

Frederick Guest Tomlins, Publisher, 18 Catherine St. S.

The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

AND

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

VOL. X. No. 495.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1859.

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

THE CENTRAL TRAINING SCHOOL OF ART AT SOUTH KENSINGTON,

For Male and Female Students, and METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS OF ART at 37, Gower-street, for Female Classes only, and at Spitalfields, Crispin-street; Finsbury, William-street, Wilmington-square; St. Thomas Charterhouse, Goswell-street; Rotherhithe, Grammar-school, Deptford-road; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Castle-street, Long-acre; Lambeth, St. Mary's, Princes-road; Hampstead, Dispensary building; Christchurch, St. George's-in-the-East, Cannon-street—will RE-OPEN on Monday, the 3rd of October.

Application for Admission, Prospectuses, or any other information, to be made at the Schools in each district, and at South Kensington.

By authority of the Committee of Council on Education.

TO PERSONS CONNECTED WITH INDIA.

THE MEDICAL INVALID AND

GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Capital £500,000 Sterling.

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

FOR GRANTING ASSURANCES ON LIVES, ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES.

INDIAN BRANCH.

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

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

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

Calcutta, April, 1850.

P. M. TAIT, Secretary.

CONSOLS INVESTMENTS AND LIFE POLICIES.

THE CONSOLS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

420, STRAND, LONDON,

(Established pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Enables parties to invest large or small sums of money, and to effect Life Insurances in connexion with Government Securities.

Investments bear Five per cent. per Annum Interest. Insurers enjoy the security of Consols. They can cease their Insurances at will, and receive the full current values in exchange for their Policies.

This is the only system of Provident Finance for effecting Life Insurances and employing and improving money in connexion with Consols.

Full particulars may be obtained of the Agents, or of THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Managing Director.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENTS WANTED.

FIRE PROFITS TO THE ASSURED.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Branch Offices—Edinburgh, Ipswich, & Bury St. Edmunds.

CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

PRESIDENT—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
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| Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. | |
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THE PROFITS of the FIRE BRANCH of the Company appropriated to the ASSURED at the last Quinquennial meeting will be in course of payment from 11 till 3 o'clock, at the Office, No. 1, Bartholomew-lane, London, on and after the 19th instant; and at the various Agencies throughout the Kingdom, on and after the 3rd October next.

The Assured entitled to participate are those whose Policies were in force on the 6th day of April last (on which day the profits were declared), and whose property had been assured with the Company for five complete years previously. Parties applying to participate are particularly requested to bring their Policies with them to the Office, or the last Receipts issued for their Premiums.

FRANCIS A. ENGELBACH,

Bartholomew-lane, London, Actuary and Secretary.

15th September, 1859.

The RECEIPTS for the RENEWAL PREMIUMS due at Michaelmas are ready for delivery in Town and throughout the Country.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1808.

INVESTED CAPITAL exceeding 2,000,000*l.* sterling. This Society is one of the very few purely Mutual Insurance Offices, the whole of the profits being divided among the Policy-holders, and possesses large reserves applicable to future Bonuses.

The rates are considerably below those usually charged. Thus at the age of 40 the sum of 3*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, which, at the ordinary premium, will insure 1,000*l.*, with the Norwich Union

WILL INSURE ONE THOUSAND AND NINETY-FIVE POUNDS EIGHT SHILLINGS, giving an immediate bonus in addition to subsequent accumulations.

Annuities and Special Risks undertaken on favourable terms.

For forms of proposal and prospectuses apply at the Society's offices, 6, Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, E.C., and Surrey-street, Norwich.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—MICHAELMAS RENEWALS.—Losses by Fire occurring during the Fifteen days of Grace are made good to the Assured.

The business of the Company exceeds £60,000,000. The duty paid to Government for the year 1858 was £78,082, and the amount insured on farming stock £10,107,584.

A bonus of three-fifths of the profits periodically made to parties insuring, who have thus from time to time received sums amounting in the aggregate to £400,000.

The rates of premium are in no case higher than those charged by the other principal offices making no returns to their insurers.

For prospectuses apply at the Society's offices, Surrey-street, Norwich, and 6, Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1797.

70, LOMBARD STREET, CITY, AND 57, CHANCERY CROSS, WESTMINSTER.

BONUS OF 1861.

ALL POLICIES effected prior to the 1st July, 1861, on the Bonus Scale of Premiums, will participate in the next division of Profits.

For Prospectuses and forms of Proposal apply at the Offices as above, or to any of the Company's Agents.

TO EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS,

WIDOWS, HEIRS AT LAW, and others having WILLS to prove, or Administrations to obtain, or searches made for same, Residuary Accounts to pass, Valuations for Probate or Legacy duty made, may save trouble and expense on application to MESSRS. BRADBERRY & Co. No. 3, DEAN'S COURT, DOCTORS COMMON'S E.C.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of George the First.

Chief Office, Royal Exchange, London;

Branch, 29, Pall-mall.

FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES

on liberal terms.

Life Assurances with, or without, participation in Profits.

Divisions of Profit EVERY FIVE YEARS.

ANY SUM UP TO £15,000, INSURABLE ON THE SAME LIFE.

A liberal Participation in Profits, with exemption under Royal Charter from the liabilities of partnership.

A rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the additional guarantee of a large invested Capital-Stock.

The advantages of modern practice, with the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the experience of NEARLY A CENTURY AND A HALF.

A Prospectus and Table of Bonus will be forwarded on application.

JOHN A. HIGHAM, Actuary and Secretary.

The Reversionary bonus on British Policies has averaged

48 PER CENT. upon the Premiums paid, or very nearly 2 PER

CENT. per annum upon the sum assured.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—Instituted 1820

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Thos. Newman Hunt, Esq.

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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 per cent. of the profits are assigned to Policies every fifth year. The assured are entitled to participate after payment of one premium.

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

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

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.

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

An Annual Payment of £3 secures

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF 4*s.* PER WEEK

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY, OR

£1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH FROM

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

By a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE

COMPANY,

Which has already paid in compensation for Accidents

£37,000.

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

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,

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

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY

have never contemplated transferring their Business to any other Company whatever, but continue to insure against every description of Accident resulting either in Death or Injury.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

3, Old Broad-street, E.C.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.

A Copper Plate Engraved in any style, 1*s.* 50 Best Cards

(any kind) Printed for 1*s.*, post free.

ARTHUR GRANGER, Stationer, 308, High Holborn.

LEADER

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

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

LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS UNLIMITED.

INVESTED FUNDS £1,156,035.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

| Year. | Fire Premiums. | Life Premiums. | Invested Funds. |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1848 | 35,472 | 19,840 | 388,990 |
| 1853 | 113,612 | 49,128 | 620,898 |
| 1858 | 276,058 | 121,411 | 1,156,035 |

THE ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS £450,000.

Policies expiring on MICHAELMAS-DAY should be
renewed before 14th October.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.

DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.

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

G. H. LAW, Manager.

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

LAWRENCE HYAM'S SEA-SIDE GARMENTS.

—Tourists and Marine Visitors are recommended to
make inspection of these new and improved Designs.LAWRENCE HYAM'S GARMENTS of a PAT-
TERN, in elegantly uniform and serviceable fabrics, Coat
and Vest alike, 21s. Trousers and Vest alike, 20s. Entire
Suits alike, 38s. Materials in great variety.LAWRENCE HYAM'S TROUSERS and VESTS.
Elegantly cut and wrought in ample variety of Pattern.LAWRENCE HYAM'S BOY'S SUITS FOR
BETTER WEAR.—The Quality, Fashion, Adaptation,
and Finish of these Suits are universally admired. Prices,
20s., 25s., and 30s.LAWRENCE HYAM'S DRESSES for CHILD-
REN.—These are the most unique Dress Suits ever intro-
duced for Juvenile adoption. Prices 10s. 6d., 13s. 6d., and 21s.LAWRENCE HYAM'S SPECIFIC NOTICE.
—The Proprietor would emphatically notify that he is
in no way connected with any other House in London than
the following:—CITY ESTABLISHMENT, 36, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
WEST-END BRANCH, 189 and 190 (corner of Francis-
street), Tottenham-court-road, W.

DOES YOUR TAILOR FIT YOU?

TRY J. SMITH, 38, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.—SOL-
FERINO TROUSERS, all Wool, of the Newest Designs, in
endless Variety, to order, 10s.—Observe the Address—
38, LOMBARD STREET.BROWN AND POLSON'S
PATENT CORN FLOUR,
Preferred to the best Arrowroot. Delicious in
Puddings, Custards, Blamange, Cake, &c., and
ESPECIALLY SUITED TO THE DELICACY OF
CHILDREN AND INVALIDS.The *Lancet* states, "This is superior to anything of the
kind known."—Obtain it where inferior articles are not
substituted. From Family Grocers, Chemists, Confectioners,
and Corn dealers.—77A, Market-street, Manchester; and
23, Ironmonger-lane, London.DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OILAdministered 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 EDWIN LANKESTER Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's
Medical School. Superintendent of the Food Collection
at the South Kensington Museum, &c. &c."I believe that the purity and genuineness of this Oil
is secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so
good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de
Jongh, who has also written the best Medical treatise on
the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I should deem
the Oil Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable
to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal
efficacy."Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.;
Quarts, 9s., capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S
stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE;
in the provinces by respectable Chemists,

IN LONDON BY HIS SOLE AGENTS,

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

CAUTION.—Strenuously resist proposed Substitutions.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS

Effectuated another cure of bad legs, after fourteen years'
duration.—Mrs. Gentley, of Dartford, was afflicted for four-
teen years with bad legs, and she was repeatedly told that
it was impossible she could ever be cured. Eighteen months
ago she became so much worse that her friends were obliged
to carry her up and down stairs. At Guy's Hospital they
refused to receive her, except as an in-door patient, as it
was feared amputation would be necessary. She then re-
solved to try Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and in the
course of nine weeks these remedies alone effected a sound
and perfect cure. No sore, from the merest scratch to the
foullest ulcer, can resist their influence.

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 SING 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:—

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TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

Improper Mastication and the Evils attendant thereon may
be avoided by wearing Artificial Teeth properly con-
structed and of pure Materials.Messrs. GABRIEL, the Old-Established Dentists'
Treatise on the Loss and best means of Restoring the
Teeth, explains their System of supplying Artificial Mas-
ticators with Vulcanized Gum-coloured India Rubber as a
base; no metal whatsoever is used—springs and wires are
entirely dispensed with, while a greatly increased amount
of suction is obtained, together with the best materials and
first-class workmanship, at less than half the ordinary
cost."Gabriel's Treatise is of importance to all requiring the
dentist's aid, and emanating from such a source, it may
be confidently relied on.—UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE."Thousands requiring artificial teeth are deterred from
consulting a dentist, fearing the anticipated cost, or dread
of failure.—To all such we say, peruse 'Gabriel's Treatise.'"
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sent on receipt of three postage stamps), at their establish-
ments,—33, Ludgate-hill, and 110, Regent-street, London
(observe name and numbers particularly); and 134, Duke-
street, Liverpool.DAILY, AT THREE O'CLOCK (and on Monday and
Saturday evenings at half-past eight),

DR. KAHN WILL DELIVER HIS CELE-

brated and popular LECTURE on the "Philosophy of
Marriage," embracing When and Whom to Marry—Happy
and Unhappy Unions, and Their Causes—The Great Social
Evil and its Cure—New Views of Men and Things—Dan-
gers of Youth and of Advanced Age—How to Secure Moral
and Physical Happiness.The MUSEUM, 3, Tichborne Street, Haymarket, is
OPEN DAILY (for gentlemen only).—Admission, 1s.
Handbook free to Visitors. Dr. Kahn's treatise on "The
Philosophy of Marriage," free by post for twelve stamps,
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Square.

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 5s.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.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL,

LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION,
FLATULENCY, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, STRIC-
TURE, &c.—Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL
PILLS are a most safe and efficacious remedy for the above
dangerous complaints, discharges, retention of urine,
and disease of the kidneys, bladder, and urinary organs ge-
nerally, which frequently end in stone, and a lingering
death. For depression of spirits, blushing, incapacity for
society, study or business, giddiness, drowsiness, sleep
without refreshment, nervousness, and insanity itself, when
arising from or combined with urinary diseases, they are
unequalled. They agree with the most delicate stomach,
improve the health, and in three day will effect a cure in all
those cases where capivi, cubeb, and medicines of that class
have utterly failed. 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 35s.
per Box, through all Medicine Vendors, or sent on receipt
of the amount in stamps, by the Proprietor, 10, Berners-
street, Oxford-street, London.

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
original 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.

R U P T U R E S.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is
valued by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be
the most effective invention in the curative treatment of
Hernia. The use of a steel spring (so hurtful in its
effects) is here avoided, a soft Bandage being worn round the
body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the
Moc-Main Pad and Patent Lever, fitting with so much ease
and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn
during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the
Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the
circumference of the body, two inches below the hip, being
sent to the Manufacturer, JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly,
London.Price of a single truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.—
Postage 1s.

Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.—Postage 1s. 8d.

Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. 6d.—Postage 1s. 10d.

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Post-office, Piccadilly.ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.,
for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAK-
NESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.
They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are
drawn on like an ordinary stocking.

Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each.—Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE

AND PRIVATE BATH ESTABLISHMENT, 105, Great
Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.—Simple and Medicated
VAPOUR, GALVANIC, and ELECTRO-CHEMICAL
BATHS, on improved principles. For the extraction of
Lead, Mercury, and other Minerals from the body, and for
the cure of Nervous, Diabetic, Paralytic, Cutaneous, He-
patic, Spinal, Rheumatic Gout, and other diseases.Medical Superintendent—JOHN SKELTON, Esq.,
M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.For terms, &c., see circular, sent free upon receipt of
address.

MEDICAL ADVICE.

DR. LA'MERT, Registered L.S.A., Honorary
Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, M.D. of
the University of Erlangen, &c., may be CONSULTED on
all Cases of Debility, Nervousness, and the Secret infirmi-
ties of Youth and Maturity, from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8,
at his residence, 37, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON.Dr. La'Mert has just published, price Sixpence, with nu-
merous Engravings and Cases, a New Edition of his Work,
entitled,

SELF-PRESERVATION,

which will be sent free, in a sealed envelope, by Mann, 39,
Cornhill, London, or by the Author, to any address, for eight
stamps.

Contents:—

Section I. The Physiology of the Generative Organs.
Section II. Puberty—Manhood—The Morale of Genera-
tive Physiology—True and False Morality.
Section III. Marriage in its Moral, Social, and Physical
Relations—Its Expectancies and Disappointments.—Ad-
vantages of Physical Contrasts in securing Healthy Off-
spring.
Section IV. Spermatorrhoea and Impotence—The Causes
of Sterility in both Sexes—Self-inflicted Miseries.
Section V. The Vices of Schools—Effects of certain pernicious
habits on the mental and generative faculties—Importance
of Moral Discipline.
Section VI. Treatment of Nervous and Generative Debi-
lity—Impotence and Sterility—Dangerous Results of various
Hazardous Specifics—The Author's Principles of Treat-
ment: Medical, Dietetic, and General, derived from Twenty
Years' successful practice.3, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W., near the
Pantheon.DR. CULVERWELL, Member of the Royal
College of Surgeons, Licentiate of Midwifery, and Licen-
tiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c. &c., can be con-
sulted daily (only) as above, upon all cases of Nervous
Debility, Involuntary Blushing, Palpitations of the Heart,
Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Sterility, and all Urinary De-
rangements of both sexes.Just published, with Engravings and Prescriptions, No. 4,
an entire new and original work, entitled

"OURSELVES."

Synopsis:—The Physiology and Anatomy of our Gene-
ration—The Origin of Disease—Symptoms, Treatment, and
Cure.MALE.—The modern treatment of Syphilis, Stricture,
Blennorrhoea (Gonorrhoea), Spermatorrhoea, Impotency,
and the Diseases of the Urinary Organs, with Prescrip-
tions, Latin and English.FEMALE.—The Physiology and Anatomy of Women—
Functional Irregularities in Health and Sickness—Choice
in Marriage—Their Expectancies and Disappointments—
The Cause and Removal of Sterility—The Theory and Sym-
ptoms of Gestation—Use of the Speculum, and the Security
of Healthy Offspring—Galvanism, &c., &c., together with
the reasons for Authorship.

Price 1s. each; by post, 13 stamps, open ends; 18 sealed.

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THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

THE chronicle of news this week is of a more than ordinarily gloomy character, and the concurrent intelligence on Monday of the disaster to the British forces in China, and the explosion on board the mighty ship that had but just gone forth in her pride, the wonder of Europe and America, has left an impression throughout the kingdom that will not readily be effaced. It is true that the national energy, which seldom fails Englishmen, has been called forth in regard to both these misfortunes, and that the news of each disaster has been promptly followed by measures calculated to remedy the consequences. In the case of the Great Eastern, the fact seems also to be established by this tremendous experiment, that she has been constructed upon the soundest principles, and that a magnificent theory has been reduced triumphantly to practice. The explosion of Friday was sufficient to have sunk the strongest line of battle ship that ever swam, but this noble floating castle never flinched nor stopped an instant in her onward course. In three weeks, and at a cost of 5,000L., the wonderful enterprise and energy of our century promise to send her again to sea with every defect remedied, and in her pristine beauty. Until the inquest and the Government official inquiry have been concluded, of course the press and the public will, in justice, withhold the censure which the authors of the mischief, whoever they may be, so richly deserve; but the indignant public will require a strict examination, and that severe punishment shall be awarded, if it should turn out that any want of care or prudence has been the cause of the death of these half-dozen unfortunate firemen, and imminent danger to many hundred passengers. Strict examination must be made of every bolt, rivet, and tap, before the Great Eastern is again committed to the mercy of the waves; and the Government are bound to see that the slightest flaw exists nowhere. Meanwhile, the public have an additional stimulant to make the excursion to Weymouth, there to inspect the ship, and the engine-room where the unfortunate men were boiled to death; and some of our contemporaries have well remarked upon making an exhibition of the scene of destruction before the unfortunate men are in their graves.

With the exception of the peace-at-any-price party, and their feeble organ in the public press, the indignation felt by the insult to the national honour which is involved in the Chinese treachery at the Peiho, is deep and universal: and there is little doubt that ministers are too well aware of the loss of popularity that would ensue from any dilatoriness, to allow any delay in the despatch of such instructions and assistance as shall ensure speedy vengeance and ample satisfaction. The repulse of the British force has been attributed, and doubtless with some reason, to the want of a sufficiently careful reconnaissance on the part of the commanding officers, and a too contemptuous estimate of the prowess of their adversaries: but one of the eye-witnesses well remarks, that the

existence of European fortifications, artillery and gunners on the Chinese side, could not be suspected by the English, while to turn back in the face of a horde of Chinamen would indeed have been a novelty in our tactics. Disastrous as was the result, and careless as the plan may have been, the faults (if faults there be) are amply compensated by the valour displayed by every Englishman and Frenchman engaged, from the dauntless old Admiral Hope to the humblest ship's boy; and the country has at least the satisfaction of receiving this fresh evidence of the bravery of her sons. Another gratifying discovery which we have made through this misadventure is the warm feeling which after all exists towards us on the part of our American cousins, notwithstanding their occasional bickerings with us about insignificant trifles. How to repair the mischief, is now the question, and every eye looks to our Indian empire to do its part in bringing upon the scene of war, in China, such an overwhelming force of our splendid native Indian troops as may convince the Court of Peking of the power and resources of the Empress of India. The 10,000 discontented and disappointed Englishmen, too, now sulkily awaiting their passage home as discharged "Company's troops," might by judicious management be enlisted under Queen Victoria's flag, to gather fresh laurels in the approaching campaign. We hear that more gun-boats and a few marines are on their way to China from this country; and the French Emperor pleased no doubt at this opportunity of at the same time proving his desire to preserve the *entente cordiale*, and taking care that French prestige does not suffer in Asia, has already given orders for the despatch of a corps 12,000 strong to the scene of action.

Other circumstances are reported, which show the excellent understanding upon which the Courts of London and Paris are at present. A congress, it is said, is agreed upon to settle the weighty affairs of Italy; and the venerable Leopold of Belgium, the much consulted and respected uncle of Queen Victoria, is in consultation with the French ruler at Biarritz, Lord Palmerston's friend and boon companion. A gradual increase of liberality in his Government is a remarkable circumstance in Louis Napoleon's policy; and if we are to believe the French journals, the stern measures of censorship and repression are soon to be numbered with the things of the past. The *Débats*, the most respectable of all French journals, in an able and fearless article, has lately announced the dawn of the liberty of the press in France; according to this authority, the Emperor himself is favourable to free discussion, but he is surrounded by ministers who dread it; and the journal proceeds to point out the disasters which might have been prevented in Italy had as much liberty been permitted in the beginning of the year as at present. And in connexion with supposed liberal measures, there is to be noticed a fresh letter upon the late amnesty, from the pen of M. Ledru Rollin, who declares himself but too willing to return to his native land, from which he is still banished—the amnesty notwithstanding—being specially exempted on account of his complicity, real or supposed, in the attempt upon the life of Napoleon. This letter is the least able of the productions of the French Republicans upon this subject; and M. Rollin, somewhat naïvely,

admits that he is only treated by his political foe precisely in the same way that he would have served Napoleon, had it been in his power.

Victor Emmanuel has received at Turin the deputations from Parma and Modena, tendering him, in the name of the people of those states, the unanimous claim to become a part of his dominions. The King's reply is even more guarded than his previous utterances, and again he thanks the senators, but neither accepts nor refuses. He speaks brave words to them on their unanimity in the endeavour to erect a barrier for the defence of Italian liberty—he will support their cause with the powers, particularly with his magnanimous ally—they are to encouraged to persevere, and are praised for their firmness and moderation—and there an end. The Holy Father has been sick, but has recovered, and in gratitude to Heaven is preparing to use both the spiritual and carnal weapon against his quondam subjects, who are threatened with an immediate inroad of priests and mercenaries.

Meanwhile the interest in the Italian question increases in our own country, and the desire to render some substantial assistance grows apace. Lord Shaftesbury has been requested to become the president of a new association for that purpose, and has consented, provided no better can be found. His lordship's published letter is an admirable expression of true English feeling, and will gain him the respect of many who have hitherto looked upon his peculiarities with dislike. It is to be hoped that the list of the committee may soon be published, and that its appeal to the nation may be speedily issued and worthily responded to.

The gathering of Conservatives at Maidstone on Thursday was unblest by the presence of their chief, who reserves himself for the banquet which he is shortly to receive from the citizens of Liverpool. At Maidstone, notwithstanding, there were many lords, baronets, and county members, and the historian, Earl Stanhope, who presided, gave an eloquent exposition of the political creed of his party, announcing that their true policy consists in supporting good measures wherever they originate; and in reserving their opposition for measures injurious to the public interest; your Conservatives, in fact, according to the earl, are your only real Liberals. The Conservatives, indeed, have this week had it all their own way, and no sign has been made by the other parties in the State. At Stoke, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord Sandon enlarged upon the affection of the aristocracy for the people, and the general prosperity of the country, which went to prove that no alteration in the present state of things is necessary. Colonel North, at Banbury, soundly castigated Mr. Bright for his sweeping abuse of the army; and in Shropshire, Sir Baldwin Leighton declared himself so enraptured with vote by ballot that he would have it applied to discussions in the House of Commons.

The address of the Prince Consort to the members of the British Association is marked by that eloquence, good taste, and good sense, which have always been the characteristics of his speeches. His allusions to Professor Owen, to Alexander Humboldt, to the benefits of science, and the pleasures of philosophy, were admirably made and keenly appreciated by his learned audience.

