to the Parliamentary Reform Committee, 15,
King-street, Cheapside.

EDWARD S. PRYCE, Secretary.

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	£ s. d. 1 13 0	£ s. d. 2 8 0	£ s. d. 3 0 0	£ s. d. 3 10 0
12 Table Spoons	1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 18 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls....	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
2 Sauce Ladles	0 7 0	0 8 6	0 10 6	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 6	0 16 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls....	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 6
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl..	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 9
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 6	1 12 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife	0 3 6	0 5 9	0 7 0	0 8 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 13 0	0 17 6	1 0 0	1 1 0
1 Sugar Sifter	0 4 0	0 4 9	0 5 9	0 8 6
Total	11 14 6	14 11 3	17 14 9	21 4 9

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak
chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives,
&c., 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 illimited 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, Gasellers,

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.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Administered with the greatest success in cases of

CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, RHEUMATISM,

INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL THE DISORDERS OF

CHILDREN ARISING FROM DEFECTIVE NUTRITION,

Is the most efficacious, the most palatable, and, from its

rapid curative effects, unquestionably the most economical

of all kinds. Its immeasurable therapeutic superiority over

every other variety is attested by innumerable spontaneous

testimonials from Physicians and Surgeons of European

reputation.

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

Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha,

Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Great Northern Hospital, &c., &c.

"I have frequently tested your Cod Liver Oil, and so im-

pressed am I with its superiority, that I invariably pre-

scribe it in preference to any other, feeling assured that I

am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufac-

tured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable

medicine is destroyed."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.;

Quarts, 9s., capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S

signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE; IN THE

COUNTRY by respectable Chemists,

IN LONDON BY HIS SOLE AGENTS,

ANSALL, HARFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, W.C.

CAUTION.—Intrusive recommendations of other kinds of

Cod Liver Oil should be strenuously resisted, as they solely

proceed from interested motives, and will infallibly result in

disappointment.

GREY HAIR RESTORED

TO ITS NATURAL COLOUR.

NEURALGIA, Nervous Headache, Rheuma-

tism, and Stiff Joints cured by F. M. HERRING'S

PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES, 10s. and 15s.; COMBS,

2s. 6d. to 20s. Grey hair and Baldness PREVENTED by

F. M. H.'s Patent Preventive Brush. Price, 4s. and 6s.

Offices, 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had,

gratis, the illustrated pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey,

and its Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of

repute.

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.

GENTLEMEN'S HIGHLAND CAPES AND OVERCOATS

suited for all Seasons and Climates.

Made of WATERPROOF SCOTCH TWEEDS in great
choice.

SCOTT ADIE, 115, REGENT STREET,
CORNER OF VIGO STREET, LONDON.

LATE JANE CLARKE'S STOCK OF LACE.

A. BLACKBORNE, having purchased the entire
of the above STOCK at an immense sacrifice from the origi-
nal cost, begs to announce to the nobility and public that
the whole is NOW ON SALE, without reserve, THIS
NEXT, JULY 8. Every article is MARKED in PLAIN
FIGURES, at prices that will enable purchasers to pos-
sess themselves of Antique and Modern Lace on such terms
that can never occur again when this costly collection is
distributed.—Spanish Depot, 35, South Audley-street.

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

and English Cutters employed.

HYAM and CO'S True-fitting TROUSERS.—

To order, on a self-adjusting and shape-retaining

system. Price 17s. 6d.; Vests to match, 8s. 6d.

CAUTION.

HYAM and CO. are connected only with the following

Establishments:—

LONDON: 86, Oxford-street.

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

LEEDS: 42, Briggate.

THE SURPLICE SHIRT.

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

SAMPSON, Hosiery, 123, Oxford-street, W.

G R E E N H A L L,

MAKER OF THE

SIXTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS,

325, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

(Two doors west of the Circus.)

Overcoats £2 2 0

Frock Coats 2 10 0

Dress Coats 2 10 0

Morning Coats 2 2 0

Waistcoats 0 12 0

Black Dress Trousers 1 1 0

No. 325, OXFORD STREET, W.

PUBLIC OPINION AND PATRONAGE

THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

THE momentous events of the past week, point, we sincerely trust, to the re-establishment of peace upon the Continent of Europe; and the intelligence yesterday received of a suspension of hostilities between the allies and the Emperor of Austria, will, we hope be followed by the news of a treaty of peace founded upon terms honourable to the victors of Solferino and Magenta, and framed to protect the interests and liberties of the much enduring Italian people. If these aspirations are fulfilled, the time-honoured aisles of Notre Dame may resound with a *Te Deum* more appropriate than that of last Sunday, when all the pomp of the metropolis of France was called into requisition to furnish forth a thanksgiving for the blood-stained laurels of Solferino. As to the high contracting parties themselves, although both must stand in need of supplies and reinforcements, there can be but little doubt that the proposition of an armistice has come from Francis Joseph; and that he will be compelled to agree, or to simulate acquiescence, with the terms dictated by Louis Napoleon. It may be, indeed, that the intervention of a third power has been at work, though of such a movement we have at present no information. Peace, to be of advantage to Austria, must follow immediately upon the suspension of hostilities, for every day of delay is assisting the Franco-Sardinian forces to repair the fearful gaps in their ranks, to prepare their much-vaunted flotilla of iron-plated gun-boats, and to prepare further diversions by attacks upon the weaker outposts of the Austrian empire. Meantime the army commanded by Hess, is on its own ground, and under the protection of its renowned fortresses; and if its commander does not feel himself strong enough to risk another engagement now, while his opponents are as yet unprepared to renew the fight, it seems certain that more ignominious terms must be accepted and greater sacrifices made by Francis Joseph, if he allows the negotiations to be protracted. That the Austrian dominion in Lombardy must be resigned, is obvious, but by timely concession and the exercise of that sagacity which is supposed to be peculiarly the quality of his diplomatists, it is possible that the Emperor may still retain his hold upon Venetia, at least until the misgovernment, which is one of the traditions of his family policy, calls again for a foreign interference to back the remonstrances of his subjects.

The French Emperor has throughout this war loudly disavowed ambitious or personal motives; if, therefore, he holds the advantageous position which is generally supposed, at the present crisis, the powers of Europe have the opportunity of

testing his sincerity. Will he continue to be ruled by that moderation which he has so ostentatiously proclaimed since the outbreak of the war; or will the claims, ancient and modern, of the nation of which he is the head, be again revived, to share the dominion of the Peninsula. He disclaims all personal views, and proclaims to the people of Italy his upright design, in taking up their quarrel, to be solely the restoration of their liberties; but it is to be remarked that his despatch to the Empress, which he well knows will be flashed throughout Europe by the instantaneous agency of electricity, contains no word of his brave ally, Victor Emmanuel, the chosen leader of the Italian nation, as having been considered a necessary party to the arrangement with Austria. “*Une suspension d’armes est convenue entre l’Empereur d’Autriche et moi*” are the words in which the information is conveyed to our thirsty ears. May he be wise enough to see that his empire and his dynasty can best be strengthened at the present epoch by a policy which shall silence the slanders of his enemies and quiet the grave suspicions of those who have not yet declared themselves against him.

From France we learn that rumours of an approaching peace have been increasing during the whole of the present week, and the circular of Count Walewski has greatly strengthened this impression, by the willingness which it expresses, on the part of the French Government, to take counsel of the great neutral powers, and by the approbation of the policy of England which it evinces. At the same time, the armaments both of the naval and military force of the empire continue, and we hear of mighty squadrons fitting at Cherbourg and Brest, which cannot surely be all required to crush the navy and ports of Austria alone.

We hear of the investment of Peschiera being completely established by the shattered remains of the magnificent little army of Sardinia, and of dispositions of the French force against Verona and Mantua, which show the French Emperor to be no neophyte in the art of war, nor wanting in that sagacity and power of resource which constitute the successful commander. His balloons and rifled cannon may have been criticised and even laughed at, but they have produced results his opponents little dreamed of. Prince Napoleon has at length effected a junction with the main body of the army, though perhaps too late to gratify his laudable ambition to head his charging squadrons in the field; and Garibaldi in the passes of the Tyrol has again driven the Austrians before him, and gained fresh laurels for his gallant free companions. On the Adriatic coast, ten thousand French soldiers have been safely landed, we are told, at Lussien-piccolo, to create a nucleus for a rising in the Venetian States, and should the war continue, the result cannot be doubted.

The report, which has been published with an air of authority, of the compact between Louis Napoleon and Louis Kossuth, is, if true, of the highest importance. It is asserted that the French Emperor is to place at the disposal of the ex-dictator a corps d’armee, with arms and money to the extent required; that in case of the expected result of a rising following their joint proclamation to the Hungarians, the Emperor will recognise their independence, guarantee their freedom to choose their own sovereign, and use his influence with the European Powers to ratify their decision. How the nation thus provided for would be inclined to relish the combined benevolence of Kossuth and Napoleon, or what European complications such an arrangement might give rise to, we will not pretend to say.

At home, both Houses of Parliament have been busily engaged in trying to get rid of part of the enormous accumulation of public business which must be disposed of before noble lords and hon. members can hope to exchange the odours of Thames for the breezes of the moors. Nevertheless, in the Lords, time has been found to listen to one of the most powerful orations of our time, from the lips of the venerable Lyndhurst—an address which, whether based upon sound or unsound knowledge of facts, there can be no doubt has been dictated by the purest and most disinterested patriotism; which has been received as it deserved by his fellow-countrymen, and which contains solemn warnings which we trust will not be lightly disregarded. Notwithstanding his repudiation of the idea of invasion, even Lord Granville was compelled to allow that the country is not sufficiently armed; and in the Lower House it has been announced that Government are fully awakened to the necessity of pushing on our ship-building, our cannon-casting, our steam-rams, and, above all, of increasing reserves of seamen and our trusty militia. The volunteers are also to be fostered, provided with arms, and drilled by Government; and not before it is time, if it be true as we are told, that the number of men *hors de combat* in the Italian campaign alone is much greater than the whole force which we could bring into the field, while France and Russia individually equal us in the number of their ships and trained seamen.

The Cobden defection from the Palmerstonian cohort has produced at least one satisfactory result, in the appointment to a seat in the Cabinet of the father of the Free Trade movement—Mr. Charles Villiers—an honest politician, an able debater, and a real strength to the Government. What course will be pursued by Messrs. Bright and Cobden, when measures vital to the existence of the new Ministry come under discussion, the public are curious to know; and how the policy of the Government can be disapproved by them, while it is supported by Gibson, Gilpin, and Villiers.

The excitement in the Indian army, according to Sir Charles Wood, is at an end; the correspondence by the last mail, however, tells a different story, and Lord Stanley’s successor may find its arrangement a more serious matter than he anticipates; while difficulties, financial and political, will, it is to be feared, soon require the restoration of an able statesman to the direction of our Indian empire.

Home News.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, July 4.

IN the HOUSE of LORDS, Lords LYVEDEN and LLANOVER took the oaths and their seats among the Peers.

THE DIVORCE COURT.

Lord BROUGHAM, in moving for some returns connected with the administration of the Court of Divorce, commented at much length upon the constitution and effect of the new tribunal, which, he insisted, although unobjectionable in principle, was, by its practical working, rapidly demoralising the country. He could not close his remarks without bearing testimony to the efficiency with which the learned Judge-Ordinary discharged the laborious duties of his office.—The LORD CHANCELLOR agreed with much that had been said by Lord Brougham, and especially with his observations on the ability of the Judge-Ordinary. There could be no doubt that there was a want of judicial strength in the court. He thought that some public functionary should be appointed to investigate the circumstance of each case, with a view to guarding against collusion, and that the court should have the power of sitting with closed doors whenever the question of a dissolution of marriage arose. These and other points he hoped to deal with in a bill which would be laid before the House in a few days.

CHURCH RATES.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the present operation of the law and practice respecting the assessment and levy of church rates. Passing in review the various propositions which had already been offered for settling the question, he enforced the necessity of finding some speedy and satisfactory solution for a controversy that had so long disturbed the public mind and injured the Established Church. He urged many objections against any scheme which left the Church dependent for the maintenance of the fabrics, solely upon voluntary contributions. He trusted that their Lordships would ever be found the best defenders of the Established Church, which was the surest safeguard of an hereditary monarchy.—Lord TEYNHAM said the Church of England was the "rich man's church."—The Archbishop of CANTERBURY thought the remedy for the honest scruples of Dissenters to church-rates need not be the extreme measure of releasing property from an obligation to which it had always been subject.—The motion for a committee was supported by Lord PORTMAN and the Bishop of LONDON. Earl GRANVILLE believed that ample information already existed on the church-rate question, but consented to the appointment of the select committee. This proceeding, he observed, however, would not interfere with the progress of any measure that might be sent up from the other House on the subject. The motion was accordingly agreed to and their lordships adjourned.

In the HOUSE of COMMONS Mr. GLADSTONE took his seat on his re-election for Oxford.

A new writ was ordered for Ashton, in consequence of Mr. Milner Gibson having accepted the presidency of the Board of Trade, and a new writ was also ordered for Wolverhampton, on account of Mr. Villiers having accepted the office of President of the Poor Law Board, which was offered to him by Lord Palmerston, coupled with a seat in the Cabinet.

REFORM.

Mr. E. JAMES fulfilled his promise of asking the Government whether their Reform Bill would be produced this session.—Lord PALMERSTON had already stated that it could not, and simply reminded Mr. James of that fact.

FINANCE.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Bright, whether he could fix a day for a statement relative to Indian finance, Sir C. WOOD said that, until he was in possession of the necessary information, he would not be in a condition to make a satisfactory statement, and could not therefore fix a day.—In answer to Sir H. Willoughby, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he did not intend to make any statement relative to the expenditure apart from his general financial statement, which he would fix for as early a day as possible after the Estimates.

Questions about illuminated columns, slaves in Brazil, and Savings Banks, were also put and answered; and Lord C. PAGET made the important announcement that Government would introduce a bill founded upon the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into manning the navy. Some public bills were read a second time, and a few railway bills a third time, and passed.

THE RIVER THAMES.

Sir M. Peto, in moving for leave to introduce a bill to provide for the prevention of noisome effluvia

from the river Thames within the metropolis, observed that it was a measure of a simple and practical character, and was not intended to reflect upon the Metropolitan Commissioners. At the suggestion of Mr. S. Estcourt he gave a very brief explanation of its enactments.—After remarks by Lord J. Manners and Sir J. Shelley, Mr. TITE entered into details connected with this "gigantic evil," and the measures adopted by the Metropolitan Board to contend with it, whereby its effects had, he said, been much diminished.—The motion was ultimately negatived.

PICTURE GALLERIES.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, an address was voted for copies of all letters and memorials addressed to the Committee of Council on Education or the trustees of the National Gallery, with reference to the admission of the public in the evening to the Turner and Vernon Galleries of pictures, and of the answers thereto.

MILITARY ORGANISATION.

The SECRETARY for WAR moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the effect of the change that had taken place in the organisation of the War Department since 1855. The motion was agreed to.

The House adjourned at seven o'clock.

Tuesday, July 5.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

In the HOUSE of LORDS Lord LYNTHURST in calling the attention of the House to the military and naval defences of the country, said that the observations he was about to make were dictated by a purely defensive feeling. The confidence which this country had indulged in in former times had been rudely destroyed by the application of steam to naval warfare. In drawing attention to the state of the navy he stated that in the spring of last year the French exceeded us in line-of-battle ships in only a small proportion, but in frigates their superiority was enormous. At the present time, however, we exceeded them in line-of-battle ships, but were still inferior to them in frigates; and next year we should exceed them still more in line-of-battle ships, but not in frigates. Proceeding to inform the House what he considered necessary for the defence of the country, he stated that we ought to have a force in the Channel equal to that of France, and in addition to it a powerful reserve. This would not, however, be sufficient without a fleet capable of coping with any two navies. In case of a dispute with France and with Russia, we should be in a very unfortunate situation if we had not a naval force sufficient to combat with both those Powers. Our naval power is essentially defensive. It is absolutely essential to our security. The naval power of France is not defensive—not necessarily so. It is aggressive in its character. In addition to this a fleet would be required to command the Mediterranean. If we have not a fleet sufficient to command the Mediterranean, said the noble lord, every one of our strongholds will fall into the possession of France. Not only would that be the case, but the desire and the wish of the first Emperor to convert the Mediterranean into a French lake would at once be realised. (Hear, hear.) Do your lordships suppose that that idea is abandoned? Far from it. There is another point with respect to the Mediterranean. Unless we have the command of the Mediterranean—if we are driven out of the Mediterranean, what is our situation with respect to India? We cannot communicate with India, except round the Cape of Good Hope, while France will be able to communicate by a direct and easy course by means of Egypt and the Red Sea. What would be the result of that state of things I leave your lordships to imagine. He further remarked that another fleet ought to be fitted out for the protection of the West Indies. In passing to collateral subjects he recommended the immediate formation of a reserve of seamen, an enlargement of our arsenals, dockyards and slips, in accordance with the increased size of modern vessels, and the introduction of a more powerful machinery for forwarding the equipment of vessels of war. Our naval defences, he remarked, were only a part of the question. It had been truly said that "steam has converted the Channel into a river and thrown a bridge across it," for he believed that in a few hours a mighty army might be brought by railway to the French ports, embarked with the greatest facility, and thrown upon the shores of this kingdom. In addition to providing a sufficient force to oppose such an attempt the different fortresses and arsenals would have to be garrisoned. For this purpose 100,000 regular troops and embodied militia, combined with another 100,000 disembodied but trained militia, would suffice. Then, too, there was Ireland to defend, especially as she might be looked upon elsewhere as "an oppressed nationality," differing in race, language, and religion from the English. What was necessary was a permanent force, if we wished to live in security and to uphold the national honour. It may be asked (said the venerable statesman), Are we not on terms of friendship with Russia? What

other power can molest us? To these questions, my lords, my answer shall be a short and a simple one. I will not consent to live in dependence on the friendship or the forbearance of any country. (Loud cheers.) I rely solely on my own vigour, my own exertion, and my own intelligence. (Cheers.) Does any noble lord in this House dissent from the principle I have laid down? (A pause.) I rejoice, my lords, to find that such is not the case. But I regret to be obliged to say that we do not stand very well on the Continent of Europe. (Hear.) I do not think that the late events have at all improved our condition in that respect. (Hear, hear.) I will go further. I do believe, as the result of my own careful observation, that if there arise any plausible cause of difference between this country and France, and it leads to war, a declaration of war by the Government of that country against us will be hailed with enthusiasm not only by the army and navy, but by the great mass of the people of France. If I am asked, will you rely on the assurances and the courtesy of the Emperor Napoleon, I will say that I have a great respect for that high person, but I will not enter into any explanation on the subject; but I leave every noble lord to draw his own conclusions and form his own opinion. But this I will say, if I am asked whether I can place reliance on the Emperor Napoleon—I will say with confidence that I cannot place reliance on him, because he is in a situation in which he cannot have reliance on himself. (Hear, hear.) He is in a situation in which he must be governed by circumstances, and I cannot consent that the safety of this country should depend on such a state of things. Self-reliance is one of the best virtues of private life, and it is equally necessary to a nation. In recommending an increase of our defences he deprecated an aggressive policy towards France. As to the question of expense, it sank into insignificance before the importance of the interests at stake. The expense was a premium, and a very moderate one, too, which was paid for the insurance of the country. These were not the counsels of timidity or of old age; he had felt it his duty to bring this matter forward. He concluded a most eloquent and impressive speech by recommending the Government to ponder over two words: "*Vae victis*."—Lord S. DE RENCLIFFE agreed with Lord Lyndhurst, and said that looking to the commercial position of this country, and to the unsettled state of foreign affairs, we ought not, he thought, from too great confidence in past successes, to wrap ourselves in a false security, and hesitate to increase the defences of the country.—Lord GRANVILLE doubted whether any practical good could result from observations similar to those of Lord Lyndhurst. He did not know whether those observations were intended to stimulate the Government to its duty, but he was sure they would not conduce to a better state of feeling in France. Scouting the idea of an invasion, he said it was not likely that France, engaged in a terrible war, or that Russia, employed in improving the condition of her own subjects, would attack this country. The army, he agreed with Lord Lyndhurst, was insufficient to meet a large force which might be landed on this island, and that the dockyards and arsenals ought, if possible, to be made impregnable. In forwarding this object the services of volunteers, of artillery companies, and of rifle corps would be of great service. There was no harm in telling other nations that while all Europe was arming we were arming too.—The Earl of HARDWICK suggested the equipment of a fleet at least 400 sail.—The Duke of SOMERSET protested against such language as had been used during the debate, for it was calculated to endanger the relations of this country with France. If such language were to be continued, it would be necessary to ask for larger estimates than contemplated, as it would certainly result in war.—After a few remarks, made by Lord BROUGHAM, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, the Duke of ARGYLL, and the Duke of RUTLAND, the subject dropped, and their lordships adjourned.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

In the HOUSE of COMMONS, in reply to Mr. VANSITTART, Sir C. WOOD said the excitement amongst the troops in India was diminishing.

Mr. GREGORY moved for a select committee to inquire into the claim of Mr. H. Ryland for compensation for loss of the office of Clerk of the Council in Canada. The motion was negatived.

Colonel W. PATTEN obtained leave to bring in a bill enabling railway companies to settle their mutual differences by arbitration.

Mr. COLLIER moved for leave to bring in a bill for limiting the power of imprisonment for small debts exercised by judges of the county courts. The motion was seconded by Mr. MALINS, and after a brief discussion leave was given.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Mr. FALK moved, by way of resolution, "That the House should on Tuesday next resolve itself into a committee to consider an address, praying her

Majesty to give directions that the necessary arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, be furnished to volunteer rifle corps, as well as to artillery corps in maritime towns." The motion was seconded by Captain Jervis, who insisted upon the importance of clothing the volunteer corps, so that, in case of their turning out they might be recognised by the enemy as troops.—Mr. H. BERKELEY thought all that was wanted was to teach the use and practice of the rifle, and that the movement, with the arms and the clothing, should emanate from the Government.—Colonel DICKSON hoped the House would hesitate before they gave too great an encouragement to rifle corps, and that the Government would confine themselves to the formation of artillery corps in maritime towns.—General PEEL explained the views of the late Government, and the measures taken by them, in consequence, he said, of numerous applications for permission to raise rifle corps without expense to the State. He agreed that artillery corps were to be especially encouraged, which afforded the best possible defence. Although he had no dread of invasion, we ought to be prepared, and the best thing, in his opinion, was to decide what fortifications were absolutely necessary, and to complete them as soon as possible.—Lord ELCHO was of opinion that the volunteer system would be a useful adjunct to the regular army, and would utilise for defensive purposes the services of a large and intelligent class now perfectly worthless owing to their not being trained to arms. The value of volunteer corps was shown by Garibaldi's force.—After some remarks by Colonel DUNNE and Sir J. SHELLEY, Mr. S. HERBERT considered that the discussion had been a very useful one. If the movement should turn out successful, he saw no reason why the system should not be permanent. Government, he said, were most anxious to promote these corps, believing that, as auxiliaries, they would be most useful.—Eventually Mr. Palk withdrew his motion.

Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Foreign Enlistment Act passed in 1819, so far as it relates to transports and store ships. After some remarks by the Home Secretary, Mr. Bowyer, and Mr. Collier, who recommended the withdrawal of the bill, Mr. D. Seymour acceded to that course.

Mr. WRIGHTSON moved for leave to introduce a bill to alter and amend the Act of Queen Anne with respect to the vacating seats in Parliament on acceptance of office.—Mr. A. Smith opposed the motion, which was supported by Mr. Ingham. The House divided: Ayes, 51; noes, 53—2.

Mr. ALCOCK moved for an address for a royal commission to inquire into the question of tolls on turnpike roads and bridges in England and Wales.—The HOME SECRETARY having adduced reasons for refusing the commission, the motion was negatived without a division.

Colonel NORTH moved that the House should resolve itself into committee to consider an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to grant the half-pay of 400*l.* a year, unattached pay, to certain general officers who obtained promotion upon half-pay under the provisions of the general order of the 23rd day of April, 1826, who have since become general officers, and are now receiving only the half-pay of their regimental rank, and to assure her Majesty that this House will make good the same.—The motion was opposed by the Secretary for War, and supported by General Peel and Colonel DUNNE. On a division there appeared—Ayes, 22; noes, 42—20.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Roman Catholic Relief Act.—The bill was cordially supported by the HOME SECRETARY, and after a few words of opposition from Sir B. BRIDGES, leave was given.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.
Wednesday, July 6th.

The House of Commons met at noon, and a large number of petitions were received for and against the Endowed Schools Bill.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.

Mr. DILLWYN moved the second reading of the Endowed Schools Bill. The subject, he remarked, had excited much public interest, as was attested by the very large number of petitions presented for and against this measure, which, moreover, related to the administration of no fewer than 3,000 schools, enjoying altogether endowments to the amount of more than half a million per annum. By the bill he proposed to admit dissenters to the privileges of education at all these institutions in which the founder had not specifically limited the privilege to members of the established church. This concession, he maintained, in no way infringed the right of the church, and was in accordance with the spirit of religious freedom.—Sir S. NORTHGOTE moved the usual amendment, deferring the second reading for six months. He believed that the bill would give rise to much litigation, and at the same time tended to secularise the larger number

of grammar schools throughout the kingdom.—Mr. PULLER seconded the amendment.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL considered that the present system was founded upon artificial and arbitrary rules which assumed that the Church of England should have the direction of those schools, and that a ground was laid for further legislation in the matter. And this was in conformity with the opinion of the judges themselves, who found themselves compelled to regulate their interpretations of the law according to those rules and presumptions. Admitting that it would be necessary to alter the language of the Bill, as well as the great difficulty of laying down proper rules of construction, he pointed out reasons which showed, he said, the great necessity for some further legislation upon the subject, in order to do away with arbitrary and technical rules which, in his opinion, it was neither wise in the Church of England nor for its interests to maintain. He admitted that the true difficulty in these cases was to find the real intention of the founder, and the principle of the bill was to prevent that intention from being inferred from extrinsic circumstances which ought not to be appealed to as evidence. He should vote for the second reading, with the understanding that the language of the bill should be materially modified.—Sir H. CAIRNS replied to the technical arguments of the Attorney-General, and observed that the doctrine of the Court of Chancery in relation to educational charities was to look at the deed, the time it was made, the circumstances of the person making it, and the sense of the words used in it at the time it was made; and if this rule of construction was to be altered with regard to educational charities, why, he asked, should it continue to be applied to every other deed? If a special case of grievance was alleged there should be an inquiry, or the Bill should be distinctly framed to meet it, instead of a single nude and vague clause.