Home News.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

On Thursday nearly a thousand of the West Kent Conservatives dined together at Mote Park, Maidstone. Among the guests were Lord Holmesdale and Sir E. Filmer, the members of the division of the county, the Earl of Romney, the Earl of Darnley, Lord Kingsdown, Sir N. Knatchbull, Sir T. M. Wilson, Sir Brook Bridges, M.P., Sir J. H. Maxwell, Mr. G. Hardy, M.P., Colonel Fletcher, and Admiral Marsham. The Earl Stanhope presided, and in the course of the evening made a very long speech, in which he alluded to the fall of Lord Derby's Government, and said Lord Palmerston's Government followed it, and it would ill become those who hold the name of Conservative to offer a predetermined and indiscriminating opposition either to his Government or to any other which might be formed in this country. The policy of Conservatives should be to support good measures from whomsoever they might come, and to reserve their opposition for such measures as they might deem injurious to the public interest. Nay, it could scarcely be denied that if Lord Palmerston should turn out to be able to carry safe and moderate measures, it would be owing solely to the generous forbearance of that very party which he had done his utmost to expel from power. The Conservative party had done more to deserve credit for liberality than the so-called Liberals. He denied that there was any jealousy of new peers in the House of Lords—additions were received cordially when accompanied by merit. A predetermined and indiscriminating opposition was not the attitude which ought to be assumed by Conservatives. If dangerous measures were introduced they ought to put forth their strength to oppose them, but if the measure were satisfactory Conservative feeling would best be shown in welcoming Conservative measures from whatever quarter they might come. The Conservative principle did not pledge its supporters to all the details of measures, but merely to the general policy of maintaining the ancient institutions of the country. In every measure brought before them, true Conservative policy would prompt them to consider only whether it were calculated to maintain those institutions. It did not exclude measures of repair,—the very reverse. In material matters repairs, and large repairs too, were often found to be necessary for preservation. Changes might be made in political matters—nay, considerable changes—provided they were made on the principle of supporting and strengthening the institutions which our forefathers transmitted to us. There was a great difference between those improvements which tended to give new vigour to the fabric, and those changes which the revolutionists of the day recommended, seeking to subvert the fabric altogether. The chief maxim in public affairs should be the safety of our public institutions; and in adhering to that maxim the danger of yielding to revolutionary schemes, and the danger of leaving unreformed old and proved abuses would be equally avoided. Of most of the attacks made on the institutions of the country it might be said that they were equally fallacious and disingenuous. For instance, no argument was more frequently used against the House of Lords than the apparent absurdity of legislative functions being hereditary, and capable of transmission from father to son, but those who used this argument either suppressed or forgot the fact that it applied with equal force to an hereditary monarchy. Such an argument was not justifiable, except in the mouths of those who were prepared to dispense altogether with the form of government under which this country had so greatly flourished. (Cheers.) In foreign countries this same constitution of ours, which uninformed or designing men decried, was the object of admiration and of envy.

At the dinner of the Stoke Agricultural Association, the Earl of SURRESBURY observed that we ought to have an efficient standing navy. He was almost afraid, such was the pressure on Parliament, that they might be driven to an extreme, and build a number of vessels, which in the course of a few years would be out of date. But there could be no doubt that this country must keep her navy at the head of all the navies in the world. We must hold our own by every possible means. We must well weigh what we are about to do, and make such improvements as would render us secure, whatever difficulties might arise. To have a sufficient fleet to protect the whole of our shores was impossible. What we required was the protection of our arsenals by a good Channel fleet. In the course of some further remarks his lordship said that the aristocracy were not separated from, but formed a part of the people; and God forbid that he should ever live to see the day when they would be separated from the general interests of the country. The House of

Lords must in the long run represent the calm and well-considered opinion of the public, but would not be forced by a temporary pressure into the adoption of measures contrary to their own judgment. That House was a safeguard against hasty legislation, and was esteemed and loved by the country.—Lord SANDON, who was also present, remarked that it was said by some, "The country is now in such a sickly condition that we must look well to its constitution and alter many of those national forms under which we have grown and flourished." On looking at the towns he saw unmistakable signs of prosperity. On looking at the strikes, which were so deeply injuring some parts of the kingdom—the great struggle between labour and capital—he saw the men behaving with great moderation and in a manner worthy of imitation by those who occupied a much higher position. On looking at our commerce he saw hundreds and thousands of our vessels floating on every water and bearing the British ensign, and he found the number annually increasing. When such was the state of England, he would ask, could it be true that the whole constitution of the country was rotten? Were these the signs of a falling State?

At a meeting at Banbury on Tuesday, Colonel NORTH, M.P., took the trouble to refute some of Mr. Bright's exaggerations, at Huddersfield, and to take up the cudgels for the sergeants of the army. With regard to the term "unmitigated scoundrels," he (Colonel North) could only tell Mr. Bright that if he referred to the non-commissioned officers of the army they were no more unmitigated scoundrels than he (Mr. Bright) was an unmitigated scoundrel himself. (Laughter and cheers.) Their respectability as a class, their devotion to their sovereign, and their gallantry upon all occasions, had secured for them the respect and esteem of the whole country. (Cheers.) No regiment could exist without its non-commissioned officers, and instead of being "unmitigated scoundrels" they formed one of the most efficient branches of the service. With regard to the punishment of flogging, he had no hesitation in saying that it was a degrading punishment, but it was intended to be a degrading one. No doubt it was a severe punishment, and he himself had seen both officers and men faint while it was being inflicted; and if Mr. Bright or any other man would provide an effectual substitute he had no doubt the whole army would gladly receive it.

At the South Shropshire election Sir BALDWIN LEIGHTON, M.P., said for his part he thought that agricultural districts should return agricultural members, and that manufacturing towns should return those who more especially represented those interests. He thought, for instance, that he would but imperfectly represent Birmingham, and he also thought that a Birmingham man would inadequately represent Shropshire. An advertisement had appeared in the newspapers inquiring if he would support the ballot. It struck him that the advocates of the ballot ought to go further, and see if members of Parliament ought not to vote in the House of Commons by ballot. The "screw," as it was called, might sometimes be put on electors, but did not constituencies sometimes insist upon their representatives voting in a certain way, very much against their consciences? If the ballot were established in the House of Commons, it might happen that many who now openly voted in such a way as enabled them to keep their places, might vote in a very different manner.

It is stated that the Conservatives of Liverpool purpose entertaining Lord Derby at a public banquet, which has been arranged to take place in the Philharmonic-hall, in that town, on the 29th October next.

THE TRIAL TRIP OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

THE first adventure of the Leviathan upon the great waters, begun under such favourable auspices, and with every prospect of a successful result, has falsified the predictions of its well-wishers, and resulted in a fearful tragedy. At six o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, when the monster ship was off Hastings, at about seven miles distance from the shore, an explosion took place on board, causing the ultimate death of five men, and seriously wounding more than twenty others; besides doing upwards of £5,000 damage to the noble ship herself. The cause of the accident is thus explained:—"In order fully to understand as far as it is yet known the cause of the accident, it will be necessary to say a few words on the peculiar construction of the two forward funnels for the paddle boilers. In the first plans for the vessel it was determined, in order to economize the heat given off by the funnels, and to keep the saloons through which they passed cool, to fit them all with what is termed "a feed-pipe casing," rising from the boilers to about eight feet above the upper deck. This feed-pipe casing is

simply a double or outer funnel for the length we have stated, the inner one, as usual carrying off the smoke and flame, and the space between it and the outer casing being filled with water. The water is pumped in at the top of the casing while cold, and gradually passing down into the space round the furnaces, becomes greatly heated, when it is discharged into the boilers by means of an ordinary stop-cock. A plan by which so much coolness is supposed to be gained in the berths and saloons, and so much fuel saved by the ample supply of hot water to the boilers, promises such obvious advantages that for the last ten years attempts of every kind have been made to carry out the principle successfully on board most of the seagoing steamers. In no one instance has the plan ever yet succeeded. In but too many cases the funnels have done what the funnel of the great ship did on such a colossal scale last Friday. When such an accident has not occurred the pressure of the column of water upon the base of the funnel near the furnaces has been so great as to cause them, when strained in bad weather or worn by long use, to leak into the fires and extinguish them more or less rapidly."

On board the Great Eastern were assembled some of the most graphic contributors to the periodical literature of the day, and from the letters of the various special correspondents of our daily contemporaries we have extracted the following particulars. With regard to the "water jackets," which are the undoubted cause of the disaster, Mr. Russell states positively that this arrangement was forced upon him by Mr. Brunel; that he protested against it, and that it was only in obedience to the stringent conditions of his contract that he adopted it. The safety valve of this steam generator was a tap which was to be turned by hand, and the opinion of every one who looked at the broken funnel was that it had never been turned since it was first placed in its present position. It seems that—in this case, at all events—the turning had been neglected, and that in consequence the water within had rapidly become steam, and, finding no vent, had burst upwards in the terrible explosion which sent a long funnel weighing eight tons some fifty feet into the air. Another statement was, that the person whose duty it was to keep this "jacket" filled had forgotten it until it was almost-empty, and then in his fright suddenly filling the red-hot iron vessel with cold water caused it to burst and fly in pieces. Captain Harrison had been standing on the bridge overhead, looking into the binnacle, and the moment he heard the report, and whilst the destructive shower was still falling fast, he jumped upon the deck and ordered an immediate descent to the ladies' saloon. A foolish passenger had raised a cry of "the boats," and, assisted by some of the sailors, was madly attempting to let them down. In one moment all would have been lost, but the voice of the captain was heard like a trumpet, calling out, "Men to your duty, officers to your posts, give me a rope, and let six men follow me." The effect of this short address was electric. In an instant he had slid down the rope into the saloon, followed by his brave boatswain Hawkins, and six volunteers were not long wanted for the forlorn hope. One after another he dashed open the gilded panels, but the splendid apartments had, strange to say, only two inhabitants, his own little daughter Edith, and her pet dog. It was the reward of his gallantry, that his own child should be thus the one to be so providentially saved. But even then he did not for a moment lose his self-command. Snatching up the child, and with one glance seeing she was unharmed, he exclaimed, "Pass her along to the deck, there are more rooms to be searched." In this way did he move about rapidly, but coolly, and did not again return to the deck until he had satisfied himself that not a single woman was in the burning, steaming, suffocating chamber. His intimate friend, Mr. Trotman, who had followed him down almost immediately, found the poor lap-dog moaning under a heap of ruins and was the means of restoring it to its little mistress. To return to the deck and resume the command was with the captain the work of a moment, but that moment had been sufficient to test the mettle and self-possession of two men who were as brave and reliable as himself. Mr. Atkinson, the pilot (says an eye-witness), stood at his post on the bridge and continued to direct the movements of the ship as calmly as if he were only turning her into a harbour. Some frightened fool shouted, "Atkinson, come down and save yourself," but the veteran replied, "I'm no engineer, I'm a pilot, I've charge of the ship, and I'll stick to her." Mr. Sewell, who held the wheel under Mr. Atkinson's directions, was equally self-possessed. To these two men, next to Captain Harrison, I believe we are mainly indebted for the ship. The effects of the catastrophe soon became lamentably apparent. One by one, borne on the shoulders or in the arms of their comrades, or, in one or two cases, staggering past, came by the unfortunate men who had been scalded in the stokehole. During the night, two

men—John Boyd and Michael Mahon, firemen, gradually sank. The first died towards morning; the second about nine, a.m. In the case of the unfortunate fireman, Mahon, who was quite a youth, it may be mentioned, as a proof of how tenderness and humanity can take root in the roughest and coarsest soil, that when this poor shoveller of coals into a furnace was being tended by the surgeon, he said over and over again, "Let me be, sir; I shall do well enough. Pray look after others that's worse than me." He was then nearly at the worst himself. The excitement was over; the exhaustion was setting in; and in the morning he died; but not before a benevolent clergyman, who had passed the night upon his Master's business in that abode of misery, had whispered some words of consolation into the ear of the dying man. The drowsy faculties were momentarily roused; the drifting bark was stayed for an instant; and half by word and half by sign, this unhappy creature gave a response and an assurance that he had heard and could understand that blessed message of Faith and Mercy.

Mr. Rawlinson, of Hull, assistant to Mr. Gray, was in his cabin on the after lower deck when the explosion took place. The walls of his birth "collapsed;" he was literally buried under the ruins; and it was nearly twenty minutes ere he could be dug out of the mass of shattered timbers. He was terribly cut and contused about the head, but is not, I believe, otherwise dangerously injured. Mr. Briscoe, formerly in the office of Mr. Brunel, is badly hurt, particularly about the hands; and by a strange fatality he lost a thumb at the launch of the Great Eastern in 1857; but he is in a fair way towards recovery.

A few gentlemen having started a subscription for the widows and orphans, if any, of the men who have died, and for the surviving sufferers, about one hundred pounds were raised in a few minutes, while a sum of about twenty pounds was subscribed for those men, among the crew who had behaved with gallantry.

Of the effects of the explosion upon the ship herself we read:—"The first glance at the grand saloon reminded one of the ruins of Covent Garden Theatre after the fire. The fore part was a pile of glittering rubbish, a mere confused mass of boards, carpet shreds, hangings, mirrors, gilt frames, and splinters of ornaments; the rich gilt castings were broken and thrown down, the brass work ripped, the handsome cast iron columns round the funnel overturned and strewn about. In the more forward part, a state sitting-room for ladies, every single thing was destroyed, and the wooden flooring broken and wrenched up. But the damage in this part seemed a mere bagatelle when compared with the ravages among the lower deck cabins beneath. It was difficult to go down there, for the whole place was filled with fragments of boards, chairs, beds, cabin fittings, broken steam pipes and syphon tubes, torn-out rivets, and masses of the inner and outer funnels rent to pieces like calico, and lying about like heaps of crumpled cardboard. Everything was in literal fragments." "No wooden vessel that ever swam," says one authority, "could have resisted the tremendous violence of the explosion for a second. Whether it had happened to the Royal Albert or the General-Admiral, the result would have been in each case the same; they would have gone down, perhaps without even time enough to lower a boat. The Britannia Bridge is a structure of almost unknown strength; engineers calculate that the Great Eastern is ten times as strong. Yet even the ablest engineers on board were astounded at the slight effect produced when the tremendous nature of the explosion was considered.

Another accident, though of no fatal moment, occurred shortly after nightfall. The tiller ropes broke, and the steering power was for a moment taken away. The ship began to roll violently and spasmodically, and to drift out of her course. She seemed to be making, blindly, for Beechy Head. Luckily, Captain Harrison had all along mistrusted these ropes, against whose use, indeed, he had protested, and had, with admirable foresight, provided chains, which were indeed already worked through the sheaves. The evil was soon remedied, the chains adjusted, and the ship resumed her way. Sick and wearied, I turned, about two in the morning, into a vacant berth on the lower deck, aft, and slept till six. 'T was a lovely morning. We sighted the Needles, Brankson Castle, Portland Bill, but we were in no mood for topographical enthusiasm. It was about ten when the anchor was let go again in the blue water of Portland Roads.

There is not much need be said about the passage down to Portland. The night closed in cold and windy, but still a great number of passengers kept the deck, unable to divest themselves of the apprehension of another calamity. If one of the waste-pipes sent forth a tiny jet of steam, or the screw was heard to give a creak, every one became alarmed,

and the probabilities of another explosion were forthwith discussed.

With regard to the speed of the ship, the trip to Portland is said to have proved that she is capable of making with certainty twenty-four knots an hour.

The inquest on the bodies of the men who lost their lives by the disastrous explosion on board the Great Eastern, was opened at the Town-hall, Weymouth, on Monday. After some preliminary evidence had been taken, the inquiry was adjourned until this day, in order that a thorough scientific examination into the cause of the accident may be made.

THE STRIKES.

THE opening of the builders' shops on Monday was not attended with very striking success, except in the instance of W. Cubitt and Co., Grays-inn-road.

On Monday the Conference of the United Building Trades declared and distributed a dividend amongst the men who struck at the shop of the Messrs. Trollope, of 12s. for the skilled hands and 8s. for the labourers. They also declared and distributed a dividend of 3s. 6d. each amongst the locked-out (including both society and non-society men.)

The anti-strike committee declared itself dissolved on Saturday last, inasmuch as the lock-out had ceased and all hands could go to work on Monday morning.

On Monday about 1,500 men are thought to have gone in to work at the various establishments of the master builders on the terms of the declaration, and some 800 more in shops where it has been made what is called a "shop rule." Messrs. W. Cubitt and Co. have 480 men, Mr. Kelk, 350; late T. Cubitt 300; Piper and Son, 130; Lawrence and Sons, 100; and Waller, 100; Lucas Brothers, Holland, Freake, G. Smith, Moxon, Rigby, Kirk and Parry, Bird's, and other eminent firms have also resumed work strictly on the declaration. Some hesitation has been shown by the workmen to return to work at Mr. Myers's and Mr. Jay's.

The largest builders, such as Cubitt and Kelk, are not desirous to take on an indefinite number of men, as the stoppage for five weeks has thrown their operations out of the usual order. The prospect of receiving a high rate of wages under the existing state of things has attracted a considerable number of country workmen to London.

It is said that the £1,000 voted by the Amalgamated Engineers to the Trades Conference was anticipated and absorbed by the dividend paid on Monday.

During Thursday applications were made at the new Workmen's Institute, now being set on foot at 237, Euston-road, for, in the aggregate, upwards of 300 carpenters, 170 bricklayers, 120 painters, 115 masons, and between 30 and 40 plasterers—all non-society men—by some of the leading masters, including Messrs. Myers, of York-road; Mansfield, of Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road; Smith, of Pimlico; Ryder, of Union-street, Borough; Forrest, of Bethnal-green; Ashby and Horner, Aldgate; Piper, Bishopsgate-street; Waller, Kelk, Lawrence, and others. The authorities of the institute to whom these applications were made forwarded batches of non-society men as fast as they could be collected to the quarters where their labour is in such requisition, but were unable to meet the whole of the demand.

From inquiries among the members of the Central Association of Master Builders, it is estimated that above 2,000 men have resumed work under the declaration, and some 1,200 more in establishments where it has been made a shop rule.

Numerous applications are being made by non-society men to participate in the fund considerably set on foot by Mr. Alderman Cubitt for the relief of that class of artisans, and for the distribution of which a committee of builders' foremen and others was appointed a few days ago. The master builders have been requested by the committee to send in a list of men thrown out of employment by the strike whom they consider proper recipients of the fund to Mr. Dabbs, the secretary, at Lyons-inn; and the first distribution will be made this (Saturday) morning. The fund amounted on Wednesday to nearly 400*l*.

THE PADHAM STRIKE.

A conference of the deputations of the Blackburn masters' committee and of operatives took place on Friday night at Blackburn, in relation to the Padham strike, when it was decided, subject to the approval of the weavers' boards of management, that as that committee's list was only an exceedingly small fraction below the standard list of prices, the operatives should resume work immediately, if the Padham masters would undertake to pay them according to the list of that committee. The operatives' deputation is to report the decision thereon to the meeting next Wednesday.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

ON Wednesday, at Woolwich, there was a perfectly successful launch of the Galatea screw corvette, 26 guns, and 800-horse power, in the presence of many thousand spectators, including Commodore Superintendent the Hon. J. R. Drummond, Vice-Admiral Sir M. Stopford, Admiral Sir James Gordon, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, Colonel Stransham, Commandant of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, numerous officers of the Royal Artillery and Military Train Corps, and Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P. A novel feature in the present launch at this yard was the introduction of hydraulic pressure for the purpose of easing the ship on her launching ways, and thus affording a propelling power on the removal of the dog-shores. Five hydraulic rams, manufactured by Messrs. Huxham and Brown, of Exeter, were used, two being placed under the cut-water, and two at the sides of the vessel. At twenty minutes to three o'clock the work of removing the timber and dog-shores was completed under the superintendence of Mr. Turner, master shipwright, and the ceremony of christening the vessel was performed by Lady Stopford. Immediately afterwards the hydraulic machines were applied, and the splendid vessel, with her decks covered, with visitors, glided gracefully off the slip on which she was built into the Thames, amidst the cheers of thousands of spectators, the band performing the National Anthem. After the launch, which was in every respect perfect, the Galatea was removed into the outer basin, where she will be fitted with her screw machinery, manufactured by Messrs. J. Penn and Sons, of Greenwich. An accident of a serious nature occurred during the proceedings, to one of the spectators, a private of the Royal Marines, who foolishly mounted the tall hydraulic crane on the wharf, and received severe injuries on his head by falling from a considerable height. He was immediately conveyed to the infirmary. The building slip from which the Galatea was launched is to be cleared forthwith for the purpose of laying down a new screw frigate, to be named the Bristol.

The *Friend of India* says, that tidings have reached the New Zealand papers of her Majesty's brig *Sappho*, which was supposed to have been lost on her voyage to Australia. She stranded off an uninhabited island some distance from Sydney, and became a total wreck. The portion of her crew that was saved formed an encampment on the island. A merchant ship, when passing, found them in a very distressed condition. The few who had survived the exposure were living on the wild oats and seeds which they found on the island. Commander Moresby, from grief at the loss of his brig, had become insane.

The difficulty hitherto experienced in converting the ordinary cast-iron guns into breech loaders has at length been surmounted by Mr. Warry, the inventor of the new breech-loading percussion cannon, which during some recent trials at Chatham, discharged twenty shots per minute, who has just succeeded in attaching a wrought-iron breech to a cast-iron gun, the first attempt of the kind which has, as yet, proved successful. The gun experimented upon consisted of the ordinary cast-iron barrel, weighing about 40*lb*., which having been rifled, Mr. Warry attached his breech-loading invention to it; this gun being also fired by percussion, as is the case with his ordinary breech-loading cannon. During the trials made at Chatham yesterday to test the newly finished cannon, it was ascertained that with a small charge of gunpowder the shot could be thrown 4,000 yards, or upwards of two miles, while by slightly increasing the charge a range of 5,000 yards was obtained, the gun throwing a shower of balls at the rate of ten per minute, a rapidity of firing which the inventor is able to maintain as long as the ammunition lasts.

In order to supply the extra troops wanted for China a correspondent suggests, that all troops in India taking their discharge shall receive a liberal bounty on enlisting for service in China. That the engagement entered into for such service shall terminate with the conclusion of the new Chinese war, now inevitable; and that at the termination of this war all troops so enlisting shall receive their discharge and passage home to England. There would surely be but few of our brave fellows who could resist the prospect of an active campaign under these circumstances, and thousands of eager volunteers would speedily present themselves."

A letter from the Ionian Islands describes the judicious care of the health of the British soldier which is exercised by the authorities:—"The summer, which has been unusually hot, has at last come to a close—99 deg. in the shade for days together. The British soldier wears the same dress in these islands in midsummer as he does in his native country—his coat, of coarse red cloth, well padded with wool and lined with flannel, blue cloth trousers, shako, stock, knapsack, &c., and in addition at night (the nights seldom vary more than one or two degrees from the heat of the day) his great coat. He is con-

sequently during summer in the indulgence of a perpetual warm bath, and the military hospitals are well stocked with fever patients."

Experiments have been tried at Portsmouth from the Colossus, 80, screw steamer, in firing hollow shot filled with molten iron, an old brig, the *Serpent*, being used as the target. The effects of these globes of liquid metal striking a ship are supposed to be, that they would break, and scattering the liquid metal on the woodwork of the ship, at once set her on fire. To ascertain the effects of the practice it was, of course, necessary that the shot should effect a lodgment in the object fired at, but this was found, from the rotten state of the *Serpent*, and the short range (800 yards), to be a matter of too great difficulty. Ten shots were fired altogether, two of which burst, but the metal inside of them had lost too much of its liquidity, from the length of time it had been drawn from the furnace, to produce the effects intended in its liquid state. It is expected that the Colossus will be moved out of the steam basin, and further experiments carried out from her own guns at the Undaunted target-ship, at a longer range.

The defenceless state of Melbourne is attracting much attention in the colony. An inhabitant writing to the *Times* says:—"We can muster something like 10,000 weapons, muskets, rifles, &c.; as to ammunition, we have no powder, unless it is for blasting purposes. In our chief town we have moveable property worth 20,000,000*l.*, houses, gardens, &c., that have cost us twice as much, but we are so ill-protected that 1,000 men, similar to Englishmen, could levy 5,000,000*l.* from us as a ransom, or could do our property damage to the extent of 70,000,000*l.* Besides which, there is shipping and property of England always in Hobson's Bay to the extent of millions. All we ask from the home Government is, say, 50,000 or 100,000 rifles, with bayonets and ammunition. Your War Minister may draw upon us for the amount. We will not dishonour his draught. You should send out, say, three heavy-armed gun or despatch steam-vessels. You often send more where they are less needed."