—Mr. MELLOR considered that the bill would rectify a monstrous abuse.—Sir G. LEWIS observed that the object of the bill was to take off the effect of a decision of the Court of Chancery, but after the conflict of opinions as to the doctrine of that court which the House had witnessed between such authorities as the Attorney-General and Sir H. Cairns, how, he asked, could it safely and prudently come to a conclusion? Either there was an evil, which the bill proposed to remove, or the Court of Chancery did give effect to the intentions of founders, in which case the bill could have no mischievous results. He suggested the propriety of allowing the matter to be referred to a select committee.—Mr. WALPOLE recommended Mr. Dillwyn to accede to the suggestion of Sir G. Lewis. The principle attempted to be introduced by this bill, he observed, was an alteration of the law of evidence, and not an alteration applicable to all classes of the community, but to one class only, and he asked whether the Government would sanction such a measure. He dwelt upon the disturbing effects of the bill in its present shape, and urged that the House should, in the first instance, ascertain the practical grievance.—Mr. WALTER said his belief was that this bill, professing to remedy one grievance, would create a thousand grievances. He strongly recommended the reference of the subject matter to a select committee.—Mr. BRIGGS did not believe that the bill would at all affect the interests of the Church of England, or cause any sensible difference, while it would satisfy the minds of the great body of Dissenters.—Sir G. GREY observed that the course of the debate had established a practical grievance, and it had also appeared that great doubts existed whether the bill was capable of applying a sufficient legislative remedy. The grievance was that many ancient educational trusts, intended for the benefit of the whole community, in the lapse of centuries and by a change of circumstances had a partial operation given to them; but he doubted whether the bill would effect a remedy, and whether some previous inquiry was not necessary. The difference between inquiry before the second reading and after was so small that, if the motion came to a division, he should vote for the second reading. The House divided—

For the second reading 210

For the amendment 192—18

The bill was then read a second time.

Sir G. C. LEWIS having moved that it should be referred to a select committee, Mr. DILLWYN requested time to consider that proposition, and the debate on the point was adjourned.

The second reading of the Appeal in Criminal Cases Bill was moved by Mr. McMahon; but after some remarks from the Solicitor-General, who opposed the motion, this debate was also ordered to stand adjourned.

The High Sheriffs' Expenses Bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

Thursday July 7.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES COURT.
In the House of Lords, Lord CHELMSFORD

proceeded to expose the defects of the present constitution of the Court. To remedy these evils he proposed the appointment of two additional judges who might, when unemployed in the court, assist the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Regretting the existence of collusion, which, no doubt, now and then prevailed, he thought it would be impossible to prevent it. In conclusion, he wished to know whether the Government proposed to extend the action of the court to Ireland.—The Lord CHANCELLOR said that he held in his hand a sketch of a bill for the improvement of the Divorce Court, the scope of which regarded only England. As the court was an experiment, it would, he thought, be injudicious, before they were aware of its results, to extend its operations to Ireland. Lord Cranworth, Lord Brougham and the Earl of Wicklow, having briefly spoken, the subject dropped.

IRISH MILITIA.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY inquired whether her Majesty's ministers intended to embody any more of the Irish militia regiments. It appeared that the Government did not mean to sanction the formation of any volunteer rifle corps in Ireland, and he thought it was therefore expedient, by calling out an additional force of militia, to place the sister country in a state of defence equal to that of England.—After a few words from the Duke of CLEVELAND and Lord BANDON, the Earl of RIFON said that there was no intention to increase the militia force in Ireland. None of the regiments now embodied would, however, be disbanded, and the Government, while finding reason for objecting to the organisation of rifle corps in that country, were making ample preparations for its defence, in common with that of every part of the United Kingdom. After some further conversation, the subject dropped, and their lordships adjourned.

REFORM OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question from Mr. J. LOCKE, the HOME SECRETARY stated that the Government intended to bring in a bill during the present session for the reform of the City of London Corporation.

In reply to Mr. RICH, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that some despatches had been received relative to the late proceedings at Perugia. Doubts had, however, been thrown on the accuracy of the facts as originally reported, and further inquiries had accordingly been instituted into the affair.

STEAM PACKET POSTAL CONTRACTS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for a select committee to inquire into the manner in which contracts extending over periods of years have been formed or modified by Her Majesty's Government with steampacket companies for the conveyance of the mails by sea, and into any arrangements adopted at the public charge, actual or prospective, for telegraphic communications beyond sea, and to report their opinion, with any recommendations as to rules to be observed by the Government in making contracts for services not yet sanctioned by Parliament, or which extend over a series of years. He did not wish to challenge any special contract, or to throw blame on any particular interest, but to institute an investigation into a branch of expenditure which already amounted to nearly one million a year beyond the receipts accruing from the ocean postage of letters, and promised rapidly to increase. The contracts had, during a long period of years, been sanctioned by the government, without any formal vote of Parliament, and in the absence of expression of opinion either from the House or the public. The time, he insisted, had come when the question should undergo a thorough and searching investigation, with the view of ascertaining to what extent the service of inter-oceanic postal communication should be defrayed or encouraged by subvention of public money, and on what principle such encouragement ought to be afforded.—A miscellaneous discussion ensued chiefly relating to the details of various postal contracts with different steam-packet companies. Many strictures were made upon the agreement made by the late Government with the Galway Company for the conveyance of mails to America, and upon the renewal of the Dover contract. Mr. DISRAELI expressed his readiness to defend the policy of his administration in this matter, and some further explanations were given by Mr. WILSON and Mr. GLADSTONE. Ultimately the motion was agreed to, and the committee appointed.

Sir G. LEWIS moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relative to the management of highways. After a short discussion, leave was given to introduce the Bill.

METROPOLIS CARRIAGE-WAYS.

Mr. COWPER moved for leave to bring in a bill to restrict the erection of permanent structures in the carriage-ways of the metropolis. The measure was explained by the hon. member as intended to limit the operations of a French company, who were about to erect, if allowed to carry out their designs, a hundred columns of grotesque aspect, and covered

with advertisements, in most conspicuous positions in the London thoroughfares. For this purpose the Bill would give to the Chief Commissioner of Works a veto upon the construction of any such edifices in the metropolitan highways. The vote being challenged when put from the chair, a division was called, when the motion was affirmed by a majority of 165 to 46. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

ADULTERATION.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved the second reading of the Adulteration of Food, &c., Bill. Official analysts are to be appointed in cities and towns under the local authorities, with the consequence, should the result prove adulteration by deleterious or injurious admixtures, of subjecting the vendor to serious penalties.—Mr. HARDY opposed the motion, contending that the bill would lead to oppression, and furnish profitable employment for common informers.—Mr. COWPER, Lord R. Cecil, Mr. Walter, and Mr. BRADY supported the bill. After a few words from Mr. E. JAMES, the HOME SECRETARY objected to the measure on account of the vagueness of its provisions, and the House divided—For the motion, 227; For the amendment, 103; total, 124. The bill was then read a second time.

The Court of Probate (Acquisition of Site) Bill passed through committee.

The Public Health Bill, the Clerk of the Council Bill, and the Admiralty Court Bill, were respectively read a second time.

The House then adjourned at half-past eleven.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

THE War Department has lately made arrangements for forwarding photographic apparatus to every military station in the empire, for the purpose of taking views of coast lines, fortifications, &c., for transmission to head-quarters.

Of the latest innovation which we have introduced into modern warfare, the *Times* says:—Supposing the new steam ram to prove a successful design, the finest specimens of modern men-of-war will be reduced by comparison to the helplessness of cock-boats. Conceive a monstrous fabric floating in mid-channel, fire-proof and ball-proof, capable of hurling broadsides of 100lb. shot to a distance of six miles, or of clapping on steam at pleasure, and running down everything on the surface of the sea with a momentum utterly irresistible! This is no chimera, or at any rate it is not a mere speculative conception. It may not realise all our expectations, but it is actually in course of construction, and the vessel will be launched, it is said, next June. This terrible engine of destruction is expected to be itself indestructible. We are told that she may be riddled with shot—supposing any shot could pierce her sides, that she may have her stem and her stern cut to pieces, and be reduced apparently to a shapeless wreck, without losing her buoyancy or power. Supposing that she relies upon the shock of her impact instead of fighting her guns, it is calculated that she would sink a line-of-battle ship in three minutes, so that a squadron as large as our whole fleet now in commission would be destroyed in about one hour and a quarter. These are the prospects held out to us, but they are not fulfilled yet, and perhaps never may be. At present our means of defence are ordinary ships of war, and we are providing them accordingly. This time next year they may be steam rams, and then our new fabrics will take that form. The obligation is a costly one, no doubt; but if it saves us from war, we ought to be thankful for the chance.

An abstract of the Navy Estimates and further Supplementary Estimate for the year 1859-60 has appeared in print. The original estimates for the current year amounted to 10,804,777*l.*, and the supplementary estimate to 1,877,278*l.*, making a gross total of 12,682,055*l.*; 6,311,723*l.* of this has already been voted, "on account," and 6,370,332*l.* remains to be provided for out of the public purse. Full particulars of the items have already been given.

Letters from the Mediterranean state that the screw-liner Marlborough, four sailing ships of the line, and one Aviso steamer, originally bound for Athens, on receipt of important dispatches last week, took another direction. The frigate Euryalus, having on board Prince Alfred, has also been ordered to proceed on its way with all speed.

By the official Navy List, just published, we find the following to be the present force of the Channel fleet:—Royal Albert, 121; Edgar, 91; Hero, 91; James Watt, 91; Algiers, 91; Caesar, 90; Liffey, 51; Emerald, 51; Mersey, 40; Diadem, 32; Curacoa, 31; Termagant, 25; Pioneer, 6; all of which are screw-steamers, making a grand total of 811 guns, and with 8,185 officers and men.

The General Commanding-in-Chief, attended by Lord Burghorsh, on Thursday, rode down to Woolwich, and held an official inspection of the Royal Artillery.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

DRILLING by volunteers is going on all over the country, and new corps are daily springing up. On Monday was held a preliminary meeting for the formation of a rifle corps to be called the "London Scottish Volunteers." Lord Elcho, M.P., occupied the chair, and was supported by Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart., Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., Sir William Forbes, Bart., &c. Sir John Heron Maxwell proposed a resolution that Scotchmen resident in and in the neighbourhood of London be invited to participate in strengthening the defensive resources of the country by forming a volunteer rifle corps, to be designated the "London Scottish Volunteers." Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., seconded the motion, which, after some slight discussion, was agreed to unanimously. It is expected that the corps will be a very strong one. Lord Elcho suggested that the Knickerbocker dress (loose breeches, leggings, and ankle boots) should be used; that the colour should be the Austrian grey, and not invisible green; and that the arms should be the Lancaster smooth oval-bored rifle, similar to that used by the sappers and miners; recommending that they should, if possible, be breech loaders.

We are happy to find that the metropolis is taking its share in this popular movement, and we hope soon to record a result worthy of the wealth, intelligence, and population of London. Pimlico, South Middlesex, and Marylebone corps have all been astir this week, and the Lord Mayor has fixed Thursday, the 21st of July inst., for a public meeting, at the Council Chamber, Guildhall, to consider the propriety of forming a Volunteer Rifle Corps, under the title of the "London Rifle Brigade." The Council sit daily at the London Tavern to receive communications.

At a meeting held a few days ago at Worcester, Lord Lyttleton, the Lord-Lieutenant of that county, intimated that the new Government intends to furnish to each rifle corps a stand of arms for practice, in the proportion of one rifle to every five men, without charge, a determination which will go far to remove the difficulty which has hitherto obstructed the success of this movement.

IRELAND.

It is stated that the Earl of Carlisle will not arrive in Dublin until Monday. Lord Eglintoun and suite proceed to his seat in Scotland. The rumour gains ground that Colonel Larcom, the Under Secretary for Ireland, is to be promoted to some advanced post on the other side of the Channel. Should this be the case, there will be, as a matter of course, a revival of the "justice to Ireland" cry by a demand for the selection of a native to fill the vacant place.

A herd to Mr. Bradshaw, of Phillipstown House, named Edward Murphy, was brutally murdered last week, as he was returning from the fair at Templemore. The roof of the ill-fated man's skull was completely smashed, and the brain protruded. The reason assigned for this dreadful outrage is that Murphy prosecuted at petty sessions some parties charged with trespassing upon his master's land.

LAW, POLICE, AND CASUALTIES.

On Monday Samuel Adams, the lunatic murderer, was hanged at Newgate.

Vice-Chancellor Wood has given judgment in the celebrated case, "Gye v. Graziani," and after examining the evidence and going through the facts, made the following decree:—Injunction to issue in the same terms as the injunction originally made; all costs to be paid by the two defendants, Signor Graziani and Mr. E. T. Smith; inquiry in chambers as to damages.

Judgment has also been given in the Queen's Bench on the rule calling upon the Bishop of Winchester to issue a commission against the Rev. R. W. Randall, for teaching certain doctrines opposed to ecclesiastical law. The rule was discharged with costs, on the ground that the bishop had a discretionary power in the matter.

A commission agent, named Lyon Goldsmith, of Finsbury-pavement, who was last week made a bankrupt, and immediately thereafter given into custody, has undergone examination at Guildhall, on a charge of being guilty of certain fraudulent transactions connected with his bankruptcy. An adjournment was ordered.

The servant girl, Ann Bryant, who was remanded at Lambeth Police court on a charge of arson, has been discharged, Mr. Elliott deeming the evidence insufficient to warrant her further detention.

In the Court of Exchequer at Guildhall, the case of "Swinfen v. Lord Chelmsford," has been tried. The question is whether Lord Chelmsford, then Sir F. Thesiger, had wrongly compromised an issue tried at Stafford in reference to a will in which the plaintiff was interested. Mrs. Swinfen was so for-

tunate as to obtain a verdict giving her possession of a fine property after her right to it had been surrendered by her counsel, the late Lord Chancellor. The lady now sues his lordship for damage sustained by her through the compromise which he entered into, without her authority. Lord Chelmsford himself was placed under examination, and one of his answers to the cross-examining counsel elicited a burst of applause from his sympathising brothers. Sir C. Cresswell, who tried the case, and whose conduct was the subject of a count in the plaintiff's case, on which the judge in the action decided there was no evidence to go to the jury, was also put into the witness-box for the defence; and after him, Sir A. Cockburn, who was opposed to the then Sir F. Thesiger at the first trial. Sir F. Kelly asked if there was any evidence to go to the jury? The Lord Chief Baron said there was not a particle of evidence upon the second count. The learned counsel then made a most powerful address on behalf of his client. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant on both counts without a moment's hesitation.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, a second-class certificate has been granted to Messrs Rogers and Gladstone, ship and insurance brokers and shipowners of Billiter-street. Edward Callow, who had been in partnership with Rogers and Gladstone, passed his last examination.—Robert Dennis White and John Gregory, who carried on business as East India army agents and bankers in the Haymarket, also passed their final examination without opposition.—An adjournment of the examination meeting held under the bankruptcy of John Bagshaw, late M.P. for Harwich, was ordered. The bankrupt was described as a lodging-house keeper at Dovercourt.—A petition praying for a winding-up order was presented against the Howbeach Coal Company (Limited), which, it appears, was incorporated in June, 1858, for working a colliery in the Forest of Dean, with a nominal capital of 12,000*l.*, in 240 shares. The requisite amount of capital not having been raised, no lease was obtained, hence the petition.

At the Middlesex Sessions James Ware pleaded guilty to various robberies in Whitechapel. The prisoner was one of a gang of thieves infesting Whitechapel, whose proceedings had lately attracted public attention. He was condemned to penal servitude for six years.

At the Central Criminal Court John Lockhart Morton pleaded guilty to a charge of uttering a forged acceptance for 500*l.* Judgment deferred until next session.—Robert Merritt and Joseph Taylor were found guilty of robbing an infirm old woman, with great violence, and it appearing that they had both been convicted before, and were bad characters, they were each sentenced to four years' penal servitude.—In the case of the man Moore, who had murdered his wife in Walworth, a verdict of manslaughter was returned, which subjected him to the mitigated penalty of transportation for life, the jury being probably averse to an execution such as that which took place at Newgate on Monday. The prisoner had admitted the murder, in a letter which he had written, and quite as much deserved to suffer the extreme penalty as the man who has been hanged at Newgate.

In the Queen's Bench, on Thursday, was commenced the case of Fletcher v. Fletcher, an action for false imprisonment. The plaintiff is the nephew of the defendant (a colonel in the army) who had locked him up as a lunatic, but who appears to have generally acted with kindness to him. Plaintiff, after a short confinement, made his escape, was nearly re-captured, finally got away, dressed in petticoats. His case seems to have been taken up by Mr. Charles Reade and some other gentlemen; it was not concluded yesterday.

The trial of Dr. Smethurst began at the Old Bailey on Thursday, before the Lord Chief Baron, and is likely to last over to-day. After the prisoner had pleaded, he stated that he objected to the Lord Chief Baron being the presiding judge, as he understood his lordship to be an intimate personal friend of Dr. Taylor, the chief medical witness against him. The Chief Baron showed that there was no force in such an objection, and as Mr. Justice Wightman was of the same opinion, the trial proceeded. A jurymen then made an objection to serve, on the ground that what the prisoner had said had prejudiced his mind against him. But the jurymen was told that he ought to have made his objection before he was sworn. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine stated the case against the prisoner, and some leading testimony was afterwards taken, including that of Miss Banks.

In the New Court, John Bardoe, a negro, was put on his trial for stabbing a police officer. It was stated that the prisoner had been purchased on the coast of Africa, by a Genoese captain, and that in using his knife he acted under the impression that

he was to be carried again into slavery. The jury found him not guilty.

A painful termination has been made to the excursion of an historic society to Bolton. A wheel came off a vehicle, and the result was that four gentlemen were thrown violently to the ground, and the horse then breaking off into a gallop, others were subsequently thrown. No fatality occurred, but some of the injuries are of a very serious character.

A suicide occurred at Cork last week under more than usually horrifying circumstances. A young married woman, in a fit of madness, caused by grief for the loss of a child, threw herself out of a window 40 feet from the ground. Her mother had succeeded in seizing her by the hair, and as she was thus suspended, a man from a window below caught her by the feet. At the same moment the mother had to leave her hold; the body swung over, and also fell from the grasp of the person below, descending to a railing underneath, upon which the wretched woman was impaled, meeting instantaneous death.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

THE COURT.—On Monday the Queen received the Addresses of the Two Houses of Convocation presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean of Bristol. Afterwards there was a grand state dinner; the same day the Duke of Oporto concluded his visit; and the Queen and her family, with the King of the Belgians, went to the opera at Covent Garden. On Wednesday was a Privy Council, at which was a large attendance, and several new members sworn in; the same evening her Majesty had a dinner and evening party. On Thursday old King Leopold went home to Brussels; and the royal children were sent off to enjoy themselves at Osborne. The Queen and the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Alice, honoured the Haymarket theatre with their presence in the evening. We are glad to be able to announce that the health of the Duchess of Kent is re-established. The *Morning Post* says that the Prince of Wales will leave London for Holyrood on Wednesday, where his Royal Highness will sojourn until the arrival of his parents in Scotland, when the Prince will accompany the Queen to Balmoral. It is not expected that her Majesty will remain in the Highlands this season more than three weeks. A royal visit to Dublin and the Lakes of Killarney is contemplated.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.—It is reported that Lord Chelsea, Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris has been recalled, to be succeeded by the Hon. Wm. Grey, Secretary of Legation at Stockholm. The Hon. Mr. Elliot will remain Minister at Naples, and Sir Arthur Magennis will represent the Queen at Lisbon. Other changes in the diplomatic service will shortly be announced.

ELECTION NEWS.—At the election for Monmouthshire Col. P. Somerset, cousin to the Duke of Beaufort, was chosen, after an opposition speech from Mr. Whitehurst, of the Ballot Society. The new member was very explicit on the war question, telling his audience that if France attacked Germany, to reach Belgium, England would have to cease to be neutral. This is an opinion which begins to ooze out in many quarters.—At Ennis the Attorney-General for Ireland has been re-elected without opposition.—The contest for Marylebone terminated, on Wednesday, in favour of Lord Fermoy. The close of the poll showed for the successful candidate a majority of 1,980 over Major Lyon, and 3,164 over Colonel Dickson; the numbers being—Fermoy, 4,238; Lyon, 2,308; Dickson, 1,074.—Lord Henley, the new member for Northampton, told the people of that town that he was in favour of a great extension of the suffrage and the vote by ballot.—Lord Alfred Paget has been re-elected for Lichfield without opposition.

MR. COBDEN.—In a letter to Mr. Charles Walker, of Rochdale, Mr. Cobden communicates the fact that he has refused the seat in the cabinet which Lord Palmerston had offered him, and adds that he would prefer to lay his reasons for so doing before his constituents at a public meeting, rather than by letter. He concludes by asking Mr. Walker to consult with Mr. George Wilson, as to the holding of such meeting.

GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The sixth annual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday evening at Bridgewater House, St. James's, the mansion of the noble president, the Earl of Ellesmere, who occupied the chair upon the occasion. The proceedings were of an interesting character, and were calculated very clearly to show that the society is most usefully engaged in investigating the history of ancient families, and in illustrating those local and personal details which shed so important and so interesting a light on the condition of past generations. The splendid gallery of Bridgewater House was thrown open to the company.

CITY SEWERS.—The Commissioners met on Wednesday at Guildhall. A precept from the Metropolitan Board of Works, requiring payment, on September 29, of 7,394l. 0s. 11d., as the City's share of that board's general expenditure for 1859, was referred to the General Purposes Committee. Dr. Letheby presented his report on the sanitary state of the City, and the other business having been gone through, the court adjourned.

ARMY ESTIMATES.—On Thursday was issued a supplementary army estimate for £1,261,237. The further sums asked for are—Embodied militia, £410,000; artificers, labourers, &c., £108,375; clothing and necessaries, £50,000; provisions, forage, &c., £93,180; warlike stores for land and seaservice, £414,537; fortifications, £123,500; civil buildings, £23,450; barracks, £36,370; educational and scientific branches, £1,825; total, £1,261,237. This supplementary charge raises the total estimate for 1859-60 to £12,859,297, of which sum £2,638,742 remains to be voted.

THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION.—This annual celebration took place on Wednesday with as much eclat as usual, as far as the display of beauty and fashion was concerned, and with rather more row than ordinary among the under-graduates. The following are the names of the gentlemen on whom the degree was conferred, the presentation taking place in the order in which they stand:—The Right Hon. John Inglis, M.A., of Balliol College, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, The Right Hon. Sir John Lavin Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, of Delhi, Bart., K.C.B., Colonel Greathead, C.B., George Boole, Esq., Professor of Mathematics in the Queen's University, Ireland, Antonio Panizzi, Esq., Principal Librarian of the British Museum. In the afternoon a musical entertainment was given by the Apollo Lodge of Freemasons, in New College Gardens, which was very generally attended by the visitors, who had the treat of hearing the excellent singing of the Orpheus Glee Union, and were otherwise entertained most hospitably.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.—Owing to the refusal of Mr. Cobden to accept the office of President of the Board, the appointment has been accepted by Mr. Milner Gibson, who was appointed to the Presidency of the Poor Law Board, consequently Mr. Charles Villiers has been offered the post vacated by Mr. Milner Gibson, and has accepted it.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—As usual at this period of the year, the return of the Registrar-General shows an increase in the rate of mortality in the metropolis. Last week the deaths were 1,024, having been 913 and 970 in the two previous weeks. Diarrhoea is making progress, but at present is principally confined to children. The number of births for the week was 1,790.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The members of the American Association in London celebrated the eighty-third return of the "glorious 4th," at St. James's Hall. General Robert B. Campbell, the United States Consul in England, presided; and amongst those present were Mr. Dallas, the American Minister; Mr. Arcedeckne, the late High Sheriff of Suffolk; Mr. J. H. Tuck, Mr. S. Warner, and others. Her Majesty lent her portrait by Winterhalter for the occasion; and it was hung side by side with that of Washington and his wife. The health of her Majesty was given after that of the President. "Young America and Old England" was another of the toasts; and a large amount of fraternisation prevailed. Mr. Bright was one of the guests and spoke in the following patriotic strain: He felt profound sympathy and profound admiration for those broad principles of equality and human right on which the American constitution is founded. He was a citizen of a country in which monarchy had endured for centuries, and in which it had never been more respected than at the present moment—a country in which a mixed constitution existed, but which he took the liberty to think was not quite equally mixed, a country in which were laid the foundations of that freedom of which they, the American people, were so justly proud. After commenting on the present advantages and glorious future of the States, he expressed his opinion, in conclusion, that after numerous generations of Englishmen had passed away the existence and prosperity of the United States would be a blessing to countless millions and an example to freemen in every part of the world.

RAILWAY RATING.—The contest between the parish of Batle and the South Eastern Company, as to the rating of the railway, has now been settled, and the rate was reduced from 700l. to 420l. upon the railway, and from 150l. to 80l. upon the Batle station. It was also agreed between the company and the parish, that this rating should continue for five years, and that a new valuation of the parish on rack rent should at once be made by valuers to be appointed by the Chairman of the Sessions, the company having objected to the insufficiency of the assessment upon several large properties in the parish.

Foreign News.

THE WAR.

AN ARMISTICE.

The following most important telegram was received in Paris, on Thursday night:—"The Emperor to the Empress: An armistice has been concluded between the Emperor of Austria and myself. Commissioners have been appointed to agree upon necessary clauses."

POSITION OF THE ALLIES AND THE AUSTRIANS.

The whole French army has passed the Mincio, and the Sardinians have completely invested Peschiera. "The reinforcements which I have received by the arrival of 35,000 men, led by Prince Napoleon (says the Emperor), have enabled me to approach Verona without compromising myself in any way, as I have left a *corps d'armee* at Goito to watch Mantua, and am about to assemble another at Brescia to watch the passes of the Tyrol."

The *Nord* says:—"We have announced the junction of Prince Napoleon's corps with the army of Italy. The following were the positions of the different corps before the march upon Verona:—The 5th corps (Prince Napoleon's) and the 3rd (Canrobert's) were at Goito; the 2nd corps (McMahon's) at Valeggio, and the 1st with the Piedmontese army before Peschiera. This fortress is cannonaded day and night by the army, which has completely invested it, and to which will shortly be added the gun boats of the Lake of Garda. The resistance cannot be very prolonged. The Austrian army is massed entirely round Verona, and also in great part behind the Adige. The French army has advanced in that direction, and the blow which will be struck at Verona will decide the fate of Venice. The Emperor Napoleon having sent back the wounded Austrian officers without exchange, and having requested an exchange of prisoners, an Austrian officer has arrived with the announcement that the Emperor of Austria will also send back without exchange the wounded prisoners of the Allies, and that His Majesty is equally disposed for an exchange of other prisoners. From the Adriatic we learn that the French, amounting to 10,000, have disembarked at Lussienpiccolo, and that the bridge to Cherso has been destroyed; and a later despatch adds that two French war steamers have been reconnoitring off Fiume. 1,000 French soldiers have occupied Cherso. The occupation of Fiume by Austrian troops continues."

KOSSUTH IN ITALY.

KOSSUTH, having arrived on the 22nd at Genoa, proceeded on the following day to Turin. All along the way, on every station, a crowd of Italians assembled to cheer him; a convoy of Hungarian prisoners met him at one place, and, recognising the great leader of their country, shouted their *ejjens*. At Alessandria Kossuth had to address the crowd in Italian. After two long interviews with Count Cavour at Turin, the Hungarian exile, in company with a confidential friend of the Sardinian Minister, set out for Parma, to the headquarters of Prince Napoleon. When he arrived after midnight at Piacenza he could quietly go to an hotel without being recognised. At breakfast, however, the waiter brought the foreigners' book to get the names of the guests inscribed, and seeing the name of "Kossuth," he rushed out of the room like a madman. Not five minutes passed, and all the thirty thousand inhabitants of Piacenza know it already, and, as if called together by an alarum bell, they rush under his windows and shout their vivas with the heartiest good will. At two o'clock p.m. Kossuth arrived at Parma. In a few minutes all the town was alive with the news; the crowds assembled outside the hotel, and a guard of honour was placed before the door. In fact, if sympathy alone could save Hungary, it would already be safe. But of course the liberation of a country requires something more. On the 28th Kossuth set out for the headquarters of Napoleon, provided with letters of Count Cavour and Prince Napoleon to the Emperor.

M. Kossuth is rousing the Hungarians by proclamations against the House of Hapsburg, the expulsion of whom he declares is the mission of the Hungarian nation.

"Through a perfectly reliable financial channel information has been unexpectedly obtained (says the *Times*) of the intentions of the Emperor Napoleon with regard to Hungary. They will excite surprise, but the character of the parties from whom the account is derived, and the nature of their opportunities for obtaining details upon the point, are such as to leave no opening for incredulity. Kossuth has by this time had an interview with the French monarch at head quarters. Colonel Nicholas Kiss, who

is residing in Paris, conducted all the preliminary steps. Overtures were made to him which he had to communicate to Kossuth, and he has therefore of late been constantly to and fro between the two countries. For some time he found it impossible to bring about an understanding. Kossuth required guarantees of the good faith of the Emperor which his Majesty hesitated to give, and it was at last resolved at Paris to send Kossuth a message that a determination had been formed to raise Hungary with or without his aid. Kossuth replied that in that case he would issue an address to the Hungarian nation, warning them not to believe the Emperor's assurances. This proved decisive. Kossuth was invited to Paris, and left London for that city a few days before the departure of his Majesty for the army. He was received at the Tuileries by the Emperor, and certain defined conditions were then agreed to. These were—1. That the Emperor should give Kossuth a corps d'armee and arms and ammunition to any extent required. 2. That the Emperor should issue the first proclamation to the Hungarian nation, and that this should be followed by one from Kossuth. 3. That in case of Hungary rising and freeing herself from Austria, France should be the first officially to recognise the independence of the country, and should then obtain the same recognition from her allies. 4. That the Emperor should allow Hungary, without interference on his part to choose her own form of government, and to elect for sovereign the person she may deem most desirable. 5. That the formation of a Hungarian legion should commence immediately. And lastly, that, as a token of agreement to the foregoing, the Emperor Napoleon should place 3,000,000*fr.* at Kossuth's disposal, the management of which, Kossuth having declined to accept it, has been placed under the Hungarian Committee now acting at Genoa. Simultaneously with the adoption of this arrangement Kossuth received instructions to return to England, and to agitate for the maintenance of a strict neutrality—a task which the public are aware he faithfully fulfilled. Having delivered several public speeches in this country, he then left for Italy, and the latest intelligence, with regard to him is that, accompanied by Colonel Nicholas Kiss and Major Figyelmesy, he was on his way to the French headquarters. In conclusion, it is necessary to remark that only two or three days after the conditions with Kossuth were agreed to, Count Walewski gave, it is understood, to Lord Cowley the most positive assurances that it is not the intention of the Emperor Napoleon to make use of any revolutionary elements. But, although that statement appears to have been totally at variance with the preceding facts, it is not the business of lookers-on to attempt to explain the paradox. It is enough to say that the commitments of the Emperor are believed to be clear and unqualified, and that it is not likely that it will be denied.

PRUSSIAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

It is stated that the proposals made by Prussia in the extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet on the 4th inst. were the following:—1. The junction of the 9th and 10th corps d'armee to the Prussian army. 2. The appointment to the command-in-chief of the four non-Prussian and non-Austrian Federal corps d'armee. 3. The placing of all reserve contingents in readiness to march.

On Thursday in the sitting of the Federal Diet Austria proposed that the whole Federal Contingent should be mobilised, and that the Prince Regent of Prussia should be requested to assume the command-in-chief of it.

GARIBALDI.

Recent advices from Berne relate further successes of this general. A corps of from 3,000 to 3,500 Tyrolese Chasseurs had been threatening the Valtelline, but several columns of Garibaldi's and Cialdini's corps had repulsed them from Bormio and driven them as far as the first part of the Stelvio Pass. The Austrians suffered considerable loss. General Garibaldi's loss was ten severely wounded, and Cialdini's was three killed and four wounded.

COUNT WALEWSKI'S CIRCULAR.

The circular which Count Walewski has addressed to the French diplomatic agents abroad upon the attitude of Germany, professes that the Prussian preparations for defence give the French Government no anxiety, seeing that they only intend the protection of Germany. He speaks eulogistically of the conduct of England in trying to dissuade the German Governments from making common cause with Austria against France. "Without," says this circular, "knowing yet officially the disposition of the new Ministers of her Britannic Majesty, we are authorised from their speeches in the discussion which brought them to power to draw conclusions the most favourable to Italian independence, and we have the firm persuasion that the wishes of the English Government, like the aid of its influence,

are directed to the solution which we are seeking ourselves."

CONSEQUENCES OF THE PERUGIA MASSACRE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the distinct approval by the French Government of the Pope's conduct at Perugia, conveyed in the *communiqué* to the *Siecle*, the latest letters from Turin mention, as a consequence of King Victor Emmanuel being prevented from sending M. Massimo d'Azeglio as a commissary to Bologna, that the Roman officers in the Piedmontese army are "organising a corps to defend the cities of the Roman states which are threatened by the mercenaries in the pay of the Pope." The Neapolitan general Mezzo-Cappo is expected to march shortly, at the head of a force of six or seven thousand men, "to defend the revolted towns of the legations." Here is a complicated situation, if ever there was one. It is not to be supposed that the Emperor of the French will send an army to fight against Roman soldiers who are detached from the army of his ally, the King of Sardinia, for the express purpose of protecting the independence of the Papal towns which have risen against the Government of the cardinals. And yet, if the French do not interfere, the Swiss Guards, whom the Minister of the Interior commands, will be driven out of Perugia by a revolutionary force.

The *Independance Belge* says:—"The outrageous conduct of the Swiss Guards at Perugia is already producing disastrous consequences for the temporal government of the Holy See. At Bologna the provisional junta has published a proclamation recalling all the young men who have enlisted under the flag of Italian independence; because, says the proclamation, if it is a civic duty to take up arms to liberate one's country, there is a greater and more urgent duty still—that of defending our hearths and homes. In Piedmont and Tuscany public indignation has reached such a pitch, that even the clergy are constrained openly to take part with it. The Court of Rome will very probably find reason to regret the rewards and eulogiums which it has lavished upon the conquerors of Perugia."

WAR MOVEMENTS IN RUSSIA.

A LETTER has been received from St. Petersburg, dated the 23rd of June, which announces that the first three corps of the First Army, under the orders of Prince Gortschakoff, have been placed on the war footing. These corps are at present quartered in the Governments of Novgorod, Po-kuir, and Wilna. The 5th corps of the Second Army, at present in Bessarabia, has likewise been placed on a war footing. The general staff of the latter corps is at Odessa, under the orders of General Besak, who is actively engaged in organising it for active service. The *Invalides Russe*, of the same date, publishes an order of the day, signed by the Minister of War, by which superior officers and others on unlimited leave of absence are ordered to join their regiments. The Emperor has, moreover, decreed that he permits officers on half-pay, who had not served in the Crimean war, to resume active service among the troops now placed on the war footing. The Emperor has approved the new law of conscription for the kingdom of Poland. Henceforth recruits are to be raised in Poland in the same way as in Russia. A levy of recruits is shortly expected. Trade is dull at St. Petersburg, and the accounts received from Odessa are equally discouraging.

THE RUSSIANS IN ASIA.—Sixty thousand Russians have been sent against Khiva *à la* Caspian Sea. Persia has given her assent to the expedition, the object of which is to reduce the Turcomans to submission.

THE FRENCH IN COCHIN-CHINA.—The *Moniteur* contains a dispatch from Saïgon, dated April 22nd, which says:—"We have attacked the army of Annam, 10,000 strong. Before defeating the enemy we took a fort mounting 19 cannon or swivel guns."

The loss of the enemy was 500 killed, our loss 14 killed and 30 wounded, seven of them severely."

FRENCH ARMAMENTS.—"We learn from Paris that the Minister of Marine is engaged with redoubled activity upon the maritime armaments. The ocean fleet is to be increased from ten to twelve vessels, and the arsenals of Cherbourg, Brest, and Toulon have received orders to construct a certain number of new transports, intended to receive 6,000 men each, to be ready within the course of four months."

PARIS: SUNDAY'S TE DEUM.—A description of the procession to Notre Dame appears in all the Paris correspondent's letters. In one we read:—"The Empress was attired all in white, and looked as lovely as is her wont; nevertheless, there were not a few amongst the crowd who came out to see the show who expressed aloud the great pleasure it would have been to the wives and mothers of the slain to have beheld her in a mourning coach, re-

pairing to Notre Dame to pray for the souls untimely called away, rather than to rejoice in the slaughter of other sons and husbands, who have left behind them hearts as crushed and broken as their own. The combination of this grand public procession, together with the celebration of the octave of the *Fete Dieu* within the churches, has given Paris an air of Pagan festivity, which carries one quite back to the days of ancient Greece and Rome. The church doors are open, and a southern sun is streaming through the windows, whence the incense is escaping and floating in perfumed clouds over the heads of the people gathered without. Long trains of children in white veils and robes, holding the sacred banners by streamers of sky-blue silk, are beheld within; others, bearing caskets of rose leaves, which they toss into the air at certain pauses in the music, march before the host; and at St. Roch, for the first time, are the chorister boys crowned with garlands of red roses and snow-white jessamine. There is wanting but the milk-white heifer with the gilded horns to make the scene complete."

PEACE TALK IN PARIS.—A Paris letter contains the following:—"The unanimous belief in an approaching arrangement is owing to the unanimous idea of Louis Napoleon being entirely in its favour. The terms on which it might be negotiated are continually being discussed. Immense concessions in Turkey are spoken of quite coolly by those whose connection with the Foreign-office would lead one to suppose them to be well informed. The fact is, and not even French *amour propre* has sought to deny it, that in every case victory has been obtained over the Austrians in spite of the strategical blunders made by the allies, and never due to the superior skill displayed by their generals. The great *élan* of the soldiers—the complete command which French fighting men possess over the weapons given them to fight with, the independence of each individual in action to use the intelligence given to him to the best advantage, according to the exigencies of the moment, accomplished both at Magenta and Solferino a triumph which the want of skill on the part of the officers in both instances did jeopardise most cruelly. This opinion you will find more than once hinted at in the journals, and is openly expressed by everyone."

PARIS AND LONDON.—A Paris letter shows that what we have been so long talking about in London, is being quietly done in France and Germany:—"The termination of the great conductor beneath the pavement of Paris is regarded as an immense success by the engineers connected with the enterprise. This gigantic drain is considered one of the wonders of modern engineering, and is destined, it appears, to form the great artery of a system of sewerage which has long been in contemplation both for the salubrity of the city and for economy at the same time. Two of these stupendous drains are to be constructed in a line parallel with the Seine, and to conduct the refuse waters of the city into a vast reservoir, whence they are to be disseminated as liquid manure over the most barren of the plains round Paris. The system adopted is that experimentalised at Berlin with such eminent success that the sandy plains in the midst of which that city is situated have been converted, within the space of a few years, into the richest meadow land in the whole of Northern Germany. The new system, which will come into action in October, is considered one of the greatest benefits conferred as yet upon the inhabitants of Paris by its very liberal municipality."

DANISH NEUTRALITY.—The Danish Government has replied as follows to a demand of the society of merchants:—"Even if the contingent of Holstein be obliged to join in the war, the Danish government will nevertheless maintain the neutrality of Denmark and Schleswig, to which resolution the Great powers have already agreed. The Government aims at obtaining from the great powers additional sanction to an uncontested neutrality."

TURKEY—PROJECTED TOUR OF THE SULTAN.—The Divan has decided that reasons of state require the presence of the Sultan in Egypt and he will therefore leave for that country immediately after the fêtes of the Bieram. Great and magnificent preparations are being made for his journey. It is said that the Sultan will subsequently visit Candia, where the popular agitation has rendered fresh reinforcements necessary. In the Danubian Principalities the news of the victories gained by the Allies has produced much enthusiasm among the people. The Porte is in fear of demonstrations in favour of a complete union.

WEST INDIES.—We have news from Hayti to the 5th of June. The health of the country was good, and tranquillity prevailed. A movement was on foot to extend the term of office and enlarge the powers of the President.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

BOTH parties (says a New York letter, are training for the Presidential election next year. Many a change must take place between now and then; but at present parties stand thus:—On the Democratic side there is little prospect that Mr. Buchanan can be re-nominated. The Southern party at present appear to be concentrating upon Governor Wise, of Virginia, upon the platform of Southern rights and the constitutional necessity of passing a slave code for the protection of slave property in the territories. A creed like this is complete death to any party shouldering it in the Northern States. The friends of Mr. Douglas represent the opposing views. They stand upon squatter sovereignty—that is, the right of the people of the territory themselves to admit or to exclude slavery, and to pass laws regulating it. Many Democrats see, or think they see, in the Cuba question an issue upon which the whole party can be rallied, irrespective of their views upon the slavery question.

On the Republican side there is also little harmony; but they will probably be able to concentrate their vote upon the person whom they may nominate. Governor Seward, of New York, is at present the favourite. Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, and Governor Chase, of Ohio, have also each their backers.

In the present war, should it continue, the United States will adhere to the position which they have always occupied as to the rights of neutrals, and as to articles contraband of war. There is no probability that either party will depart from the settled policy of the Government upon those questions.

It was said that General Cass was preparing a circular on the subject of neutral rights, and that he does not acquiesce in the British view, but insists that all regular articles of commerce, with the exception of powder, lead, muskets, saltpetre, &c., are not contraband of war; he also insists that the fact of goods being on board vessels carrying the flag of the United States exempts them from seizure, the broad ground being taken that the flag carries protection with it.

STATE OF MEXICO.

PRIVATE advices from Vera Cruz represent Mexico to be in the most awful state of anarchy and financial distress. The central government had started an expedition, under Cobas, to Tehuantepec, but it was supposed that want of means would frustrate the design. It was also rumoured that Cobas had been killed at Chirtla, in the state of Puebla. Mr. McLane, the United States minister, has just returned from a visit to San Truxillo and San Tecomapa. He was busily engaged in arranging a treaty, but he had not, up to the latest dates, succeeded. No intelligent foreigner of large experience in this country any longer expects to see the government constructed on a permanent basis, or in fact on any sort of basis, as both parties are almost wholly inactive from sheer exhaustion.

SOUTH AMERICAN "DIFFICULTIES."

ADVICES from Buenos Ayres (says a contemporary), confirm the impression previously inspired by the known pacific policy of the Government of that State, that no warlike action would be taken in answer to the threats launched by the Argentine Confederation, unless purely with a view to self-defence. The attitude now assumed by the Confederation is one of lawless aggression, and furnishes fresh evidence of the blighting effects of the regime of those military adventurers who are never long absent from the scene of Spanish American politics. General Urquiza has induced his tools in the Senate of the Confederation to grant him *carte blanche* in his attempt to force Buenos Ayres, to re-enter the Confederation—an attempt which Buenos Ayres declares she will shed the last drop of her blood in resisting. Urquiza's attempts to enlist in his cause the Governments of Montevideo and Paraguay appear to have been unsuccessful. Meanwhile, the policy of Brazil will be narrowly watched. In a commercial sense the conduct of Buenos Ayres has of late been a pattern for the communities in those regions; for, though the entire Confederation was equally liable for the English debt, she is meeting the entire charge alone, and her fiscal policy has been distinguished by many features of liberality. English and French interests of importance being involved in the struggle now threatened, it is hoped that the Governments of England and France will discountenance it by every means in their power.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. DR. EMERTON, OF HANWELL COLLEGE, MIDDLESEX.—On Wednesday last a deputation from Christ Church, Ealing, waited upon Dr. Emerton, and presented to him a richly-chased silver vine-leaf Epergne, with three ornamental branches, on triangular base on a richly-chased silver vine-mounted Platanus, one of the most elegant pieces of plate we have ever seen. The inscription was most flattering to the worthy Doctor.

INDIA,
AND
INDIAN PROGRESS.

INDIAN FINANCE.

IN our last issue we directed attention to the present desperate condition of the Indian finances; and the despatches from Calcutta which arrived on Tuesday morning show that the credit of the local government in its own territory, is at this moment as bad as it was in the darkest days of the rebellion. Even after the massacre of Cawnpore, Four per Cents. were not lower than 29 to 30 per cent. discount, while in May last they were quoted in Bombay at 33 per cent. discount, and in Calcutta at 29 per cent. discount, the Fives selling at 87, and the New Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan at 90½. It requires very little penetration to perceive that this Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan will prove a failure, and that the Government will ultimately have to raise the money in the English market.

The matter, then, appears to be this: there is a debt of ninety millions—an excess of expenditure over income of about six to seven millions, while the Government of India is vainly offering 6 per cent. for money to meet the pressing exigencies of the public service. We appeal to our readers if it is not utterly impossible for Ministers, if they do their duty to the country, to delay legislation on this question of Indian Finance beyond the present session? It is the question of the day, and ought to take precedence of all other questions—even that of Parliamentary Reform; for we believe it to be the merest idling to talk of Indian debts being secured on Indian revenues. Imperial and Indian finance are indissolubly united. England cannot abandon, or be driven out of India without utter destruction to her supremacy as a nation. The Crown has assumed the government of, and will unquestionably hold, that magnificent dependency. The disposal and control of its finance is under the immediate direction of Parliament; and, once for all, we warn our readers that its debt is practically a portion of the public debt of the nation, and that they are as much interested in the budget of the Secretary of State for India, as in that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Either India must be made to pay its expenses, or it must be abandoned, or the deficit must be drawn from the treasury of the nation. But if India is ever abandoned or lost to this country, there is no inhabitant of these islands, however humble his degree, who would not, in such an event, soon be made to feel, even in diminished personal importance and security, that his country had ceased to be a first-rate power, and that the flag to which he had before looked with pride and confidence, could no longer protect him. England cannot choose, but accept, the high destiny chalked out for her in the Divine legislation of the world. It is her great mission to introduce the arts of peace and civilization and self-government, to two hundred millions of our Indian fellow-subjects; and while ruling with a rod of iron, to protect the weak against the strong, and deal out even-handed justice to all.

There is one reform which should be carried out without loss of time. The Indian debt is ninety millions, and we are very near the truth in saying that on this sum an average rate of about 4½ per cent. interest is paid, or upwards of four millions sterling yearly in all. If this country is really responsible for the debt, why should we be made to pay 4½ to 5 per cent. for the money, when it could be obtained for 3 to 3½ per cent? There appears to be no formidable difficulty in Sir Charles Wood opening a loan of ninety or a hundred millions with the imperial guarantee, and converting all these Indian Four, Five, and Six per Cents. We are utterly at a loss to perceive how the nation could permanently suffer by such a step, while on the other hand upwards of a million of the Indian annual deficit would at once be written off.

Now we have read over and listened to all the objections ever urged against the conversion proposed, and fail to perceive their weight in such a crisis as the present. There is no doubt that as a matter of high state policy it is most desirable that natives of India should be largely interested in the public debt of their country. There is no doubt that any step which may dissolve the connexion

between a nation and its finances is to be viewed with some apprehension. But would it do so in this case? We do not think so. What the wealthy native of India looks to, in lending money to the local Government, is *Security*. The conversion of the debt by the Imperial Government would do more to consolidate English power in India than the suppression of half-a-dozen rebellions, for it would demonstrate to the natives of Hindostan, that having conquered the country we meant to hold it; that the Crown having accepted the Government did not for a moment shrink from accepting, also, the burdens along with it.

We would beg to throw out the hint to Sir Charles Wood. If he pay off the 5 per cent. loan with a 3½ per cent. one, backed by the Imperial guarantee, we venture to predict that the natives of India would subscribe in much the same proportion as at present, for the following reasons, because:—1. The security would be absolute; 2. They would be utterly at a loss otherwise what to do with their money; 3. It would finally settle this part of the financial difficulty; and 4. It would prove that England is really in earnest in having assumed the government of India.

We shall return to the subject again, and have also a few words to say on this subject of compensation to sufferers by the rebellion.

DISCONTENT IN THE BRITISH ARMY
IN INDIA.

THE discontent amounting, in military phrase, to mutiny, which displayed itself in one or two British regiments in India, is completely allayed, and full investigation has served to place the fact beyond question, that the discontent or mutiny was limited to these one or two regiments, and was not shared in or countenanced by any other portion of the British army. The conduct of the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Clyde, in this emergency has elicited unmingled praise. The malcontents were found to be mostly very young soldiers, who had been made the victims of evil advisers, but as they had displayed unmistakable symptoms of being heartily ashamed of their folly the judicious lenity extended towards the offenders cannot be too highly applauded. The truth must be told, that the offenders' regiments had been left too much to themselves. The soldiers were not sufficiently paraded or exercised in their military duties, and, above all, their officers were not sufficiently associated with the men. It was this comparative idleness, and want of personal supervision that paved the way for that display of insubordination which the rest of the British army in India utterly repudiates and openly condemns. Other regiments, where officers and men mingle together in healthful recreation, have displayed nothing but the best and most loyal feeling. A lesson may be learnt from what has just occurred which, if rightly applied, may prove of incalculable benefit to our Indian army.

INDIAN NOTES.

THE last official report from Dr. Jameson of the progress of the Government and other tea plantations in the Kangra district, is most interesting, for it shows that this valuable district is now available for European occupation. The year before the proportion of second class tea manufactured at Holta was two-thirds of the whole, and last season the proportion of second class was reduced to one-sixth. The total amount manufactured at Holta was only 13,190 lbs., but the total yield is about 26,000 lbs.; but the plants now in the ground will, when in full bearing, yield 1,500,000 lbs. The improvement in the quality is owing to the careful gathering of the raw leaves, and better manipulation under the guidance of Chinese; but by the help of this superintendence the native tea makers have likewise become more skillful.

This year the cultivation has been greatly extended; 21,000 lbs. of seed have been distributed to the zemindars, several of whom have engaged in the cultivation. The Financial Commissioners had held a meeting of the chief zemindars on the subject of tea cultivation, which had had most favourable results. At Holta about 800 acres are now under cultivation, and there are 5,000,000 of plants. On the recommendation of Dr. Jameson, the factory has been increased, as likewise the establishment. The outlay last year was 1,600l., and the return, 26,000 lbs. of tea, at 4s. per lb., 5,200l., leaving a profit of 3,600l. The rate is evidently a higher one than can be maintained with an increased supply.

From other districts good accounts are given. At Dhurmsala a new factory has been built, to which Tej Sing, a native cultivator, brought in 640 lbs of

raw leaves. At Mr. Berkeley's plantation, at Kotghur, near Simla, several hundred thousand plants are flourishing.

The engineering authorities in India have refused the petition of the Darjeeling settlers, that their railway shall be made at once, and the section to Rajmahal be proceeded with. Further petitions are being prepared, and it is expected strenuous efforts will be made to obtain an inquiry in Parliament.

Mr. M. Dell, third class engineer on the Ganges and Darjeeling road, has been promoted to be second class engineer.

The first class native Doctor Jhumuck Loll, lately from Darjeeling, has been appointed to the Oude police force.

Mr. P. A. Humphrey has been appointed to be Assistant to the Magistrate, and Collector of Sylhet. Particulars are given of the last expedition against the Abors in Assam, in which the Meyong clan sustained a serious check. It is of the greatest importance for the extension of Assam that this tribe should be reduced.

Captain P. A. Robertson, 68th Bengal Native Infantry, has leave to Nynee Tal, and so has Captain W. J. Hicks of the 22nd B.N.I.

The return of the Commander-in-Chief to Simla has been a fortunate thing for that settlement. Leave to Mahableshwur has been given to Lieut. G. B. Heathorn, B.A., and Lieut. F. W. Jones, 18th B.N.I.

Captain C. Cameron, B.N.V.B., has leave to Rutnaghery.

Bangalore is to be made a civil station. This will add to its importance.

Leave to Bangalore has been given to Lieut. H. C. Macdonald, 35th M.N.I., and Assist.-Surgeon W. J. Busted, H.M. 66th Regt.

Dapeorie is found too low and unhealthy during the rainy season, so that the Governor of Bombay proposes to go to Ahmednugger.

Leave to the Neilgherries has been given to Lieut. E. Hankin, 24th M.N.I., Captain J. Babington, M.A., Captain G. A. Searle, 35th M.N.I., Purser J. Handley, I.N., and Mr. J. B. Bewsher, I.N.

Assistant-Surgeon L. W. Stewart is appointed to do duty as medical officer on the Neilgherry hills.