"*Observer*," with regard to the naval reinforcements for China, suggests that Government should send the gunboats we may destine for China overland, instead of by the old route of the Cape of Good Hope. The necessary apparatus could be fixed both at Alexandria and Suez in less than a month from the time of giving the order, the greater part being already in daily use at our gunboat slipway at Haslar, and could be taken to pieces and sent out at once for the purpose. By its means our gunboats could be hauled up at Alexandria, placed in their cradles on the railway, and conveyed to Suez. The whole could be done as simply as they are at present hauled up out of Portsmouth Harbour and stowed away high and dry underneath their sheds at Haslar.

A second court-martial to enquire into the loss of Her Majesty's brig *Heron*, which occurred during a violent tornado on the 9th of May last, has been held in Portsmouth harbour, on board Her Majesty's ship *Victory*. The Court found that Lieut. Blair was not free from blame on the occasion, as it was his duty, as officer of the watch, to have called the commander when the senior lieutenant required him to act contrary to his judgement in a case where the safety of the ship was concerned; "and the Court does therefore adjudge the said Lieut. Blair to be reprimanded, and admonished to be more careful in future."

In consequence of the serious intelligence just received from China and the recommencement of hostilities in that country, the Government have decided on despatching several additional steam-frigates and corvettes, together with a sufficient number of sailing frigates, to augment the squadron now in the Chinese waters. It is also expected that a force of 1,000 additional Marines will be despatched to China, the divisions at Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Woolwich being able to give that number of men. The names of the ships that are to be ordered to China from the several stations are expected to be announced in a few days.

IRELAND.

The first number of a newspaper has just been issued in the city of Waterford, under the title of the *Citizen*. The proprietor and conductor is a Mr. P. J. Smyth, a gentleman who took a very lively interest in the late and fortunes of the exiled leaders of the Ballinagary rebellion of 1848, as was practically evidenced in a double tour round the globe in order to visit and comfort his heroes in their captivity at the antipodes. He opens fire by demanding "not as a favour, but a matter of right, an unconditional amnesty for Messrs. Mitchel, Meagher, and M'Manus. The example of the French Emperor is cited in aid of Mr. Smyth's demand, and the pen of Mr. Smith O'Brien has been called into requisition

to sustain the "right" of the exiles to the good offices of the Queen.

LAW, POLICE, AND CASUALTIES.

The man Normington has been fully committed for trial by the Leeds magistrates, on the charge of murdering Mr. Broughton. The prisoner has made a confession, but he denies that he did the deed, although he spoke to the murderer just after the commission of the crime. Bearder is discharged. Normington was sent to York Castle, and a large crowd assembled to see him go. The excitement, instead of unnerving Normington, appeared to have an exhilarating effect upon him; and throwing off the depression he manifested during the examination in the morning, he gave full scope to his natural recklessness, conducting himself rather as the hero of some noble deed, than as the criminal under commitment for a barbarous murder. He continued to laugh and joke with his companions, and his coarse jokes and disgusting levity of manner were kept up until the train reached York.

The fate of Smethurst still remains undecided. A party, represented by the *Morning Star*, are still clamouring for his complete release; but this does not seem likely to be granted. Meanwhile the convict has no opportunity of associating with other criminals, as Horse-monger-lane Gaol, where he is confined, has recently undergone extensive alterations, in order to carry out the separate system of confinement, and he is in all respects treated as an ordinary criminal. Before he was reprieved he was visited by his brother, under a special order of the magistrates, but he now sees him as any other prisoner would be visited, at the times fixed by the visiting justices, and he is the only person who has seen the prisoner since his conviction, except his attorney, Mr. Humphreys, who, it appears, only saw him upon one occasion. The prisoner still continues to assert, in the most earnest manner, his entire and absolute innocence of all participation in causing the death of Miss Bankes; and there appears to be very little doubt that he is strongly impressed with the idea that he shall receive a pardon.

Although at the first sitting of the coroner's jury to inquire into the circumstances attending the disastrous explosion on board the *Great Eastern*, it was resolved to adjourn the inquest till to-day, yet as it was considered desirable that as little delay as possible should take place, arrangements were made to resume the subject on Wednesday. On this occasion Mr. Scott Russell was present, and made a statement relative to his absence in the first instance, and also as to the evidence to be brought forward. The investigation was again adjourned till to-day.

At the Court of Bankruptcy this week a melancholy case was brought under consideration. It was that of R. Cane, a fishmonger at Windsor, who, suffering from mental derangement, was unable to attend to his business, which, conducted properly, might have been a very prosperous one. It therefore, devolved upon others, who, it was stated, managed it so imprudently that insolvency soon resulted. After the bankruptcy the poor fellow became the inmate of a lunatic asylum; but he has now recovered his reason. It was feared, however, that any excitement, such as would naturally ensue from examination, would cause a relapse. The Commissioner, therefore, in consideration of the circumstances of the case, the bankrupt's debts not being large, his estate having already paid 2*s.* in the pound, and there being no opposition, granted an immediate second-class certificate. Adjournments of examination meetings in several cases were rendered necessary in consequence of the unprepared state of the accounts. It caused the remark by the Commissioner, that adjournments were becoming almost matters of course, and that it was a practice which ought to be checked, for it added greatly to the expense.

James Kirkham, clerk to Mr. Humphrey, local commissioner for the redemption of land tax, was charged at the Mansion House with forging the names of Sir Alexander Duff Gordon and Mr. Disraeli to a certificate for about £600. The prisoner was remanded, and bail refused.

On Wednesday morning between 2 and 3 a.m., a telegraphic communication was received at the Great Western Railway terminus at Paddington, to the effect that a collision of severe and fatal character had then taken place between a special train from Oxford and a goods train at the station at Slough. While the goods train from Bristol for London was standing at the Slough station, about half-past two o'clock, a special train from Oxford, consisting of several empty carriages, ran into the goods train with much violence, causing considerable damage both to the goods and passenger carriages, turning over both engines and completely smashing a second-class carriage to pieces, making such a wreck as to entirely interrupt the traffic.

The guard of the goods train, whose name is Treacher, was found in his break-van, with his head, it is alleged, completely and shockingly mangled. No other life is as yet known to be sacrificed.

A serious fire has occurred in the pitch and tar factory of Mr. Dorsett, Plough-road, Rotherhithe. The catastrophe was caused by the bursting of a retort.

A fatal accident took place on the last day of Barnet fair, upon the Great Northern line, a man named James Davis having been crushed to death in the Southgate tunnel. It was alleged that he was intoxicated, and misbehaved himself very much, and he was in consequence removed from the carriage at Colney Hatch station; but whether by the porters or persons connected with the station, or some of his fellow passengers, did not very clearly appear. The train then started, and it would seem that the deceased ran along the platform, apparently with the intention of again getting into the train, but he did not succeed in doing so, and by some means got upon the down line, and into the tunnel, at Southgate, which is only a short distance from Colney Hatch station, and he was run over by a down train, and injured in such a dreadful manner, that his death must have been almost instantaneous. The inquest was holden this week, when the jury exonerated the railway officials from all blame, and returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

THE COURT.—The royal family continue at Balmoral, the amusements of riding and walking about the neighbourhood being diversified by the Prince's grouse-shooting and deer-stalking, on which expeditions he is accompanied occasionally by the Queen and the children. On Monday, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and Prince Arthur, were present at a ball given by her Majesty to the gillies and keepers of the Balmoral and neighbouring properties. The Prince of Wales joined the royal circle on Saturday. On his journey north, he visited Aberdeen by the mid-day train, and made a stay of upwards of an hour in that city, visiting the barracks, the docks, and other public places. The Prince will not occupy the residence, Frewen Hall, which was taken for him, but the lodgings occupied by one of the canons lately deceased (Dr. Barnes) will be fitted up for his reception. H.M.S. *Euryalus*, with Prince Alfred, proceeds to Greece and Turkey. A small schooner will accompany, to land the Prince in places where the *Euryalus* is too large to enter. Among the visitors at Balmoral this week have been the Comte de Flandres, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Benjamin Brodie, and Sir James Clark.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TUTOR.—The Rev. C. F. Tarver, M.A., who has since 1855 superintended the studies of the Prince of Wales, will, upon his royal highness leaving Holyrood, previous to commencing his studies at Oxford, retire from the service of the Prince, and resume his parochial duties as rector of Ilketshall, St. John, Suffolk. We are told that Mr. Tarver has discharged his important duties to the entire satisfaction of the parents of the Prince.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The weekly report of the Registrar-General says the mortality of London is now near the average rate, which, exclusive of the weeks of 1849 and 1854 (when cholera was epidemic), would have demanded 1,102 lives. The actual number last week was 1,111. In the same period the births of 875 boys and 827 girls were registered.

WESTMINSTER CLOCK.—We are requested to state, for public information, that the first stroke on the great bell, and not the quarter chimes, indicates the hour by Greenwich mean time. The chimes at the first, second, and third quarters begin to strike at those times respectively. Persons hearing the clock at long distances must remember that the sound takes 4½ seconds to travel a mile.

MUNICIPAL TOADYISM.—At a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council on Tuesday, the Lord Provost adverted to the residence of two months which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had lately made in the Scotch metropolis. He stated that, as a memento of his presence at the High School examinations, and his delivery of the prize to the dux of the school, the Prince had consented to sit to Mr. John Steell, the celebrated Edinburgh sculptor, for a bust, to be placed in the hall of the High School. His Lordship then proposed a series of resolutions in reference to the visit of His Royal Highness, which were unanimously adopted. They were to the following effect:—"1. That the council for themselves, and as representing the county, resolve to express the deep sense they entertain of the distinguished honour which has been conferred on this city by the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Holyrood, and of the gratifying proof which has been graciously ac-

corded of the Royal confidence in our High School University, and other seminaries of learning. 2. That the distinguished honour conferred by the auspicious visit of his Royal Highness will ever be associated in the minds of the citizens with feelings of satisfaction and delight, as having been the means of enabling them to witness the personal virtues which adorn the character of the Prince, and which have won for him their dutiful attachment and esteem. 3. That this council, in common with their fellow-citizens, rejoice in the opportunity which his Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to embrace of visiting the places of historical and scientific interest in the city and its neighbourhood; and they humbly tender to the Prince the expression of their grateful and respectful acknowledgments for the unvarying condescension and courtesy which have marked the demeanour of His Royal Highness during a residence of two months in the Scottish metropolis.

THE COMING SHRIVEALTY.—Instead of the usual tawdry finery, next Lord Mayor's day it is intended that what is considered an apparently quiet taste shall prevail, and, instead of new chariots, with gold and silver mouldings, the sheriffs' chariots will be merely revived for the occasion. The liveries will be wholly free from splendid ornamentations, and simply of ordinary cloth. The beards will not, as usual, be furnished with new cloaks, those which they received upon the election of the sheriffs elect being considered capable of being brushed up; while, instead of those elegant massive gold chains and badges generally made, those belonging to the past sheriffs have been obtained and burnished up for the new sheriffs. Other deviations from the usual shriveal display will also take place, such as dispensing with one out of each of the two footmen, and particularly the inauguration dinner.

CITY SEWERS.—The Commissioners held their first meeting yesterday since the commencement of the holidays. Deputy Christie in the chair. Some reports were presented from Dr. Letheby, after which the Court adjourned.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—Last Sunday the rector's after noon service and the ordinary 7 o'clock service were marked by actual riots of the most extravagant character, the authority of the churchwardens and the advice of the Bishop being wholly set aside and disregarded. The whole of the services (with the exception of Mr. Allen's) were interrupted and interpolated by remarks on the part of the congregation. The regular service of the church was taken (according to his lordship's expressed desire) by the Rev. Alexander Heriot Maconochie, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, one of the ministers of the Mission Church which has been established by the Rev. Bryan King in his parish. There was nothing in the manner in which the Rev. A. H. Maconochie performed the service to call for especial remark. Like his predecessor (Mr. Lee), he performed the service in the choir stalls, but he wore nothing but the ordinary vestments of a Church of England clergyman—namely a black stole, an Oxford master of arts hood, and the ordinary surplice. Mr. Maconochie preached a sermon which, strange to say, was not interrupted except by some boys in the gallery. Between 2,000 and 3,000 persons stayed until the 4 o'clock service, which Mr. Maconochie had the courage to perform. He was hooted and threatened as he approached the altar, and as he retired he was "mobbed," and his surplice torn away from him. In the evening the same scene was renewed, although during the course of a very eloquent sermon he kept the congregation in perfect silence. At its close loud and uncalled for hisses broke forth, and it was with difficulty that the churchwardens cleared the church. Mr. Selfe, the magistrate, was in attendance during the services of the day.

HOW TO ENCOURAGE DEFAULTERS.—At the weekly meeting of the directors of the poor of St. Pancras, the clerk to the board reported that the Police Commissioners had informed him that a letter had been received from Canada West, which stated that Charles Hibbard, late a clerk in the employ of the vestry, and who absconded with upwards of £800 of the parish money, was living at Ottawa, and requesting that the necessary documents to authorise his apprehension should be forwarded. Some discussion ensued, in the course of which it was stated that the cost of bringing Hibbard over to this country and prosecuting him would be about £300, and it seemed to be the general opinion that it would not be well to put the parish to that expense. Eventually a resolution was come to "that the clerk write to the Police Commissioners stating that the board do not feel disposed to prosecute Hibbard so long as he remains beyond the shores of England."

The Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson has been rusticated on the French coast, and is at present at Dieppe. It is understood the right hon. gentleman returns to England next week, and will most probably make a short stay in town.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The first form in which the state seems to have borrowed money was by way of anticipating the duties of future quarters, or of the following year. In 1691 a sum of £3,130,000 was borrowed in this form, and in that year the only public debt consisted of this temporary loan, upon which the interest was £232,000, or at the rate of about 7½ per cent. These loans seem to have ceased in 1753, or at least there is no separate account of them after that period. But the practice in another shape prevails to this day. In every quarter when there is a deficiency in the means to meet the charges upon the Consolidated Fund and the dividends of the public debt, there are issued to the Bank of England deficiency Exchequer-bills for the amount, which are paid off from the accruing revenue of the coming quarter, and which constitute therefore a loan in anticipation of duties. Again, there is extant now a law which enables the Treasury to raise money for any of the services of the year, upon an issue of what are called "Consolidated Fund Bills," but which must be paid off from the revenue of the next following quarter. These again form a loan in anticipation of duties. The next form of debt which we find was in the shape of navy bills, which were issued in 1693 to the amount of £1,430,439. This form of debt existed until 1795, when they, together with the ordinance debentures, appear to have been consolidated with the funded debt. In the following year, 1694, the first loan was made by the Bank of England to the Government, amounting to £1,200,000, at 8 per cent. This loan continued stationary until 1709, when it was increased to £3,375,028, and the interest reduced to 6 per cent. It remained at this amount until 1718, when it was increased to £5,375,000, partly at 6 per cent. and partly at 5 per cent. The debt to the Bank of England reached its *maximum* of £14,686,800 in 1816, at the rate of 3 per cent., at which it stood till the renewal of the charter in 1834, when it was reduced to £11,015,100, at which it now stands. The next form in point of date in which the nation borrowed was by the issue of the ordinary Exchequer-bills in 1696, to the amount of £50,000. This form of unfunded debt has been more largely used than any other, and their issue seems to have reached the *maximum* in 1814, when the amount was £56,987,700. At the close of the last financial year they were reduced to £13,277,400, a quantity amounting to £7,000,000 having been funded a few months before. In point of date, the next form of public debt was a loan of £2,000,000 from the East India Company at 8 per cent. In 1707 this loan was increased to £3,200,000, and the interest reduced to 5 per cent. In 1744 a further loan of £1,000,000 seems to have been made at 3 per cent., and in 1757 the whole (£4,200,000) was reduced to that rate. This loan continued at that amount till 1793, when it was paid off. These loans from the Bank of England and from the East India Company must be regarded in the light of payments from their stocks, as the price of the monopolies which they enjoyed. It was not until 1706 that portion of the debt called the National Annuities was contracted. In that year annuities at the rate of 6 per cent. were contracted for to the amount of £664,263. This sum was increased in 1711 to £5,125,033, and in 1712 to £9,816,563. In the following year a small amount was issued at 4 per cent. In 1716 the 6 per cent. annuities ceased, and for many years the National Debt was in the form of 4 and 5 per cent. annuities. The first time the 3 per cent. consolidated annuities appear is in 1722, when the whole capital of the funded debt, including the debts to the Bank of England, the East India Company, and the South Sea Company, amounted only to £49,874,736. At the same time the amount of the unfunded debt was £4,281,476. This was the growth of thirty-one years. The system of borrowing having been once fairly entered upon, it went on steadily from year to year, notwithstanding the remonstrances of enlightened men, until in 1761, at the beginning of the reign of George III., the funded debt had reached £109,908,974, when the unfunded debt was £4,386,040, making a total of £114,294,987. In the next twenty years the amount was increased by another £100,000,000, and in 1782, it stood at £214,792,586. In ten years more it increased to £239,663,421, at which it stood in 1792, before the commencement of the long struggles which end in 1815. During those twenty-three years the debt increased by no less a sum than £621,375,628, the total amount funded and unfunded being in that year £861,039,049, the *maximum* point to which it ever reached. The only period in English history during which the public debt did not increase, but, on the contrary, underwent a diminution since 1691, when the art of State borrowing was first inaugurated, has been the time that has elapsed from 1815 to the present time. Under the influence of the sinking fund established in 1821, the debt diminished, until, in 1834, it reached the *minimum* at which it had stood since the close of the

French war. It was then £773,234,401, being a reduction from 1815 of £87,804,648, or at the rate of upwards of four millions a-year. In 1835 an increase took place in order to raise the Slave Indemnity Fund. In 1841 it again rose to £792,209,685. A gradual reduction then took place until 1853, when it stood at £769,082,549. Then came the Russian war, in consequence of which the amount rose in 1856, to £808,108,722. Since then it has been reduced to the sum of £805,078,554, at which the funded and unfunded debt together stood on the 31st day of March, 1858. It has been thus that in 168 years the public debt of England has grown from a sum of £3,130,000, and an annual charge of £232,000, to a sum of £805,078,554, involving an annual charge of £28,204,299, to be borne by the capital and industry of the country.—*Economist*.

Foreign News.

THE DISASTER TO THE BRITISH IN CHINA.

The intelligence received by the last overland mail brings most important, and at the same time unfavourable news from Hong Kong, under date of July 22. The British plenipotentiary, Mr. Bruce, arrived off the Peiho on the 18th of June, and sought communication with the authorities on shore. No officers of rank were found, but some messages were interchanged between some petty mandarins and Mr. Bruce's suite. The tenour of these was, that the foreign Ministers would be allowed to proceed to Peking by a passage to the northward, but that no man-of-war would be allowed to enter the Peiho. They disclaimed acting under Imperial orders, stating that the forts and barriers were constructed by the country people to protect them against pirates. Failing to obtain any satisfactory intercourse, Mr. Bruce handed the matter over to Admiral Hope, who, on the 25th of June, proceeded to force a passage; but we regret to say that our forces were repulsed with great loss. The *North China Herald* contains the following account of the action from an officer who was present:—"On the 25th of June, the admiral, with his flag flying in the Plover, followed by the gunboats Lee, Nimrod, Cormorant, Opossum, Banterer, Starling, Forester, Kestrel, Janus, and Haughty, proceeded to take up a position off the Peiho forts, ready to attack in case the Chinese should offer any resistance to clearing away the barriers. At 2 p.m., the Opossum proceeded to clear away a passage through the iron stakes which composed the obstruction. Two of these having been drawn, the Plover, followed by the Opossum, passed through them. Almost immediately a single gun was fired at her, and directly all the masks were rolled up a tremendous fire was opened on the squadron, and the action became general. The Lee, by signal from the Plover, passed through the stakes to the support of the admiral. The Plover and the Opossum were, however, soon obliged to slip, the fire being too heavy for them. At 4.30 the enemy's fire was slackened considerably orders were sent down to the reserve for Marines and Naval Brigades to prepare to land, and the Forester and the Opossum, together with the Toeywan, proceeded and towed them to the Nimrod the place of rendezvous. At an early period of the action the admiral had been wounded on board the Plover by a splinter in the thigh, and that vessel was almost entirely disabled. He shifted his flag to the Opossum. When there he took his station on the caboose, and thence issued his orders, until a round shot cut the mainstay on which he was leaning and caused him to fall to the deck, a height of some eight feet, breaking a rib and severely shaking him. After a short time he left the Opossum in the Du Chayla's gig, and proceeded to the Cormorant where he remained. At 4.45 the boats having assembled alongside Nimrod, pushed for the shore as near the stakes as possible and opposite to the left bastion, about 600 yards distant from it. The landing here was composed of mud about knee deep, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting up the scaling ladders and bridges. The Marines and Naval Brigade, a small portion of which had only just landed, pushed to the front under a very heavy fire from six guns in flank and in front. The fire from the walls was very heavy. A ditch, five feet deep and ten broad, occurred, and the men having no choice, plunged across, and thereby wetted their ammunition. A party of some fifty officers and men again pushed on and crossed another wet ditch, which took them within twenty yards of the wall. In the meantime Captains Shadwell and Vansittart, as also Colonel Lemon, having been wounded, the commands devolved on Commanders Commerell and Major Parke. It was now about nine o'clock, and darkness had set in. The position of the landing party was most precarious;

fifty officers and men alone remained in the first ditch, and about 150 in the second. Many had been killed and wounded, and, with the exception of a small body 150 yards further back, no reinforcements appeared to be offering, and the men already at the front were perfectly exhausted, and without dry ammunition or rifles fit to use. The officers in vain encouraged their men to charge to the walls, but it was ineffectual; the men were few and done up, and even if they had not been they never could have carried them against the thousands that lined the walls. Under these circumstances the senior officer sent orders for the force to withdraw, as no reinforcements could be sent. Directly this order was received the wounded were despatched to the rear by twos and threes, and two hours having been given them to get to the boats, the small advanced party retreated in good order from ditch to ditch, examining the ground in their retreat for any wounded that might have been overlooked. Many poor fellows, alas! in the retreat fell to rise no more, but the wounded were saved and brought off.

The boats of the squadron under Captain Willes employed themselves in embarking the wounded and landing party. The gunboats did their duty ably, and covered the landing party up to the latest moment it was prudent to fire, and shortly after the *Lee* and *Kestrel* sunk, and the *Haughty* just managed to keep herself afloat till the morning, when she went down. At 3 a.m. the *Cormorant*, with the admiral on board and full of wounded, was so fast aground that it was considered necessary to leave her. Two night attempts were made by Captain Willes to recover *Cormorant* and *Plover*, but without success. The *Cormorant's* ship's company having remained till 11 a.m. to endeavour to float her, a most terrific fire was opened upon her from batteries both north and south, and it soon became evident that she was sinking. Orders were therefore down to Commander Wodehouse ordering him to abandon her. The *Kestrel*, sunk on the 25th under the batteries, was observed drifting out, and having been towed by the *Janus* into shoal water, was eventually recovered. Every gun boat in the squadron was temporarily disabled, and the loss was immense: no less than seven officers were killed during the day, and the total amounts to 434 killed and wounded. The 1st battalion of Marines alone, which landed barely 400 strong, has lost altogether 172 killed and wounded; the *Chesapeake* 26 killed or missing, and 34 wounded; and the gunboats 90 killed and wounded. No expectation whatever is entertained of those who are returned missing being still alive. With such enemies as the Chinese, and under the peculiar circumstances of the case, all such hope is out of the question. Capt. Vansittart was scarcely expected to live. His leg had been amputated beneath the knee, and it was thought that another amputation would be necessary, as affording the only chance for his life. The last accounts of the admiral were that he was doing well. There had been only three deaths on board the *Assistance* after she left the *Pehio*, and the great majority of the wounded were getting on wonderfully well.

The French, out of their small landing party of sixty men, had fifteen killed or wounded. The Americans assisted us considerably, by means of a small steamer with which they towed up several of our boats into action from the large ships, and also after the action, by taking out to their respective ships a number of our men, to whom they showed every kindness. They were loud in their praises of the daring our men showed, and have sent large presents of fresh meats and vegetables for the benefit of our wounded.