The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"The often discussed question as to the legal definition of an European British subject in India has been again revived. As we learn from the *Mofussilite*, the magistrate of Mirzapore referred the point for the opinion of the Advocate General at Calcutta, and did not obtain a very conclusive reply. Mr. Ritchie's opinion is, that 'it is certain that the legitimate grandsons in the male line of a European British subject within the meaning of the charter and statutes, though both they and their fathers may have been born in this country of native, Armenian, East Indian, or foreign mothers, whether the privilege extends beyond the grandson has never been determined, and may be treated as an open and doubtful question.' Our Agra contemporary, whose article on the subject we republish, objects to Mr. Ritchie's leaving the position of descendants below the grandson doubtful; but it is to be observed that the Advocate General does not here record opinion but fact. The *Mofussilite* holds that as the legitimate descendants of an Englishman and a French mother are British through all generations, though son, grandson, great grandson, &c., each married French women, so it must be in this country. We suspect, however, there is some difference in the cases. In Europe the point is settled, we suppose, by law and custom. Here, we believe, it never has been settled either way. At home, where neither the colour, character, or position of the descendants are affected, however long the admixture of foreign blood be continued, the recognition comes naturally enough. Here, on the contrary, where each descent is commonly a deterioration, till there is nothing of the Englishman left except perhaps the name, the public may well have hesitated to admit the claim of the fourth or fifth generation—native rather than English in reality as well as appearance—to the rights and privileges of a Briton-born. Here, we suppose, the matter has remained thus long in abeyance. It is time, however, that it should be settled in some way, either by legislative enactment or otherwise, for it has been and may often be the cause of considerable embarrassment. 'During the reign of the late Honorable John there might have been some ostensible reason for not extending the jurisdiction of her Majesty's Supreme Court beyond the sacred Mahratta ditch. We will, for the sake of argument, allow that; but we are at a loss to conceive any valid reason why the same state of things should continue now. If the natives are not Queen Victoria's subjects, we should like to know whose subjects they are. It will be a happy day for India when the Supreme Court will be the highest appellate court in India.'

Sir Charles Trevelyan's energy has not been

regarded without jealousy, and his propositions for recommending the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts have met the reprobation of the Legislative Council of India.

Another measure of his, which is very likely to meet the disapproval of his colleagues, is the increase of the Madras Infantry Volunteers to 700, and his acceptance of the colonelship. The spirit of the old hands is still to repress Englishmen and to keep natives in slavery.

This evil disposition has afflicted India with that serious calamity, the opposition of the Company's European soldiers, who very naturally object to being turned over like a herd of horses or a drove of sheep. The military authorities have shown a conciliatory disposition, and it is to be hoped Parliament will redress the grievances of the men. Their petition is a strong one.

There are some signs of economy visible in India, for the salaries of the Sudder judges are to be reduced, and the Postmaster-Generalship has been given to an uncovenanted servant.

The patent law has not yet been carried into effect, although two years ago Mr. Theobald advocated a comprehensive bill. A measure is, however, in progress. Protection is required for European inventions, for inventions of Europeans and natives in India.

We are glad to see that the many services of our esteemed colleague, Mr. Theobald, for the advancement of India, have been recognised by his nomination as a member of the Senate of the University of Calcutta. When in England Mr. Theobald took a very active part in the promotion of colonisation, and its advocacy in *THE LEADER*.

The *Hindoo Patriot* says:—"There are few public men who can succeed in making themselves so entirely unpopular as not to possess a single partisan, and we are therefore not surprised to find that efforts are being made to obtain for the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal some complimentary expression of opinion from the native community. Of that part of the Bengalee population which is capable of forming an intelligent opinion on the merits of its rulers, Mr. Halliday and his friends know that they have to expect nothing that could be desirable to have. A small minority indeed is willing to address him in set phrases of praise, goodwill and gratitude; but we believe we see in their proceedings signs of good sense distinct enough to lead us to hope that no such demonstration will be made. The active portion of Mr. Halliday's admirers—and, as far as we have learnt, their number is yet lamentably few—have, in this stress of public opinion, been driven to seek for sympathy to the far west. A distinguished pleader of the Sudder Court, whose personal influence over the zemindars and Mahajuns of Behar is great, is bestirring himself to procure the testimony of those highly intelligent and estimable gentlemen to the great merits of Mr. Halliday's administration. We shall not grudge Mr. Halliday this reward for his long and laborious public services. We wish his friends success in this movement of theirs, and him joy of that success. It will be, however, a significant fact if Mr. Halliday leaves the scene of his public life without any mark of approbation from those who have been the closest and most interested observers of his public acts. The English public, we mean that portion of it which takes an interest in the affairs of India and of Mr. Halliday, will not fail to draw very accurate conclusions from the address that is to come from Behar."

Attention is being paid to the fibre of the khip plant in India. It is very abundant in the Kurachee collectorate, and various parts of Scinde. The camel men use khip for making ropes for camel gear, and the cultivators for their water wheels. It is used likewise for matting.

LATEST INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE new just received by the overland mail is from Bombay to June 4, and Calcutta, May 17. We learn that the measures taken by Lord Clyde to allay the discontent of the European forces of the late East India Company, have resulted in the re-establishment of order and discipline throughout the whole body. The Court of Inquiry at Meerut still holds its sittings, listening to the complaint of every man who chooses to appear before it. The artillerymen have generally expressed their readiness to serve her Majesty the Queen, their main objection resting solely on the fact that they had been transferred without having been consulted; and had their right to re-enlistment denied them. The cavalry have taken up more decided ground, and, in most cases, claimed their discharge as a right, the question of re-enlistment, in their opinion, being entirely optional and a matter for subsequent consideration.

Two companies of the 3rd Bengal European Regiment (late Company's) have drawn up a petition to Parliament on their transfer to the service of the

crown. The petition is ably drafted. The accounts are not all so favourable. A letter from Calcutta contains the following:

At Meerut the Court of Inquiry is going on, but elicits nothing except a distinct statement from each man as he passes in that he is "an Englishman, and not a slave, and won't be transferred like a 'oss.'" The men abstain from all violence, but are "cheeky" to a degree which seems to exasperate their officers beyond all bounds. At Delhi the 2nd Fusiliers are quiet, but await the final decision. At Berhampore the 5th Europeans and the Light Cavalry did make some kind of demonstration, and were, like the rest, waiting the official decision. The most peremptory orders have been issued to major-generals to avoid a collision between the Queen's troops and the Indian soldiery, and under no circumstances to use natives for coercion. The last is the greatest danger of all. Any fool of a martinet may, by a single hasty order to a Sikh regiment, cause an explosion from one end of India to the other."

It is said that the Sikhs having got hold of the rumour that bounty is to be had by kicking up a dust, are following the example of the Bengal Europeans, they say they enlisted to serve John Kumpance and not the Ranees.

"The Begum," says the *Bombay Standard*, "is in quarters—perhaps not quite so comfortable as she would wish, but still much better than she deserves, thanks to that preux chevalier Jung Bahadur. The lady is in a fort near Bootool with her own female attendants, and those of the Nana. As for that miscreant himself he has about 5,000 followers, and boasts of a very considerable quantity of cash, and for the present bids defiance to his pursuers."

The Ex-Nawab of Farrackabad has selected Mecca as his place of banishment. It is understood he was given his option to decide within twenty-four hours whether he would suffer death or retire from British territory, where his appearance at any time would render him liable to be hanged, and to state where he would wish to go.

The chief incident of local interest at Bombay is of an unfortunate character; the cholera having omitted great havoc on several of the thickly-populated native districts of Bombay.

The news from Europe had caused much excitement relative to the sea defences of Bombay.

The latest advices from India gives us to understand that the vacancy in the Council has not yet been filled up. Mr. Frere and Mr. Beadon, the Foreign Secretary, are regarded as thoroughly qualified for the duties of this important post. Mr. Frere has the advantage of seniority of service, and it is expected that he will be appointed to the vacancy.

CHINA.

HONG KONG news is to the 5th of May. The Hon. Mr. Bruce, the Minister to Peking and the new superintendent of British trade in China, arrived at Hong-Kong in the *Magicienne*, on the 26th ultimo, but did not land officially till the 2nd instant, when he assumed charge of the superintendency. On Friday he goes from this to Canton, in order, it is presumed, to settle the site for the new factories, and shortly after will depart for the north. Though Mr. Bruce goes to Peking, in order to exchange the ratified treaty, it is generally understood that his permanent residence will be at Shangae. It is hoped that arrangements may now be come to with reference to the site of the future foreign settlement, and also with regard to the indemnity for losses sustained by British subjects. A meeting of the British mercantile community was to be held to consider both these important questions, and with the view of addressing Mr. Bruce on these subjects.

Pee-kwei, the Governor of Canton appointed by the Allies, died on the 25th of April, after a short illness.

An expedition is projected to the town of Hungshan, the Mandarin of which has made himself so conspicuous during the last two years by ordering the Chinese servants to leave the employment of foreigners, and by similar annoyances. It is not known what has led to the present movement, but it appears strange that none such was undertaken when great immediate good might have resulted from it.

Trade continues dull. The rebels remain in possession of the country, and transit is interrupted.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Mr. E. T. Smith could hardly fail of a triumph on the occasion of his benefit on Wednesday night, when this ample *salle* was crowded to the ceiling: for, in addition to scenes from the "Barber of Seville," the "Traviata," the "Trovatore," and other operas which have been produced with success during the present season at Drury-lane, Madlle. Titiens appeared in the grand

scena from "Fidelio," and created, as her superb singing deserved, an intense sensation. The times are surely ripe for the popularisation of this wonderful opera. A few years since, during the unclassical period of our musical annals, to which we so often refer, it was produced before several full houses, on this very stage, by a German company, under the direction of Herr Formes. We well remember the delight this revival occasioned to the musical circles of that day, and we are of opinion that were Fidelio to be now revived in its integrity the wide vast musical public of our day would speedily recoupe the management for any amount of time; expense, and care, spent upon its worthy presentation. The able *Don Florestan* of the cast we speak of—Herr Reichardt—is now in London, and is always to be had for the illustration of the great master. In Madame Titens we have the beau ideal of a *Leonora*. *Roccos*, it is true, hang not on every bough; but if the monster troupe of this opera house, which, we understand, are under engagement for yet another year, cannot produce one, let Mr. Santley be made to study for the stage. He has voice enough, if he have not the dramatic energy of Formes, we are sure; and if a thorough operatic chorus cannot be found (as is sometimes alleged) after all these years of Mainzers' Hullahs', and Tonic Sol-fa's, why a great deal of useful time has been wasted, and a training academy for such an one should at once be set on foot to supply a want that is discreditable to us as a musical nation, which we have lately begun to esteem ourselves. To go on with Mr. Smith—the Signors Badiali, Mongini, and Fagotti sang the trio from "William Tell;" Mademoiselle Piccolomini and Signor Giuglini gave the duet from "I Martiri," which was performed with so much success last season at Her Majesty's Theatre; and, finally, the lessee made a speech. He referred with natural satisfaction to his efforts on behalf of the public, and added some explanations in justification of his conduct *in re* Graziani. Mr. Smith's address was received with enthusiasm; and the whole performance, from beginning to end, was thoroughly successful.

We hear rumours, not without considerable regret, that the company of proprietors of this theatre are again advertising for a tenant. Having succeeded in obtaining from Mr. Smith that novelty to them—a regularly paid rental, they fancy that they can get more from some one else. The ridiculous rent terms obtained for short terms by the noble owner of the Lyceum has so inflamed their minds that they refuse to note the long seasons for which that playhouse is often closed. They are tired of the humdrum of punctually receiving a moderate income, and lust after a nominally heavy one, to be received by fits and starts, perhaps from a succession of unskilled adventurers, who will neither profit the landlords nor please the public, nor fill the mouths of the legion who are dependent for support on a large dramatic establishment like Drury-lane. For the sake of the class last mentioned, we look with apprehension at the proposed step of the committee, which we think illiberal, and inspired by little less than lunacy. Possibly they dream of securing Mr. Charles Kean, after his fitful fever at the Princess's has terminated, or a new Barnum, with woolly horse, talking-fish, *et illic genus omne*. Perhaps they hope Messrs. Gye and Co. will compete, in the hope of thus extinguishing their rival. Perhaps Mr. Charles Mathews, or some other distinguished actor with a wife to push forward, is able and willing. Perhaps some amateur of fortune has been heard of. The realms of conjecture are wide; but we have no further time to scour them.

THE CONCERTS of the last fortnight have been very long and very close together; anything, in fact, but like angels' visits. They have been, nevertheless, it seems to us, most brilliantly attended in nearly every case. In fact, it could hardly seem otherwise; for as the width of skirts has grown, *pari passu*, with the number of the population and the spread of musical taste, there are not only in these times more amateurs at each *matinée* or *soirée*, as the case may be, but each of these, with few exceptions, does also cover a larger superficial area than her representatives of the last generation. The parterre of the St. James's-hall, wherein several excellent concerts have lately been given, has, on such occasions, presented a similar effect, viewed from the galleries of that building, to that we endeavoured to describe in our notice of the Handel Commemoration Festival at the Crystal Palace; and has, we might add, been no less distinguished in respect of company than have been the programmes furnished for the gratification of the latter, in respect of vocal and instrumental variety and excellence.

The first on our list is that of Madame Bassano and Herr Wilhelm Kuhe, at St. James's-hall, on Monday, the 27th of June, when those artists were assisted by Madame Albertazzi, Madame Lemmens, Herr Reichardt, with Messrs. Santley, Sims Reeves, Piatti, and Joachim. To say that the English tenor

was not admired would be, of course, as ridiculous as to say that there was not something admirable about his execution: but on this occasion, as on others, we had the misfortune to hear him in some of those weak effusions which great singers occasionally offer to the public as genuine notes! Whether the evil be due to an amiable *tendresse* of the artist for the composer, or, as alleged by some more sensitive and knowing critics than ourselves, to arrangements with music sellers, we are not prepared to say! No doubt it is to the former. But the nuisance is great; and should the tendency to it become more obvious than at present, it must, ere long, be attacked by more vivacious and effective pens than ours. We have heard it related that no less a managerial potentate than John Kemble once found himself at grave issue with a no less eminent singer than the late incomparable John Braham on this very point. The vocalist was interested for a certain music-seller, and the music-seller was interested for certain airs just published, no doubt, with the super-scription, "Sung by Mr. Braham, at the Theatres Royal." He particularly desired, therefore, to substitute them for others in certain musical pieces, in which he appeared, and carried on the practice for awhile; but the autocratic manager, having become aware of it, declined any longer to be an advertising agent for the publisher, or a party to the affair in any way; humbled the great tenor considerably, and saved the public the infliction of much bad music. The imposing Tweedle-dum-dee's and Fal-de-ral tits of the present day will never, we hope, force the public to protest indignantly against their selection of music: or rather, we hope that conductors, band-masters, *entrepreneurs*, and others concerned, will not, by giving up their proper responsibilities, ever lead innocent artists to grief and cause annoyance to the musical world. To revert to Madame Bassano and her concert: That lady sang well our old favourite, the "Pieta Signore" of Stradella. Madame Lemmens was excellent, with Joachim in an elegant novelty—aria and variations for voice and violin; and was justly much applauded. Herr Reichardt was successful as ever in a romance from "Linda di Chamouni," and a song of his own composition. The selection was excellent and satisfactory throughout.

On Wednesday the Vocal Association gave their last concert for this season, and proposing to devote to the Handel College the profits of the evening, made a more than usual display. To the usual strength of the society was added that of Mdle. Artot, the brilliant young Belgian singer; Joachim, the king of fiddlers; and Madame Lemmens, whose rendering of the exquisite "Ombre légère," from Meyerbeer's new work, the "Pardon de Ploermel," justified us in all, and more than all, we have said of this lady as a first-class vocalist.

On Thursday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms, we were at a crowded concert given by a young and interesting *debutante*, Miss Eleanor Armstrong, a promising and encourageable pupil of Mr. F. Mori. Besides joining in a duo of Rossini and two trios, Miss Armstrong sang Mozart's "Batti, Batti," with so much sweetness, and was so ably accompanied by Herr Lidel on the violoncello, that the performance received a well-merited *encore*. The same compliment was attempted with "The Lonely Harp," in which Miss Armstrong was accompanied on the harp by Herr Oberthur; but the young lady had the modesty and good sense to curtsy her thanks, but to decline a repetition of the song. Miss Armstrong's voice is a true soprano of considerable sweetness, though of not great power; and, with a little more experience, she is likely to become a valuable addition to the concert-room. Her unassuming manner and lady-like deportment will always engage the sympathy of her audience. She will excuse us when, with the best wishes for her success, we would counsel her to overcome the two grave faults so often to be found in young artists: the one is, occasionally singing a few notes sharp, and the other an imperfect enunciation. These are the rocks that many split on; and Miss Armstrong, who is yet young to have dared the ordeal of the public concert-room, has time enough before her to avoid them if she will take our kindly warning. Of the other vocal performances none demand record here, save Madame Amadei's "Addio" (Mozart), which was excellent. M. Remenzi played one of his own solos on the violin with such admirable expression as to have great difficulty in resisting the loudly-demanded *encore*. Mr. Keallmarh dealt ably, as is his wont, with a Polonaise by Chopin. The Herren Lidel (violoncello) and Oberthur (harp) exerted themselves zealously in behalf of the young *beneficiare*, and contributed a very ample share to the pleasure of a very agreeable musical evening. Mr. Frank Mori himself very ably presided at the piano, and conducted the whole. Among the fashionables present were Sir John and Lady Lawrence and a large party.

We had almost forgotten Madame Lemmens and

her *matinée musicale* at Willis's the same morning. But this lady now ranks—and, as we have before intimated, deservedly—so high with the public, and has so large a circle of admirers, that she will not grudge the space we have robbed her of in favour of her young sister vocalist. She was assisted by Mr. Benedict, Miss Lascelles, Herr Reichardt, and other eminences. She herself sang the "Ombre légère" and the "Ave Maria" of Schubert.

On Friday Herr Bernard Molique, the great violinist, gave a high class concert at Willis's rooms, aided by several distinguished performers, among whom it is sufficient to name Joachim, Carrodus, Ries, Piatti—a "famous quadrilateral" (to use the hackneyed word of the day) of instrumentalists. Miss Palmer sang "The Nightingale," composed for her by Molique, and Mr. Santley the "Parting," also by the *beneficiare*.

MR. BENEDICT'S second and concluding concert for the season took place at St. James' Hall, and was, of course, thronged. The learned and popular professor was assisted by a crowd of celebrities, whom we have barely room to mention, and the programme took four hours to get through—though two *encores* only were allowed. The public were, in their own interest, pretty resolved on this point, and the only exceptions from the rule laid down by the directors were made in favour of the interesting Victorie Baffe and Signor Mongini; to the former an *encore* was awarded in "The Last Rose of Summer," and to the latter in "La donna è mobile." The strength of the vast operatic troupe of Drury Lane was there, with Madlle. Artot (who generously would not be *encored*), Misses Anna Whitty and Stabbach, Madame Enderssohn, Herr Reichardt, Mr. Santley, Herr Joachim, Miss Arabella Goddard, and M. Pague. Miss Whitty, as the daughter of a gentleman well-known in the literary world, has claims on our notice, independently of her successes in Italy, of which the fame preceded her *début* in London. She has a clear voice, of considerable compass, and sang with much expression in Rossini's "Bel raggio," and, with Signor Mongini, in a duo from Verdi's *Vesperi Siciliani*. Mr. Benedict played a fantasia in his best manner on "Where the bee sucks." The alpha of the *matinée*, which melted (truly we may say melted) into an early *soirée*, was the Freyschütz overture, and its omega, Benedict's "Marche Triomphale."

On Tuesday, Miss Elizabeth Philp, a young composer as well as singer of promise, gave a concert at St. Martin's Hall. Among her patronesses appeared the magic names of the Duchess of Sutherland and the Ladies Wharnclyffe and Waldegrave; and among her assistants were Mdle. Artot, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Jules Lefort, as singers, with Herr Derffel on the piano and Wieniawski on the violin. The ballad, "Oh, moonlight deep and tender," composed by Miss Philp, was sung by herself modestly, gracefully, and, therefore, pleasingly. Her mezzo-soprano voice told well in a duo with Miss Dolby (also of her own composition), and in a romance called "Il primo amore." It will afford us pleasure to hear Miss Philp again, and to encourage her some day on the smooth way to new triumphs as we now do on the thorny one of continued study.

On Tuesday evening, Miss Emily Spiller (soprano), and Miss Clara Mackenzie (contralto), joined their talents to produce a pleasing concert at St. Martin's Hall. The first of these aspirants was highly applauded for her charming delivery of the pathetic "Ah non credea," from "La Sonnambula," and the triumphal "Ah non giunge," from the same opera; while Miss Mackenzie, a vocalist of eminent promise, was no less satisfactory in the "Green Trees," a ballad by M. W. Baffe. Miss Palmer deservedly obtained an enthusiastic *encore* in a song of Randegger's, and Mr. Sims Reeves was heard to perfection in a delicious trio, "Oh Memory!" in which he joined the heroines of the concert; and in the superb "Adelaide," of Beethoven. Miss Arabella Goddard played "The Last Rose of Summer," and "The Harmonius Blacksmith," in her own best style; and the London Glee and Madrigal Union added much, in our opinion, to the general effect of this very well-arranged programme, by their performance of several of their choicest *morceaux*.

The name of Mr. Van Praag is so familiar in the musical world that we were not more surprised to meet a numerous audience at his concert at St. James's Hall on Wednesday, than to find an admirably selected programme, and an excellent list of principal artists, and a full orchestra. Herr Wieniawski played his scientific arrangement of the beautiful air, "The Red Sarafan," and another Russian melody, in his best style. He was rapturously applauded, and only escaped an *encore* by Mr. Van Praag's appeal for mercy on behalf of both performer and society at large. Madame Bishop, Madame Rudersdorf, Miss Dolby, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Santley, whose names are all sufficient warranty for interesting per-

formances, were the vocalists; and Miss Goddard was in no less force than usual, especially in a duo with M. Sainton, arranged by Thalberg, on themes from "Les Huguenots."

On Wednesday, also, Mr. Walter Macfarren's concert took place at the Beethoven Rooms. He was ably assisted by Misses Palmer and White, and Herr Joachim. The arch-violinist and the *beneficiare* were heard to advantage in a duo of the latter, for violin and pianoforte; and three vocal graceful compositions, also by Mr. Macfarren, highly gratified a fashionable and discriminating audience.

The MUSICAL UNION brought their season to a close on Tuesday afternoon, at St. James' Hall, with the following programme:—Andante and Scherzo—Posth. Quart., op. 81, Mendelssohn; Grand Septet D minor, op. 74, Hummel (piano, flute, oboe, horn, viola, violoncello, and double bass); Grand Septet E flat, op. 20, Beethoven (violin, viola, violoncello, C basso, clarinet, bassoon, and horn). Pianoforte solos: Marche Funèbre—Sonato, op. 35, Chopin; March, "Ruins of Athens," Beethoven. The performers were:—First violin, Herr Joachim; second violin, Herr Goffrie; viola, Mr. Blagrove, violoncello, Signor Piatti; contra-basso, Mr. Howell; flute, Mr. Pratten; oboe, M. Barret; clarinet, Mr. Lazarus; bassoon, Mr. Hausser; horn, Mr. C. Harper; pianoforte, Herr Rubenstein. Herr Rubenstein was the "lion" of the concert, and his magnificent performance of the pianoforte solos, and in Hummel's Septet, fully justified those amateurs who have placed him at the head of pianists known to London audiences; and we presume there are none of any mark who have not at some time taken their stand under our British pagoda tree. He was no less warmly received by the highly-cultivated auditory of the Musical Union than that more widely-appreciated public favourite, Herr Joachim, whose taste and execution were especially marked in the Beethoven Septuor. The indefatigable conductor of the society, Mr. Ella, to whom great praise is due for the endurance with which he pushed the claims of classical music to public notice during the anti-Julien era, when high art was decidedly not popular, shows in his farewell address an amount of industry and determination that will enable him to maintain the society on that high ground to which his exertions have mainly raised it.

We started with a stern resolve, for one decameron at least, to use up our notes, and—as far as space permits—our subject. We have done it. If we have omitted any notable concert that took place during the period, we are fain to confess we had not the pleasure of assisting at it, and may, therefore, perhaps be held excused for not reporting on it. But the inordinate length to which we have been carried must perforce exclude from this article all notice of dramatic entertainments.

The notable feature in this line has been a novelty at the little STRAND THEATRE, which we shall notice in our next impression.

THE MORPHY MANIA—NEW YORK.—A correspondent writes from that city:—"The latest bit of excitement we have enjoyed has been caused by the reception of Mr. Paul Morphy, the chess champion. The Chess Club of this city has presented him with a set of gold and silver chessmen and a gold watch of American manufacture, accompanied, as is usual in such cases, by two "orations," containing sketches of the history of chess from the earliest times to the present moment, besides divers prophecies upon the future greatness of this great country, and a great deal of self gratulation as to her past exploits. As usual, the re-action set in in a few days, and every one who took part in these demonstrations is now more or less ashamed of them, and trying to shift the blame on some one else." After remarking on the propensity of the Americans for processions, fireworks, and poetry, he continues:—"There is a constant craving in the breasts of the inhabitants of the large cities, and particularly of New York, for a great somebody to fondle and eulogise, and when they get hold of a celebrity, no matter how small, they never think of proportioning their praise to his deserts. No other opportunity for an outbreak on so grand a scale offered itself until the Atlantic cable was laid, and then the tide reached a higher point than it had ever attained before. Cyrus Field was seized on as the specific object of the outburst, and there was nothing too wild or absurd to be said in his praise. He was compared to Moses, to Alexander the Great, and Cyrus the Great. The cable had no sooner vanished into thin air, than Morphy providentially appeared on the horizon, and the enthusiasm once more rose to fever heat. Chief Justice Shaw, perhaps the first lawyer in the Union, laid it down emphatically, that to beat everybody at chess was to afford a practical demonstration of pre-emptive fitness for any pursuit requiring the highest kind of intellect. The conclusion was obvious, that Morphy was the greatest man in the world."

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening, July 8th.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE said he was prepared to proceed with the motion of which he had given notice with respect to Italian affairs, but this morning a very important event had come to the knowledge of the public. One of the first effects would be to put a stop to the effusion of blood in Italy which every person deplored. Under all circumstances, and acting under the advice of persons of great weight, he had determined to abandon his intention for the present, reserving to himself the right of allowing the motion to remain on the paper, and bringing it forward on another occasion if he should see fit.