A belief is prevalent that treachery exists of a yet deeper kind than the mere infraction of the treaty by the Chinese. One eye witness asserts that the fortifications bear evidence of European science in their construction, and adds:—"It was at once evident, that we had no ordinary Chinese artillery to contend against. Their fire, both in weight and precision, was such as few men, and I feel certain no Chinese campaigners, ever before experienced. Time, I am confident, will prove to us that Europeans were our principal opponents, and that to have succeeded in our attempt we should have had at least five times, if not ten times, the force we had. The belief is universal throughout the squadron that Europeans manned the batteries as well as Chinese. Men in grey coats, with closely cropped hair, and with Russian features, were distinctly visible in the batteries. Some of those who advanced near to the wall, and who had served in the batteries before Sebastopol, even go so far as to declare that they heard men calling for "more powder," in Russian; and two dead bodies floated out of the river, dressed in Chinese clothes, but having incontestably European faces.

M. Kossuth, who has been passing some days in Paris, has left for England.

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

THE *Moniteur* of Wednesday, in an article containing the details of the late treachery of the Chinese, concludes thus:—"The Government of the Emperor and that of Great Britain are about to take measures together to inflict chastisement and obtain every satisfaction which so flagrant an act of treachery requires." It is also rumoured that the Governments of France and England have agreed that it will be necessary to hold a congress for the settlement of the Italian question.

NEWS IN PARIS.—The Emperor and Empress left Saint Sauveur at one o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, and arrived at Tarbes at seven in the evening, having visited the Abbey of Bertharam on their way. Their Majesties alighted at the residence of M. Fould, where they passed the night. The next day at noon the Emperor again left by railway for Bayonne, and thence to Biarritz. The King of the Belgians has arrived at Biarritz, on a visit to Louis Napoleon. It is said that a contingent of 12,000 men under General Wimpffen are to be dispatched to China immediately.

THE DEBATS ON LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

AN article appeared in the *Debats* on Wednesday, on the subject of liberty of the press; it is not editorial; but signed by the secretary of the staff, as is usual with communicated matter. Taking this fact into account, the line of argument is curious. It is assumed that the general institutions of the country were not made to defend the liberty of the journals, that public opinion is rather indifferent to the matter, and that, in fact, *the Emperor is the only champion that the Press can calculate upon.* The administration, it is said truly enough, is so accustomed to taciturnity that it does not much relish contradiction. But as the Emperor cannot be always attentive or fully informed, it is admitted there would be no difficulties, as regards the Press, in the restoration of its rights; but the *Debats* would prefer the danger of speaking to the malady of silence. The Emperor, it argues, must feel what evil that malady may do; it may cause society to sink into atrophy, and leave him the only actor, thinker, or speaker, amid a mass of people unaccustomed to think for themselves. The writer says that such a condition of society can never exist in France; and yet he says that the Emperor evidently sees this malady, which takes the form of paralysis.

He goes on to say that he shall try the promised liberty by a few arguments by way of test, and stop if the attempt fail. He then says that the freedom of the Press, or of the Tribune, would have been of great use in January, 1859, and that some Conservatives even regretted parliamentary government, and said that twenty violent debates would not have done so much mischief as the few words uttered by the Emperor on New Year's day, and that either would have been equally beneficial when the peace of Villafranca was made in approving and explaining it. It is argued, that it is not sufficient that a Sovereign should give utterance to the sentiments of the people, but that he should hear responses which are not flattery; and therefore opposition becomes necessary, for without it there can be no public opinion, and a country without it must degenerate and languish; it may perform great military deeds, but success is necessary; it could not support failure! Taking another case, the writer says, had he been a member of the Councils, addressed by M. de Morny and M. de la Guéronnière, he should have had something to say in reply to those gentlemen, as regarded the condition of the press, for example. And he concludes with an apology for using the name of the Emperor so much more frequently than used to be the case, accounting for it by the fact of the ministers not being in any way responsible. But this, he is sure, will not reduce the liberty of the Press, although it will impose on writers a more respectful tone.

GERMAN FEDERAL REFORM.

AN address has been presented to the Government by the principal inhabitants of Stettin, concerning the question of the German Confederation. Count Schworin, to whom his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the proposition of the States Ministry, had referred the address for a reply, answered as follows:—

"That his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was rejoiced by the feelings of fidelity and confidence expressed towards him by his subjects in the address, and likewise by their expressions of devotion to Prussia and the German Fatherland. He then stated the views the Prussian Government considers its duty to take in reference to the reforms of the German Confederation. He stated that the late events and experiences had created a conviction in Germany, in spite of all the different

views, that the independence and power of Germany, as regards her exterior relations, and the development in the interior of their material and intellectual powers, render a strong and energetic union, and the reform of the Federal Constitution, to obtain this end, necessary.

"The Government of Prussia acknowledges the justice of this public opinion; but it will not allow itself to be led away by the manifestations which that national feeling causes, nor will its own conviction of that which might at first appear to it as best, cause it to deviate from the way which is pointed out by its consideration and conscientious esteem of the rights of others, and by its regard for that which is at present possible and attainable.

CENTRAL ITALY AND VICTOR EMANUEL.

THE deputations from the people of Modena and Parma, charged to convey the vote of annexation to the Piedmontese kingdom, arrived at Turin on Thursday. The members of the Municipality and the Parliament went to meet them at the railway terminus, and they met with an enthusiastic reception from the population.

"The following is a summary of the answer given by his Majesty to the joint deputations from Modena and Parma:—

The King expressed his thanks to the people of Modena and Parma for the unanimity of their votes recorded for the annexation of their provinces to Piedmont, by which they had confirmed the wishes expressed by them eleven years ago to the King his father. His Majesty continued thus:—"I agree with the desires you have the mission to communicate to me; they are fresh manifestations of the national will, to save the country from the disastrous consequences of a foreign rule, and to erect a barrier which will insure to our countrymen the possession of Italy for the Italians. The deputation will understand in what manner the King must proceed towards the accomplishment of the wishes of the Assemblies. Armed with the rights which I have acquired, I will support your cause before the great Powers, and especially before the French Emperor, who, while leading the victorious legions of France, was fighting for the independence of Italy. Europe has recognised the right of other nations to provide for their security by constituting a Government capable of defending their liberties and their independence. She will be neither less just nor less generous towards the Italian provinces. The votes which your Assemblies have recorded, and the numerous volunteers who have fought under the flags of Piedmont during the days of the late struggle, have proved that firmness is a tried virtue with the people of Modena and Parma."

The speech of His Majesty concluded thus:—

"Therefore, I need not say to you persevere; I will only congratulate you upon the order and the moderation of which you have given such brilliant examples, in order to prove to Europe that the Italians know how to govern themselves, and that they are worthy to be citizens of a free nation."

ANNEXATION OF PARMA.

ON Monday the National Assembly voted unanimously the annexation of the provinces of Parma to the kingdom of Sardinia, under the sceptre of the glorious dynasty of Savoy.

The Assembly then chose five deputies to convey the wishes of the population to the King of Sardinia. The following motions have been taken into consideration:—The confirmation of Signor Farini as Dictator; the promulgation of the statutes of Sardinia, and the formation of a fund for the assistance of the Venetian volunteers.

THE ROMAGNA.

ON Saturday the National Assembly decreed: That all those who have governed in the Romagna from the 12th of June till the present time have deserved well of their country. The ratification of the title and authority of M. Cipriani as Governor-General, with responsible Ministers. That full powers be conferred on M. Cipriani for the preservation of order in the interior and for the defence of the country. That M. Cipriani be charged to co-operate energetically for the accomplishment of the wishes of the Assembly to procure a more intimate union with the other provinces of Central Italy, and that to M. Cipriani is given the faculty of proroguing and re-convocting the National Assembly. One hour afterwards the Minister of Grace and Justice read a decree for the prorogation of the Assembly.

ACCIDENT TO THE SULTAN.—By a supposed accident, on the 3rd inst., the Sultan nearly lost his life. An Ionian captain commanding an English steam tug drove his vessel twice against the Imperial galley, and the Sultan was saved with great difficulty.

culty. The captain has been arrested, and Sir Henry Bulwer has assured the Government that the most searching inquiry shall be made.

THE BEY OF TUNIS.—The Bey of Tunis has been attacked with serious illness, and the French physician had been summoned to his aid. A second message received from the above city states that he had been attacked with erysipelas in the left side, and that hopes were entertained of his recovery.

HEALTH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—"The King of Prussia," says a letter from Berlin of the 10th, "has become so much better that his Majesty is able to get up every day, and even to walk without assistance. He sleeps well at night, and has a tolerable appetite. The intellectual condition of the King has also much improved, as his Majesty converses.

FOREIGN INCIDENTS.

MISSIONARY TACTICS IN JAPAN.—The *Univers* has an interesting letter concerning Yedo and the French visit of the embassy. The writ Mermet, says:—"We were in one of the quarters of the 356 governors and vice-governors. Each palace is a long building, opening on the street by means of a large heavy door, and was lighted by small windows strongly barred. The architecture is very primitive, the only ornament of the exterior being large white or gray squares in relief: it resembled somewhat a prison or an arsenal. The servants are lodged in low wooden buildings opposite the palaces. Within the latter all is still as death: the guards point the way with their fingers without uttering a word. The richness and luxury of the interior contrasts in an extraordinary manner with the outside. Exquisite lacquered work, covered with silver and gold, was seen on every side, and the floor was covered with mats of great fineness and beauty. Young lacqueys, dressed in their masters' livery, moved about as noiselessly as shadows. 'With us,' said the Japanese host, 'the inside is always finer than the outside, a mandarin must not exhibit his wealth to the public eye, but in his own house he may indulge in as much luxury as he can afford. All this that you see is for the gratification of our friends, and those noble strangers (with a gracious inclination of the head) who honour us with their company.' At the end of the long chain of palaces was the pagoda appropriated to the French Embassy, called 'Chimponkoudgi,' or the place of adoration of the spirits, but it was re-christened 'Franconden,' the French Palace. An amusing personage, named 'Issachindgiro,' who had his head full of songs and his mouth full of wine, whenever the opportunity offered, presided over the ceremony. He made himself quite at home, for three days, and was anything but ascetic in his habits." He had been the spy of the Governor of Simoda; but when Commodore Perry visited Japan, this facetious gentleman was presented as the Prince of Idzan, and his portrait engraved and inserted in the magnificent volume containing, according to the writer of the letter, a rather free account of the expedition. The correspondent, who, by the way, is an apostolic missionary, then gives a long account about its being necessary that the French Ambassador should be borne to his house in a chair, carried by twelve men dressed in peculiar costumes, with tri-colored hats, and preceded by the French flag. This extraordinary exhibition staggered the poor Japanese Governor, as well it might, but the missionary was inflexible, and so Baron Gros went home in his coach and twelve, with the French standard displayed in the breeze, and his suite following in fifteen other chairs; and the people of Yedo were astonished at the honour paid to the French (by themselves), and the missionary apostolic was a happy man, for he had managed everything, and had, by the twelve masquerade dressees, and twelve tri-coloured hats, shown the Japanese, to quote his own words, "that the representative of France was not a kind of barbarian coming to beg a favour at the court of Yedo, in the name of a few traders." This may have been all very polite, but it certainly was a queer affair for a missionary to be engaged in.

CANTON, PAST AND PRESENT.—He might have passed *incognito* through the streets of the great and busy city he had so lately governed, trembling often lest braves without and conspirators from within might snatch it from his grasp, and see how it is now held by a handful of foreign troops, so easily and unconcernedly that from street to street a couple of marine police, armed with a switch, keep perfect order, and give security to all the thousands of the bustling throng of shopkeepers, street vendors, and still more numerous purchasers. Their occasional presence is enough, and in this city, which no foreigner might pollute with his presence, English officers, soldiers, and civilians on horseback, in chairs, and on foot, are ever passing to and fro, and the Chinaman looks up from his work to notice them as they pass; and if a Coolie meets you, his only notice is the removal of his broad bamboo hat,

that it may not incommode the foreigner. Children, that used in all the suburbs to be taught by their elders to spit out terms of abuse, the gentlest of which was "fankwei," or "foreign devil," now hail the humblest private as "taipan," or "chief," and, with outstretched palm, sometimes insinuate that a "kumshaw," or copper cash gratuity, would be by no means disdained or unacceptable. A goodly and a pleasant change for the better, no one can doubt, by whatever evil purchased; and clearest proof that the long-nurtured hostility of the Cantonese population was of entirely factitious growth, due absolutely and entirely to the machinations of mandarins, and a part of the confirmed policy of the Court at Peking. Even the admission of foreigners into the city, we now see, might at any time at their option have been granted.

SUNDAY IN HONG KONG.—A correspondent describing the church-going in this colony, enlarges upon the crinoline and kindred absurdities which are as much fostered there as in Europe, and adds:—"The rougher sex took it coolly in white jackets and trousers. I was told of an odd but significant incident during Divine service on Sunday morning, when a gun announced the arrival of an expected English mail steamer. Several sudden cases of toothache, stomachache, and other excuses for leaving church occurred; but strange enough, only amongst gentlemen who were interested in the prices current. On our way down to the club to tiffin we passed a small party of soldiers, marching gravely from the Roman Catholic church, with white cotton umbrellas over their heads—oddlooking enough, but very sensible. By the by, a company of Royal Artillery, lately arrived, was furnished with umbrellas before leaving England, at a cost to John Bull of 21s. each. Here they are to be had for a dollar! The Sunday at Hong Kong is only honoured by those who choose to honour it. English tradesmen close their stores but John Chinaman pursues his avocations, whatever they may be, and public or private buildings are worked at as on week days; hence the Sunday quiet, so grateful to Englishmen, is not to be found here. A soldier's funeral took place here to-day, the body being carried to the Happy Valley in a one-horse hearse, followed by the deceased's comrades on foot. A Chinaman holds a contract for carrying bodies to the graveyard, at one dollar each; and, sad to say, he makes a good thing of it. The graveyard is full of stone monuments, most of them erected by regiments or ships' companies, to the memory of comrades died, killed, or drowned on the station. The Roman Catholics have not displayed their usual taste in their graveyard, the Protestant one being in all respects more properly kept, and some care shown in the planting of trees, &c."

THE MAHOMEDAN AGITATION IN THE PUNJAB.—About a fortnight ago a fakier was arrested in the Sealkote district with some treasonable papers in his possession, evidently intended for circulation among Mahomedans. It was naturally inferred that this man must have some accomplices, and must have passed through the centre of the Punjab. Then the man himself confessed that he had one or more confederates still at large. This led to stringent inquiries at Lahore and Umritsir, in consequence of which several persons had been arrested on suspicion in the Lahore and Jullundur districts. The other day information was received at Lahore that one of these emissaries had crossed over from Umritsir, and search was made for him in all the mosques and "tukyas," i.e., places where fakiers live. About the same time it was found that the Mahomedans of Lahore were full of stories of the birth of the prophet Iman Mehndee, and expected that a revolution was at hand. This idea was unfortunately encouraged by the publication of this story by the vernacular newspapers down country. The account, too, was accompanied by a portrait of the prophet. There is no doubt that the story was eagerly credited and canvassed by the religious section of the Lahore Mahomedans. The sermons preached at the mosques on the last Eed contained allusions calculated to unsettle men's minds; and the authorities were informed that the priests at the mosques were telling the people of a coming revolution, and the like. As the seditious talk had become rather more open and more frequent within the last fortnight than heretofore, it was determined to treat the matter as a misdemeanour, and to prosecute a few of these foolish talkers. Four persons have been accordingly put on their trial. One man has been fined and placed on security for seditious talk. Another man has been imprisoned for three months and sentenced to a fine, for having in his possession a paper intended for circulation at the coming Mohurum festival, predicting the advent of fresh troubles in Hindostan, and political disturbances generally. Such, briefly, are the facts. There are no traces of any conspiracy, nor the slightest cause for alarm. The present affair is only one of those slight gusts which periodically agitate the surface of Mahomedan society.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

INDIA, AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

THE GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

THE Great Trigonometrical Survey was established about fifty years ago; but there are very few who are at all acquainted with its details, which have remained official knowledge alone for nearly half-a-century. Its science and its maps have both come out piecemeal, and not the whole of either as yet. If any one who has complete access to the records of Captain Thuillier's office in Calcutta, or that of Colonel Waugh in Dehra Doon, would give a general account of the whole proceedings, well stocked with references, and abounding in short but clear statements with reference to time, place, and persons, he would confer an obligation even on the class of men who seek general information, and have no pretensions to scientific attainments.

A few years ago Colonel Everest published a quarto volume, full of figures, to describe the measurement of an arc of meridian. A great many of our readers have about as much notion of what all this is for as the natives, twenty years ago, had of the railroad. In England the policeman often drags the wheel along the streets to test a disputed cab-fare, and he will swear to the absolute accuracy of his result; and why five or six engineer officers, with as many assistants, and several natives, and a large apparatus of tents, bars, microscopes and theodolites, should be required to measure a base line of seven or eight miles, and call it a good progress when they make three or four hundred feet a day, would puzzle many as much as to conceive what it could be all for when done. Upon the simple but accurate measurement of the base line, however, depends a whole network of triangles, often extending over hundreds of miles. And an accurate measurement can only be obtained by the most refined calculations in astronomy.

We fancy it will be a good many years yet before the survey will be completed. As the limits of our empire have been increasing so has the work. The Ordnance Survey of England and Ireland was commenced long before Colonel Lambton measured his first base in the Deccan—and that survey is yet going on. Mark the difference between the area of India and that of Great Britain and Ireland, and it will be seen what an extensive field yet remains to be embraced by the operations of the survey. Colonel Waugh, the present Surveyor-General of India, writing on this important point, says:—

"With regard to the duration of the survey, it has been already remarked by the late Colonel Blacker, that the question depends on the strength of the establishment employed; which statement is true within certain limits defined by the power of supervision and training. The chief point is the rate per square mile, which I have shown to be on an average 15s. 4d. The survey has been about forty-eight years in operation, chiefly on a small scale. Now, as the area of India exceeds Great Britain and Ireland some twelve times, we have, comparatively speaking, been only four years at work. Since the commencement, the object in view has perpetually extended. Successive wars have added continual accessions of territory to be surveyed. The late wars alone have given new kingdoms, with no less additional surface than 169,827 square miles, as will be apparent from the following statement:—

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Scinde | 60,240 square miles. |
| Jolander, Doab, and Kohistan | 16,400 " |
| Protected Sikh and Hill States | 15,187 " |
| The Punjab Proper | 78,000 " |
| Total | 169,827 |

"The limits of our empire, however, appear to have been at length reached. The total area of British India, as it now stands, including Scinde, Punjab, Jolander, Doab, and Tenasserim, has been carefully estimated at 800,758 square miles, and the native states at 508,442 square miles, making a grand total of 1,309,200 square miles, as the area of survey under my charge. A complete delineation of this vast superficial extent, amounting to one and one-third million of square miles, confined within an external boundary of 11,200 miles in length, including every variety of configuration and climate, is an undertaking of unprecedented magnitude, demanding considerable time to accomplish with any pretensions to mathematical accuracy. The exertions hitherto made have been unremitting, and it is but just to say that the progress has been, generally speaking, as honourable to the officers

employed as the results have been useful to the country."

We are not aware of the present strength of the survey, but we believe there is a large party in Cashmere, under the direction of Lieutenant Montgomery, whose work is performed precisely on the system which was adopted six years ago in the north-west Himalaya series. There are also one or two parties employed in extending the great longitudinal series from Calcutta to Kurrachee in Scinde. And since the measurement of a base line at Attock, the survey of the Punjab has been going on. The triangulation of the Gogra was commenced five or six years ago, and it was intended to extend it to Nepaul; but we fancy this survey has been suspended since the mutiny, and of course in the present disturbed state of the country it cannot be carried on. Captain Rivers had charge of the party employed in the Bombay presidency, but we believe he is not connected with it now.

The duties of an Indian surveyor must necessarily be of a most laborious kind. In the Himalayas and mountain districts, his stations must be planted on the highest peaks; and it is a well known fact that no class of travellers—not even the natives of the country—have reached any elevations as high as some of the points on which the Trigonometrical surveyors have fixed their stations. Captain Gerard ascended the Manuring Pass about 19,000 feet above the sea, and some of the assistants attached to the Himalaya series went up still higher, probably 20,000 or 21,000 feet above the sea. Talk of the perils attending the ascent of Mont Blanc, of hair-breadth escapes such as Albert Smith has so well described! You must let the perils and dangers of Alpine travelling grow into awful dimensions to picture to yourself the difficulties to be encountered in ascending a mountain 20,000 feet above the sea. Regarding the duties of the Trigonometrical surveyors, Colonel Waugh writes:—

"With regard to the probable rate of progress, much depends on the efficiency of the officers, and on the accidents of the climate to which the parties are so much exposed. In a hilly country, the average advance made per season by each party is now about 120 miles in length by 30 in breadth, or say, 3,600 square miles. In a flat country, the average is eighty miles in length by twelve in breadth, or about 1,000 square miles. The average for both kinds of ground may be taken at the mean, or 2,300 square miles, which, multiplied by seven, gives 16,100 square miles per annum of probable progress. The cost is not likely to exceed the general average hitherto attained of 10s. or 12s. per square mile of hilly country, and from 20s. to 30s. in flat land, or to a general average of 15s. to 16s. over all. This rate might be expected to diminish, if the department were made more efficient in officers. It has been shown in the foregoing narrative that few succeed in these arduous undertakings. A rigorous training is indispensable at the outset, without which success cannot be certain, nor any adherence expected to system. Widely dispersed as the surveys are, and remote from constant supervision, little by little innovations would creep in, and the character of the work become compromised. To prevent evils so calculated to retard the completion of the survey of India due provision should be made for contingent vacancies, instead of waiting till they occur. A newly-appointed officer is not effective for two years, and when more than one vacancy occurs at a time, the task of training is inconvenient. The department is now so under-officered, that a few casualties occurring together would leave it unofficered—an anticipation which would give me more anxiety than it does, were it not for the great ability of a few of the subordinates, who are themselves competent practically able to conduct series. It is evident that at the present stage of the business, when so large an area remains for survey, effective establishments are most important. In fact, an augmentation of two or three officers now would be more useful than filling up vacancies towards the close of the work. Such an augmentation would most likely provide for every contingency, without any further addition hereafter, as vacancies occur."

Colonel Waugh bears a high testimony to the services of the uncovenanted assistants. Of all the servants of Government these men are the worst paid, and yet their work, mentally and physically, is one of the most difficult that can be conceived. Baboo Rhadanath, who is now in charge of the observatory in Calcutta, is considered a first-rate mathematician; but the oldest and most experienced surveyor is Mr. John Peyton, who held for the last ten or fifteen years the appointment of Chief Civil Assistant, and has only recently retired from the service.—*Bombay Gazette.*

LATEST INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Adverts from Calcutta of August 8 announce that nearly 6,000 men of the local European force have claimed their discharge in Bengal, the North-west,

and the Punjab; and the returns from the Bombay and Madras presidencies will raise the total to 10,000. Of the Bengal Artillery there are about 800, of the infantry 3,200, and of the light cavalry probably 2,000. Detachments of the discharged men are now being sent down from Allahabad to Calcutta, and ships have been engaged to convey them and their families to England at the rate of 194 rs. for each adult, and 97 rs. for each child. Lord Clyde's expostulatory general order has had as yet but a trifling effect. So far as is known not more than from thirty to fifty have withdrawn their application for discharge. Officers are volunteering in large numbers to take charge of the men on their way home. They are to enjoy Indian pay and allowances, will probably have three months in England, and will return in charge of recruits. Upon this subject the *Friend of India* says:—"It is useless to disguise the fact that a crave for England has seized every class of the Anglo-Indian public. Soldier and civilian, merchant and trader, educated and uneducated, are all alike weary of a service which they consider without advantages, of a land in which their sense of security has been so rudely shaken, and where government seems one vast chaos, with administrative wisdom absent, energy dead, and policy purposeless, if it has any existence. The large gap made in the local force will soon be filled up, so far as the artillery is concerned, by volunteers from her Majesty's regiments, and the 5,000 recruits, most of whom are now on their way, will go far to restore it to its old strength."

The Sikh troops on the Nepaul frontier have again encountered with the rebels. From the same journal we learn that two bodies had permanently established themselves near Musha in the Trans-Raptee district, one under Pergun Singh, and another towards the west under the Rajah of Akownah. They trusted probably to the obscurity and strength of their position to escape attack at least until the cold season. They were posted in the bed of a mountain torrent in the first range of hills, with about six miles of dense jungle in front of them. Major Vaughan was sent at the head of two troops of the 1st Punjab Cavalry and four companies of the 5th Punjab Rifles to drive them out, and if possible capture them. He directed his attention to Pergun Singh, while Captain Cleveland was detached to attack the Rajah, and if possible drive him to the eastward, towards Major Vaughan's force. This he attempted to do on the 14th June last, but the Rajah and his 200 followers escaped unscathed, leaving the camp with its contents to fall into our hands. Major Vaughan was equally unsuccessful. He chased the party under Pergun Singh far into the interior, and returned after setting fire to his hutting encampment. But on the 18th June he found that both bodies of the rebels, joined by a third from the Deogurh Valley, had taken up a very strong position in the Sunputtree Pass, ten miles from Musha. Though the enemy were again so much on the alert as to observe their approach when only half-way through the dense jungle, their stragglers were overtaken, and at least one hundred fell in the pursuit, which was continued for five miles beyond the pass. The rebel cavalry, such as it was, was annihilated. In the course of their flight they took refuge in the bed of a ravine from which there was no exit. There every man was slain, and their horses and ponies carried off. The Sikhs fought with such bravery that the Governor-General has, on the recommendation of Major Vaughan and the Commander-in-Chief, admitted four of them to the various classes of the Order of Merit. Wherever they could approach so near the rebels as to come to close quarters the Sikhs met with a most determined resistance. The rebels will probably maintain their position in Nepaul until destitute; and the Nepaulese, when they can no longer profit by their presence, may make a virtue of delivering them up to the ally they have so long fooled.

THE NANA AND HIS CONFEDERATES.

The Nana, Bala Rao, Daby Bux, and Mummoo Khan are in the Dandoka valley, with a force of about eight thousand men. They are not together, but scattered in different places along the valley, which extends west for twenty miles from Dandoka. They are said to be very sick, but not so bad as they were some time ago. Bala Rao was reported to have been on his death bed, but has now got much better. The Begum is at Nyacote, very comfortable, with just her personal attendants, and pretty well off as regards money, &c.; she is under restraint, and the Nepaul people allow nobody to go near her. Khan Bahadoor Khan has got better from his jungle fever, and is living in Bootwul, with three or four servants, still very sick, and very badly off. As report says, one of his servants (an elephant driver) decamped with all the old man's money. It seems the general opinion of all who give themselves up, that they will all be dispersed, and have died off before the cold. It might have

been so had they remained in the Terai, but now in the hills they are recovering from their sickness.

THE BEGUM AND HER PARAMOUR.—The Begum, of whom we have all heard so much, is no princess, and has no claim whatever to the title by which she is known. She was originally a dancing-girl, with whom Mummoo Khan, then holding a subordinate charge in the royal cook-room of Lucknow, had formed an intimacy. The present ex-King, hearing of the girl's beauty, admitted her to the number of his mahals, under the title of "Huzrut Mahul." She received a handsome allowance, with a large establishment, of which she appointed Mummoo Khan the darogah or superintendent. The former intimacy was still, though secretly, carried on, and resulted in the birth of the boy, Birjees Kudr. This boy was supposed to belong to Wajid Alee, and when the mutiny broke out, although only between ten and twelve years of age, he was proclaimed king. His claims were recognised by the Oude Irregular Force, for the most part composed of men who had held service under the ex-monarch. On his elevation to the throne, or rather on his being created Wazier of Oude, for his authority was at first held subordinate to that of the Emperor of Delhi, his mother and Mummoo Khan enjoyed an amount of power checked only by the caprices of the troops to whom their elevation had been due. Mummoo Khan was a man of no talent whatsoever, and alike wanting in that courage, both moral and physical, so requisite in a person in the critical position to which he had been exalted. He was, moreover, of low origin, destitute alike of taste and the advantages of education.—*Bombay Telegraph.*

Fine Arts.

NEW HORTICULTURAL GARDEN AT KENSINGTON GORE.—A model showing how the ground will be laid out in terraces, for the garden of the Horticultural Society, has just been placed in the South Kensington Museum. Between the Kensington-road and Cromwell-road the ground falls about forty feet, and using this fact in aid of a general effect, the ground has been divided into three principal levels. The entrances to the gardens will be on the lower level, in Prince Albert's-road; and the central pathway, upwards of seventy-five feet wide, ascending through terraces to the third great level, will lead to the winter garden. The whole garden will be surrounded by Italian arcades. The upper or north arcade, where the boundary is semicircular in form, will be a modification of the arcades of the villa Albani at Rome. The central arcade will be almost wholly of Milanese brickwork, interspersed with terra cotta, majolica, &c., whilst the design for the south arcade has been adapted from the beautiful cloisters of St. John Lateran, at Rome. None of these arcades will be less than twenty feet wide and twenty-five feet high, and they will give a promenade sheltered from all weathers more than three quarters of a mile in length. The arcades and earthworks will be executed by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, at a cost of £50,000, whilst the laying out of the gardens, and construction of the conservatory, or winter garden, will be executed by the Horticultural Society, and will cost about the same sum, the greater part of which has been already raised.

MUSIC, DRAMA, ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE English opera season at COVENT GARDEN is announced to begin on Monday, the 3rd of October, under the Pyne and Harrison management. In addition to Miss Louisa Pyne (who we are happy to say has quite recovered her health), the programme includes the names of many distinguished singers, some of whom are new to the stage. Among these we find Mdles. Pilling and Parepa, Messrs. Santley, Haigh, St. Albyn and W. Harrison. An excellent ballet company is engaged, including our old favourites, the Paynes.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The concert of Tuesday evening was marred by the absence of Mr. Sims Reeves, who was suddenly taken ill, but in other respects must be considered a perfect success. The audience were highly dissatisfied with the absence of the English tenor, but were reconciled to their loss by the substitution of Signor Giuglini and Mdle. Titiens, who sang a Verdi duet to make up for the mischance, in a style which delighted the assembly. The selection from *Don Giovanni*, which formed the first part of the concert, was a well chosen one, consisting of the choicest morceaux of that great masterpiece. The first noticeable feature was the duet, "La ci darem," by Madame Clara Novello and Signor Vialletti, which was immediately followed

by the delightful air, "Il mio tesoro," by Signor Giuglini, in which his brilliant upper notes told with astonishing effect, although in the lighter and more florid passages he lacked power and purity of intonation. This is his first appearance at Gloucester for some years, and perhaps he hardly sustained the favourable impression which he created here in the first instance. Nevertheless he was encored. The trio "Ah taci" introduced to the Gloucester people the prima donna of the evening concerts, Mdle. Titjens, and the primo basso, Belletti. The sensation created by the lady among the *dilettanti* was great, though perhaps hardly equal to the merits of an *artiste* who bids fair to be a worthy successor to Grisi. The "Batti, batti," by Madame Novello, was perfect, and was enthusiastically encored, but the lady declined to repeat it. Signor Badiali's artistic delivery of the rattling air "Finchè dal vino" took the audience by storm, and drew down an unanimous encore. In the air, "Non mi dir," Mdle. Titjens ravished her audience, who appeared now more fully to appreciate the talent and wonderful gifts of the fair cantatrice. The concluding set of the Mozart selection, "Sola sola," brought together "all the talents" of the Italian Opera, besides Madame Novello and Miss Dolby. Beethoven's choral fantasia followed the selection, and introduced to notice a youthful pianist, Miss Cecilia Summerhayes, who played with considerable skill, and, here and there, with feeling; but she has not yet acquired sufficient mastery over the difficulties of the instrument to be able to interpret Beethoven as she very probably understands him. It must be remembered that Miss Summerhayes is very young, and that the choral fantasia is neither very easy nor very short. In the opening passages the pianist played with a certain amount of vigour and distinctness; but, it seemed to us, that before the end, she was somewhat fatigued; at all events, her execution became rather confused. But Miss Summerhayes has sufficient talent to make it incumbent upon her to study, and to make us anticipate that she will in time attain a very high rank in the profession she has chosen. The reception of the piece was very favourable.

Miss Dolby sang her ballad, in the second part, charmingly; Mr. Thomas was very successful in "I am a Roamer;" and Mrs. Clare Hepworth made a marked impression in Mr. Henry Smart's beautiful song, "The Merry Bells." The quartette from "Martha" and the duet from "Rigoletto" were omitted. The audience numbered upwards of 400.

The performance of "Elijah" on the following morning was thoroughly satisfactory. A little mistake occurred in one of the quartets, which went on for some bars as a trio, owing to the absence of Signor Belletti, who divided the bass music with Mr. Thomas, and who, we are informed, was not aware he had to sing in "Cast thy Burden." Mr. Sims Reeves had completely recovered, and sang the whole of his music magnificently. Mr. Reeves' indisposition was accounted for by his exposure to the night air, and to his alarm for the safety of his wife and family, at the recent fire at the Oatlands Hotel, where he was residing. The attendance at the oratorio was not so numerous as could have been desired. There were 1,414 persons present, and the collection at the doors amounted to the large and curious sum of £157 11s. 11d. Among the audience were the Earl of Ellenborough, Countess Dunraven, Lord Wrottesley, Lord and Lady De Mauley, Lady Isabella St. John, Lady Isabella and Mary Howard, Lady Mary Berkeley, Lady Charlotte Carnegie, Lady Augusta Wyndham Quin, &c.

Mr. Sterndale Bennett's May Queen formed the first part of the concert on Wednesday evening, and was charmingly given by Mrs. Clare Hepworth, Miss Lascelles, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Thomas. The second portion of the concert consisted of a miscellaneous selection. Mr. Sims Reeves was set down to open with a ballad, but one of the stewards said that Mr. Sims Reeves had quietly walked away. Mr. Parry added that Madame Novello would sing a song. Accordingly Clara Novello sang the "Prende per me" from *Elisird' Amore* magnificently. She was followed by Madame Titons, in "Tacea la notte" and Giuglini in "La donna e mobile" after which the mayor announced that Madame Novello would sing a ballad in the place of that omitted through the absence of Mr. Sims Reeves, who, he added with emphasis, had gone home very unwell. Madame Novello then appeared in the orchestra, and was warmly welcomed. She, too, made a speech. She said that Mr. Sims Reeves was very ill, and did not leave the hall before he had obtained the permission of the conductor, to whom as an artist he was alone accountable. She could not allow a brother professor to suffer in the opinion of the public from the statement of a person who had made it, of course without any intention to misrepresent, but without knowing the circumstances.

On Thursday morning were given—1. *Engedi* (Mount of Olives); 2. Rossini's *Stabat Mater*; 3. Spohr's *Last Judgment*. Much regret was expressed

at the inability of Mr. Sims Reeves to appear in public; but it was stated that he is confined to his bed by indisposition. The whole of the music allotted to him this morning was therefore, at the request of the committee, undertaken by Mr. Montem Smith, who most ably discharged the double duty which thus devolved upon him, he having, in fact, to sing the tenor soli in all the three pieces of the morning. Madame Novello surpassed herself in all these pieces. It was the universal remark that never was her magnificent voice heard to such perfection as this morning. The chief "points" made in the *Stabat Mater* were the delicious execution of the duet "Quis est homo?" (English version) by Madame Novello and Miss Dolby, and the magnificent vocalisation of Signor Belletti in the trying air "Pro peccatis," not omitting to mention especially the "Cujus animam," taken by Mr. Montem Smith in the absence of Sims Reeves.

The second part of the programme was devoted to the *Last Judgment*, which was a most successful performance throughout. The collection this morning amounted to £211 4s. 1d.

The engagement of Mr. Charles Matthews at the HAYMARKET THEATRE terminates this evening, and we trust that his benefit will be a satisfactory one. On Monday Miss Amy Sedgwick makes her *reentrée* upon these boards as *Rosalind* in "As You Like It." *Touchstone* is cast for Mr. Compton. A new farce by Mr. John Bridgman is announced for Thursday.

Next Saturday the OLYMPIC will be re-opened, and Messrs. Robson and Emden have novelty in store for their patrons—a comedietta, by Mr. Charles Dance, entitled "Morning Calls," with parts for Mrs. Stirling and Mr. G. Vining.

The ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, under the auspices of Mr. Chatterton, begins its season on Saturday, the 1st proximo. Mr. Leigh Murray will appear in a new comedy, and a burlesque by Mr. Leicester Buckingham is also announced.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Mr. Augustus Harris *ci devant* right-hand man to Mr. Gye at Covent Garden, opens this theatre on the 24th inst. Rumour speaks of a new comedy (translated, of course,) by Mr. John Oxenford; and so far, if the tale be true, the new management would seem to be treading in the footsteps of the old one. Mrs. and Miss Louise Keeley, and a Mr. George Melville as first stock actor, are to form part of the company. If the latter justify the fame that has been his advanced guard, he will be found a first-rate artist in tragedy, comedy, and melodrama.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.—On Saturday the winter season commenced at this house with the tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet," introducing Miss Caroline Heath, late of the Princess's Theatre, to an Islington audience; the character of *Mercutio* being sustained by Mr. Phelps. The house was crowded to the ceiling by an appreciating and demonstrative audience, who greeted every one of their established favourites in the enthusiastic manner special to the place; the manager in particular was unable to proceed with his first speech for some minutes, owing to the applauditory hurricane. The play was judiciously cast, and acted throughout with good taste and artistic feeling. Miss Heath, who has for some time been favourably known to the London playgoers as a pleasing actress in light comedy, surpassed the expectations of her best wishers by the ability she displayed in the part of *Juliet*—so different to anything she has hitherto done upon the metropolitan stage. In the earlier scenes her grace and the modest expression of her deep love were fully appreciated and admired by an audience which carefully noted every word and gesture; but the fire and energy she put forth in the last two acts fairly took the house by storm; and a more completely successful *début* we have rarely witnessed. In the part of *Mercutio* Mr. Phelps as usual strikes out a path for himself, and gives a personification of this Shakespearian character quite different to that of any other living actor. The witty Italian nobleman, as delineated by him, becomes a merciless satirist, who launches his pungent sayings at friend and foe for the pleasure of watching the effect of his shot. There is, however, no want of vivacity in his representation; on the contrary, it is a most agreeable specimen of light comedy, free from conventionalism. The scene of the duel of course gave full scope to Mr. Phelps's sterner powers, and the death of *Mercutio* was an exquisite piece of acting. The *Romeo* of Mr. Fred. Robinson is most creditable—it is gentleman-like without being too sentimental, and energetic without any approach to rant. The whole of the lesser characters were well filled. We may particularly notice the *Nurse* of Mrs. Marston and the *Benvolio* of Mr. Belford. Mr. Lewis Ball, whose peculiar humour is greatly appreciated at this theatre sustained the character of *Peter*.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—About 7,000 visitors assisted on this day week at the operatic concert given at the Crystal Palace, by the members of Mr. E. T. Smith's Drury-lane company. The list of singers included excellent names—those of Mdle. Titjens, Mdle. Piccolomini, Signor Giuglini, and Signor Badiali, besides Mesdames Borchardt and Vaneri, and Signori Aldighieri and Vialetti. Mdle. Titjens, who appears to be neglecting the grand music of Mozart, Beethoven, and Meyerbeer, in which she is pre-eminently successful, for that of the modern Italian masters, gave the cavatina from "Ernani" with much spirit. She afterwards sang, with great feeling, the soprano part in the "Quis est homo," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater" (the contralto being Mdme. Borchardt). Mademoiselle Piccolomini sang twice, without counting the *finale* to the second part of the concert, and was twice encored; first in the duet from the "Traviata," "Parigi o cara" (with Signor Giuglini), and secondly, in Balfe's "I dreamt that I dwelt." Signor Giuglini was heard in the air from "Martha," for the first time, we believe, and sang the only expressive vocal piece (of M. Flotow's writing) that the work contains with much dramatic feeling. He also sang, "Ah si ben mio," from the "Trovatore," which suits him better than anything else in that opera. In "Largo al Factum" Signor Badiali delighted the audience, and was encored; but Signor Vialetti cannot be said to have done justice to the air "Non piu andrai," which fell flatly, and went without a hand. Verdi's hackneyed "Il balen" was sung by Signor Aldighieri with more taste than it deserves. Mdle. Vaneri's song was "Annie Laurie;" Madame Borchardt's "Nobil Signor" and the rather barbarous trio from Verdi's "Attila" were given (to a pianforte accompaniment) by Vaneri, Belart, and Aldighieri. The concert concluded with the "Preghiera" from "Mose in Egitto," which was very weakly executed, being conspicuous for the absence of a chorus though essentially a choral piece. The audience, however, seemed highly gratified, and we believe that no other "operatic concert" of the season has been better attended.

On Wednesday the juvenile festival of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association was held in the Crystal Palace, when four thousand children and about one thousand tenors and basses sang a series of musical compositions with an amount of precision and harmony that elicited loud and repeated plaudits from the immense audience, who thronged every available foot of space in and around the centre transept. The children who formed the choir were selected from eighty metropolitan schools where the system which is called the "new notation" is taught. The children were ranged in three parts—first treble, second treble, and alto—and above them, at the top of the orchestra, were the tenors and basses, who added strength and volume to the weaker voices of the former, the whole producing a grand and enlivening effect. The music and songs were chosen from the best composers, and the manner in which they were executed detracted in nowise from their merits. The first part of the performance was opened with an overture on the grand organ by Miss Stirling; and a Russian air with variations. Then the choral throng rose in obedience to the conductor's wand, and poured forth a volume of song that quickened every pulse in the immense audience. One of the great peculiarities of the sol-fa system is the distinctness with which the words are declaimed. The effect of this was strikingly produced in the song, "We waited for an omnibus in which there was no room for us." The words were uttered with such distinctness, and, at the same time, there was such unity in the sounds, that it was somewhat puzzling to think how it could be produced. The audience called for an encore, which was responded to with a hearty good-will. "Rule, Britannia" was sung with great power and effect. The chorists seemed to reserve their full power for the "National Anthem," which served as a fit climax to the performances of the day. When the last words of the anthem had died upon the ear, the united choir, as if stirred by one spontaneous impulse, raised a cheer which made the crystal roof rebound; and waved, at the same time, paper flags of orange and green. The immense audience caught up the cheer, which was prolonged for several minutes. The total visitors during the day amounted to 31,487.

Mr. E. T. Smith and his operatic company have returned to London, and the former has definitively secured Drury Lane Theatre for a new term. In consideration of £4,500 rent, instead of £4,000, he has now the liberty to open the house every night in the year, without the extra payment of five pounds, to which, under the old agreement, he was subject for each and every one after the two hundredth.

Miss Anna Whitty, whose excellent voice and good style we took occasion to notice on the occasion of her successful *début* at one of Mr. Benedict's late concerts, has left this country for a leading engagement at Florence.

A Paris correspondent writes:—"At length the long-talked of *début* of Madame Vestvali in Bellini's opera of "Romeo and Giuletta" has taken place, to the infinite delight of the amateurs and *habitués* of the Grand Opera. It has been most successful. Her unrivalled contralto voice was heard to perfection. From the moment she made her appearance in the costume of which so much has been said of its splendour, its beauty, and its weight, to the moment of the fall of the curtain, there was one long-continued shout of approbation and applause. With a very intelligent physiognomy is combined a rare knowledge of dramatic effect, and she has fully justified the rapturous expression of admiration which the newspapers of other countries have indulged themselves in. The costume of aluminium, which is said to have cost 160,000 fr., was the object of wonder to many of those who were present, but the lovers of music found charms of a more intelligible character in her judgment, her taste, and her voice. The ovation at the end was accompanied by innumerable bouquets, which she gracefully accepted, and one of which she graciously gave to M. Gerard, who had presided over the orchestra."

A night is about to be devoted at the Opera at Paris to a colossal performance for the benefit of M. Roger. All the *artistes* of distinction in Paris express their desire to assist.

A prospectus has been issued of a limited liability company, with a capital of 20,000*l.* in 10*l.* shares, to carry on the Polytechnic Institution. It is calculated from past experience that dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. may be expected, and shareholders are likewise to have certain privileges of admission.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH.

MONDAY—Open at Nine. Display of GREAT FOUNTAINS and entire series of Waterworks at Four.

TUESDAY TO FRIDAY—Open at Ten.

Admission, One Shilling; Children under 12, Sixpence. SATURDAY—Open at Ten. CONCERT. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling; Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra; Season-Ticket holders admitted free.

Orchestral Band, Great Organ, and Pianoforte performances daily, and displays of upper series of Fountains. The Picture Gallery contains many New Works on View and Sale.

SUNDAY—Open at 1.30 to Shareholders, gratuitously, by tickets.

MR. JOHN BENNETT'S LECTURES ON A WATCH.

Mr. JOHN BENNETT, F.R.A.S., Member of the National Academy of Paris, will LECTURE on a WATCH, WHAT TO MAKE AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

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| Oct. 1st, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. | Nov. 3rd, Whittington Club. |
| " 2nd, Chelsea Athenæum | " 8th, Bath. |
| " 4th, Guildford. | " 10th, Burnham. |
| " 11th, Slough. | " 11th, Chelsea Young Men's Christian Association. |
| " 14th, Church School-master's Association. | " 14th, Spicer-street. |
| " 18th, Southgate. | " 17th, Basingstoke. |
| " 25th, St. Barnabas Schools. | " 23rd, Acton. |
| " 26th, Southwark. | Dec. 1st, Crosby Hall. |
| Nov. 2nd, Faversham. | " 15th, Devizes. |

The Lecture will be illustrated by a great variety of Models and Diagrams, and Specimens of Clocks and Watches. Syllabuses can be had at the Watch Manufactory, 65, Chapside.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

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

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

EXTRAORDINARY INVENTION IN DENTAL SURGERY.—To Mr. Ephraim Moseley, of 9, Grosvenor-street, London and of 14, Gay-street, Bath, may be attributed one of the most remarkable and useful discoveries of the day, that of a substance for the construction of artificial teeth, gums, and palates, so thoroughly adhesive as to fix securely, without the use of those troublesome adjuncts, spiral springs. It is, in fact, the most perfect substitute for the natural teeth that can possibly be desired, and may be said truly to attain the *no plus ultra* of art—"ars est celare artem." The substance, for which a patent has been obtained, is chemically purified white India-rubber, which can be moulded to every irregularity of the gums and teeth in the most perfect manner, forming, as it were, an artificial peristome to the teeth, keeping them from becoming painful in the wasting away of the gum, and enabling the patient to use any force in masticating or striking the teeth together, without the percussion or rattling that attends the action in general cases.—*Court Journal.*

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, will open for the Season on Monday, October 3rd.

The Operatic Company will comprise the following artistes:—Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Pilling (pupil of Mrs. Wood, her first appearance), Miss Fanny Cruise (her first appearance in London), Miss Thirlwall, and Miss Parepa (her first appearance at the Royal English Opera); Mr. Santley (his first appearance), Mr. Henry Haigh, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. G. Honey, Mr. St. Albyn, Mr. Mengis, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Wallworth, Mr. Bartleman, Mr. Terrott, Mr. Maurice de Solla, and Mr. W. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Ballet—Mlle. Rosalia Lequin (her first appearance in England), Mlle. Pierron, Mlle. Pasquale, Miss C. Morgan; Mr. W. H. Payne, Mr. H. Payne, Mr. F. Payne, and Mons. Vandriss. A numerous Corps de Ballet. The Band and Chorus will be on the same scale of completeness as the preceding seasons of the Royal English Opera. The Scenery by Messrs. Grieve, Telbin, and W. R. Beverley, Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray. Ballet Master, Mons. Petit. Chorus Master, Mr. Smythson.

The Box-office will be opened on Monday, Sept. 26th, under the direction of Mr. Parsons. All applications for private boxes and stalls for the season to be addressed to him at the theatre.

N.B. The same system that gave such universal satisfaction last season in the abolition of all fees to box-keepers and charges for booking places will be continued.

THEATRE ROYAL, OLYMPIC.

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

On Saturday next, the 24th, this theatre will re-open for the Season, on which occasion will be presented an original Comedietta, by Charles Dance, Esq., entitled

A MORNING CALL.

Characters by Mr. G. Vining and Mrs. Stirling.

After which, a new Drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled PAYABE ON DEMAND; Messrs. F. Robson, W. Gordon, H. Wigan, G. Cooke, H. Cooper, F. Vining, Franks, Rivers, and Miss Wyndham.