Earl GRANVILLE, thanked the noble lord for having withdrawn his motion, but he trusted on another occasion he would feel it his duty to employ the opportunity he possessed as a member of the House, of expressing his opinions on foreign policy; but at the present moment he thought any discussion could only prove injurious to the prospects of peace.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE WAR.

In reply to Mr. B. Cochrane, and to a question in the early part of the evening,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the despatch of Count Cavour of the 14th of June had not been officially communicated to the Government; but a despatch had been received from Sir James Hudson, with regard to annexation. The whole object of the despatch which had been sent to Prussia by the Government was to deprecate the extension of the theatre of the war; and he thought that, under the circumstances, it would not be advisable to publish what had taken place. He was happy to see from an article in the *Moniteur* that the armistice would leave the dispute between the allies and Austria open to negotiation. [LEFT SPEAKING.]

THE ARMISTICE.

The *Moniteur* of this (Friday) morning says:—"It is necessary that the public should not misunderstand the extent of the armistice; it is limited merely to a relaxation of hostilities between the belligerent armies, which, though leaving the field open for negotiations, does not enable us for the present to foresee how the war may be terminated."

TRIAL OF SMETHURST.—This day (Friday), the trial in the alleged case of poisoning at Richmond was resumed. One of the jurymen was taken suddenly ill, and it was affirmed by the medical men present, that he would not be fit to attend for a day or two. Under these circumstances the Lord Chief Baron discharged the jury, and adjourned the trial to the 15th of August.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, July 16:—Monday, open at 9. Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, open at 10.

Admission one Shilling; Children under twelve, Sixpence.

(Friday and Saturday, 15th and 16th, will be the FETE DAYS of the EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.

Wednesday, 13th, open at 10. Fifth Grand Concert, by the artists of the Royal Italian Opera Company.

Admission free by Two Guinea Season Tickets; or by One Guinea Season Ticket, on payment of Half-a-Crown; to non-season ticket holders on payment of 7s. 6d.; or if tickets are purchased of any of the agents before the day, 5s. Children under twelve half-price.

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

Season Tickets price One and Two Guineas each, available to 30th April 1860; may be had at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; and at the usual agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA CONCERTS.

LAST CONCERT but one by the ARTISTES, ORCHESTRA, and CHORUS of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, Wednesday, next July 13th. On this occasion the music of the first Act of Mozart's Opera of Don Giovanni, will be sung by the following Artists:—

Donna Anna Madame Grisi.
Zerlina Madame Penco.
Elvira Madame Maria.
Don Giovanni Signor Mario.
Leporello Signor Ronconi.
Massetto Signor Polonini.
Il Commendatore Signor Tagliacoco.

and
Don Ottavio Signor Tamberlik.

With the full Orchestra and Chorus of the Royal Italian Opera, to which will be added a miscellaneous selection.

Conductor, MR. COSTA.

Doors open at Ten. Concert to commence at Three. Admission free by Two Guinea Season-tickets; or by One Guinea, ditto, and by payment of Half-a-Crown; by day tickets 7s. 6d., or if purchased on or before the 12th inst. 5s.; reserved seats, 2s. 6d. extra. Tickets may be had at the Crystal Palace; 2 Exeter Hall, or of the usual agents.

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. Subscribers are earnestly requested to make their selection of the Presentation Works immediately.

DRURY LANE—ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

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

SECOND WEEK OF RENEWED SUBSCRIPTION. The director respectfully submits the following arrangements for the ensuing week:—

MONDAY, July 11, Annual Benefit of Mr. M. W. Balfe, when his celebrated and popular opera, the BOHEMIAN GIRL, will be performed, rendered into Italian under the title of

LA ZINGARY.

BALFE, VIALETTA, AND GIUGLINI.

Arlina, Madlle. Victoire Balfe (her first appearance in that character); Regina, Madlle. Guarducci; the Count, Signor Fagotti; Devils-Hoof, Signor Violetta; and Thaddeus, Signor Giuglini.

Conductor, Mr. M. W. Balfe.

TUESDAY, in consequence of the approaching termination of Madlle. Piccolomini's engagement, and at the general request of the public and the subscribers, she will appear for the last time in Verdi's opera,

LA TRAVIATA.

PICCOLOMINI, BADIALI, AND GIUGLINI.

Violetta Valery, Madlle. Piccolomini (her last appearance but three); Annina, Madlle. Dell'Anese; Germont Giorgio, Signor Badiali; Medico, Signor Castelli; and Alfredo, Signor Giuglini.

ON WEDNESDAY—NORMA.

The triumphant success of Madlle. Titiens in the opera of Norma, on Thursday and Saturday last, having been pronounced the greatest lyric and dramatic effort on record; while Signor Mongini, in his magnificent rendering of Pollione, divided the enthusiastic suffrages of overflowing audience, that opera will be repeated.

TITIENS, BRAMBILLA, VIALETTI, AND MONGINI.

Pollio, Signor Mongini; Orovoso, Signor Violetta; Adalgisa, Madlle. Brambilla; Clotilde, Madlle. Dell'Anese; and Norma, Madlle. Titiens.

THURSDAY, for the benefit of Signor Giuglini, the performance will commence with the third and fourth acts of

LES HUGUENOTS.

Titiens, Piccolomini, Violetti.

After which
LA ZINGARA.

In which Madlle. Piccolomini will appear (for the first time at this theatre) in the character of Arlina.

In compliance with the numerous application at the box-office, and with the desire to gratify the wishes of the subscribers, patrons, and the public, a repetition of the performances on the occasion of the director's benefit, will be given on FRIDAY, when the whole of the eminent artistes will appear.

SELECTIONS FROM EIGHT POPULAR OPERAS.

FOUR DISTINCT OPERATIC COMPANIES. The performances will commence with selections from Rossini's

IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

Guarducci, Marini, Badiali, and Belart.

FIDELIO.

Grand scena by Madlle. Titiens.

LA TRAVIATA.

Piccolomini and Giuglini,

GUGLIELMO TELL.

Badiali, Marini, and Mongini.

IL TROVATORE.

Titiens, Badiali, and Giuglini

MOSE IN EGITTO.

Fagotti and Mongini.

I MARTIRI.

Piccolomini (her last appearance but one) and Giuglini.

RIGOLETTO.

Brambilla, Lemaire, Fagotti, Lanzoni, and Mongini.

SATURDAY (last appearance of Madlle. Piccolomini).

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.

Verdi's celebrated opera of LES VEPRES SICILIENNES, promised for so long a period, is in active rehearsal, and will shortly be produced, with entirely new scenery, dresses, appointments, and decorations. Musical Directors and Conductors, M. Benedict and Signor Ardit.

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.

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

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

Mr. Charles Mathews and Mrs. Charles Mathews, with the new comedy of THE CONTESTED ELECTION, by Tom Taylor, Esq., every evening.

Monday, July 4th, and during the week, to commence at seven with the new comedy in three acts, entitled THE CONTESTED ELECTION, Mr. Dodgson (an Attorney), Mr. Charles Mathews; Mr. Wapshott (a Barrister), Mr. W. Farren; Mr. Honeybun (a retired Wholesale Grocer), Mr. Compton; Peckover (President of the Blue Lambs), Mr. Buckstone; Topper (Chairman of the Green Lions), Mr. Rogers; Mr. Gathercole (of the Flamborough Beacon), Mr. Clark; Mr. Spitchcock (of the Flamborough Patriot), Mr. Braid; Trundle (Clerk to Dodgson), Mr. Coe; Mrs. Honeybun (Mr. Honeybun's Second Wife), Mrs. Charles Mathews; Clara (her Step-Daughter), Miss Fanny Wright.

After which (Saturday excepted), MARRIED FOR MONEY, in which Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews will appear.

Concluding with THE WATER WITCHES.

MR. BUCKSTONE'S ANNUAL BENEFIT will take place on SATURDAY next, July 10th.

Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

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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 Rudersdorff, Madame Anna Bishop, Madame Lemmens Sherrington, Madlle. Finoli, Miss Palmer, Miss Lascelles, Madame Weiss, Signor Belletti, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Thomas, Mr. G. Perren, Signor Belart, Signor Violetta, M. Jules Lefort, Signor Cimino, Madlle. E. Werner, Miss E. Green, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Weiss; Miss Arabella Goddard, Herr Molique, Madame Enderssohn, M. Sainton, the Brouil Family, Miss Laura Baxter, Miss T. Jeffereys, Misses Brougham, Miss Horder, Herr Leopold de Meyer, Signor Pezzi, Signor Giraltoni, and Herr Joachim; also Madlle. Desirée Artot. (prima donna of the Académie Impériale) 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; also the celebrated Vocal Association Choir of 200 voices. The programme will include selections from Howard Glover's "Comala" and "Tam o'Shanter," together with

Grand Fantasia, "Souvenir de Naples"—Herr Leopold de Meyer	Leopold de Meyer
Cavatina, "Robert toi que j'aime"—Madame Rudersdorff	Meyerbeer
Aria, "Se Romeo l'ucise"—Madlle. Guarducci	Bellini
Aria, "Il mio piano e preparato"—Signor Belletti	Rossini
Duetto, "Ai capricci della sort"—Madlle. Guarducci and Signor Belletti	Rossini
Grand Duo Concertante (for two pianos)—Miss Arabella Goddard and Herr Leopold de Meyer	Leopold de Meyer
Cavatina—Signor Violetta	Donizetti
Grand Aria—Signor Belart	Molique
Grand Concertante Duet (for two violins)—Herr Joachim and Herr Molique	
National Swedish Melodies—Madlle. E. Werner (her first appearance in England)	Balfe
Duet, "Your pardon, Senhor"—The Misses Brougham	Handel.
Song, "Let the bright Seraphim"—Madame Anna Bishop	Meyerbeer.
Grand Aria, "Ombre Legere" (Le Pardon de Ploermel)—Madame Lemmens Sherrington	Reichardt.
Flute, "Mazurka Polonoise" (first time of performance)—Herr Reichardt	
Duo Concertante, Violoncello and Contrabasso, Signori Pezza and Graziani	Rossini.
Grand Trio (from "William Tell")—Signors Mongini, Badiali, and Mongini	Curschmann.
Cavatina, "Una Voce"—Madlle. Finoli	Meyerbeer.
Trio, "Viva Bacco!" (for three tenors)—Signors Belart, Graziani, and Mongini	Rossini.
Cavatina, "Oh, mons fils!"—Madlle Desirée Artot	Meyerbeer.
Aria, "Non Più Andrai"—Signor Badiali	
Cavatina, "Nobile Signor"—Mademoiselle Lemaire	
Quartet, "Un di se ben rammentomi"—Madlle. Lemaire, Madlle. Brambilla, Signor Graziani, and Signor Fagotti	
Rode's Air with Variations—Madlle. Desirée Artot	
Solo, Violin, "La Saltarella"—Herr Molique	Molique
Aria, "Di tanti palpiti"—Miss Palmer	Rossini
Recit. and Aria, "Se m'abbandoni"—Miss Laura Baxter	Mercadante
Trio, "Té prega oh madre"—Madame Weiss, Miss Lascelles, and Mr. W. Cooper	Curschmann
Song, "Angels roan abroad to-night"—Mr. G. Perren	
Ballad, Miss Theresa Jeffereys	
Aria Quartetino (Raymond and Agnes)—Madame Weiss, Miss T. Jeffereys, Mr. G. Perren, and Mr. Thomas	E. Loder
French Romance, "Ma Barque"—M. Jules Lefort	A. Quidant
Fantasia, the Brouil Family	
Aria, Signor Cimino	Bellini
Song, "The Laurel"—Madame Enderssohn	Enderssohn
Ballad, "Lilly Lyo"—Miss Lascelles	G. Macfarren
Grand Duet (from Mosé)—Signor Mongini and Signor Badiali	Rossini
Aria, "Non mi diu"—Madlle. Vaneri	Mozart
Fantasia (violin)—M. Sainton	Sainton
Solo and chorus, "O Bone Pastor"—Solo by Madlle. Vaneri	Louis Spohr
Song, Mr. Thomas	Hatton
Aria, "Quanto fu"—Miss Horder	Mozart
Song, "But here my Muse"—Mr. Wilbye Cooper, (violin obligato)—M. Sainton	H. Glover's "Tam o'Shanter"
Trio, "My Lady, the Countess"—Misses Brougham and Madame Enderssohn	Cimarosa
Conductors:—Mr. Benedot, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Signor Randegger, Mr. Francesco Berger, Mr. Howard Glover, and Signor Arditi.	

Commence at one o'clock precisely; doors open at half-past twelve. On this occasion only the prices will be reduced thus:—Stalls, 5s.; private box seats, 4s.; dress-boxes, 3s.; upper circle, 2s. 6d.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s.—Tickets and places to be had at the box-office, and of all music-sellers and librarians.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessees—Messrs. F. ROBSON and W. S. EMDEN. On Monday, and during the week, will be performed NINE POINTS OF THE LAW. Characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Vining, H. Wigan, W. Gordon, Miss Cottrell, and Mrs. Sterling.

After which (first time) will be produced a new and original Serio-Comic Drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled, PAYABLE ON DEMAND. Principal characters by Messrs. F. Robson, W. Gordon, G. Cooke, F. Vining, H. Wigan, Conway, H. Cooper, White, Franks, and Miss Wyndham. Commence at half-past 7.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE SEASON. BURLESQUE ITALIAN OPERA EVERY EVENING. Open every night at 8; the usual day representation every Saturday afternoon at 3. Dress Stalls, numbered and reserved, 5s.; 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.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES.

By FREDERIC E. CHURCH (painter of the Great Fall, Niagara), is being exhibited daily, by Messrs. Day and Sons, Lithographers to the Queen, at the German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street. Admission One Shilling.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEKS OF MR. CHARLES KEAN AS MANAGER.

On Monday will be revived, for a few nights only, Shakespeare's Tragedy of KING HENRY THE EIGHTH. Cardinal Wolsey, Mr. Charles Kean; Queen Catherine, Mrs. Charles Kean. Commencing at Seven o'clock. To conclude with the Farce of IF THE CAP FITS.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

(Lessees—Messrs. F. Robson and W. S. Emden.) Mr. F. Robson begs leave to announce his BENEFIT is fixed for TUESDAY, 19th JULY, 1859, on which occasion will be performed a new Serio-Comic Drama, with other Entertainments. Tickets and places to be obtained of Mr. O'Reilly, at the Box-office, from 11 till 5 o'clock.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE cannot insert any further letters relating to the Hibbs and Wilkinson case; which has now no public interest.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1859.

Public Affairs.

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

THE ARMISTICE.

THE capture of Verona would have been a less startling announcement than the news of the armistice so suddenly and unexpectedly concluded between the belligerent powers, and which will excite as much surprise in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna as it has done in London. It has been known for many weeks that Prussia was looking out for an opportunity of obtaining the consent of Austria to proposals that might bring the Italian difficulty within the sphere of diplomatic solution; but the traditional obstinacy of the Court of Vienna and the magnitude of the resources still at its disposal, rendered it improbable that any terms would be offered that the French Emperor could accept, and thus the action of Prussia seemed more likely to enlarge the area of the conflict than to bring it to a close. It will probably be some days before enough is known of the circumstances of the truce to give reliability to any speculations as to its result, but it is extremely difficult to believe that any diplomatic bolus will be able to quell the stormy winds of passion that have been excited throughout the Italian Peninsula, or induce the House of Hapsburg to give them sufficient vent to calm their rage. Meanwhile there is nothing left to us except to receive the known facts of the situation.

In France military and naval preparations continue with the utmost vigour, and the seizure of Lussien Piccolo, and subsequently of Cherso, the larger and adjacent island in the Gulf of Fiume, led to the belief that an appeal to Hungary would shortly be made. These islands would certainly be convenient coaling stations for vessels engaged in the Adriatic and specially destined for an attack on Venice, and their occupation would have the advantage of inducing the Austrians to send troops to Fiume that might otherwise have been employed on the Peninsula; but taken in connexion with the presence of Kossuth in Italy, by express wish of the French Emperor, their seizure indicated, to say the least, a determination to be ready to act in Hungary at a moment's notice.

In a military point of view, the situation of Austria has become extremely critical. It is probable that the famous bridge in the Stelvio Pass has been destroyed by Garibaldi, and that the adjacent passes to the East have been occupied or rendered impracticable by the allies. Peschiera was completely invested, and not likely to withstand a siege of many days. Mantua was watched, and the Venetian territory expected to fall rapidly into the hands of the French. If in addition to these disasters a rising took place in Hungary, the

fortunes of Austria would be reduced to desperation, as she would require to maintain an immense army, when actually or virtually deprived of a large portion of her territory, and more than half her population. Already the value of the famous quadrangle is seen to diminish, and fortifications are shown to be a bad resource against an enemy victorious in the field and in possession of the adjacent country. It was expected that with the help of a powerful army the four fortresses, Peschiera, Mantua, Verona, and Lezuago could be combined into one vast system of defence; but, either in consequence of the defeat at Solferino, or the impossibility, from commissariat or other reasons, of keeping the requisite force in the field, this scheme has proved impracticable.

Peschiera may be regarded as an outwork of Verona, and the Austrians virtually abandoned it when they permitted its investment. Mantua likewise, appears a source of weakness rather than of strength, requiring about 30,000 men for its defence, and not seriously inconveniencing the allies, except by requiring them to watch it with an equivalent force. Verona is, without doubt, the place of real importance, and, taken in connexion with its outworks, is said to require at least 60,000 men to hold it against a large besieging force; and, in addition to this, another army would be needed for the preservation of its communications through the valley of the Adige. Under these circumstances, the defence of Verona might be prolonged for a considerable time; but it would be a most exhausting process for Austria, involving many of the difficulties which the Russians had to contend with at the siege of Sebastopol. These facts certainly ought to make the Court of Vienna desirous of peace upon the best terms the French Emperor will grant; but it is difficult to believe that the House of Hapsburg, however plausible its pretences, will negotiate with any other object than that of entangling the German Confederation in their cause.

Letters from Prussia give a frightful account of the distress occasioned by the recent measures of mobilisation, which have paralysed industry and thrown upon thousands of families burdens which they are unable to bear. The Tory party and the speculators in Austrian paper are anxious for war, while, according to the usual practice of the tribe, the ultra democrats fraternise with the men of reaction, and are ready to support Austria for the sake of the disturbance it will create. The steady going men of business and the wiser portion of the Liberals deprecate this folly, and see in the ruin produced by the warlike measures of the Government a strong reason for promoting German unity and leaving Austria to her fate. Sensible people cannot help perceiving that mere preparation for a possible war inflicts upon Prussia an amount of misery that France does not feel even when actually engaged in gigantic hostilities, and the cause is obvious—the division of Germany into fragments comparatively worthless for mutual support.

In addition to other elements of disturbance comes the "Roman Question;" and Louis Napoleon would give a handsome premium to any one who would tell him what to do with the Pope. At present he could not afford to incur the animosity of the priests, and the bigotry of the rural population in France, by attempting to annex the Roman territories to Sardinia; and the Mazzini party, instead of following the sensible course adopted by Garibaldi, have taken advantage of the atrocities committed at Perugia to renew their efforts to get up a movement hostile to that in which the allies are engaged. It is believed that they will have no chance in Lombardy or Venice; but in Rome they may get up an agitation which, we fear, will do no good.

DEFENCES AND EXPENSES.

While the Chancellor of the Exchequer is puzzling his wits how to supply a considerable deficiency in the revenue, without material damage to industry, the attention of both Houses of Parliament is occupied with that most expensive of questions—our national defences. At present it is easy to get up enough alarm to induce the country to consent to almost any outlay for the real or imaginary preservation of "hearths and homes," but the consequences of prolonging an enormous outlay, the uses of which cannot be clearly proved, will be to revoke a reaction and cry for economy, during which the crotchets of the Manchester

school will be the favourite opinions of the trading class, and instead of seeing danger from the muskets of our enemies we shall be told that our own armaments act as ignorant people used to fancy lightning-conductors operated, and attract storms that would otherwise keep away.

On Tuesday evening the venerable Lyndhurst indulged the House of Lords with a powerful speech, commencing with the Dutch in the Medway, and ending with *we victis!* as the final chorus in the grand opera of a French invasion. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe followed and resembled the Pekin dainty of "roasted ice;" he was hot and cold at the same time. His thoughts seemed arranged in parallel layers. Danger and safety, alarm and confidence, improbability of invasion and need of instant preparation against assault, formed the sentiments of alternate passages in a hysterical harangue, which terminated with a melo-dramatic confusion of the "front of Mars!" and the swearing book at the Old Bailey. "So help me, God!" his lordship exclaimed, "if ever that danger should arise, it would be the brightest day for the glory of England that ever happened, and ever shone upon her escutcheon." Lord Granville attempted to pour a little mildness over the scene, but Lord Ellenborough blazed forth with all the valiant energy that distinguished Peter the Headstrong in his memorable campaign for the honour and glory of New Amsterdam. Surely we ought to be able to make powder, bore cannon, and cast shot, shoulder rifles, and build ships, without this undignified pother.

We do not want the "potent, grave, and reverend signors" of our Upper Chamber to masquerade, like More, of More Hall; when he sallied forth, armed at all points, to slay the dragon of Wantley. It would be well if our French neighbours were certain to enjoy the fun of these exhibitions, and not take in sober earnest the constant assertions that they are children of destiny, fated to hurl themselves upon our peaceful shores. If John Bull could really be persuaded to assume the attitude which these valiant lords desire, the words of the old song would be applicable:—

"Had you but seen him in this dress,
How fierce he looked and big,
You would have thought him for to be
Some Egyptian Forcupig."

Such a national caricature is not necessary, and all the preparations which prudence demands may be made without swaggering like a swash-buckler or ranting like a transpontine tragedy-queen. Lord Ellenborough will not persuade the people that "the present war has not the slightest justification," nor will they agree with him in deprecating the mere fact of "changing the existing distribution of power in Europe." History is one prolonged tale of the change of the distribution of power among States. Such changes are the inevitable results of the fundamental laws of human society, which is a thing of vitality and growth, incapable of being crystallised into a permanent unyielding form. We recognise these movements as part of a system which is working well, and we desire, without fuss or frenzy, to be in possession of the physical and moral forces that will enable us to play the part of a great nation, upon whose word and deed no small portion of the safety of civilisation rests.

The misfortune of our present system of military and naval expenditure is, that it rests upon no principles, but is a bundle of expedients that all parties know to be doubtful or unsound. We have spent, and are spending, an immense deal of money on big ships, whose value in a naval war is exceedingly problematical. Authorities on naval gunnery tell us that these big vessels cannot approach land batteries without great probability of being destroyed. They also tell us that owing to the increased weight of their artillery, and the practice of firing percussion shells horizontally, no sea-fights of the old kind between ships blazing away at close quarters could last many minutes, or even seconds. These circumstances ought to diminish the rage for expending millions upon vessels that may prove of little use. With reference to land works we may be said, truthfully, as well as Hibernically, to be equally at sea; and General Peel frankly told the House of Commons that it was difficult to say whether the fortifications now in progress, and which are to cost 4,000,000*l.*, will be good for anything when completed. If the House of Commons could be persuaded to enjoy a lucid interval, and lay down a few simple rules for war expenditure, we might occupy a strong

position without anything like the expense incurred under existing arrangements, which every few years collapse or break down. In the first place, no money ought to be spent upon ships, fortifications, or weapons, which there is good reason to suppose will be old-fashioned and valueless by the time they are finished. Secondly, money should not be spent in accumulating great quantities of articles which the mechanical power of the country can at any time produce quickly.

If these rules were acted upon, so large a saving would be effected that we should not be subject to those fits of retrenchment which every now and then knock down our defences below the safety level. There can be no doubt that earthworks rapidly thrown up, according to the last principles of engineering, are more formidable than the most costly brick and stone fortifications adapted to the methods of attack of a previous date. Success in war is after all very much like success in manufactures, and depends upon the application of the required quantity of capital and skilled labour. The capital we have, and our defence problem really resolves itself into good provision for the supply of skilled labour. The failure of the Government bounty-plan shows that it is not yet solved, with reference to the navy; and a set of just regulations that would make that branch of the service—as it ought to be—very preferable to the mercantile marine, would add more to our power than the possession of a large number of doubtful ships. In their desire to train coast volunteers to the use of artillery, the Government evince a wise discretion, because, whatever may be the ultimate form of the gun, the method of using it will be pretty much the same; but the possession at all points of a large number of good artillerymen will diminish the value of fixed batteries, and ought to lead to a cessation of expenditure in constructions not adapted to the future methods of war. Old-fashioned officers who defended "Brown Bess," in obstinate ignorance of rifle science, and who still, like Colonel Dickson, think that venerable weapon good enough for a popular force, will, of course, depreciate rifle clubs or any other arrangement wiser than their own notions; but any one who brings the mind of a statesman to the consideration of military affairs, will see that no regular army could be so great a safeguard against invasion as a nation possessing and knowing how to use scientific arms.

Mr. Selwyn was quite right, on Tuesday, in calling the attention of the House of Commons to the difficulty of obtaining practice ground, and if the Government is really anxious to make a cheap and reasonable provision for national defence, they will take up this question without delay. Every town in the country and every large parish in London should have one or more places in which rifle targets could be set up, and where simple evolutions might be taught. This would be a return to the old system which enabled English archers to be the foremost in the world; and if the red tape-worms of the Horse Guards attempt to depreciate the plan, we will tell them that they have never seen a battle in which the average skill of the combatants as marksmen with the rifle is at all equal to what the average skill of Englishmen used to be with the bow. Let us, as a people, acquire this skill in our leisure hours, and we then need not, at a time when we have not the slightest international disagreement, talk as fiercely and pugnaciously as though the enemy were at our gates.

WELCOME, LITTLE STRANGER.

A YOUTHFUL wife and expectant mother, panting for the honours of maternity, is an object familiar to us all. The premonitory symptoms of the happy event are matters of common knowledge. We all have heard the delicate innuendoes by which the coming birth is heralded, the gentle allusions to an addition to the family, the half-expressed half-implied desires as to the sex of the interesting offspring, the perpetual discussions as to the name of the hoped-for infant, "M or N, as the case may be." The baby's clothes huddled beneath the sofa at the approach of visitors; the mysterious visits of the bespoken nurse, redolent of gin and small-clothes; the fond anticipation of coming paternity, apparent on the face of the expectant father; the classic pincushion, adorned with the classic formula; are not these all things of daily notoriety? Things, too, on which the unmarried and philo-

sophic mind speculates with wonder, not unmixed with sympathy.

If, however, the little event does not come off, if any reference to children becomes a forbidden subject; if an allusion to christenings or baptismal ceremonies is sure to be followed by an hysterical explosion; if the baby's clothes are given to the poor; if the savour of gin departs from the house in company with the hope of childbirth, and the pins are pulled pettishly from the bosom of the too-sanguine pincushion, then—well then—we are ashamed to confess, that the un-sympathetic, un-maternal, and un-paternal world is apt to sneer. For the cackling of a hen before she lays her egg there is some excuse, but a hen that cackles, and never lays an egg after all, is beyond the pale of pity or of pardon.

We regret to state that her Majesty's ministers are somewhat in the position of a too-confident and disappointed mother. The circumstances of the ministerial marriage are too fresh in men's memories to need recapitulation. The Capulets and Montagues had made an end of their quarrels. Both prince and people were weary of the feud, and unless a reconciliation had taken place, there would soon have been an end of both Capulet and Montague. Common danger makes common friends. So the high contracting parties took counsel together, and the end of their deliberations was, that "Juliet" Palmerston should be espoused to "Romeo" Russell. The sacrifice was great; but the necessity was great also. There were hitches, it is true, about the settlement—questions about the dowry. The Montagues remonstrated against the old nurse Cranworth being kept on the establishment; and the Capulets demanded a satisfactory compensation for the outraged memory of "Mercutio" Smith. The negotiations nearly went off upon the grave question—whether the name of Capulet or Montague should appear first upon the contract. It was, indeed, a "*mariage de convenance*," if not, as unfriendly critics said, a marriage "*a la mode*," after the style of Hogarth. Matrimony, however, is said to thrive better without love; and the number of one's progeny is not measured by the depth of one's conjugal affection. The hopes of the rival relatives were all based upon the prospect of an heir. The fruit of this ill-assorted union between the Montagues of Woburn and the Capulets of Cambridge House, was to be a genuine and illustrious Radical. It is true that both the parents were advanced in years. But what of that? If Isaac was born from Abraham and Sarah, might not the union of Palmerston and Russell beget a Cobden? The betrothal was followed by the nuptials, with perhaps indecent haste; and the marriage ceremony was scarcely announced ere the birth of the coming offspring was trumpeted forth with a suspicious celerity. Evil tongues, however, who asserted that the rapidity of the matrimonial proceedings was necessitated by the honour of their parents and the legitimacy of their progeny, was silenced by the fact that the promised child was a long time a coming. Every preparation had, indeed, been made. The swaddling clothes, destined to control the too impetuous movements of the infant prodigy, were laid out and exhibited to the anxious friends, who trembled for the issue of the hot blood of the male and the eternal youth of the female parent. The cradle was prepared in which the child was to be lulled to sleep. The pap-boat was ready loaded with milk, fit for a Whig suckling, instead of the stony meat of Manchester. The office of teaching the young idea to sprout had been entrusted to the congenial care of Gladstone. The congratulatory articles were ready-written to announce the ministerial birth. Alas for human hopes! Neither ministers nor mothers are exempt from the universal law, that all mortal things are but vanity; and at last the fatal truth oozed out that there was to be no birth at all. All was over. Confirmed and hopeless sterility is to be the fate of the ministerial matrimony.

It is an unfortunate circumstance that reciprocity is a feature of these political acts of procreation. A child can repudiate his parents, as well as a parent repudiate his child. Mr. Cobden has repudiated the parentage of the Montague and Capulet connexion. He does not even wish for any parent, and, like Topsy, he "speaks he growed so." In default of legal issue, the Ministry have been obliged to follow the Roman system of adoption. The cradle and the pap-boat, the swaddling clothes and the pincushion are transferred to the adopted

Villiers. The success of the experiment is doubtful, and great anxieties are entertained for the conjugal prosperity of the barren Juliet and the sterile Romeo.

MASTER OR MAN?

It is an old question in the world, which is the greater—master or man? Whether the teacher is more important than the disciple, the doctor than the patient, the borrower than the lender, the client or his counsellor, are all questions on which there is a great deal to be said on both sides. The answer given to any of them depends entirely upon the status of the person questioned. A bill of costs, we suspect, bears an entirely different aspect, according as you are an attorney or a private individual. In the former case, you doubtless consider it a specimen of magnanimous liberality; in the latter, you probably agree with us in stigmatising it as an instance of gross imposition.

If we belonged to any particular trade or profession, we should, perhaps, see good ground to alter our opinion, at least as far as our own particular trade was concerned. But not doing so, we own that we incline to the side of the unprofessional public. We hold the popular, and, without doubt, erroneous belief, that the party who pays is more important than the party who is paid, and that the wishes of the latter should ultimately give place to the will of the former. If we order a shooting coat at our tailor's we do not expect him to make us a frock coat, and should certainly decline to pay for it if he assured us he had done so because he considered it more suitable for our somewhat emaciated figure. If we buy a packet of tea at our grocer's, for family use, at 3s. a pound, we do not anticipate that he will send us home the best gunpowder, at 9s. a pound, because he considers it better for our digestion, as our complexion shows that we are prone to bile. If we go to a dentist's to have a decayed tooth stopped, we should certainly not pay him if he pulled out our two front teeth to save the others from decay; and, in the same way, if we employ a lawyer to defend an action, we do not expect that he will make a compromise instead, which we could have done better for ourselves, with a great saving both of expense and dignity.

The legal profession entertain a different impression. A client is their chattel, to be done what seems good with in their own sight. A passenger by the Manchester express trains might as reasonably expect that the rate of speed would be lessened on his application to the guard; a child in the arms of a Margate bathing-woman might as well appeal to the mercy of his attendant against prolonged immersion; a victim in the jaws of a lion might as well remonstrate against the sharpness of his captor's teeth as a client, once in the clutches of his lawyer, appeal to his personal independence. Let all would-be litigants note this fact. When you go to law you give up freedom of will as thoroughly as if you adopted Calvinistic principles. Your purse is not your own, for your lawyer can and will draw upon it indefinitely; your character is not your own, for they can and will compromise it without your consent.

Mrs. Swinfen has had occasion to learn this truth. Her experience may serve as a warning to others. Into the merits of her case we have no wish to enter. Whether she was right or wrong has nothing to do with the facts that we have to comment on. These facts lie in a nutshell. About four years ago Mrs. Swinfen came into possession of a property of some 2,000*l.* a year. This property was left her by her father-in-law, whose death occurred a few weeks after her husband's, the natural and acknowledged heir to the paternal property. Upon the husband's death old Mr. Swinfen, being in infirm health, made a will leaving to his daughter-in-law the property which would naturally have belonged to her as his son's wife. Upon the father's death, shortly after making this will, the heirs-at-law attempted to upset the disposition of the property, on the ground that the will had been obtained by improper means after the testator was incapable of exercising his judgment.

Mrs. Swinfen, fortunately for herself, enjoyed that right of possession which gives proverbially nine-tenths of the law. Her opponents (and this is a point worth noting) would have been glad enough to compromise the matter. From some cause—whether it was simply unwillingness to part with what she considered her just due, or whether

she could not endure the stigma that must necessarily rest upon her in the case of any compromise—Mrs. Swinfen resolutely refused any offer at a settlement, and resolved to risk all upon the chances of a trial. The late Lord Chancellor—then Sir Frederick Thesiger—was retained in her defence. The trial took place at Stafford. At the end of the first day's proceedings (a Saturday) Lord Chelmsford conceived that the case was going unfavourably for his client, and recommended a compromise—which he had reason to think would not be unaccepted on the opposite side. In spite of much pressure from her counsel and attorney, Mrs. Swinfen declined to agree to this proposal, and demanded, at any rate, time for consideration. She consulted with her friends, and on the Sunday sent a telegram stating that she declined any attempt at a compromise. On the Monday morning, however, Lord Chelmsford received news which, in his opinion, would tell against his client's case, and without any direct permission from her attorney; without, at his request, waiting the half-hour which must elapse before her arrival in court, arranged a compromise with the opponent's counsel, which deprived his client of half her property, and affixed an indelible stigma on her reputation.

The client proved to be a braver woman, or, perhaps, had her own cause more at heart than her counsel. She repudiated the compromise the moment it came to her knowledge. In spite of all kind of discouragement from the highest legal authorities, she obtained a new trial, and retrieved both her character and her fortune. After the correctness of her opinion on the justice of her case, and the incorrectness of Lord Chelmsford's had been thus demonstrated, she brought an action—which was tried this week—against the ex-Lord Chancellor, to recover the costs which she had incurred by his negligence. This action, in our opinion, she must have won, if her counsel, Mr. Kennedy, had not ruined his case by imputing against Lord Chelmsford charges of personal corruption and interested motives, which were too obviously absurd to produce any but a negative effect with a jury acquainted with the high character borne of old by Sir Frederick Thesiger. Mrs. Swinfen has, indeed, throughout, been unfortunate in her choice of counsels.

We the more regret this, as we look on Mrs. Swinfen as an ill-used woman. Lord Chelmsford would never have treated any one, except a client, with such a disregard of their own wishes; and no client, we are ashamed to say, would have been treated in such a manner, except a woman. We were once acquainted with a lady of great power of character, who, on requesting her trustee, to inform her how he had invested her property, was told by him that it was no business of hers. To this the lady replied, with reason, "It may not be my business, but it is my money." Now, if Lord Chelmsford had ever heard this story and borne it in mind, it would have been better both for himself and his client. The client who pays the costs should, after all, be judge of his own interests.

THE DIVORCE COURTS.

THE Legislature succeeds too seldom in conferring benefit on the public not to make it desirable that every success should be noticed. Two years ago it established a court to enable the multitude to obtain divorces when needed, a privilege which before could only be obtained by an Act of Parliament and a very heavy purse. The Act was an extension of freedom. It enabled persons to do what the law alone prohibited them from doing; and every reader of newspapers is aware that it has been readily and largely taken advantage of.

In fifteen months, ended last March, in which the Act has been in operation, as many divorces have been granted as the Parliament granted in the course of two centuries. In one day nine were granted; the Parliament did not pass as many divorce Acts in two years. In the fifteen months 37 divorces have been granted; 288 petitions have been presented for dissolution of marriage; and 105 for judicial separation. In fact, the court has been so extremely useful that it has been overwhelmed with business. It has upwards of 100 applications for divorce under consideration, and is now especially brought under the notice of the public by a proposition in Parliament to increase the number of judges, and make it still more useful.

To the original measure and the proposed extension there are many opponents, who justify their

views by the number of divorces applied for. Admitting that the number already granted falls short of the number which probably will be granted when the court is fully up to its work, it must be remembered that the long delay of this relief has caused many more applications for divorce in the first year of its existence than the probable average of such applications annually hereafter. Neither the number of applications, nor of divorces, at present, can be considered a fair indication of the number in future. A better criterion is to be found in Scotland, where divorce has long been easily obtained, and where, as Lord Brougham stated, seventeen divorces in the year is the average among 3,000,000 people. Taking the population of England and Wales at 19,500,000, this proportion would give amongst them 110 divorces in the year. We may estimate roughly the married couples in this population at 2,500,000; so that there would be on this proportion one divorce per annum to every 24,000 couples. We may further suppose that each marriage will last twenty years, which will give with this number of divorces one marriage dissolved to every 1,140 contracted. This is not a very alarming proportion, and there are circumstances connected with the population of Scotland, such as a "great disparity between the sexes in some counties," which, combined with the facility of contracting, as well as dissolving, marriage, incline us to believe that the number of divorces—with the utmost facility of divorce—would not be so great in England as in Scotland.

Legislation on this subject, as on all others, has proceeded from the upper classes, and there is abundant reason for believing that their ideas concerning conjugal fidelity and their practices are not fair representations of those of the bulk of the community. For the males amongst them to have a number of mistresses, and the females a number of lovers, were, not many ages ago, avowed practices, while the continued union of one man with one woman was the custom of the multitude. We may extend the remark, and affirm that amongst the multitude, in all ages and in all times, monogamy has been the rule, and whenever polygamy has prevailed it has been of necessity confined to the upper ten thousand. Not adopting the views of libertines as a fair representation of what is likely to happen generally, each man's experience will bear us out in saying that conjugal fidelity is the rule, and infidelity the rare exception in life. And this rule being founded not merely in our manners but on great natural facts, will continue to be the rule though a divorce could be obtained for a shilling at every county court in the kingdom.

Like all questions of legislation by a class for universal social interests, this question is of great importance, and we may not venture into all its depths on an accidental discussion of amending our divorce courts. But, as Lord Brougham has suggested that the Attorney-General, or some public officer, should watch the proceedings in divorce cases in the interest of the public, we must remind him that marriage and divorce concern only the individuals who are parties to them. The public are only witnesses to the contract or to the separation, and they can only become partners in either by destroying its sanctity. He is alarmed for the public morals. He still practically believes that the more freedom people, have the worse use they will make of it.

At the bottom of his apprehensions and his precautions lies the old distrust of human nature continually preached by those who, though they always blunder and fail, have no distrust in themselves. The noble lord, too, would have more lengthened proceedings; he would make divorce more costly for the benefit of the profession, though it might be productive of increased scandal to the community.

WHAT SHOULD WE LEARN?

THIS very important question is considered and answered, in a careful and scientific manner, in the present number of the *Westminster Review*. The writer begins by adverting to the facts, that in the order of time "decoration precedes dress," "that knowledge which brings applause" is always preferred to that "which conduces to personal well being;" and refers these and similar facts to the principle that "the chief social need" has ever been "the control of individuals." At the same time he recognises the fact that our instincts and impulses provide for self-preservation, and there-

fore for the continuance of society. "Too momentous to be left to our blundering, Nature takes it into her own hands." "Guidance, too, in preserving health and obtaining energy is in some measure ready supplied." "By our various physical sensations and desires Nature has ensured a tolerable conformity to the chief requirements for health." "Our sensations are our natural and trustworthy guides." He recognises a natural "growth" and a "natural history of society," and finds a natural means of governing it in the struggles which everywhere arise for superiority. "Governments grow up in all circles, in which every man or woman strives to be king or queen, or a lesser dignity." "By the accumulation of wealth, by style of living, by beauty of dress, by display, or knowledge, or intellect, each tries to subjugate others, and so aids in weaving that ramified net-work of restraints by which society is kept in order." Independently then of all instituted or institutional government, a natural order of society, according to this writer, accompanies its natural growth. The "natural consequences also of actions pleasurable or painful," "in the ordained constitution of things, are rewards and punishments;" and "the evil results of disobedience to natural laws are inevitable." He does not, therefore, like Mr. Mill, believe and assert, in favour of despotism and ignorant legislation, that "existence can only be made valuable to any one by the enforcement of restraints on the actions of others by law in the first place." He sees very clearly that all the much desired restraints, so far as they are beneficial to all, are naturally enforced; and that the means of enforcing them, they being, as both these writers admit (naturally), the great social need, is found, not in despotism and ignorant legislation, but in that universal deference of man to man, and woman to woman, which we now call *fashion*—which makes "the Orinoco Indian, though quite regardless of bodily comfort, labour for a fortnight to purchase pigment wherewith to make himself admired," and which continues to make, as in the beginning of history, the utility of dress subordinate to decoration. This is a great improvement on the teaching of Mr. Mill.

With these great principles present to his mind the writer proceeds to point out the comparative worth or relative value of different kinds of knowledge, and justly states that this important subject has been very much neglected, not merely by scientific zealots who have paraded some one idol for the public to worship, or by routine teachers who take up that which is fashionable and pays, but by the masters of learning. To supply this deficiency—which, however, he overrates—he sets about establishing a measure of knowledge. "How to live, not in the material sense only, but in the widest sense, is the essential question." This is what we all require to learn. "The general problem, which comprehends every special problem, is the right guiding of conduct in all directions, under all circumstances." Every species of knowledge, therefore, is relatively more valuable, 1st, as it ministers to self-preservation; 2nd, as it secures the necessities of life—indirectly ministering to self-preservation; 3rd, as it helps to rear and discipline offspring; 4th, as it enables us to maintain proper social and political relations; and, 5th, as it ministers to the gratification of the tastes and feelings which are the enjoyment of the leisure part of life. That this is the *true* (not complete) order of subordination the writer shows, by pointing out the overriding necessity of the first. A man must, too, acquire the means of living; and self-maintenance precedes the power of maintaining offspring. As the state is only rendered possible by the pre-existence of families, the knowledge which enables men to perform well the duties of parentage is of more value than that which enables them to perform well the duties of citizenship; and this again is of much more importance than the knowledge which enables men to fill leisure hours with gratification. In our systems the last is placed first, so that by them teaching begins at the wrong end.

There are many qualifications of these abstract principles, but we agree with the author that this is "something like the rational order of the subordination" of one species of knowledge to another. He does not make sufficient allowance for division of labour, which is no state contrivance, but as natural and necessary as the difference of sex and age, from which it flows, and which makes for large classes the knowledge necessary to perform

the duties of citizenship of more importance than the knowledge necessary to perform the duties of parentage—which, by the division of labour, they get performed by others. And much to our surprise, after he has clearly pointed out the deference man pays, and must pay, to man, he takes no other notice of the knowledge required to direct this deference well than to deride it, and almost to treat with scorn all the education, such as teaching girls fashionable accomplishments, and boys Latin and Greek, which have this deference for its sole object, though without it the former would get no husband and the latter no office. Passing by topics of difference thus lightly, it follows from the author's principles that we ought to learn first—and all education should be directed to this end—how to live happily by performing our duties as put down in the order above. It is scarcely necessary to add that our systems of education, private and national, at schools and universities, are quite at variance with what the author requires.

The fundamental education necessary to self-preservation being so well cared for by Nature, we are only required not to place obstacles, as we very generally do—by over care of children and young persons—in the way of Nature's teaching. So it is, in the main, with the preservation of health; but knowledge of the means of ensuring it has been perverted by the circumstances which have induced us to believe erroneously that the promptings of Nature are to be distrusted. Now it is of primary importance for all to acquire such a knowledge of physiology as conduces to the preservation of health. The necessity of acquiring knowledge which facilitates the gaining a livelihood is admitted by all; but, except reading, writing, and arithmetic, the bulk of what is taught has no bearing on the industrial activities. Of the great utility of mathematics, physics, and chemistry, in assisting production, which no man has doubted since it was known that labour, not the soil, is the source of wealth, the writer gives an elaborate and animated description. Our ordinary school courses, however, generally leave out, and till lately entirely left out, all instruction for these essential activities. "All our industries would cease," says the writer, "were it not for the information which men begin to acquire as they best may after the education is said to be finished. And were it not for this information that has been from age to age accumulated and spread by unofficial means, these industries would never have existed." All this information, too, as it is gradually acquired is gradually embodied in the skill of workmen, and so is transmitted, for ever accumulating, from generation to generation, amongst those who are described by state quacks as knowing nothing and requiring instruction by a costly system, of which no benefit is so certain as that it provides for the teachers. For teaching parental duties to either sex, no public provision whatever is made. It is left to instinct, impulse, custom, and such knowledge as observation and time supply. They are probably, therefore, not the worse fulfilled. The preparations for filling the functions of citizenship are equally left to chance. Historic information, as now collected, is valueless for purposes of guidance. The great daily instructors of the people are unknown—for their education to perform their special duties no provision is made—and for their fitness for their office there is no public test. Science or methodised knowledge, which is important to preserve life, is not less necessary to make it agreeable; though here, too, we see the vice of our educational system. "It neglects the plant for the sake of the flower." It approximates still to barbarism, and prefers decoration to usefulness, "elegance to substance." "Science is equally necessary for production and the appreciation of the fine arts," and the writer gives one or two laughable examples—and art abounds in them—of mistakes committed by celebrated artists, from their ignorance of science. Music needs scientific aid, like other arts; and many modern ballads are scientifically as untrue as they are to the ear vapid and tedious.

We have only touched some of the principles of this valuable essay. They are all illustrated by numerous examples, worth quoting; and the grand conclusion is that science, or the methodised knowledge of the facts of the external world, is the only means of teaching us "how to live." Science and religion, the author shows by several remarks and some authorities, are twin sisters. Science demonstrates "the invariable connexion of cause and consequence," and "generates implicit faith in

those uniform laws which underlie all things." How it happens that our ordained school and university education is so much at variance with man's real wants—for ever teaching him what is of no use, or what he is continually compelled to unlearn—is due to the deference of the toiling multitude to the dazzling aristocracy—the same principle as makes the Orinoco Indian cover himself with pigment. A leisure class, or a class with special pursuits, which knows nothing of toiling industry and its wants, which imposes on the imagination by "style of living," "beauty of dress," "accumulation of wealth," or an "assumption of knowledge," frames and supports the system, or derives it from custom; and from deference, not from a conviction of its utility, it is maintained. What society might become, were all men fully possessed of all the knowledge which now partially subserves the preservation of all life to its natural termination in full vigour—the production of abundant subsistence and the enjoyment of leisure—we cannot imagine. But there is no condition reached by some men which may not be reached by all. And the present condition of instructed, industrious, independent middle-class Englishmen, may suggest a faint idea of what society will be when the world is filled with men knowing more than they know, and living longer and happier than the best of them live.

The other articles in the periodical from which we have abridged these few general remarks "On what Knowledge is of most worth," are all instructive. "Jowett and the Broad Church" makes us acquainted with a new phasis of our waxing and waning State Christianity. "The Influence of Local Causes on National Character" illustrates an important element of civilisation. "The Life of a Conjuror," Robert-Houdin, is pleasant reading. "The Government of India" treats of the revenue of that country and the appropriation of the land. In "The Recollections of Alexander von Sternberg" we are supplied with a view of literary society in Germany. Articles on the "Roman Question" and on "Austrian Intervention," with the usual excellent notice of contemporary literature, complete the number.

Original Correspondence.

FLORENCE, June 29th 1859.

THE deplorable events of Perugia have created a most painful sensation in this country, the more so as frequent appeals for assistance had reached Florence by telegraph up to the 20th, after which time all communication became impossible, the telegraph wires being destroyed. Fearful anxiety prevailed as to the result of the struggle with the Pontifical troops. An express was sent to Arezzo to learn further particulars, and the report brought back was so bad as to be scarcely credible. Subsequent accounts have, however, confirmed the worst that could have been imagined. It would be useless as well as painful to narrate the atrocious stories which are current among the population and which call down bitter imprecations on priestly rule. In order to keep within the limits of truth, I give an extract from the *Monitore Toscano*, the official paper, of the 27th instant:—"No sooner had the Tuscan Government obtained trustworthy information respecting the lamentable events of Perugia, than it hastened to publish a circumstantial narrative received from eye witnesses, leaving readers to make their own comments and to form their own judgment upon the facts related.

As soon as the inhabitants of Perugia knew that the Pontifical troops were preparing to retake the city, which had proclaimed its adhesion to the national cause, and had constituted a *Governatale giunta*, they determined on offering resistance, their determination being confirmed by the rumours of the intended sack of the town which had already reached their ears. On the morning of June 20th the citizens were called to arms, and in the course of a few hours 3,000 men, prepared to repel force by force, answered to the call. But the arms in the city were insufficient for so large a number. 450 munition guns were consigned to one portion of the combatants and 500 sporting guns to another; the remainder had to wait for arms expected from without. There was some confusion during these hurried preparations, but it ceased on the arrival of three Italian officers to assume the direction of the defence. They stationed the armed citizens at the points most open to attack. Scarcely had these scanty precautions

been taken when a Swiss regiment of 2,000 men with three pieces of artillery, under the command of Col. Schmid, approached the city, and at twelve o'clock they were already at the Ponte S. Giovanni. In this little faubourg they made a short halt and levied a contribution on the inhabitants of 2,000 scudi. They then sought for a certain Rossi, who a few days before had offended some Papal gendarmes who fled from Perugia on its adhering to the national cause. Rossi was absent, but they killed his servant and sacked the house. At the house of Francesco Angelotti, president, they did the same, killing his servant, wounding his coachman, and emptying his wine barrels. Two other individuals were killed in this faubourg and their dead bodies thrown into the Tiber. A little after two o'clock p.m. the Pontifical column moved onwards ascending by the *Strada Vecchia* towards the city. Half an hour after the first shots were fired, and these became more frequent as the assailants neared the walls; there were some killed and wounded on both sides. At about six o'clock two companies of Papal troops, concealed behind the high hedges, wound their way unobserved close by the walls of the first line of circumference, and there choosing a spot where the wall is somewhat lower, they introduced themselves into the garden of the Cassinensi monks of S. Piero. They found in this garden a good number of armed citizens. These made an obstinate resistance until overwhelmed by the numbers of their antagonists, who continued to pour in without opposition from the other side; they then retreated out of the city by a small door in the convent wall. Having learnt what was going on in the convent from those who defended the post of Frontone, they made their way back into the city uniting with the defendants of the gate of S. Piero. It is said that a fanatic partizan of the papal party, whose name is unknown, had informed the enemy of the presence of the citizens in the convent garden. But the greatest impetus of the attack was directed against the S. Piero gate, on which the artillery was brought to bear. Meanwhile, in the borgo of S. Piero, the house of Santarelli, from which the inhabitants had escaped, was sacked and burned; that of Serafini shared the same fate, and the wife of the salt-merchant, Casali, was put to death. In the same borgo it is said that the dealer in wine, Basti, with his wife and a woman with a young child, were also butchered, and the inhabitants threatened with death if they attempted to extinguish the flames which spread from house to house.

At about seven o'clock the Perugini, hopeless of succeeding in their defence, and unwilling to prolong useless bloodshed, reared a white flag on the walls opposite to Porta S. Piero; the citizens then retired into their houses, the shops were closed and the gate was opened. The *Pontificali* entered discharging their guns, and having found two custom-house officers (*esattori dei gabelli*), they shot them down without further ado. A girl, who imprudently presented herself at a window, was shot dead instantly. In the meanwhile a deputation from the municipality, preceded by a white flag, advanced to parley with the Pontifical commander. The flag was carried by the secretary of the *comuna* (town council). Not far from the Corso, and while still under the trees, the deputation was assailed by a discharge of musketry which killed the secretary, and the others were forced to fly for their lives. The city being thus taken, the work of sacking the town began in borgo S. Piero with accompanying murder and robbery. Among the victims of the soldiery were the blacksmith Lazzarini, with his wife and aged mother; the tobacconist Buonramei and his wife; in Casa Polidori they killed the milliner Teri while she was imploring them to spare the honour of the young girls, her apprentices, one of whom was wounded. They wounded the aged Temporini after having robbed him of 4000 scudi. Entering the inn, kept by Storti, they destroyed the furniture, killed the innkeeper, the waiter and a boy, whose bodies they flung into the street. The wife of Storti would have shared her husband's fate had she not taken refuge with an American family who protected her. It is said that the cabinet-maker Fabbretti was killed under the eyes of his wife, and that the young hostess Crociani was massacred in her *bettola* (public-house).