To conclude with RETAINED FOR THE DEFENCE; Mr. F. Robson, Miss Cottrell.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at half-past 7.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

Monday and Tuesday, Miss Amy Sedgwick will make her first appearance in the character of Rosalind, in Shakespeare's "As You Like It." To commence at 7. Jacques, Mr. Howe; Orlando, Mr. W. Farren; Touchstone, Mr. Compton; William, Mr. Clark; Adam, Mr. Chippendale; Rosalind, Miss Amy Sedgwick; Celia, Miss M. Ternan; Audrey, Mrs. C. Fitzwilliam.

After which BOX AND COX. Box, Mr. Buckstone; Cox, Mr. Compton.

Concluding with HALLOWE'EN.

On Wednesday Miss Reynolds will appear in the character of Miss Hardcastle in Goldsmith's Comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER; to commence at 7. Tony Lumpkin, Mr. Buckstone.

With LEND MY FIVE SHILLINGS. Golightly, Mr. Buckstone.

And HALLOWE'EN.

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, WIVES AS THEY WERE AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE. Miss Doulton (first time), Miss Amy Sedgwick.

After which (first time) a new Farce, THE RIFLE, AND HOW TO USE IT, by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Wilkins, Mrs. B. White, and Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam.

Concluding with HALLOWE'EN.

Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE,

Lessee—Mr. A. HARRIS.

Will open, for the Winter Season, on Saturday, September 24, with a new Drama, entitled IVY HALL, by J. Oxenford; the Scenery by T. Grieve and W. Telbin.

To conclude with a Dramatic Tableau in Watteau Colours, entitled LOVE AND FORTUNE, by J. R. Planché; the Scenery by W. R. Beverley.

During the recess the theatre has been re-decorated.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. F. B. CHATTEENTON.

OPENING NIGHT, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1st, will be performed a new Comedy, in Two Acts, entitled THE WIDOW'S WEDDING, in which Mesdames Katharine Hickson, Eliza Arden, Murray, Manders; Messrs. Leigh Murray, C. Young, Barrott, Brazier, and Walter Carle will appear.

After which an entirely new Burlesque, by Leicester Buckingham, Esq., entitled

VIRGINIUS, or, the Trials of a Fond Papa.

In which Mesdames Clara St. Casse, Eliza Arden, C. Rance, Lydia Thompson, Lavin, Willingham, Manders, Frank Matthews; Messrs. Charles Young, Barrett, Francis, A. Denial, &c., &c., will appear.

To conclude with THE SWISS COTTAGE, in which Miss Arden and Mr. Cockrill will appear.

In the course of the evening the NATIONAL ANTHEM will be sung by the entire Company.

REDUCED PRICES.—Gallery 6*d.*; Pit 1*s.*; Upper Boxes, 2*s.*; Dress Circle, 3*s.*; Stalls, 6*s.*; Private Boxes, 10*s.* 6*d.*, 21*s.*, 31*s.* 6*d.*, and 42*s.* Season Tickets can be had on application at the Box-office, which will be open daily from Eleven to Five on and after Monday, the 26th inst.

Due notice will be given of the appearance of Mr. H. Loralne.

Doors open at Half-past Six, performances commence at Seven.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—In the absence of any positive data at the present moment as to the actual speed of the Great Eastern, it may be interesting to know that the small steam yacht belonging to the Thames Conservancy, and which is noted as being a very fast boat, found herself completely distanced by the *Levlathan* in her passage from Purfleet, when the latter was going at only half speed.—*Steam Shipping Chronicle.*

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening, Sept. 16th.

THE FRENCH ALLIANCE.

A PARIS letter of yesterday informs us that the Chinese question, in the absence of news from Italy, absorbs the public attention. Its necessary tendency to bind up the Anglo-French alliance is admitted on all hands, and, with certain ultramontane exceptions, is hailed with universal satisfaction.

Turning to Italy, the fact of the insertion in this day's *Moniteur* of the Bergamo petition to the Emperor is naturally interpreted favourably for the cause of Italian independence. In discussing this petition, with its 10,717 signatures, the *Presse* says:—It appears, then, that the people of Bergamo are resigned to see Venice remain in the power of Austria, provided some alleviation is brought to its sufferings; but they pray that the frontiers of the new kingdom shall not remain deprived of their national defences; meaning, of course, that Peschiera and Mantua shall be included in the cessions of Austria. The address says nothing against the restoration of the Dukes.

Prince Metternich was expected in Paris yesterday; his return will, it is believed, throw some light upon the Italian situation. The *Univers* publishes a letter from Turin, in which it is stated that the Sardinian cabinet had received a communication from Paris, conceived in the same spirit as the *Moniteur* manifesto, previous to the appearance of that document. This explains the recent observation of the *Independente*, that the article in the *Moniteur* had nothing new or unexpected for the King of Sardinia.

THE BERGAMESE TO NAPOLEON.

THE Emperor Napoleon has received an address, bearing 10,717 signatures from the province of Bergamo, which says:—

"Sire,—A great and noble enterprise, worthy of your genius and of the generous nation which Providence has called you to govern, being embarrassed by the rivalries, and the interested views of almost all the powers of Europe had to be interpreted at the very moment at which the triumphs of the glorious allied armies assured it the most complete and most brilliant success. Although profoundly afflicted at having seen the failure of the projected deliverance of our brethren of Venice, to whom we are closely bound by the communion of opinion and sufferings, we do not the less feel, Sire, the gratitude which we owe to you for the benefits which we have obtained from your generosity. We respect the grave and powerful political reasons which, contrary to your desire, have caused you to leave incomplete your magnanimous enterprise, but we confide at the same time in the prudent foresight of your Majesty. Yes, Sire, we firmly believe that the definitive conditions of the treaty which you are about to make will be of a nature to lessen the sufferings which menace unfortunate Venice. We have the firm hope that the frontiers of the kingdom which you have aggrandised will not be deprived of their natural defences, and that we shall not remain still exposed to unforeseen attacks and place in a state of continual fear. We cannot doubt an instant that the elements of the Confederation, projected by your generous solicitude for the future safety and independence of Italy, will be founded on homogeneity of principles, which, while assuring concord and union, will guarantee a just and becoming share of liberty to the population, called on to form part of it, and will in particular leave intact the prudent and liberal institutions which for two lustres have caused the happiness of Piedmont and the glory of our heroic Sovereign. Deign, magnanimous Emperor, to receive with clemency and kindness these sincere thanks, which come from the heart; also the expression of the wishes of a people who feel proudly the benefit they have received, and who desire ardently to seize occasions of showing themselves worthy of the independence and the liberty which your generosity has given them."

THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

A DESPATCH from Trieste, dated this day (Friday), brings news from Constantinople to this day week. The line of battle ship *Fethin* has taken reinforcements to Candia, and Kabuly Effendi has been sent there as Commissioner Extraordinary from the Government. Fresh affrays have taken place between Christians and Druses in the Lebanon. Another message from Smyrna says, that in consequence of a judicial investigation the Prussian Consul-General Spugelthal has been suspended, and the business of the Consulate has been transferred in the meantime to the Dutch Consul.

GUNBOATS FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.—The eighteen gunboats of superior tonnage, which were ordered some few weeks since to be built by contract at the various yards in the Thames, Cowes, &c., are being rapidly forwarded, and will be ready for launching at no very distant period. The majority of these boats are in the hands of Messrs. Green, Wigram, Scott Russell, and the Thames Ship Building Company, and the remainder are being constructed by smaller builders. The vessels will constitute a larger class of gunboats than those at present in the service, as they will range between 400 and 700 tons burthen, and will be fitted with powerful screw engines.—*Steam Shipping Chronicle.*

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

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

The Leader.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 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 CHINA DISASTER.

THE Chinese war which overturned an English Parliament and furnished Lord Palmerston with a signal triumph, was supposed to have ended prosperously in the treaty negotiated by Lord Elgin, who returned to this country either in the conviction that his work was done, or that the remainder of it was sufficiently dubious and unpleasant to be most comfortably left to other hands. But all pleasing delusions of happy diplomatic relations with the "Central Flowery Land" have been rudely dispelled by the news of the recommencement of hostilities and of severe defeat inflicted upon British arms. The conduct of the Chinese, although not in good faith, cannot fairly be described as treacherous. Under compulsion insufficient to break their traditional pride, and against which they protested, they agreed to receive our ambassador at Peking, and when the time came for his advance up the Peiho river towards the Celestial capital, instead of amicable preparations to facilitate his journey, and the presence of obsequious officials to welcome his arrival, old fortifications had been repaired, new forts had been erected, and the mouth of the river strongly boomed and staked across. Under these circumstances, and acting under the advice of Mr. Bruce, Admiral Hope immediately determined to proceed to war without any consideration of the difficulties before him or the means at his disposal. He thought proper to assume that the batteries were of no consequence. He may have condescended to look at them through a spyglass, but he took no pains to ascertain the number of guns they mounted or the strength of the forces engaged in their defence. It was enough for him to thrust his ships forward in bull-dog arrogance, and worse than bull-dog ignorance as to the probable result. He found himself assailed by a tremendous fire, but having blundered in, he tried to blunder out. Marines and sailors were landed in thick mud, in which they struggled as ineffectually as flies in a glue-pot, and were shot down by the artillery, gings, and arrows of the Chinese. The men, of course, behaved bravely, as British seamen and soldiers always do, and the admiral exposed his person as freely as his imbecility. Men were killed by the hundred, vessels shattered and sunk, and the unhappy detachments, so injudiciously stuck in the mud, were informed that, as no reinforcements could be sent, they had better struggle and tumble out as well as they could.

We have hitherto despised the tactics of the Chinese, and ridiculed their proficiency in the art of

war, but unless some person of reasonable common sense is sent out from this country we had better beg them to lend us an admiral and an engineer before we venture into another contention with their braves. The diplomatic naval and military part of the business, so far as our "devising heads" were concerned, may be summed up in three words—presumption, ignorance, and disgrace; but the statesmanship of these Chinese quarrels is worth more than passing attention. We have not behaved as if we were "half horse, half aligator," but as if we were a mixture of Quaker with Sir Lucius O'Trigger. Such conduct is never to be commended, and towards an oriental people is more than usually foolish. There were two courses before us—either to submit to the insolence and trade restrictions which the Chinese thought proper to apply to us, and to hold the doctrine that we had no right to intercourse with them except on their own terms, or to insist upon receiving from them the courtesies and facilities that are necessary to pleasant international relations. Few sane persons will believe that the peace-at-any-price plan would have permanently succeeded, and when force became necessary it would have been more humane and judicious to have persevered until the conceit was fairly knocked out of them than to have arrived only at treaties which there was no sufficient reason to believe they intended to observe. It will be remembered that when Lord Napier went out in 1834 as Chief Superintendent of British Commerce the governor of Canton refused to receive his letter certifying his appointment because it was not superscribed as a petition, and the Chinese authorities would not even touch it. In 1837 Captain Elliot suffered similar impertinence, and complained that all the communications from the officials were contained in notes to Chinese merchants, in which they spoke of him, not to him. At the close of this year the British Government directed the cessation of the petition form of address, and the Chinese in consequence ordered that all communication should cease. After this, squabbling and fighting went on until 1841, when Keshen agreed to a treaty, which within a few weeks was disavowed at Peking, and the war began again. As the main object of this war was an improvement of Chinese manners by practically convincing the most obstinate of people that the English would and could force them to a respectful line of conduct, it was an egregious act of folly, when Canton was in our power, to permit it to be ransomed for 6,000,000 dollars—a proceeding that maintained among the turbulent citizens of that place the delusion that we were an inferior race and dared not go within their sacred walls. In 1842 our forces reached Nanking, and there Sir Henry Pottinger negotiated the treaty of that name, but the impression made upon the Chinese was known to be so slight that no one expected they would keep the treaty entirely and in good faith. From that time till 1856, when London was startled with the news of the bombardment of Canton, our relations with the Celestials were far from satisfactory, and Lord Elgin's treaty ought not to have been regarded as settling our right to go to Peking, because we were a long way from having convinced either the people or the Court that submission to what we considered reasonable requirements was their only safe course. To attempt to visit their capital against their wish, with a force sufficient to irritate and insufficient to compel, was no part of wisdom; and we hope when Parliament reassembles that the responsibility of this insane scheme will be fixed upon the right shoulders. We should also like to know whether Mr. Bruce or Admiral Hope or anybody else in China was authorised to recommence war if the Peking journey was opposed. If the Chinese had admitted our ships into the Peiho with an appearance of friendship and then opened their guns upon them, the English Admiral would have had no alternative but to fight. This, however, was not the case, and although we admit the non-fulfilment of the treaty justified a fresh appeal to arms, we are of opinion that it ought only to have been made after negotiation had been exhausted and a well-defined plan of operations had been arranged. The liggledy-piggledy method of tumbling into war, just as Admiral Hope tumbled the marines into the mud is a national disgrace; and the triumph very naturally and appropriately won by the Chinese will only be reversed and compensated by a large expenditure of life and money. We notice some of our contemporaries perfectly rampant for

war and conquest, and if the dashing school of writers represented British opinion there would be no stop or stay until Queen Victoria added to her titles the wonderful appellations of the Monarch of Peking! John Bull is not, however, such an asinine biped as these would-be traffickers upon his susceptibilities suppose. He would much rather collect tea at Chinese ports than gather glory in Chinese fields, and has quite sense enough to prefer the steam of Souchong to the smoke of gunpowder.

But while abjuring the mere desire for vengeance or the thirst for military conquest and fame, it is impossible to entertain the idea of pocketing defeat; and we find ourselves in the unhappy necessity of having to prepare to win victories we had much rather be without. Under these circumstances let us demand of the Government some application of intelligence to our affairs, and that our display of power may be sufficient to obtain our ends quickly, and justify the Chinese Court in the eyes of its subjects in making those reparations and concessions that we shall now be compelled to demand. Above all, let us have done with the notion that the Chinese learn nothing, and must be despised because they had not the advantage of being born within the sound of Bow bells. Each successive encounter we have with them proves that they do learn a great deal. Their artillery is better made and better served than it used to be, their fortifications better constructed and more scientifically defended; and there can be no excuse for assailing them without the employment of our best materials and our ablest skill.

It is some satisfaction to find that our French neighbours are quite willing to join in sending naval and military schoolmasters to the Chinese, and it is to be hoped that the union of the two nations in another great enterprise, will strengthen the links of friendship and diminish the mutual irritation, that evil disposed persons take such pains to keep up.

THE GREAT EASTERN EXPLOSION.

Size has always been reckoned an element of the sublime, and when the Great Eastern, after long delay and misfortune, was pronounced complete, and floated majestically down the Thames, dwarfing the river by her size, every eye that beheld the vessel destined to be rather an ocean city than a ship, beamed with a proud feeling of satisfaction at so great a triumph of human skill. Eager brains were busy calculating the services she would render to civilisation, and how she might be the forerunner of a race of marine giants, striding between distant lands as firmly as of old the Colossus did across the entrance to the harbour of Rhodes; and the universal exclamation was, in the words of Longfellow—

"Our hearts, our hopes
 Our faith, triumphant o'er our fears,
 Are all with thee."

As she passed the thickly-inhabited banks of the river, where human habitations are crowded in quaint confusion, old and young came out to rend the air with their acclamations; the sailors in the stream hailed her as the grandest craft that was ever set afloat, and the Essex rustic in his lonely swamps stared, gaped and fancied old Captain Noah had reappeared and begun a new voyage to his strange haven on the top of Ararat.

Column after column in the daily journals chronicled each movement as though detailing the incidents of a royal progress; and as one quality after another was displayed in full perfection, doubts vanished, and public confidence hesitated not to declare the triumphant and symmetrical monster to be a huge success. Little thought those ashore, and still less those floating within her iron walls, that gross and inexcusable carelessness had prepared a mortal catastrophe that was soon to fill her decks with terror and ruin, and involve brave men in hideous wounds and death. Few knew that she was provided with an apparatus for economising the heat of her huge funnels, and preventing its diffusion among the habitable parts of the ship, of a dangerous construction which had been fatal to former vessels, and none suspected that the safety of this apparatus was destroyed by shutting off access to the vent by which the superfluous power so likely to be generated might make an innocent escape. The contrivance may be described as a sort of boiler round the lower end of the funnel, the water of which, when heated, was to be passed into the boilers of the engine, and

to be replaced by a cold supply, to follow the same round as before. A "donkey engine" was commissioned to do this work, but being out of order it was left undone, and the safety of the ship and passengers were then entirely dependent upon the over-heated fluid finding escape through a safety pipe unfortunately provided with a tap which was turned the wrong way. The "jacket," or boiler, with its contents passed the boiling point of water, and the steam having no outlet rent it asunder with the force of gunpowder, tearing a large funnel of many tons weight from its strongly-riveted base and hurling it up through the decks high into the air. At the same moment tons of scalding water and steam enveloped the ill-fated stokers, the finery of the saloon was splintered to shivers, berths were blown down like houses built with cards, solid staircases, huge beams, and strong floors were shattered and upturned, while, marvellous to relate, the enormous explosion did no substantial damage to the ship, whose engines worked and whose course was maintained in spite of a catastrophe that would have reduced an ordinary vessel to a mass of fragments, floating or sinking as their specific gravity might direct. The captain, the pilot, and the crew behaved with admirable skill and courage, and stuck manfully to their duty, although, for aught they knew, the next moment might snatch their lives away.

We have no wish to repeat the description of the scene of horror and devastation, the ghastly wounds and fearfully-mangled forms of the victims of the disaster that will be found in other columns; nor would we anticipate the verdict of the Coroner's jury, or the decision to which a Government inquiry may arrive, but we would impress upon all parties one thing, viz., that the public will not be satisfied with evasion, concealment, or mystification. Hundreds of lives were perilled, and many unfortunately sacrificed, by arrangements that ought not to have existed, and by negligence that ought to be rigidly traced home. The accident itself was sufficient for a time to shake confidence in the concern, but we regret that the behaviour of the directors should have been a worse injury to their enterprise. Let any one read the accurate and faithful accounts of the newspaper correspondents, who were eye-witnesses of the scene, and compare it with the official statement that the directors permitted to be put forth, and they will see that officials wanting in frankness are more dangerous than even jackets that blow up. It was not a fair and honest account of the matter to call it a "collapse" of a feed water-casing. Something may have collapsed, but the main accident was nothing like a "collapse;" it was a prodigious volcanic explosion of a huge mass of water wrongfully heated in a tight vessel beyond its boiling point. The greatest "collapse" was that of the conscience of the engineers and directors, when they permitted such a statement to be put forth. Nor does it appear true that the injury was confined, as stated, to the "main cabin fittings," although we hope the first impression will be found correct, and that no substantial damage has been done to the ship. We trust the Great Eastern will soon get over both her accident and her directors, but before imperilling any more lives a thorough and searching investigation should be made by some neutral authorities, and all experiments necessary to ascertain her safety should be concluded before either visitors or passengers are permitted to go on board for another voyage. We feel that much more ought to be said on this subject, but it is better to leave it until the inquest is over, which did not begin as though the public were intended to be much wiser than they were before. Mr. Scott Russell may throw upon Mr. Brunel the burden of having ordered the arrangement that has produced such a fatal result, but it does not follow that Mr. Brunel desired to have a tap placed where it could do no good, or that he desired it to be closed when the safety of the vessel required free vent, nor that he considered it right that any part whose working was essential should be hidden out of sight, or that engineers should take it for granted that safety-valves or tubes do not want examining. We have no means of localising the blame, and if we had, should wait the result of the legal inquiry; but enough has transpired to leave no doubt that the directors published one piece of truth, when they ascribed the disaster to "some neglect," that should be brought home without compunction to all the parties directly or indirectly compromised in the guilt.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF FLOGGING.

We have learnt the folly of our ways. We see our errors, and are returning to the true path of wisdom. Years ago, when our blood was hot and young, we fondly fancied that there was such a thing as progress. We believed, as in a new creed, that humanity was more powerful than cruelty; that moral influences had prevailed over physical punishments; that brute force had yielded to the power of reason. We fancied, in our folly, that we were wiser than our fathers. We know better now. We have thrown aside all youthful sentimentalities, all mawkish twaddle about philanthropy and moral progress. We are converts to the old faith of flogging. Our altar is the whipping-block; our god is the cat-o'-nine-tails. Like all proselytes, we burn with an ardour exceeding that of the old believers. Let us, then, vent our feelings by narrating the glories of our faith.

Our belief is of ancient date and high origin. "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," is the simplest and oldest exposition of our creed. Solomon, too, has given us the sanction of his wisdom. It is true, there is a later and a far better creed, which teaches of love and mercy. This creed we ourselves have adopted with a slight modification. We have become Christians and omitted Christianity. In the Pagan world, too, we have great authorities. Draco, with his laws of blood, numbers amongst our prophets. Sparta, with its wholesome discipline, realises our idea of Utopia. What need is there, however, to revert to the past, when each of us can speak from his own experience? Few, and base indeed, must be the persons who in their early life have not felt the salutary influence of the rod. What tender feelings of respectful gratitude we still entertain towards the pedagogue who loved us while he corrected us. How we sympathise with the pain, which, as he used to tell us, the infliction of our punishment imposed upon himself. To that chastisement we doubtless attribute whatever we possess of self-respect, and manly dignity, and love of honour. At the very time we appreciated the moral benefit which was being conferred upon us. We loved the hand that smote us, and revelled in moral felicity, while we wriggled in corporeal agony.

As memory recalls these pleasing recollections, these "souvenirs," sweet forget-me-nots of our early initiation into the mysteries of our faith, we feel our hearts glow with fervent indignation against those narrow-minded sceptics who cry out against the restoration of the lash to its proper place, as the great moral teacher of the British army. The accounts of the punishment recently inflicted at Woolwich must fill every well-regulated mind with respect and admiration. We have no sympathy with those lukewarm admirers of the lash, who attempt to explain away the severity of the punishment. It is that very severity which constitutes its merit. What sight can be conceived more edifying to spectators and actors alike than a Woolwich flogging? Here you behold vindicated the majesty of law. The culprit has offended against his duty to his country, his loyalty to his queen, and his obedience to the principles of eternal justice. Every stripe that he receives is an act of retribution. The disturbed equilibrium of morality is restored, and that innate sense of justice which is implanted in every human heart is amply gratified. The fact that the soldiers who witnessed the spectacle fainted with emotion, proves how deeply rooted this principle of justice is. Honour the native purity of the human heart!

As for the sufferer himself, it is nothing to say that he recognised the justice of the sentence. How grateful he must have felt to the kind instructors who took such trouble for his moral benefit. The old inquisitors used to tell their victims that they tortured their bodies to save their souls. In the same way the happy soldier, fastened with cords to the ladder, scourged with the lash, and writhing in helpless torture, must have felt that his bodily sufferings were working out his moral improvement. With what consolation he will reflect on this on his bed of pain! With what pride, in time to come, he will point to the scars upon his back! How he will tell his children, and his children's children, that it was to the kindness which did not spare the lash that he owes that proud position and that honoured

name which he is certain to bequeath to them as their future heritage! Henceforth the stripes upon the back should rank higher than the stripes upon the arm.

Base utilitarians suggest that a foolish fear of flogging deters the better class of labouring men from entering the army; that as long, in fact, as flogging is maintained, no increase of pay will ever enable us to recruit the army except from the scum of the population. They assert that it is to this fact, and this fact alone, that the low estimation in which the English army is held in our country is to be attributed. Be it so. It is only the more reason why this idle prejudice against flogging should be dissipated. In fact, when it is discovered, as it will doubtless be by experience, that men who have once been flogged are reformed at once, all classes will hasten to enlist in the army in order to enjoy the benefits of this great moral teaching.

PAUPERISM.—THE TIMES BLUNDERING.

The press is the national pilot. It sits, or ought to sit, calmly aloft, above party politicians—ever sacrificing principle to place, to tell us how to steer. That it see clearly and speak plainly is essential to good national guidance. It is more influential and better worth criticism than the Ministry. If it misdirect us we are sure to run into disasters. On this account we warn the public against a blunder of the *Times* concerning a part of the national expenditure, the chief cause, so far as Government is concerned, of the nation reaching its destined haven, or drifting on the rocks.

Lately this pilot told us to learn from Ireland that "England has a large excess of expense to account for, as to the poor, which is not explained by the mere excess of English population over Irish." The facts being, as the *Times* states, that "in-door and out-door relief in England and Wales amounts to nearly £2,000,000 a year," while in Ireland the total sum expended on the poor in 1858 was £457,635. We, however, must inform the *Times* and the public that the in-door and out-door maintenance of the poor in England and Wales was £4,185,077 in 1858, and, though this sum is £2,185,077 more than the *Times* put down by guess, yet are the poor of England managed cheaper than the poor of Ireland; and England would soon be wrecked were she placed exclusively under this kind of pilotage.

We must further inform the *Times* and the public that the number of paupers was, in England and Wales, in 1858, 862,078, and in Ireland, 44,866. The total sum expended in the same year on the relief of the poor in the former, including the establishment charges, was £5,878,541; in the latter it was £457,635. Each pauper in England, therefore, cost £6 16s. 4d. per annum; in Ireland each one cost £10 3s. 10d. Of the expenditure nearly 11 per cent. went for salaries of officers, &c., in England, and nearly 21 per cent. in Ireland. If we were to follow the course pointed out by the *Times* we should increase the expenses of management 10 per cent., and our paupers would cost per head £3 7s. 6d. more than at present. At the same time the superior manner in which they are now taken care of, in comparison to the Irish poor, is, according to our contemporary, "something to boast of."

The greater number of paupers in England than in Ireland, in proportion to the population—1 in 23 in the former and only 1 in about 180 in the latter—is the difference which requires explanation. In England, as our readers are aware, a provision for the poor dates from the reign of Elizabeth; and if it have been accompanied by a large amount of pauperism, it has also been accompanied by security to property, and internal peace, almost unexampled amongst European nations. For a considerable period, when the population was much fewer than at present, the paupers were upwards of 1,000,000, being at one time 1 in every 13 of the population. They are now happily reduced to 862,078, and are diminishing year by year. In Ireland there was no legal provision for the poor till 1839, and the population, in the lowest state of destitution, flocked into England, and but for the Poor Law would have degraded the multitude here to their own level. They were periodically exposed to famine. In 1846 a heavier visitation than for some years fell on them, and multitudes were fed by England. The Irish Poor Law was insignificant for this pur-

pose, and an Employment Act was passed to set them to work and feed them. An immense number was then taken care of, and in 1849, after the worst was passed, there were no less than 620,747 paupers in Ireland—two-thirds as many as in England, while the population was only one-third as great. This could not continue, and Ireland gradually returned to her normal condition. By the last return the number of paupers was 44,866. The great number of paupers in England is deeply to be regretted: it will not be lessened, though we might become as badly off as the Irish, were we to do as they do in Ireland. Contrasting the number of the labouring multitude here and there, and contrasting the continual turbulence there with the peace here, our habitual pauperism, it is plain, is better than their habitual starvation. If the *Times* be now an advocate for abolishing the provision for the poor in England, its conversion is miraculous. Blunders like the one exposed are for it an every-day occurrence.

WHO GOVERNS?—THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PEOPLE.

THOSE who are not so deeply immersed in the stream of events as to be unable to see whither it runs, must have remarked how much the responsibilities of the people have increased with their freedom. That the press, representing the public sentiments, was very instrumental in lashing the lagging Aberdeen ministry into the war with Russia is certain. That it also in the same manner supported and promoted the war against Canton is equally certain. Neither of these wars could have been waged had not the multitude given to both a general and a cordial support. They now find themselves hampered by another Chinese war, and when they are about to combine to secure financial reform they will have to incur greater expense and submit to heavier taxation. They have taken on themselves the government of Hindostan, even to guaranteeing its debts, and the last loan bears a high premium in the market because the lenders hold the British people bound to pay it. They are so much the masters of the Government that the best excuse which can be made for ships dismantled and sailors turned adrift when both are needed for the national defence, and must be, if possible, restored at a great cost, is, that the impatient people would not bear the expense. By ministerial advocates they are said to have forced the mighty Palmerston and the powerful Derby against their inclinations, from a miserable spirit of parsimony, to reduce the Income Tax and wither the right arm of the public force. Of the justice of the charge we speak not—we only refer to it as a proof that the multitude, and not the ministers, already administer the government, and cannot escape from the responsibility of their acts.

This new position, in which, not the Russell's and the Gladstone's and the Disraeli's—the great national talkers and *soi disant* wise men, who are well paid for their services—but the unpaid and unknown writers of the press, and the multifarious mob, are the real guides and governors of society, deserves much consideration. It is, in truth, entirely at variance with all notions of government which implies coercion; as it is founded on force—

“Force first made conquest, and then conquest law.”

It still carries with it the idea of coercion, and can only exist by force. But now that the multitude governs, there is nothing distinct from the Government to coerce. The multitude coerces itself. The very condition of society which anti-reformers dread—to avoid which they, on all kinds of pretexts, refuse to extend the franchise—already exists. The multitude, by old custom or foolish theory denied a voice in the elections, exercises its influence otherwise, and hurries peaceful ministers like Lord Aberdeen into war, and dashing ministers like Lords Palmerston and Derby into parsimoniously crippling the naval defences. Political theories are put to the route by such facts. Society cannot go back to despotism and slavery; the demand is to go forward to more freedom, which carries with it more deference to the multitude, a more open acknowledgment of its supremacy, and a more complete identity of the thing coerced with the coercing power.

For the people this new position, actually reached is more worthy of consideration than for avowed politicians. Justly are the inhabitants of the United States accused of continuing to act

on the old principles and prejudices of Europe, in regard to government and diplomacy, after they have professedly discarded them and established a government of and by the people. Now the people of England find themselves, without professedly designing it, in a situation similar to that of the Americans. The power exercised by old despotism and old kingcraft has actually fallen into their hands, and they continue to carry out against themselves the old practices which were intended to confirm and secure despotism. Both in the United States and in England democracy has walked into the place of old coercion, and, as if suitable to itself, occupies it with apparent delight.

Democracy, acting on despotic principles, is, however, unbearable. Democracy enforcing a great system of coercion on itself is suicidal. Its power goes where that of the despot cannot reach, into every house and every family; and the coercive principles of a despotism enforced by democracy must be the worst of all political and social conditions. “We would make shift,” says Lord Macaulay, “to live under a debauchee or a tyrant, but to be ruled by a busybody is more than human nature can bear.” Obviously, the busybody rule of journalists and the multitude is infinitely more penetrating than any other possible rule, and if the all-powerful democracy here, as in the United States, is to maintain the old principle of coercion, we and our children may bid a long adieu to ease and comfort. The enormous number of punishments for trivial acts, to which we adverted a fortnight ago, is democratic interferences on despotic principle carried out against one portion of society. There are numerous indications of its gradual extension; and the resistance to it of the master builders tells us how little the other classes will like to be governed by the multitude, on the coercive principle of despotism.

A legislator was originally a man much more wise and enlightened than others. Perhaps he was supposed to be inspired, and was honoured as a prophet. But now the legislator of England is the House of Commons, and the House of Commons is the creature of the 10% householder. Amongst them are numbered grocers who manufacture coffee out of rotten coffins and sugar out of sand; publicans who doctor their beer with just enough poison to stimulate thirst and not immediately kill the toper; manufacturers of shoddy out of devil's dust and paste, which they sell for cloth; concoctors of companies to plunder the credulous within the bounds of law; discount brokers, who have no objection to deal in forged warrants; railway directors who cook accounts; and bank directors who appropriate the deposits of their customers and the capital of their constituents; and this great body cannot possibly be corrupted, though it may be purified, by any extension of the franchise. The legislator which it calls into existence is the mere representative of classes neither exclusively worthy nor exclusively honest. He has no more authority than they have, and is no more deserving of respect than they are. At present this legislator acts on precedent—runs in the tracks of the Plantagenets, the Tudors, and the Stuarts. Proceeding from the 10% householders, it acts in the spirit of all that was despotic in the frame of our government. The upper classes, and their enlightened organs, already complain of the caprice and sometimes of the folly of this instrument of the 10% householders, and are, in consequence, generally opposed to any enlargement of the constituency. Every extension of the franchise implies a greater ascendancy of the multitude, and makes legislation, on the principle of coercion, utterly unbearable for all.

Now, then, the principle of legislation is of infinite more importance than its form; and it is now the duty of the multitude to impede and prevent despotic legislation, and all despotic and coercive proceedings, in the name of freedom.

LECTURES AND LECTURERS.

THE month of September is the opening of the autumn season. There are certain to be falling stars in August; gales are sure to arise at sea about the time of the equinox. As certainly will the doors of Mechanics' Institutes and provincial Athenæums be open during the present month to evening lecturers. Local committees

are drawing up their programmes; local lecturers are puzzling their own or somebody else's brains for something to lecture about;—and, strangest of all, local subscribers are taking out tickets for the coming season.

The lecture is an institution peculiar to England. Nobody but an Englishman would have the courage to deliver an evening lecture, or the patience to listen to one. Take the prospectus of any provincial institute, and the chances are you will find amongst the entertainments provided for the season a lecture on the “Study of Conchology,” by the parish doctor; a discourse on the “Geography of the Holy Land,” by the curate; an essay on the “Wars of the Roses,” by the intellectual squire, and a recitation of “Romeo and Juliet,” by the poet of the place, “interspersed with original comments on the modern stage.” The chances are, we repeat, that in any given prospectus you find the above lectures. If you do not, you are certain to find something equally uninteresting. What—we speak in the name of the patient public—do we care for any of these things? Prawns and periwinkles are the only species of “crustacea” in which we feel the slightest interest. Whether the Jordan runs into the Red Sea, or the Dead Sea, or neither, is a matter on which our ignorance is only surpassed by our indifference. It is so long since our school-days that we have forgotten, and don't care to remember, which was the white rose and which was the red—and, as to Shakespeare, of course we appreciate his genius, but still we prefer to read him by ourselves after dinner, when we can go to sleep in an easy chair, instead of on a hard bench without a back. These sentiments may be those of gross ignorance, but they are doubtless those of nine-tenths of the audiences at local lectures. Perhaps some candid and ingenious inquirer may ask, If this is the case, why do people go to lectures at all? The question is doubtless a difficult one, and will only be answered when we are able to tell why it is that oratorios are admired by people who cannot tell a note of music, and who in their hearts prefer the “Trab Trab” polka to the symphonies of Mendelssohn; why Madame Ristori was voted the greatest of actresses by audiences who did not understand a single word of Italian; why thousands of persons went miles at night to hear some one preach at St. Paul's, whom they would not have gone as many yards to hear at their parish church in the day-time; why subscribers go on year after year buying the *Edinburgh Review*, and never cut the pages; and why Mr. Martin Tupper has the greatest circulation amongst living poets. When these, and a thousand other similar mysteries are solved, we shall be able to tell why people go to Mechanics' Institute lectures, but not before.

The reasons why people are found willing and anxious to lecture are more intelligible. We are not speaking now of paid lecturers, or of men who, like Mr. Gough or Mr. Vincent, deliver lectures in order to promote some specific purpose; but of that numerous class of volunteer lecturers who have, doubtless at this moment, undertaken to deliver a lecture somewhere on some subject or other. There is a decided pleasure in laying down the law—in being a man of importance for the time—in having an audience to listen to you—in hearing the sound of your own voice—in fact, in lecturing. It is pleasant, too, to bore your friends with the perusal of your composition, and to nourish a vague and generally a vain hope that you may be requested to publish your lecture by general subscription. Nobody ever knew a clergyman, from a curate to a bishop, who was not fond of preaching. No clerical reformer ever prepared to cut down the length or number of sermons; and a lecture is, in short, nothing more nor less than a lay sermon.

If lecturers would only lecture on something they care to speak about, and their audiences care to hear about, we should have much fewer lectures. Possibly, however, we should have larger audiences.

We are not sanguine, however, as to any deviation occurring from the beaten track, and entertain but little doubt that in the course of next week some gentleman in black, with a stiff white necktie and blue spectacles, will be tracing on a board, with a piece of creaking chalk, a diagram of the river Jordan before a sleepy and a weary audience. May their slumbers be sound! is our parting prayer.

TUSCANY AND PIEDMONT.

ITALY has never offered so hopeful and encouraging a spectacle since the Lombardian League of eight centuries ago as at the present moment, however bold and paradoxical the assertion may sound when the actual difficulties and perplexities of the Peninsula are considered. The Italians have reason for self-gratulation and thankfulness to Providence that their country is at length submissive to the laws of national attraction, and that her provinces are disposed spontaneously to hold out the hand to each other. How many of her wisest and most talented sons have counselled, urged, and foretold such union, yet have to their dying day suffered the pain of seeing municipal egotism reject all association, and dissipate the most powerful and valuable forces of Italy. In vain was the home of the Italian family definitely indicated and circumscribed by nature: in vain was the striking resemblance of a single family impressed upon their countenances, marking them distinctly as brothers. The brothers disputed with each other for mastery at the domestic hearth, and each thought only of pleasing himself. Well would it have been if they had gone no further; but domestic discord produced rivalry and the lust of gain. Each sought to enrich himself at the expense of his brother, and the stranger stepped in to enjoy a share of the spoils. Happily, however, this state of things may be looked upon as departed. The brothers have repented of their unfraternal conduct, and are willing to share the domestic patrimony in common. The family *réunions* now include Lombardy, Piedmont, Tuscany, and the Duchies, and there is no doubt, will, in time, embrace all the other branches of the family tree. What joy and festivity should mark these indications of sociality which were denied to the longing desires of Dante, Petrarch, Macchiavelli, and Alfieri. How gladly would they have made any sacrifice to witness it in their times!

Europe, which has for some months past looked upon the noble conduct of Central Italy with admiration, must now be convinced that the Peninsula ardently desires union. The reception of the Tuscan deputation by the Piedmontese Government and people proves that the desire is equally strong in northern Italy as elsewhere. It has been clearly demonstrated that what the Tuscans desire, the Piedmontese, the Genoese, the Lombardians, the Modenese, and the Romagnoli also desire. Italian union is already unanimously demanded from the Alps to the Appenines, and its realisation is only a question of time; whether today or to-morrow, matters not; sooner or later, we doubt not it will take place.

During the weeks which have elapsed since the peace of Villafranca the situation of Italy has decidedly improved. Piedmont, by her moral influence alone, has made a far larger conquest than that she made by her arms united with those of France. Though this conquest redounds highly to the honour and good sense of Italian patriotism, and though a certain portion of credit may be due to the present Piedmontese Government, yet it ought in all fairness to be looked upon as the work of the late Minister, Cavour, who had led the way for it. To him chiefly must be ascribed the maintenance of those enlightened and liberal institutions which render Piedmont the object of jealousy and dread to despotic sovereigns, and of hope and desire to their oppressed subjects. It will be confessed that Italy's path to unity and independence lies through briars and thorns, and can only be traversed at great cost and effort. It is very doubtful if the jealousy of other nations will suffer them to stand quietly by and voluntarily submit to her becoming the important power which the union of her various States would make her. Then it seems hardly possible to believe otherwise than that both Emperors are in reality bent upon keeping her in subjection—at all events, to such an extent that her condition shall arouse no envious repinings, and awaken no lofty aspirations after political and social freedom among their own people. Again, it is little likely that her deposed princes will resignedly shut themselves up like monks of La Trappe, leave others in peaceable enjoyment of their thrones, and make no sign of regaining their lost dominions. The French and Austrian powers, no less than the deposed dynasties, trust much to time; and it is on that ground, no doubt, that things are permitted to remain undecided week after week as is the case at present. They obvi-

ously hope the delay will develop dissatisfaction, mistrust and disunion among those who now manifest so harmonious and fraternal a desire for combination; and they indefinitely prolong the tedious formalities connected with the settlement of the treaty of Villafranca that party divisions and agitations may reduce the country to such a state of anarchy, or at least of disorder, as may justify foreign intervention. Much political tact, energy, and experience are demanded on the part of the Piedmontese Minister for Foreign Affairs in making the necessary arrangements to maintain order in the newly-acquired possessions of Victor Emmanuel, and to defend, if need be, the territory unconditionally offered to Sardinia and provisionally accepted by the king. The Sardinian Government has acted in the wisest and most prudent manner; the Tuscan Assembly has shown equal prudence and moderation in not voting for immediate annexation with Piedmont, but only establishing the principle and empowering its Government to take the initiative diplomatic steps for its realisation. A somewhat more decided attitude may, perhaps, be necessary, in order that Tuscany may realise her wishes. As far as she is concerned, a dashing win-all or lose-all policy would seem the one best adapted to present circumstances. Were her own territory alone concerned, her wise, brave, and devoted Lajaticos, Ridolfis, Capponis, Peruzzis, Salvagnolis, and Matteuccis would little hesitate to strike the decisive blow which should either make them free of foreign interference or replace them beneath the yoke of tyranny.

But it is not Tuscany alone on whom would recoil the penalty of unsuccessful rashness and daring; and in the new era of fraternity and unity now begun, she feels no step must voluntarily be taken which might compromise the safety of those with whom she so ardently desires to become connected. The situation of Piedmont between the Austrian and the French powers is of so perilous a nature, that it would not do to compromise her by impatiently urging on affairs to a crisis for which she would be held responsible. Piedmont, as the nucleus of liberty in Italy, is the point around which are centred the dearest hopes and aspirations of Italians, and the Tuscans would deserve ill of their Modenese, Parmesan, Romagnoli, and other Italian brethren, were they to do anything to compromise her safety and prosperity. While the great question of the adjustment of the Italian States is pending, and it is uncertain if it will be effected by means of the present conferences, by a congress, or by another war, the position of the rulers in Italy is anything but enviable. Hitherto the Provisional Governments have been conducted in a way to command respect and admiration; each day that they exist adds to the proof of the ripeness of Italy for liberal institutions, and develops the capacity and energy of her diplomatists and the order and self-control of her people. Whatever may be the issue of the present situation of affairs, the Italian family will have made no inconsiderable progress towards the ultimate attainment of their natural and holy wish for friendly and fraternal alliance and unity.

Original Correspondence.

GERMANY.

SEPT. 14th, 1859.—The agitation in favour of unity and centralisation, viewed through the columns of the journals, would appear to be gaining intensity and widening its circle from day to day. Town after town is proclaiming its adhesion to the programme of Eisenach, the list of signatures testifying to the universality of the desire, for they include the names of all ranks and classes of the town populations. A casual observer might, from this circumstance, be led to the belief that there really was a universal agitation afoot, and that a strong public opinion existed which must be listened to, but a closer examination would show that the peasantry, who form so large a portion of the German population, raise no voice in the matter at all, and that with the exception of Hanover the town's loudest in their declarations are but of second rate importance. The movement, as far as I can see, is confined entirely to the towns; the agricultural population is quite silent and passive. Indeed, an attempt to agitate the peasantry of any part of Germany would be fruitless; for debarred, as the entire people are, from public discussion, they can only obtain a governmental view of political questions through the shackled press and their licensed teachers. So long

as taxes are moderate, markets good, and weather seasonable, patriotic politicians will never succeed in exciting their attention to abstract subjects. The towns may rave and even revolt, but peasantry will, at the command of the authorities, put themselves in uniform and most phlegmatically proceed to shoot the citizens down. I presume it is the instinctive feeling if not the certain knowledge of this which enables the princes to watch the present agitation with such perfect equanimity. Only one sovereign has considered it worth while to break the silence and raise a warning finger. On the 26th ult. a deputation from Emden waited upon his Majesty, the King of Hanover, at Norderney, where the Court is staying at present for sea-bathing, to present an address of gratulation. His Majesty replied as follows:—I thank the magistrate of Emden for the loyal sentiments expressed in this address. It has ever been my endeavour to promote the happiness of all my subjects as far as lay in my power; more especially have I directed my attention to the welfare of the town of Emden. I have therefore a right to expect that the burgesses and their representatives assist me in my exertions, and not oppose me and my Government as they have lately done, by joining in that declaration lately put forth by some of my subjects, and by proclaiming their adhesion to the sentiments contained therein. If this conduct be persisted in I shall be forced, however painful it may be to my feelings, to withdraw my attention from the measures I have had in view for the promotion of the mercantile and other interests of the town.

This reply has produced a burst of indignation on the part of some journals which have no circulation in Hanover, and consequently not exposed to any loss by the free expression of their sentiments. The king has, however, some reason to complain, for his government has done very much for the Frisians, that is in a material point of view. A railway has been laid down connecting Emden with the interior, the receipts from which hardly pay for the coals, the object being to transfer the little hamlet of Emden into a great commercial depot. The attempt has proved a failure, but it tends to prove that the good intentions of the king are in advance of the capacity of his subjects.

Although the King of Hanover is the only sovereign who has uttered his opinion upon the matter, the Berlin journals published yesterday a reply given by Count Von Schwerin to an address, presented to the Prince Regent last month, by twenty-one of the chief burgesses of the town of Stettin, being an echo of the declaration of Eisenach, and beseeching his Highness to lend an ear to the cry sent up from all quarters of Germany. The Count's answer is as follows:—"In obedience to the commands of his Royal Highness the Regent, I have first to thank you for the expression of loyalty and confidence addressed to him, and to assure you that the love and devotion which you testify towards Prussia and Germany in general, is highly gratifying to him. As to the position which Prussia feels bound to take with reference to the demand for a reform of the German federal constitution, I have to make the following observations: Prussia fully acknowledges the justness of the conviction which has become so widely and deeply rooted, in spite of the divergence of opinions upon other subjects, that the independence and influence of Germany abroad, and the development of her mental and material powers at home depend upon a firm and energetic combination of those powers, and such a reform of the German federal constitution as will tend to this result. But while Prussia admits the absolute necessity of such an alteration she cannot allow herself to be led away from that course which is dictated by a conscientious respect for the rights of others, and by the consideration of what is possible and attainable at the present period. She will be guided by her own conviction of what, in itself, may appear the most salutary, notwithstanding the manifestations which this sentiment of nationality has called forth. The same respect for right and law, which rules our internal affairs, must regulate our conduct towards Germany and our allies. Prussia will better promote the interests of all Germany by pursuing objects which hold out hopes of practical results—by strengthening the defences of the whole country, by establishing a uniform system of law for all the confederated States, than by making premature proposals for an alteration in the federal constitution. Resolved, to devote herself unswervingly to these objects, Prussia may justly claim from all who have the healthy development of things in Germany at heart, the belief and confidence that she will, at the proper time, find the way in which the interests of Prussia and Germany may be united with the claims of duty and conscience.

"The Minister of the Interior,
Berlin, Sept. 12th. GRAF VON SCHWERIN."
Last week there was a report that the central States of Germany had addressed a note to the Cabinet of Berlin, respecting the attitude Prussia

intended to take in face of the agitation. This was contradicted, but it is rather singular that the Stettin address, presented at the beginning of last month, should have so long remained unanswered. It is a natural conclusion that, but for such a note from the central States, the Stettin address would not have been answered at all.

This reply of Prussia's will cause the Germans to turn their eyes to Gotha again. A few days ago Messrs. Schultz, Delitzsch, Von Bennigsen, Von Unruh, and Tries (the last was the author of the programme of Eisenach), being on their way to Frankfurt to attend the congress of political economists now sitting there, had an audience of the Duke of Saxe Coburg, and afterwards dined with him. A great deal at present depends upon the courage and talent of the Duke. Without a doubt, he is the most popular prince in Germany, and the most likely to unite peasants and townspeople. The census of 1858 has just been published, by which we find that the population of Prussia is 17,703,913, showing an increase since 1855 of 537,082.

From Austria we have the promulgation of an Imperial patent, dated 1st inst., regulating the affairs of the Protestant church and schools in Hungary and the countries contiguous. By the way, I notice that I committed a blunder in my last by writing the Ukrain for the Crain or Carniola. This Imperial patent concedes to the Protestant church very extensive liberties, according to Austrian notions. Each congregation is to have the management of its own spiritual affairs, as far as is compatible with the interests of the state. They are to be at liberty to elect their own pastors and teachers, and to perform the marriage ceremony according to the prescriptions of their own Protestant synods. The state promises to grant pecuniary assistance to such congregations as require it for the establishment of churches and schools.

At a conference of the Zollverein, held at Harzburg, Prussia has proposed to relieve beetroot sugar from the export duty, on condition that the import duty upon colonial sugar be abolished. But, as by all accounts the sugar bakers of Bavaria and Wurtemberg are in great strait, owing to the decline of prices, it is expected that the governments of those countries will strenuously oppose the proposal, for fear of competition. The North German Lloyd has established a steamboat line between Amsterdam and Bremen.