The progress of the *Pontefici* through the piazza and the street of the Corso was marked by the same murderous deeds. All appearance of discipline

was gone; the soldiers rushed about in every direction, firing off their guns, setting fire to the Caffè of Amari, and then killing a poor idiot, destroying every thing in the Caffè of Campi, and in the chemist's shop, which Sebastiani Bellucci had kept open in order to render succour to the wounded. In the sack of Palazzo Rameri, the porter was left dead; two women were killed on their way to Porta Nuova. Terrible scenes were at the same time passing in other quarters of the city. Shots were fired at the hospital, to which the wounded were carried, and this, notwithstanding that a black flag had been hoisted. A Papal deserter (a fusilier), was dragged out of the hospital by force, and shot. The wounded and infirm who were able to move, sought for safety by hiding themselves under their beds.

The night was now far advanced, but the work of plunder still went on. At last came the order to cease; but, under pretence of wanting provisions, the soldiers broke open the shops and carried off whatever they could lay their hands upon, without offering payment. On the following morning, the 22nd, orders were issued for a general disarmament; and perquisitions and arrests were made. It is said that at the instigation of the fanatic before referred to, the *Pontefici* returned to make fresh search in the monastery of the Cassinensi, and having found some townspeople still concealed they arrested several, and killed others, together with some of the monks, and destroyed the convent and the rich library. On the night of the 22nd, the houses of Baron Danzetti, Baldini, and Calderoni, were sacked. Two guards at Porta Nuova were shot, and the people were kept in constant terror of perquisitions and executions. The number of persons put to death after the surrender of the city is said to exceed forty, being greater than that of those who fell in the defence. All who were able to save themselves by flight have escaped into Tuscany, and met with a brotherly reception at Arezzo, Cortona, and the surrounding villages.

Thus did Colonel Schmid replace Perugia under the Pontifical government. With these words the Tuscan newspaper closes its narrative. "It has been asserted by the *Giornale di Roma*, in extenuation of this most intolerable act of the Papal Government, that a person had been sent to Perugia from Rome, summoning the city to return to its allegiance, and that the summons was disregarded. This, however, appears to be untrue, as no formal summons to surrender was made previously to the appearance of the Papal troops.

Committees have been formed at Florence, Cortona, and other cities for furnishing assistance to the victims of this horrible calamity, the consequences of which are not likely to end here. Perugia, which had sent the flower of its youth to the battle-fields of Lombardy, and was thus exposed defenceless to the vengeance of a mercenary and lawless soldiery, has the strongest claims on the assistance of those whose example the thought—alas, erroneously!—she might follow with impunity; ignorant, perhaps, of the fact that subserviency to the Papal See was the fate to which she was doomed by her vicinity to Rome. An attempt will, however, be made to replace the tricoloured flag once more on her gates. Volunteer corps are preparing to march from Bologna to her rescue. The swords which were unsheathed to meet the Austrians in Lombardy will not be less well employed in driving the Papal cutthroats from the scene of their infamous exploits. The following is the proclamation issued on the 24th of June by the Bologna *Giunta* :—

"To the People of the United Provinces and Cities of Bologna.

"Citizens!—Perugia, after a desperate defence, has fallen into the hands of barbarous mercenaries, who in their quality of *Pontificali* have sacked the city with unheard of cruelty. Yesterday they fled when the national banner was unfurled. To-day they menace free cities which have risen to defend the sacred cause of Italy. Shall we remain helpless, indifferent spectators of the slaughter of our brethren? Shall we leave the cities defenceless which have united themselves to us? This would be cowardly and faithless. Let those noble youths who are not already enrolled in the regular troops or among the volunteers, follow the impulse of their patriotism and inscribe their names wherever registers are opened. They shall have commanders, arms and munition, and in a few days they will be ready to march.

"The war of independence is our final aim, but our first duty is to defend our homes. When these

are placed in safety our steps shall next be turned to Lombardy.

"Bologna, June 24th, 1859.

"Signed by L. Tanari, A. Montanari, G. Malvezzi, Giunta of Central Provisional Government."

We subjoin the following document received from Rome :—

June 21st, 1859.

"Order of the day of the First Division of Pontifical troops :—

"Perugia has fallen; the Pontifical government is re-established. Yesterday at 7 p.m. your companions, my brave soldiers, entered the city after a fire which lasted for three hours without intermission. A fierce defence did not intimidate them. The Frontone di S. Pietro, and the gate of the same name were taken by assault. The courage of all the troops who took part in the action, as their worthy commander, Col. Schmid informs me, was above all praise. Honour, then, be rendered to these brave soldiers, and may we take them as a noble and generous example! While I feel proud to announce this glorious fact to you I cannot conceal how grieved I am not to have shared their sufferings during seven days' forced march, and the dangers of the battle. I am, however, a soldier, and as such, ought to give an example to all of the sacrifice of my own will.

Signed,—De Gregorio, Commander of the First Division."

Colonel Schmid has been promoted to the rank of general. Letters from Romagna describe the indignation of the people at this fresh proof of what may be expected from the Papal government. The passions, which had with difficulty been calmed by a sense of the paramount duty of uniting their forces in the war of independence threaten to burst out afresh. It is with difficulty that the most judicious men and those who exercise the greatest influence over popular feeling can restrain the burst of indignation which seeks for satisfaction and revenge. It is with the deepest regret that the moderate and truly national party see the fruit of their exertions in the cause of union and forbearance threatened at the moment when it is most necessary for the defence of the country.

GERMANY.

JULY 6th.—The battle of Solferino has thrust every other question into the background, and press and people are penetrated with passionate anxiety. There is now less chance than ever of Austria's obtaining support from the Confederation; as to the people, not a volunteer is forthcoming in her behalf. Her sins against liberal progress have been too many and too glaring, and every blow she receives only adds contempt to their rage. More and more the nation is coming over to the belief that Austria's loss is Germany's gain. The miserable tyrannies at present existing in Saxony, Hanover, Bavaria, and other still pettier hangers on of Austria, are doomed to fall with her; therefore, their mortal fear, and their convulsive haste to shed the blood of their subjects, and plunge all the world into confusion for her sake. The Governments of Saxony are fully aware that the vast majority of their people wish to be annexed to Prussia. In fact, Prussia occupies now the same position with regard to Germany that Sardinia does with regard to Italy; while Austria is to the one what Naples or the Papedom is to the other.

The state of public feeling is at this moment such, that if the Regent of Prussia were a man of genius, or even of energy and insight a little beyond the common, he might make himself lord of all Germany, and unite and consolidate all the nationalities into one compact, and, I should think, unconquerable phalanx. At this moment—this golden moment—which will, perhaps, never again occur, the Regent of Prussia has but to speak, and every German would range himself under the banner of Prussia; not another Prince or King would have a voice, much less dare to offer resistance. The cry from every nook and corner of the land is—"Perish every appellation but that of German, and let the Prince of Prussia be our leader." Will the Prince have the courage to venture upon this bold, though easy and safe, step? I think not. No German Prince will be gifted, for many a generation to come, with hardihood sufficient to be ambitious. Germany, I am afraid, must wait for Louis Napoleon's death, and the revolution consequent thereupon. Although the Regent is still extremely popular, doubts are excited as to the justness of this popularity. The Liberals were somewhat astounded a few days ago to hear that the Regent had given a banquet to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the battle of Kuppenheim, which finished the campaign, as it is foolishly termed. Either Princes are blind, or their counsellors must be very slightly acquainted with the state of feeling around them. It is the boast of the German Princes that their subjects are better educated than the people of other countries, but the authorities speak and act as if their people were the veriest fools, as if they had neither eyes to read nor ears to hear. The German people are to be pitied; they are without leaders or advisers, and the nation that trusts to them in a war

LITERATURE.

LITERARY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

against France and Russia will rue it. Imagine the Prince of Prussia, who might easily continue to be as he is, the most popular Prince since Frederic the Great, giving, at this period of terrible anxiety, a banquet to celebrate the triumph of one party over another. This is not all; the confiscation of journals has not yet ceased. Last week a Berlin paper the *Publicist* was confiscated for criticising, inimically, the motion made by Prussia in the Diet, that a Corps of Observation might be drawn up on the Rhine. The journal, however, confiding in the power of public opinion, showed fight, and in its next number declared that it would not be deterred from expressing its opinion upon the acts of the Government; that it was indeed a bad prospect for Prussia, if the authorities alone should possess the privilege of entertaining an opinion. It must be admitted that the Prussian Government has been, up to the present, pretty tolerant as regards the press, but, as I foretold, they are gently and by fitful degrees returning to the old system. Since the Prince of Prussia's accession to power the press has only in one or two instances been troubled by the police, and, as it were, without the knowledge of the higher powers. A confiscation of the *New Prussian Gazette* was quashed by decision of a court of law. This soothed the public, who were becoming alarmed that the constitution had only loosened their fetters—not quite knocked them off. The Berlin papers are at feud upon the merits of the foreign policy of Prussia. The provincial press are mostly on the side of the Government, a circumstance rather advantageous, as now more than ever the authorities depend upon the patriotism and good-will of the mass. In Berlin, the *Volkszeitung* and the *Vossische*, the most widely-circulated, have become, since the mobilisation, the fiercest opponents of the Government. The *Vossische* was formerly not remarkable for its opposition, but now it fears that the influence—and what is more, the resources of Prussia will be employed to maintain Austria, and thereby prolong the baleful power she has exercised over Germany. It argues against any participation whatever in the war now raging, declaring that the terms, "balance of power," sanctity of treaties, &c., are mere diplomatic twaddle, signifying nothing, and an insult to the common sense of the age. Divided as opinions now are here, and hated and despised as Austria is, a war against the French would only lead to dire misfortunes. It is true the French, and more especially their Emperor, are detested, but it is not a detestation accompanied with contempt. The Liberals of Germany are not all extirpated yet, and they can well distinguish between the real and the ideal. The state of Hungary is very precarious. An insurrection is daily expected. The Governor was ordered to proclaim martial law, but he refused point blank, upon the ground that such a measure would but hasten what they hoped to prevent.

The Hamburg constitutional question is not yet settled, though entirely overlooked by the general public, absorbed in the sanguinary contest in Italy. The Senate having, no doubt under Austrian pressure, prohibited public meetings for the discussion of State affairs, seven lawyers have now united in a declaration that such an assumption of power by the Senate is illegal, and contrary to the Constitution. It is here seen that the humiliation of Austria is already productive of benefit to parts of Germany where liberty, still struggling, lives.

Complaints are beginning to be heard of the long drought. The rivers are so low that on some the steam navigation has altogether ceased to the up-stream towns. Everywhere the rye is ready for the sickle, but looks thin and poor in grain.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- A Memoir on the Treatment of the Epidemic Cholera.* By Joseph Ayre, M.D. J. Churchill.
Accountants and Auditors. Lettis, Son and Co.
The Life of Charles James Fox. By Lord John Russell, M.P. Vol. 2. R. Bentley.
Northumberland and the Border. By Walter White. Chapman and Hall.
The Three Gates (in verse). By Chauncy Hore Townsend. Chapman and Hall.
Tobacco: its History and Associations. Chapman and Hall.
The Curate and the Rector; a Domestic Story. By Elizabeth Strutt. Routledge, Warnes, and Co.
A Practical Paris Guide. Longman and Co.
A Practical Rhine Guide. Longman and Co.
The Convalescent: his Rambles and Adventures. By N. Paulo Willis. H. G. Bohn.
The Sonnets, Triumphs, and other Poems of Petrarch. H. G. Bohn.
A Guide to the Food Collection in the South Kensington Museum. Eyre and Spottiswoode.
Official Correspondence on the Italian Question. By the Earl of Malmesbury. Harrison.
Essay on the Scriptural Tendency of Butler's Analogy. J. Chapman.
The King's Secret: a Romance of English Chivalry. By Tyrone Power. Thomas Hodgson.
Dublin University Magazine, No. 319. Dublin: Alexander Thorn and Son.
The Journal of Universal Science, No. 30. Longman, Brown, and Co.
The Ladies' Treasury, No. 25, Vol. 3. Ward and Lock.
Routledge's Shakespeare, Part 40. Routledge, Warnes, and Co.
Routledge's Illustrated Natural History, Part 4. Routledge, Warnes, and Co.
The Poetical Works of Thomas Moore, Part 4. Longman, Brown, and Co.

A NEW annoyance to the general readers of Shakespeare has started up, which threatens a wearisome and troublesome controversy, as regards the genuineness, as it is strangely termed, of the second folio, or that of 1632, of which Mr. Payne Collier found an annotated copy some time since. The manuscript emendations of this volume, or a large proportion of them, were reprinted in an octavo volume, verbatim, from the original, with several facsimiles of the hand-writing. A mere conjecture was put forth as to the probable time the chief of these marginal emendations were made, and it was generally thought it was about the period, or a little later than that at which the book was printed. It could hardly be supposed that such simple facts could lead to volumes of controversy, breaking of friendships, insinuations of forgery, and, finally, to a volcanic explosion of correspondence in the *Times* newspaper, and a threatened controversy, in which the hot-headed and shallow-brained partisans on each side will go on boring and worrying the quiet and less captious admirers of our great dramatist. A Mr. Hamilton has published a long letter in the *Times*, in which he states that the emendations must be forgeries, as he has discovered that they are written over pencil-marks in a handwriting of this century. If this be so, we do not see that it matters two-pence, for, however gained, some of the readings are exceedingly valuable; and if some cracked-brained antiquary has so strangely employed his time as to conceal his own acumen in this strange way, it is only another instance of extraordinary literary mania. We are, however, by no means convinced that it is so; for Mr. Hamilton's letter bears such marks of eagerness to prove some foul play that we cannot take his mere assertion as proof. The book has been in so many hands that it is as easy to suppose the folly or the roguery has been committed by one, or one set of men, as another, and there has been a virulence of attack so remarkable against the discoverer of the book, that it is quite as reasonable to suppose malice may have made the marks, since the controversy arose, as that an insane roguery caused them in the first instance. That Mr. Collier is utterly incapable of such folly and chicanery as is insinuated, everybody knows, who is acquainted with him or his writings; he found the book as it is; he printed and adopted many of the emendations; he did not appropriate the excellent new readings to himself; but proclaimed where he obtained them; he handed the book to competent authorities to examine; he printed fac-similes of them, and finally placed the volume in a library where access to it was almost as easy as if in a public institution. A set of writers have, in furtherance of some angry feeling, always been carping at the volume and attacking its finder; and now Mr. Hamilton's letter has caused the long smothered animosity to burst into a furious flame. Mr. Collier has answered this epistle perfectly satisfactorily; and very properly refuses to be further tormented or troubled about the matter. It may answer the purpose of restless journalists, who must ever find new gossip for their readers, and for third and fourth class literati to attract attention by getting up a controversy, and thus for a time obtaining a little notoriety; but to no one else can this controversy be anything but an annoyance. The calmer readers and truer admirers of our great dramatist will not trouble themselves about the matter, but take the emendations of this unhappy second folio for what they are worth, and go on their Shakspearean way undisturbed by the clamour some portions of his self-elected critics are always amusing themselves with creating.

The Surrey Archaeological Society held its annual meeting at Richmond, on Tuesday last, under the presidency of Lord Abinger. Some interesting papers were read by Messrs. Flower, Chapman, and Hart, F.S.A., and at three o'clock the audience proceeded to the local museum, opened at the lecture-hall of the Cavalry College, to view an excellent collection of antiquities and works of art, the band of the Surrey Militia being in attendance.

A new light is about to be cast upon the antiquities of Western Europe by a version of the poems of Ossian, now in progress by the Rev. John Forbes, minister of Sleat, in Skye. Mr. Forbes's translation is principally with a view of conveying a more exact and literal version of the poems of Ossian, accompanied by historical notes, illustrations of customs and manners, and expositions of Celtic vocabularies, which will give light, not only upon the people, but the language and usages of the Western Celts.

M. Dien announces at Paris that on Sunday evening, July 5, at 10:15, p.m., he discovered a new

comet in the constellation of Perseus. Its nebulous intensity is equal to a star of the ninth magnitude.

The Earl of Ellesmere has entertained the Genealogical and Historical Society of Great Britain, on the occasion of holding their sixth annual meeting. There were present many literary celebrities. The report of the council was read, and a very able address by the Rev. F. Owen followed, in which he explained fully the objects of the society, and the advantages which historical and biographical literature would derive from its records and compilations. There were also some speeches by the noble president, Sir Brook W. Bridges, Sir Archibald Alison, Rev. T. Hugo, Rev. F. Owen, Rev. B. Byam, and others.

The Lombard Institute of Science and Literature has assumed the name of National Institute. The members have renounced their pensions until the end of the war; they have also given up the decorations they had received from Austria.

A complaint has been laid before the Tribunal of Correctional Police against M. Alexandre Dumas, for having, in a work called "Le Caucase," pirated largely from a small volume entitled "Souvenirs d'une Française captive de Schamyl;" M. Merlieux, a literary man, proved that he is the author of the "Souvenirs," which was published two years ago. The tribunal, on comparing "Le Caucase" and the "Souvenirs," decided that the former contained so many textual extracts from the latter as to be a piracy; it, therefore, fined Dumas 100fr., his printer and publisher 125fr., and it condemned all jointly to pay 500fr. damages.

THE ROMAN QUESTION. By E. About. Translated from the French by H. C. Coape. W. Jeffs.

THE history of this book of M. About's is as well known as its appearance is well timed. Its trenchant wit, its merciless logic, and its indisputable facts, make it the most dangerous to the political power of the Pope ever published. Well may he have withdrawn to Brussels, out of the way of the long arm of His Holiness—for the upshot of his book and varied argument, not disclosed until page 282, is simply and purely this:—"Suffice it to say that the subjects of the Pope will be as prosperous and as happy as any people in Europe—as soon as they cease to be governed by a Pope." These words, we should imagine, would be dangerous anywhere within the reach of "the long arm" aforesaid. Paris, indeed, was not even safe. Originally, the author published his Italian experiences in the *Moniteur Universel*. But in consequence of the violent outcry of the Pontifical Government he discontinued them, and, burning the papers, determined on writing a book—and publishing it in Brussels. "As," says the author, "the Pope has a long arm, which might reach me in France, I have gone a little out of the way to tell him the plain truth contained in these pages."

The book may be read as we run, so easy is the style. The facts may be depended on. They are derived from the author's correspondence and conversation with illustrious Italians, and from the learned memoir of the Marquis Pepoli; to which may be added "the admirable reply of an anonymous writer to M. de Rayneval." Never was clearer case propounded to the world; never was so just a plea laid before Europe for redress and countenance. "The Bishop of Rome is the temporal sovereign of about six millions of acres, and reigns over 3,124,668 men, who are all crying out loudly against him." If any sovereign, the eldest son of the Church, should remonstrate, the Pope takes counsel with his Cardinal Secretary, who undertakes to dispose of the matter diplomatically, and writes an invariable note, which, divested of its tortuous style, may be thus abridged:—

"We want your soldiers and not your advice, seeing that we are infallible. If you were to show any symptom of doubting that infallibility, and if you attempted to force anything upon us, even our preservation, we would fold our wings around our countenances; we would raise the palms of martyrdom, and we should become an object of compassion to all the Catholics in the universe. You know we have in your country forty thousand men who are at liberty to say everything, and whom you pay with your own money to plead our cause. They shall preach to your subjects that you are tyrannising over the Holy Father, and we shall set your country in a blaze without appearing to touch it."

Can we wonder that the eldest son of the Church should appeal to the sword, to cut this worse than Gordian knot? The author professes himself a fervent Catholic, but this fact involves not necessarily allegiance to the Papacy. Many Italian

minds make this distinction, and it is one which Englishmen should thoroughly understand now that they are decidedly called upon to deal with "the Roman question."

To all propositions of reform, there is one answer by the scarlet authorities in Rome. Make no alterations, the system will last our time: "we have no children." M. About puts this reply in many shapes. Here is the root of Italian misgovernment—the celibacy of the clergy. The order lives for the future—but the individuals only for the present. They take care of themselves. "After them, the deluge!" Here is vested interest in the worst shape of petty selfishness; and it descends from the clerisy to the laity. The nearer Rome the worse the evil. The activity and prosperity of the subjects of the Pope appeared to M. About to be "in exact proportion to the square of the distance which separated them from Rome: in other words, that the shade of the monuments of the Eternal City was noxious to the cultivation of the country." Rabelais says the shade of monasteries is fruitful; but he speaks in another sense. Exquisite satire this. M. About submitted his doubts to a venerable ecclesiastic, who hastened to undeceive him. "The country is not uncultivated, he said; or if it be so, the fault is with the subject of the Pope. This people is indolent by nature, although 21,415 monks are always preaching activity and industry to them!" Such is the sarcasm in which M. About is so strong. Would not Pio Nono skin him for it, in return?

M. About vindicates the character of the people from the accusations of their adversary. On the other side of the Apennines, everywhere agriculture is making progress. The middle class of the cities is unjustly depreciated, but it becomes rich notwithstanding; particularly the *mercante di campagna*, who shares the largest portion of contempt. The cultivation of estates by means of the farmer is, in the eyes of a Roman prince, an attack upon the rights of property. His "passion for incessant work is a disturbance of the delightful Roman tranquillity. The fortunes acquired by personal exertion, energy, and activity, are a reproach by inference to that stagnant wealth which is the foundation of the state and the admiration of the Government." Such is the result of popular submission to priestly domination. But there is an oasis in the desert. The Apennines which form a barrier between the middle class and the Pope, bring the latter nearer to Europe and liberty. M. About never failed, after conversing with one of the middle class in the Legations, to inscribe in his tablets, *There is an Italian nation!*

It is with great humour that our author depicts the noble and foreign element in Italian life, and particularly the characters of Pio Nono and his Secretary Antonelli. His description of the last he begins with the phrase—"He was born in a den of thieves." He means Sinnino—the scene of pillage and rapine; and shows his growth and exit in and from the early influences implied in the *locule*. Antonelli is a cardinal deacon, not priest; and uses his privileges, in both kinds, with abundant license. He fears death, and is an arrant coward; but he "has made his fortune at the expense of the nation, the Pope, and the Church."

Here we close. Let this book be translated into Italian, and distributed throughout Italy. Not even Napoleon III. will then be able to save the Papacy from its well-merited destruction.

BRITISH NOVELISTS and their Styles; being a Critical Sketch of the History of Prose Fiction. By David Masson, M.A.—Cambridge, Macmillan and Co.

THE author has here expanded his lectures into a volume, and a very pleasant series of sketches they certainly make, in a style between the historic and the familiar. The rhetorical manner adopted has decided advantages. It admits of florid embellishment and warmth of statement, that at least enlists the reader's fancy and sympathies. Thus Mr. Masson treats of the novel as the prose-epic, and never doubts but that his assumption is perfectly allowable, though to conciliate the more popular apprehension he will concede the term "narrative poetry" as a vulgar substitute for "epic." Nor does he fail to distinguish between the different conditions of verse and prose. Verse has an inherent fitness for what is highly ideal or poetic intellectually; prose deals rather with the actual, the common, and the ephemeral. Prose, too, has a greater freedom in the element of the humorous, the doctrinal and the expository. Shakspere, in

his alternations of verse and prose, in his immortal drama, has lavishly illustrated their differences. Of course we have Coleridge's note on the "wonderfulness of prose" quoted; and a variety of figures for its frame work and setting; with whatever amount of common-place besides may be conceivable. At length, we land on the argument itself.

We pass over the ancient romances, such as the "Mort d'Arthur," the "Arcadia," and the "Utopia;" and come to John Bunyan and his "Pilgrim's Progress" and his "Holy War," which Mr. Masson characterises as "the last English works of prose fiction in which, for many a day, we find high poetic ideality." Their place was supplied, in the opinion of the wits of the time, by Mrs. Aphra Behn's novels. It was, however, not until the epoch of Swift and Defoe that English literature could boast of romantic works that deserve remembrance.

The novelists of the eighteenth century furnish the argument of a long lecture. The century itself is denounced as bereft of high qualities of heroism, poetry, and faith, and distinguished chiefly by a critical and mocking spirit in literature, a superficial and wide-ranging levity in speculation, and a perseverance reaching to greatness only in certain tracks of art and of physical science;—a century, in fine, wherein British thought and action were polarised into two factions—Whig and Tory. It was essentially a prosaic age—unexampled in that respect. With the exception of Pope and Thomson, and one or two others of the poetic list, prose had then the evident advantage, even in the finer and subtler exercises of mind; and Addison and Johnson were in prose superior to themselves in verse. Richardson and Fielding carried on, in opposite directions, the interest of prose-fiction. Smollett was a great accession to the cause, and Sterne brought to bear upon it a genius altogether unique, rife with humour and sentiment. Coming to our own times, Mr. Masson devotes an entire lecture to Scott and his Influence. To the British novelists since Scott a long and elaborate oration is also assigned.

It is calculated by Mr. Masson that the average rate of publication, in regard to romance, is that of about two novels a week. Of this hundred novels a year only a small per centage survive the month. As a class, however, the form of composition grows into value, and is used now-a-days as the vehicle of speculative, religious, and political doctrine. The tendency to this is fervidly and enthusiastically depicted by Mr. Masson, and the characteristics of the age are painted with a richness of style and colour indicative of great power over thought and language. This book will augment its author's reputation.

OLD FACES IN NEW MASKS.—By Robert Blakey Ph. D. W. Kent and Co.

THIS is a very clever book. Much of it puts us in mind of the erudite badinage of Erasmus. The topics are in themselves curious in the extreme. First we have a charming paper on fishwives, —especially oracular on the mysteries of Billingsgate, penetrating the core of it, and "plucking out the heart" of its moral. Take it in a sentence. "This is one of the many instances where the solid and the useful must take precedence before the showy and the elegant." Another singular article respects "Eels," which when carefully read will be richly enjoyed. It is an epicurean dish. Among the more serious matter is the exposure of Dr. Paley for having plagiarised his "Natural Theology," from Bernard Nieuwentyt, a Dutch philosopher;—there is also an essay on "Hermit Literature" full of scholastic interest. Wit and learning are the characteristics of this meritorious miscellany, which has besides, in its mode of treatment, the assurance of immediate popularity. It is an excellent volume, full of variety, ingenuity, shrewd reasoning, fact, fancy and logic.

EMILY MORTON, a Tale: with Sketches from Life and Critical Essays. By Charles Westerton. — Charles Westerton, Publisher.

MR. WESTERTON is willing to show how books should be written as well as published; and in this little volume makes a fair enough demonstration of talent. The leading tale is simple and obvious, but pathetic in treatment in sentiment. Among the critical essays is one on Sir B. Lytton and his "Principles of Art in Fiction," which is argued

with considerable acumen, if not always with accuracy. Mr. Westerton has, for instance, mistaken the leading principle, that "the ideal in art consists not in imitation, but the exaltation of nature, and must resemble, not so much what we have seen as what we can imagine." He thinks it better that we should leave nature as we found it; in that case, however, the ideal were impossible. Nature herself permits not the non-interference principle. No man so dull but that his imagination partakes in his perception; and the question is really one only of degree. The professed idealist simply cultivates the faculty, without which no art would exist; and there can be no doubt of the propriety of carrying it to its destined perfection; or that the work in which it so appears is one the legitimacy of which is guaranteed by the laws of the mind.

SERIALS.

ECLECTIC.—There is a clever article on M. About's book, "La Question Romaine." A leader on Roman Catholicism in Great Britain and Ireland denounces the system of endowing Popish colleges; and a paper of "Gossip about Edinburgh" is interesting. "Town and Forest" is continued; and two papers on "Degeneration," and the "New Ministry," conclude the number.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—This month's part contains an entertaining variety of articles, and a continuation of Mr. Robert Brough's tale of "Miles Cassidy." Among the engravings are Mr. Maten's "Tintoretto and his Daughter," Muller's "Improvisatore," Topham's "Homewards," and Goodall's "Nature's Mirror."

ASSURANCE MAGAZINE, AND JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.—No. XXXVI. contains an important paper by Professor De Morgan, on the "Law of Mortality;" and another by Mr. Samuel Brown, on the "Mortality amongst American Assured Lives." These, and the other papers, are highly valuable in relation to their subjects.

WEEKLY MAGAZINE.—Part V. is of fair average merit; but the articles are too numerous for specification.

LE FOLLET maintains its character for fashion, and includes four engravings, three coloured.

LADIES' TREASURY—has an engraving of Mignard's painting of his daughter, and some entertaining miscellaneous papers.

ENGLISHWOMAN'S JOURNAL has also a pleasing variety of articles.

KINGSTON'S MAGAZINE FOR BOYS continues Mr. Beaver's tale of "Dick Onslow and the Red Skins," and contains some instructive matter.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE adds another to the series of entertaining papers under the title of "the Season Ticket;" and Lever's tale of "Gerald Fitzgerald" is continued. Other able articles, though more didactic, are yet amusing.

TITAN has a paper on "Douglas Jerrold and the Punch School," and the usual varieties, including five new chapters of "Getting On."

JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.—Dr. Winslow, as usual, presents us with a capital number, embracing a paper on Sir William Hamilton, whose metaphysics now command general attention. There is also an article on "Dante, as a psychological study."

JOURNAL OF MENTAL SCIENCE.—Dr. Bucknill has compiled a decidedly good number.

LORD BYRON'S WORKS.—Part VI. (Murray's edition.)—This number contains the "Hebrew Melodies," "Domestic Pieces," "Morgante Maggiore," "Prophecy of Dante," "Vision of Judgment," "Age of Bronze," and smaller pieces. It has an illustration of Mazeppa, after Westall; and is altogether an amazing shilling's worth.

THE VIRGINIANS. No. XXI. (By W. M. Thackeray.)—The author seems unwilling to leave his favourite characters, and slowly winds to the denouement. Indeed, there is so little plot, that the characters are entirely in the hands of the author, who might continue their existence for half a century, or put an end to it at once. He is, indeed, beginning to clear off his *dramatis personæ*, and by very sharp and sudden means, in some cases. There can only be another number or two to come.

ROUTLEDGE'S SHAKESPEARE. (Edited by H. Staunton.) Part XL.—This number contains the much commented play of "Hamlet." Both editor and illustrator have been very careful, and on the whole successfully. There are beauty and fancy in Mr. Gilbert's illustration, and if there is conventionality, it is that of the studio, and not of that of the stage.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON.—Croker's edition. Part VI. (J. Murray.)—This number is principally occupied with the journey to the Hebrides and the Welsh tour; the latter, a special introduction by Mr. Croker. The never flagging interest of this book makes one re-read it with the greatest pleasure.

The additional notes are exceedingly valuable and entertaining.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRESS has some amusing articles, and one on Mr. Charles Kean—a biography—which fails in discrimination. The writer, in his allusion to the fox and the goose, evidently is not aware of the individuality of the fox. But these things will happen where theatres are concerned.

ROUTLEDGE'S ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY, Part IV., looks well, and is finely and copiously illustrated.

KNIGHT'S ENGLISH CYCLOPEDIA still maintains its distinction of superior merit. Part VI. takes us into letter C of the alphabet, and includes some sound articles.

REVUE INDEPENDANTE has a good paper on the Liberal Party in France, and is otherwise instructive.

REVUE BRITANNIQUE, No. 6, is rich in original articles and extracts.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLA Part II., is excellent; as is also Part IV. of "Cassell's Popular Natural History."

THIERS' HISTORY OF THE GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION has advanced to Part II., which is illustrated by a portrait of Egalité.

POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS MOORE, Part IV. of Longman's edition, contains the Juvenile poems, and poems relating to America.

AID TO SCIENCE-INSTRUCTION.—The following minute has been recently passed by the Committee of Council on Education. "My lords proceed to revise the minutes which have been passed in the Science and Art Department for the encouragement of scientific instruction among the industrial classes of this country who have already received primary education. (1.) All former minutes relating to science or trade schools, and scientific class-instruction, except those referring to navigation, public lectures, and the training of teachers (as hereafter appended), are hereby cancelled, and the following regulations are substituted in their place. (2.) The Science and Art Department will hereafter assist the industrial classes of this country in supplying themselves with instruction in the rudiments of— (1.) Practical and descriptive geometry, with mechanical and machine drawing, and building construction. (2.) Physics. (3.) Chemistry. (4.) Geology and mineralogy (applied to mining). (5.) Natural history. By augmentation grants in aid of salary to competent teachers, and by payments and prizes on successful results, and grants for apparatus, &c. 3. Any school or science class, either existing or about to be established, and duly approved by the Science and Art Department, may apply, through its managers, for a certificated teacher, or for the certification of any teacher, in any one or more of the above branches of science. 4. Examinations for certificates of three grades of competency to teach any of the above-named sciences will be held annually by the department, in the last week of November, in the metropolis: as follows:—Nos. 1, 2, and 5, at South Kensington. No. 3, at the Royal College of Chemistry, Oxford-street. No. 4, at the School of Mines, Jermyn-street. 5. Annual grants, in augmentation of salaries of teachers so certified to teach in any of the above mentioned sciences, will be given as follows:—For the 1st grade of competency 20%, 2nd do. 15%, 3rd do. 10%. Any teacher holding a certificate of competency to give primary instruction will receive, from the Science and Art Department, a sum equal to the augmentation grant which has been attached to such certificate, in addition to the grants above mentioned. 6. Such grants will only be made while the teacher is giving instruction in a school or science class for the industrial classes, approved by the department. 7. The department will require that suitable premises shall be found and maintained at the cost of the locality where the school or class is held; that the names of ten students shall be entered whose fees for half a year shall have been paid in advance; and that the local managers shall guarantee, for the support of the schools and teachers, from fees or local funds, a sum at least equal to the grants so long as they shall be paid. If at any time neither fees of pupils nor local funds cover the requisite amount, it must be inferred that there is no demand for instruction in the above named sciences, in that locality, which the Government is justified in aiding; and the assistance of the department will be withdrawn. 8. Every school or class having a certified teacher will be inspected and examined once a year by the department, and Queen's prizes of an honorary kind will be awarded to successful students. 9. Payments will be made to the teacher on each first-class Queen's prize obtained by the student, 3%; on each second class, 2%; and on each third class, 1%. 10. A grant towards the purchase of apparatus, fittings, diagrams, &c. of 50 per cent. on the cost of them, will continue to be afforded to schools and classes in Mechanic's and similar institutions."

COMMERCIAL.

TRADE PROSPECTS.

IMPEDED as our trade is by the war on the Continent, which threatens to impede it still more, and ill-advised as is the Legislature, which refuses to relieve shipping and trade, by amending or repealing the liberticide Foreign Inlistment Act, and persists in making the State responsible for all the misbehaviour of individuals, it is satisfactory to notice the fine weather and the promise of good harvests, both at home and abroad. Heaven, smiling on man's peaceful industry, will help to compensate for the mischief of misrule and calamitous war. With a good harvest there will be increased quantities of food to be exchanged; there will be more subsistence; there will be an encouragement to population, and society will prosper, in spite of its despotic and quarrelsome masters.

Our great trade to the East Indies and China continues to flourish, and we may notice, with no little satisfaction, that the large expenditure by our Government in both countries, in consequence of war and mutiny, finds some compensation—though this end was in no man's thoughts—in a great increase of traffic. So most of the occurrences which our short sight regards as evil, when seen in all their consequences, turn out to be beneficial. If they press heavy at some particular time, on individuals, dragging them to ruin or death, they promote the advancement of society.

From our Australian colonies we have further and fresh accounts of the successful navigation of the rivers Murray and Darling for 1,200 miles of a tortuous course, but far enough in a straight line to reach into the heart of the country, and open a ready communication with thousands of square miles of "fertile runs" in Victoria, partially occupied, from the sea at Port Adelaide, South Australia. New and large areas are opened to the successful industry of the colonists, and of the emigrants who continue to flock from the mother country, always enlarging our markets. From Vancouver's Island, too, and the Fraser River, we have favourable news, though the quantities of gold found there do not come up to the original fabulous representations. The gold found, however, is inducing an examination of the country, and its slow but sure settlement and improvement. We find an example of authorities there being no wiser than here. The following anecdote shows colonial wisdom to be on a par with Horse Guards wisdom, throttling our soldiers by black chokers, and stifling them under an Indian sun by polar clothing:—"In the bosom of a well-timbered mountain," says a correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Lytton city, fort of Fraser, "about six miles from Yale, we came upon a log-hut, in which some enterprising Yankees have opened a refreshment house, where all drinks, from coffee to chain lightning, can be obtained, and are most keenly desiderated; for with true down-cast 'cuteness the location was chosen at a point only approachable on either side by a tremendous ascent, so that the comers or goers are subjected to the same thirsty provocatives, and like the man who maintained 'that good fish deserved a drink, and bad fish required it,' all travellers, I believe, indulged in libations on their arrival. It was rather a puzzler (and perhaps the embarrassment was mutual) how the judge could be entertained, seeing that the house was unlicensed; but Yankee tact came to the rescue. The dignitary and his train were treated as guests, while the others, indulging *coram judice*, were given the spirits gratis, but charged for the water, which does not require a magisterial permission to vend it."

A license to deal in anything in these half-tentanted regions, borrowed from our objectionable plan of conferring a monopoly on brewers, or limiting the publican's trade by an excise, even beats the absurdities still persisted in by the Horse Guards as traditional wisdom.

A fact connected with our own trade which deserves notice is, that banking and other businesses, dealing exclusively with capital, continue to pay their 8 or 10 per cent. per annum, while docks and railways, and other means of earning money—or by which ultimately all the dividend on banks and other capital must be paid—do not yield half the amount. In the same column

of City intelligence we find London Dock Stock noticed as receiving a dividend of 3 per cent., and Colonial Bank Stock receiving 8. Generally, excepting the Manchester and some other manufacturers, persons engaged in active production, including almost all traders, make a less per centage of profits than the mere money dealers. The explanation, we apprehend, is that, as the rule, the active traders have not capital sufficient to carry on their business, and capital they must have, though they obtain it at a sacrifice. They are obliged to borrow largely and pay comparatively high for the accommodation. This is a representation of the condition of traders and other producers of late through a considerable period. The active trading classes, like the bulk of the farmers, have been carrying on business on borrowed capital; they are all, as the rule, an indebted race; they compete against one another for capital, and the consequence is that they gain proportionably less, notwithstanding their active exertions, than the comparatively idle money capitalist.

MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE

Friday Evening.

THE great news of the day had no immediate effect on the money market. Prospectively, should it lead to peace, its effects will be very considerable. The payment of the dividends on Consols and other stocks to bankers and others, which began two days ago, had a much greater influence on the market than the armistice, and contributed to render it very easy. The terms are 2½ per cent. to discount the best bills. But, whether there be peace or war, this ease is not likely to continue. Trade and Governments, by way of loans, will increase their demands, which will prevent any further fall. The expectation that the Bank of England would reduce its minimum rate for discounting bills was proved to have been erroneous, the Bank not having done it. In truth, gold is going out of the country, and it is not probable that the present ease in the money market will continue. The Bank probably knows that, were it to lower the rate next week, it would be obliged in a week or two afterwards to again raise the rate. The news of the armistice has already revived the hopes of many traders: they are no longer eager sellers of commodities; and to hold them will lead to a rise of prices, and to an increased demand for money. Putting out of view the sums Government may require to wind up the war, or to carry it on, it does not seem likely that money will long continue abundant.

In the Stock Exchange to-day there was great excitement, and stocks of all kinds of railway shares rose considerably. The state of the account—which was a bear one—made the sellers for account, as this was the last day, extremely eager to buy back stock they had sold, and this gave a great impulse to the stock market. Consols being very scarce, went up to 95, but before the close of the day the price receded to 94½. Rails, and other shares, remained firm at the highest point they reached, and did not, like the Consol market, go back before the end of the day. The general rise is an index of what would be the consequence of a peace and what are the evil consequences of war to the fortunes of those who own large masses of public securities. They suffer from war, and should endeavour to preserve peace.

The Paris Bourse, at its opening, seems to have been as much excited as was our Stock Exchange. Rentes; Three per Cents. went up to 66 for 25c. The shares of the Credit Mobilier rose to 740f, and Lombards came at 500, which is fair while they are 1½ premium in our market. There was more animation in the Stock Exchange to-day, and probably more business done than on any day for many weeks.

The Bank accounts, on next page, will show the effects of the commencement of the payments of the dividends on the resources of the Bank.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

THE fine weather makes a dull corn market. Otherwise the news of an armistice spread much cheerfulness over all markets, and revived and strengthened many dormant hopes. We may expect, should the armistice lead to a peace, henceforward a continual improvement in our markets—greater activity, and somewhat higher prices. At least men hope this will be the case. In the week all markets have been dull, and only to-day have they assumed a cheerful appearance. As yet, however, little business has been done; prices remain steady, but people are far more reluctant to sell than they were.

For silk there has been a brisk demand in the week, without any assignable causes. There are

reports that the flax crop will be a failure; the large imports of flax in the month of May may have taken place in contemplation of the deficiency, and will help to make it less injurious to the linen manufactures.

Trade in the first week of July promises well. May we say at the end of the month it has done well.

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

	Last Week	This Week
STOCKS.		
3 per cent. Consols—Money	93½	94½
Ditto Reduced	93½	94½
Ditto New	93½	94½
Bank Stock	220	221½
India	24p	27
Exchequer Bills .....	..	..
Canada Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
New Brunswick Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
New South Wales Government 5 per cent. ....	..	..
South Australia Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
Victoria Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent. ....	..	..
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent. ....	..	..
French Rentes, 3 per cent. ....	..	..
Mexican Bonds, 3 per cent. ....	..	..
Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent. ....	..	..
Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent. ....	..	..
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent. ....	..	..
RAILWAYS.		
Bristol and Exeter	94	95
Caledonian	80	80
Eastern Counties	56½	51½
East Lancashire	89½	92½
Great Northern	100½	101
Western	55½	56
Lancashire and Yorkshire	93½	93½
London and Blackwall	63	65
London, Brighton, and South Coast	113	112
London and North-Western	92½	92½
London and South-Western	92½	93½
Midland	99½	100½
North British	55	55½
North Staffordshire	13½	13½
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton	32	32
South-Eastern	68½	69½
South Wales	61	61
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	17	17
Calcutta and South Eastern	1d	par
Eastern Bengal	1½d	1½d
East Indian	101	102
Great Indian Peninsula	97½	98½
Madras	20	19½
Scinde	5½	5
Buffalo and Lake Huron	34½	36
Grand Trunk of Canada	14½	15½
Great Western of Canada .....	..	..
Antwerp and Rotterdam	4	4
Dutch Rhenish	6½d	6½d
Eastern of France	24½	25
Great Luxembourg	5½	5½
Lombardo-Venetian	7½	7½
Northern of France	37½	37½
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean	33½	34
Paris and Orleans	50	51
Southern of France	19½	19½
Western and North-Western of France ..	21	21

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....£31,947,870	Government Debt £11,015,100
	Other Securities .. 3,459,900
	Gold Coin & Bullion 17,472,870
	Silver Bullion
£31,947,870	£31,947,870
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital.....£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....£11,780,035
Reserve.....3,220,508	Other Securities.....18,682,565
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....9,436,980	Notes.....10,472,000
Other Deposits.....13,581,531	Gold and Silver Coin.....615,905
Seven Day and other Bills.....753,230	
£41,551,255	£41,551,255

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated July 7, 1859.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE annual meeting of the DUTCH-RHENISH RAILWAY COMPANY was held at Amsterdam on the 30th ult. The English shareholders were represented by Messrs. Thomas Edwards Moss, William A. Chaplin, Ernest Chaplin and H. C. Belos. The report and accounts having been adopted, a dividend of 4s. 3d. per share was declared, making with the previous one 11s. per share, or 31. 13s. 2d. per cent. on the share capital of 157, which shows a considerable increase over the preceding year, in which the net divisible income was 27,176l. as compared with 54,209l. distributed during the present year. The increase is, consequently, from 27. to 31. 13s.

per cent. Mr. Hesleden, the late president, inquired as to the present position of the company with the Cologne and Minden Railway Company, and was answered with an assurance that everything tended to the speedy establishment of a good understanding between the two companies, and that the coal traffic has now commenced at a freight not exceeding that charged by the boat conveyance. Mr. Faber Van Riemsdyk was elected chairman of the shareholders' meeting for the ensuing year, and the retiring directors and commissaries were re-elected, with the addition of Mr. Ernest Chaplin, in the room of Mr. M. Uzielli. The cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to the commissaries, as also to Mr. Ameshoff and the directors.

At the meeting of the RAILWAY COMPANIES ASSOCIATION on Thursday the Chairman said, in carrying out the resolutions of the last meeting, he had written letters to the chairmen of the London, Brighton and South Coast and the London and South-Western Railway Companies, enclosing a copy of the resolution passed by the association respecting an offer to undertake the settlement of the matters in dispute. The answer from the Brighton Company stated that they were willing to submit everything in dispute to arbitration; but the South-Western gave reasons why they declined to do so. The reasons were that certain arrangements had been entered into with other parties which they thought could not be submitted to arbitration. Resolutions were passed by the meeting expressing regret at the refusal of the mediation of the Association.

The half-yearly meeting of the NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY is called for the 29th inst., at Stoke-upon-Trent.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

THE Twenty-seventh Quarterly General Meeting of the CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY, was held at the offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, on the 5th inst.; Viscount Ranelagh in the chair. The report showed for the quarter an issue of 190 shares—receipts, £10,035 3s. 6d., making a total of 14,797 shares and £390,850 3s. 4d. receipts. The total sale of land amounted to £222,830. The Society still continues to qualify, in eleven counties, persons desirous of obtaining the freehold franchise, and to afford them at the same time the security of a land investment. The executive committee have under consideration the allotment of the Rochampton Park estate through the Register of Rights. The noble chairman, after an address explanatory of the report, moved its adoption, which was unanimously agreed to, as was a vote of thanks to the executive committee.

The half yearly meeting of the NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY was held on Thursday. The report stated that the attempt made to raise the additional capital required to complete the works, had not been responded to by the shareholders, and the directors urged them at once to come forward in order to prevent further loss to the company. The accounts showed the total payments hitherto to amount to 197,572 10s. 1d.

The annual meeting of the AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY is called for the 21st instant when a division of 15s per share will be recommended.

An assurance company, calling itself "THE PUBLIC LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY" has lately started, with a very novel style of assuring. As far as we can understand the principle, it is that a uniform sum, say one guinea, is paid by the subscriber, and according to his age he enters a certain class, which of course consists of a number suitable to the ages of the members of which it is composed. As we are, however, not quite certain as to the mode of operation, we take the following account which we are assured is correct:—"The assurers are divided into classes, each joining what class he or she pleases; the first consisting of 500 members, and the last of 20,000. In each case, as soon as the class is formed, that is, as soon as the 500 guineas or the 20,000 guineas are paid, the plan commences its operation; the first member that dies is entitled, by his representatives, to the sum of 125l. in the first class, and 5,000l. in the last. This is not cash, however, but Consols. The assurers holding the policy next in order to that of the deceased becomes at the same time entitled, in the first class, to 250l. Consols, and in the last to 10,000l. Consols. Of course the intermediate classes are formed on the like scale. This company puts forth its claim to public acceptance on the ground that it gives the public no trouble; that the money will be invested as soon as the subscription begins, nay, is already invested, and that there can, therefore, be no risk of pecuniary loss, while the smallness of the sum to be paid, the absence of all additional payments, and the largeness of the sum to be received, are held out as inducements to the public. The plan is evidently a fair

one. It does not, however touch the question of assurance at all—no man can be said to have assured his life because he has a chance of receiving a sum of money at the death of somebody else—or because his family have a chance of receiving a sum of money if he be himself carried off before a year has expired. The great principle of assurance is absolute certainty; and the present scheme, something between a tontine and a lottery, cannot be, strictly speaking, called assurance. At the same time it does give a chance, and as the chance seems a fair one, we see no reason why it should not succeed. Probably many objections may be raised through mistaking the character of the undertaking—the young will say this is an institution for the very aged, who are inclined to run their lives one against the other—a ghastly amusement at the best; but then there are the second chances in which the young have as good a position as the old, and so long as men are willing to stake a small sum to secure a large one, so long such a plan as this will have many charms.

NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE.

ON Wednesday last the annual general meeting was held at the chief office of the Society. J Wright, Esq., the President, took the chair, and, after the accounts had been submitted to the members by the Secretary, Sir Samuel Bignold, the following Report of the Directors was read:—

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

"In meeting the members of this society at their Fifty-first Annual General Meeting, the directors have much pleasure in reporting the onward progress of the institution. Since the declaration of the last bonus in 1857, the continued favour in which the society has stood with the public has been attested by the large number of Insurances effected.

"In the two years ending the 30th of June, 1858, 1,252 policies were issued, insuring no less a sum than 571,296l. 4s. 3d., at an annual premium of 18,610l. 11s. 3d., and granting annuities of 4,058l. 15s. per annum for a consideration of 41,603l. 11s. 3d. In the twelvemonth now expiring, the new business has been as follows:—695 policies have been issued, insuring the sum of 250,766l. 4s. 4d., at an annual premium of 8,867l. 13s. 5d., and granting annuities of 3,026l. 8s. for an immediate payment of 29,982l. 13s. 3d. Large as has been this amount of new business, the directors by no means consider that a maximum has been attained, but, having regard to the number of persons interested in the well-being of a society which carries upon its books 10,442 existing Policies, insures a sum of 5,693,713l. 2s. 1d., and possesses accumulations exceeding two millions sterling, they appeal to this large body of insurers to second the efforts of their managers in upholding and enlarging its operations.

"The directors beg to call the attention of the members to some changes which have taken place in the office investments in the last year. They have caused sales to be effected of 200,000l. stock in Consols, New Three per Cents., and Three per Cents. Reduced, and have invested the proceeds in first-class securities, producing an average interest of Four-and-a-Quarter per Cent., thus establishing an improved income of about 2,000l. per annum. The directors further report to the members that, after due deliberation, they have decided in all cases of application for insurance, where medical advice is required by the office, to pay a fee to the private medical referee whose opinion may be thought necessary for its protection.

"In conclusion, the directors desire to bring before the meeting a question which has called for their anxious consideration.

"The very general formation of volunteer corps, or rifle clubs throughout the Kingdom has given rise to numerous inquiries, whether an insurer, by enrolling himself in such a body, would infringe the conditions of his policy. That no such effect would follow in time of peace might readily be conceded, but if war should break out, and an emergency arise which should call such forces into action, the case would be very different, and, in the pressure of such a crisis, there would be little opportunity of obtaining a licence from the board, and paying an extra premium if required. Your directors feel little apprehension of danger from so hopeless an undertaking as a foreign invasion; but, should it be attempted, they feel sure that the members of the volunteer corps would be only the first, in the performance of a duty, which would be eagerly acknowledged by all, whether enrolled or not; and they consider that it is the duty of the insurance companies to come forward at once, and patriotically declare that their rules shall be no obstacle to the formation of a force so constitutional and yet so efficient, as that now forming for the protection of the country.

"They therefore propose that neither in the case of existing policies, nor of those to be issued thereafter, shall any contract of assurance be prejudicially affected by the assured person enrolling himself, or

acting as a volunteer, either in time of peace or war, within the limits of Great Britain and Ireland.

"JOHN WRIGHT, President."

The Rev. J. Bailey then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Edw. K. Harvey, Esq., and carried unanimously. That this meeting learns with great satisfaction the prosperous state of the office, and looks forward with confidence to the next periodical bonus to realise the fullest expectations of the assured." Robert Steward, Esq., Mayor of Great Yarmouth, then moved, "That the cordial thanks of the members be given to John Wright, Esq., President of the Society, for his lucid exposition of the affairs of the Institution, and for his able conduct in the chair this day," which the meeting affirmed by acclamation.—The President shortly acknowledged the high compliment paid him, and declared the meeting closed.

THE PRUSSIAN MISSION TO CHINA AND JAPAN.—Owing to the breaking out of the war, and the great probability of Prussia's being very shortly dragged into it, in spite of their most strenuous exertions to maintain an armed neutrality, the long talked of expedition to China and Japan to negotiate a treaty of commerce with those states, and endeavour to obtain a share of the advantages granted to other European powers, had been given up, or rather postponed to a more favourable period. In the meantime, the large and influential merchants and manufacturers interested in opening the trade of China and Japan, have lately held a meeting at Leipzig, at which the nucleus of an association was formed for the purpose of sending out a duly qualified person, with samples of all descriptions of German manufactures.—*China Telegraph.*

SUMMER DIET.

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