Besides the cholera, a kind of marsh-fever is ravaging the low countries or northern Germany, supposed to be caused by the scarcity and badness of the water, consequent upon the long drought.

THE DONCASTER ST. LEGER.

THIS great race was attended on Wednesday by an unusually large concourse of visitors. A clear atmosphere and a bright sun added to the picturesque effect of a scene which would have appeared gay and animated even on the dreariest November day. When the bell rang out for saddling for the first race, the spectators from the stand were enabled to realise a complete idea of the immense multitude on the course. The police had much difficulty in driving the crowds off the running ground, but the people behaved with great good humour, and seemed determined to let no ebullition of temper mar their enjoyment of Yorkshire's great sporting saturnalia.

The ardour of the backers of Promised Land seemed to cool greatly the night before the race, and from 75 to 40 which had been freely laid on him, he declined to 5 to 4. Summerside, the winner of the Oaks, who was deemed his most dangerous opponent, had not a strong number of adherents among the public, but was supported steadily by her party.

The day's sport commenced with the Stand Plate Handicap, which was won by Captain Christie's Miss Julia. The Municipal Stakes and the Corporation Plate followed, which were carried off respectively by Lord Glasgow's Tom Bowline and Mr. Barratt's Rover.

The ST. LEGER STAKES were next contested, and the result of a very fine race proved to be:—

Sir C. Monck's Gamester, by the Cossack, 8st. 7lb. (Aldcroft)..... 1
Mr. Saxon's Defender, 8st. 7lb. (L. Snowden)..... 2
Baron Rothschild's Magnum, 8st. 7lb. (J. Osborne)..... 3
Lord Londesborough's Summerside, 8st. 2lb. (Wells)..... 4
Mr. W. Day's The Promised Land, 8st. 7lb. (A. Day)..... 5

The others who ran were:—Napoleon, Gladiolus, Comforter, Aston, Lovett, and Uralian. The betting at starting was 5 to 4 on The Promised Land, 4 to 1 against Summerside, 12 to 1 against Defender, 15 to 1 against Gladiolus, 15 to 1 against Napoleon, 20 to 1 against Gamester.

The horses were drawn up at the post soon after the appointed time, and they were despatched on the first attempt. Defender and Gamester were quickly on their legs, but they had scarcely got into their stride when Promised Land rushed to the front and took a lead of three or four lengths. Gladiolus,

Gamester, and Aston being his immediate attendants. Midway up the hill Aston ran into the second place, Summerside going on third, and Gladiolus fourth; Uralian dropped hopelessly into the rear, and was never afterwards seen in the race. On went Promised Land with a clear lead, Aston and Summerside being second and third, Comforter, Gladiolus, Defender, and Gamester next. At the Red House the lot began to take a little closer order, Aston giving way to Summerside, and, with Comforter, joining the beaten ones. Gladiolus held the third place until after crossing the road, when he gave way, and Defender, next the rails, took his place; Gamester, on the upper ground, now showing very formidably in their wake. Midway between the road and the distance Summerside was beaten, and at the distance Alfred Day "rode" Promised Land, and a tremendous shout was raised of "The favourite's beaten," and such was the fact, for Gamester came out, followed by Defender; but the race was now virtually over, and Gamester ran home an easy winner by half a length; Magnum, who caught Summerside at the stand, was beaten two lengths from the second, and finished a head in advance of the mare. About a length from them came Promised Land fifth, and a similar distance separated Napoleon from him. The others came in at such wide intervals that the judge was enabled to place the lot. Uralian walked in long after the horses had passed the post.

Promised Land made all his own running, certainly a bold proceeding, and one which indicated the great confidence which his owner placed in his chance. The excitement with which the race was regarded first found vent when, after entering the straight, it was evident that Summerside was beaten, and a thousand voices proclaimed the fact. When, at the distance, Promised Land was seen in trouble, the sensation was immense, and was expressed by one prolonged shout, the purport of which was understood and echoed by people at too great a distance to witness the favourite's disgrace. The result of the race was unexpected even amongst Yorkshiresmen, who ever adhere to the Whitewall stable. Indeed, the trainer of Gamester merely expressed his belief in the health and fitness of the horse, and of that there could be no doubt; but he was not sanguine enough to believe his horse capable of overthrowing Promised Land.

Gamester was, we believe, bred by the veteran Sir Charles Monck, at Belsay Castle, near Newcastle, and is a remarkably handsome brown colt, standing about 15.1.

BLONDIN A MYTH.

The *New York Times* of the 30th ult. contains the following letter which certainly gives us a peculiar view of journalism in the United States:—"Niagara, Friday, August 26, 1859.—I have no objection even to a practical joke while it is kept within the bounds of decency nor do I feel it my duty to make myself a knight-errant for the purpose of pricking all the bubbles which crafty speculators may think it worth their while to blow, or exploding all the hoaxes by which some needy character may try to turn his poor little penny. It is of very little use to save a fool from his folly, and what people like to believe I suppose they will believe in spite of reason and evidence alike. Moreover, as a citizen of Niagara, I presume that I shall, in one way or another, be a gainer one of these days by the sudden influx of money into our town which has followed the splendid success of the great Blondin humbug. Nevertheless, the thing is really getting to be so excessively and extravagantly absurd, that I can't any longer refrain from speaking the truth about it. When it comes to asserting that Blondin cooks his dinner on a tight rope, and feeds the passengers on the Maid of the Mist with omelettes dropped like manna from the sky, I must 'speak out in meeting,' and say what none of the ten thousand imported dupes of our wonderful story can be expected in deference to human frailty to be the first to make known—that for ought I know there is no such person in the world, or at least in Niagara, as Mr. Blondin at all; that he has never crossed the Falls on a tight rope, or a slack-rope, or on any rope at all but the string of a very long bow; and that as the people of Niagara, Rochester, and the western railways of New York, have already made perhaps quite money enough out of their 'jest's prosperity,' it is time that the thing should be put a stop to before foolish people elsewhere may be led into serious danger by attempting to rival feats that have never been performed. Since the immortal 'Moon-hoax' there has been nothing so successful, I suppose, in the way of a vast quizz, as the rope-walking invention of a bright Niagara bar-keeper, with its echoes from Rochester and other places along our line of country. As I have not been away from home during the whole summer I think I am a tolerably

credible witness; and I must, therefore, assure you that the whole of this wonderful series of stories has grown up out of a bet made by a person well known in this town that he could bring more people to Niagara in two weeks than the Falls had ever brought here in as many months. How the rope-dancing dodge occurred to him I don't profess to know, but he selected Blondin as the name of his hero, because there was a Blondin once in this country with the Ravels, a very good rope dancer, now retired and living somewhere in the country of Savoy, who could not of course hear of the story in time to contradict it. Anything funnier or more foolish than the faces of the crowds which have succeeded each other down about the Falls on each successive day announced for the feats you never saw, and the hotels have reaped a golden harvest. But you will observe that not a single individual has ventured in any of the letters from Niagara to say that he saw Blondin do any of these things. Our local editors and others, of course, enjoying the joke, have joined in it, and a very good joke it has been, certainly; but it seems to me it ought to be regarded now as played out. The good people of our town have had their fun out of you, you must admit, and have made a snug thing of it, too, in a pecuniary way. But a joke, as I said before, is a joke, and has its bounds. "R. E. P."

On the other hand the *Manchester Examiner* publishes several letters from correspondents of its own, denying the truth of the statement in the *New York Times* that Blondin was a myth, and declaring that they had themselves witnessed his feat at Niagara, and one "E. Bowker" writes:—"On the 4th of July last, I was travelling past the falls of Niagara; about four o'clock in the afternoon. I saw a man named Blondin cross the Niagara river, about a quarter of a mile below the Falls, on a tight rope. He started from the States side, and half way across he lay down on his back, stood on one leg, and then proceeded to the Canada side amidst the acclamations of assembled thousands."

AID FOR ITALY.

A COMMITTEE is about to be organised in London to afford active sympathy and assistance to the movement for the emancipation of Central Italy; and in this committee it is desired that the English element should preponderate. Lord Shaftesbury having been requested to become the president, replies to the Italians who form the deputation to him:—"If I could take the same view as you do of my position and influence, I should not hesitate even for a moment to accept the post that your confidence has offered to me. The claims—nay more, the just demands—of Italy on the sympathy and co-operation of Englishmen are such that it seems impossible for anyone, be he great or be he small, to hold back any support that it might be in his power to bestow. Your case and our own are very similar. We long and ardently desired the blessings of civil and religious liberty. To obtain them we got rid of our obnoxious rulers; chose those who should succeed them, and established a form of government different as little as possible from that to which we were habituated. And all this was done without bloodshed, without violence, without rapine, without confusion, or even disturbance of the order of daily life, and simply by the will of an united people determined to be free. Your course has been the same. But great as was our conduct, yours has hitherto been far greater. We had long enjoyed the form and oftentimes the exercise of free institutions; the principle and practice of them were familiar to us. But liberty came upon you like a thunderclap, and yet she found you as orderly, peaceful, ready, as alive to the blessings she gives and the duties she imposes, as though you had been trained to them from your very cradles. So intense is the effect that simply the love of rational freedom can produce on the understandings and the hearts of men! We were told that you did not care for liberty, and that you had not courage to assert it. We were told that you were unfit for self-government, and that Austrian bayonets were necessary to save your beautiful land from bloodshed, plunder, and anarchy, by your own people. We were told your mutual hatreds and jealousies were such that no one state, no one city could be in harmony with another. What, in fact, were we not told to your detriment and dishonour? Many believed what they heard. I did so at one time myself, but who can wonder at it? What precedent had history afforded of so apparently sudden a fitness for the exercise of the greatest of human callings, —the exercise of civil and religious freedom? A nation seemed to be born in a day—born, at once, in its full moral stature, with all the powers of self-control, without which there never was, and there never will be, any true or lasting liberty.

"Well, if such things as these will not stir the hearts of the whole Anglo-Saxon race, in whichever

part of the world any members may be found, I know not what will. But surely you have no cause to doubt. You know the sentiments, and you have heard the eloquence, of many of our public men; the people, speaking by the Press, show very unmistakeable signs of their ardent sympathy; nor would they, if appealed to, pause longer than might be necessary to consider in what way they could best give effect and expression to their feelings.

"You have suggested the formation of a committee consisting of natives of both countries, in which the 'English element should preponderate.' This committee would, I conclude, be empowered to receive such contributions as the people of England might be induced to give in aid of the efforts made by the people of Central Italy to maintain their rights, and defend themselves against every form of aggression. This line is safe and just, for whatever misgivings might have been entertained before the late events of the policy or hopefulness of struggling for freedom, the thing has been achieved; and the Emperor of the French, true, as we hope and believe, to the principles he has avowed, and the issue he has sought, must, if he be sincere, rejoice to see that sound and independent action of the people whom it is his glory to have liberated.

"I see no objection to the plan. Whatever might be contributed would be received by the Italians more as a mark of sympathy than as a material help in the difficulties that surround them. Let, however, the question of the chairman stand over for the present. It is most desirable that one should be appointed who would be best able to conciliate friends among all classes, and to disarm opposition. If, after due search, no better man can be found who is willing to serve you, I shall then be ready, entertaining a firm belief that it will please God to bless your endeavours with a happy issue, in accordance with their beginning."

M. LEDRU ROLLIN ON THE AMNESTY.

A LETTER has been published by M. Ledru Rollin, who gives a rather remarkable reason for the silence he had observed in respect to the recent French amnesty, namely, that it does not include himself. The amnesty, it seems, would have been applicable to him if he simply remained in this country as one of the exiles of the revolution of 1848; but, like Mazzini, he stands condemned by default on the charge of plotting against the life of the Emperor, and on that account would be amenable to the law if he returned to Paris. He says:—"It is even only by dint of the most forced, the most outrageously impudent of all imaginable political fictions, that such an offence was raised in the scale of penalties to the height of parricide. [The man of the 2nd of December a father of his subjects!] Let me add, in fine, that 'deportation, the very punishment inflicted on me, is a penalty exclusively political. Therefore, accusation and penalty clearly characterising the offence, such a crime, in supposing it had ever existed in substance, never was, never could be, anything else but a political crime. I challenge any and all French lawyers to deny the strictness of this conclusion, without even excepting such as have, through their baseness, now disgraced that respectable title—a Dupin, a Baroche, or a Troplong. Now, the fraud being unveiled, what remains in reality? Two political enemies, face to face, the one of whom thinks it useful to visit the other with ostracism. As for me, but for the powerlessness to which I am reduced in serving the cause of liberty, I have no occasion to complain of this new blow. I am served the same policy I applied myself to Mr. Bonaparte, with this difference, however, that I acted openly, frankly, without organising falsehood as a system, and setting to work the most perfidious machinations. Minister of the Interior, I ordered the body of Mr. Bonaparte, yet an outlaw, to be seized: member of the provisional government, I voted against repealing the laws that banished his family; member of the Executive Commission, I was entrusted with supporting, in Parliament, the preservation of those laws. One thing, at any rate, I am forthwith entitled to affirm, as being manifestly evidenced: If Mr. Bonaparte had been far away from France—if all hope of returning had been closed to him for ever—he would neither have had the leisure nor the means of preparing, in concert with the reactionary party, those bloody and nefarious days of June, 1848, that entombed the republic."

MR. ANSTEE ON CHINA.—Mr. Chisholm Anstey publishes a long letter on behalf of the "much wronged empire of China." He argues that there was no idea that the recognition by the Emperor of the abstract right of embassy was to pave the way to the capital for a British plenipotentiary in 1858, or even in 1859. On the contrary, "the Chinese envoys appear throughout to have understood that the obnoxious apparition would, for the present, be averted, by the mere acknowledgment on their part of its right to appear by-and-bye."

LITERATURE.

LITERARY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE twenty-eighth congress of the British Association was opened at Aberdeen on Wednesday, when the Prince Consort assumed the Presidency and delivered his inaugural address to an audience of upwards of 2,000 persons. His Royal Highness began as follows:—"Gentlemen,—Your kind invitation to me to undertake the office of your president for the ensuing year could not but startle me on its first announcement. The high position which science occupies, the vast number of distinguished men who labour in the sacred cause, and whose achievements, while spreading innumerable benefits, justly attract the admiration of mankind, contrasted strongly in my mind with the consciousness of my own insignificance in this respect. A simple admirer of science to take the place of the chief and spokesman of scientific men of the day assembled in furtherance of their important objects—the thing appeared to me impossible; yet on reflection I came to the conclusion that, if not as a contributor to or director of your labours, I might still be useful to you—useful to science—by accepting your offer. Remembering that this association is not a secret fraternity of men jealously guarding the mysteries of their profession, but inviting the uninitiated public at large to join them—having as one of its objects to break down those imaginary and hurtful barriers which exist between men of science and so-called men of practice—I felt that I could, from the peculiar position in which Providence has placed me in this country, appear as the representative of that large public which profits by and admires your exertions, but is unable actively to join in them; that my election was an act of humility on your part which to reject would have looked like false humility—that is, like pride—on mine. But I reflected further, and saw in my acceptance the means, of which necessarily so few are offered to her Majesty, of testifying to you, through the instrumentality of her husband, that your labours are not unappreciated by your Sovereign, and that she wishes her people to know this as well as yourselves. Guided by these reflections, my choice was speedily made, for the path of duty lay straight before me." His Royal Highness then paid a high compliment to Professor Owen; alluded to the wide field for study, more particularly to the geologist, the north of Scotland afforded; and remarked on the beneficial influences of science, and the consequent good which meetings like the present conferred on human kind. After pointing out in eloquent language, which drew forth frequent applause, the objects and advantage of science, the Prince noticed the gratifying fact that the association had met with liberal patronage from the public, and expressed his satisfaction that there should exist bodies of men who brought the wants and claims of science before the public and the Government, "who will even hand round the begging box and expose themselves to refusals and rebuffs, to which all beggars are liable with the certainty, besides, of being considered great bores. Please to recollect that this species of bore is a most useful animal, and well adapted for the ends for which nature intended him." Having noticed the great genius and labours of the late Humboldt, the anniversary of whose birth by a singular coincidence happened that day, his Royal Highness thus concluded:—"Philosophers are not vain theorists, but essentially men of practice: not conceited pedants, wrapped up in their own mysterious importance, but humble inquirers after truth—proud only of what they have achieved or won for the general use of man. Neither are they daring and presumptuous unbelievers—a character which ignorance has sometimes affixed to them—who would, like the Titans, storm Heaven by placing mountain upon mountain till hurled down from the height attained by the terrible thunders of outraged Jove; but rather the pilgrims to the Holy Land, who toil on in search of the sacred shrine—in search of truth, God's truth, God's laws, as manifested in His works, in His creation." His Royal Highness was loudly cheered throughout.—Sir Benjamin Brodie then, in a few words, moved, and the Lord Provost briefly seconded, a vote of thanks to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, which was heartily given, the whole company rising and cheering. The address occupied an hour in delivery. An invitation has been forwarded to Lord John Russell, now at Aberfeldie, to be present during some period of the British Association's sittings, and it is exceedingly probable that his lordship will comply with the invitation.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., will visit Manchester during the last week of October.

He has promised to address the members and friends of the Institutional Association of Lancashire and Cheshire, embracing 110 Mechanics' Institutions, and to distribute the prizes and certificates to the successful candidates at the late examination held at the Manchester and Blackburn centres of the association. Mr. Charles Dickens delivered the prizes last year, Lord Brougham the year previously. It is fifteen years since the ex-leader of the Commons addressed a public assembly in Manchester.

We have news from Munich of a deplorable accident that has happened to Justus Liebig. The great chemist, who has been travelling in the interior of Bavaria, was unfortunate enough, whilst passing through a small village, to fall down and break his kneecap. He was at once conveyed to the town of Passau, where two of the most eminent physicians of Munich are attending him.

M. Jacques Coste, one of the oldest journalists in Paris, and a chevalier of the Legion of Honour, has just died at the age of 62. M. Coste was the founder and director of *Le Temps*, a paper of considerable influence under the reign of Louis Philippe, to which Leon Faucher, Merriam, Pages (de l'Arrière), Ch. Nodier, and other well-known names, were contributors. He was one of the forty protestors whose life was to be sacrificed if Charles X. had succeeded in enforcing the July ordinances. When Casimir Perrier was minister, the Hotel Bonaparte, which was then occupied by M. Coste, became a point of attraction for the chief politicians, journalists, and litterateurs of the day.

The *Bombay Times* mentions the appointment of a second expedition from Bombay to North Eastern Africa, to carry out the discoveries of Captains Burton and Speke. Mr. J. Kennelly of the Indian Navy, and secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society, and Dr. Silvester, compose it. The former is said to be an accomplished astronomer and meteorologist, and the latter a draughtsman and naturalist. They will proceed at once to the great lake district, and endeavour to circumnavigate the northernmost of the lakes. They are to set out in November next.

SOME MEMORIALS OF RENÉE OF FRANCE, Duchess of Ferrara. Bosworth and Harrison.

THE author here submits to the public an interesting memoir of the Princess Renée, Duchess of Ferrara, and youngest daughter of Louis XII. of France. The work is admirably conceived and executed, at once securing the sympathies of the reader in behalf of this highly gifted, but strangely unfortunate scion of royalty. Placed at an early age under the immediate tuition of Madame de Soubise, a woman of powerful intellect, and unimpeachable morals, and who, moreover, was endowed with a lively sense of the responsibility thus imposed upon her, the Princess Renée may be said to have possessed advantages above those enjoyed by most of her contemporaries. Deprived by a premature death of both her royal parents, she grew up under the superintendence of her admirable preceptor to be the boast and ornament of the Parisian court. Many were the eulogiums upon her wit, eloquence, and superior mental attainments! But intellectual and high-minded as she was, she could not escape the penalty of being born a princess of the blood royal; and on Sunday, the 28th of June, 1528, she was given in marriage by her wily and political brother-in-law, Francis I., to Ercole d'Este, eldest son of Alfonso, Duke of Ferrara. The inequality of this marriage will be perceived from the following extract:—

"The French princess deserved a better fate, for Ercole did not inherit his father's noble character. The history of Alfonso I. is that of a great man struggling with adverse circumstances and finally mastering them. The history of Ercole II. is that of a feeble prince who chose to purchase a prolonged term of luxurious ease by any means, however contemptible. Such was the husband provided for Renée by the selfish policy of Francis I. She was interesting by her youth, not having at this time completed her eighteenth year, and in addition to her illustrious parentage, she appears to have been endowed with every good gift except that of personal beauty. With all due allowance for the exaggeration of contemporaries, it is certain that her intellectual acquirements were considerable, even for an age which numbered many a learned woman amongst the ranks of the highborn. Her original powers had been developed by severe exercise. The refined trifling, which sometimes in this later age usurps the name of 'study,' would have been despised by Renée; and assuredly, it would never have achieved for her the great proficiency which she attained in mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, history, and languages, both ancient and modern. Nor was she less distinguished for her moral excellence: in her noble nature were combined single-

ness of purpose with generosity of heart. Her charities flowed both freely to the needy, the desolate, and the oppressed. 'She loved the luxury of doing good.' The candour of her disposition was so great that it soon prepared her to admit convictions adverse to many a long-revered dogma, whilst it rendered her accessible to the influences of real and ancient truths. As for her deportment, it was as courteous as (despite her personal deformity) it was majestic; she knew how to preserve the respect due to her rank, whilst she won all hearts by the graciousness of her address, the modesty of her bearing, and the charm of her conversational powers."

The biographer then goes on to relate, in eloquent language, the numerous acts of pious charity by which the new duchess endeared herself to her husband's subjects. She soon became famous for her encouragement of literature and the fine arts, and in her men of genius found a faithful friend and liberal patroness. But the stream of light, which, at this progressive period was fast dispelling the mental darkness which for ages had enveloped the doctrines of the Church of Rome, had penetrated deeply into the heart of this remarkable woman; and Renée was soon suspected of cherishing in secret the tenets of the "reformed faith." She, in fact, received at her court of Ferrara that world-renowned and indefatigable reformer, John Calvin, who, under an assumed name, enjoyed for a time both ease and tranquillity in the palace of the sympathising Duchess. One of the chief protégées of this princess was Olympia Morata, so celebrated afterwards for her high literary aspirations and patriotic adherence to the Protestant religion. By permission of the Duchess she shared and assisted the studies of her daughter Anna d'Este. A short extract here might be interesting to the reader.

"This bright genius who adorned an age that yet wanted not ornaments—this true woman, whose history may be pondered in silent compassion, yet in profound admiration—this saint so tried in life, so blessed in death, has formed a favourite subject for the pen of the biographer. She was five years older than the young princess whose studies she lightened and whose recreation she shared. But notwithstanding the difference of age, a friendship soon sprung up between them, with the harmony of which there is no ground for supposing that any intellectual jealousies ever interfered. Olympia was daughter to Fulvio Peregrino Morata, whose name was one of mark in the celebrated universities of Northern Italy, and she had enjoyed from her childhood the rarest advantages of education in her refined though humble home. The learning of her father, the piety of her mother, the society of the gifted friends of both, and the affectionate interest which she awakened in all around her, left 'the marvellous child' nothing to wish for under the parental roof, except leisure to pursue the taste for study with which these favourable circumstances had naturally imbued her. To cultivate her mental powers to their full extent seemed impossible as long as the narrow means of her family required the young Olympia to share with her mother the distasteful labours of the household,* and we can easily imagine the reluctance with which the book was laid aside for the spinning-wheel with perhaps the indignant murmur—'My time for this—and this?'"

"The Estense Palace was a very temple of the Muses, and it was a welcome refuge to Olympia from the uncongenial occupations which had retarded her progress in knowledge hitherto. The kind-hearted duchess filled a mother's place to the child whom she had almost adopted as her own. From her father, Olympia was not separated. Fulvio retained the privilege of instructing his daughter even in the ducal palace,† and there, in the society of Anna d'Este, she advanced rapidly in classical learning; whilst her native talents of improvisation, composition and recitation were likewise developed. It followed, as a matter of course, that one so richly endowed by nature and education became an object of great attraction to the learned who thronged the court of Ferrara, and that they did not conceal their admiration. Olympia's example failed not to supply the required excitement to the Princess Anna, who followed in her friend's steps—though, it may be, far behind.‡ A dangerous illness interrupted the young enthusiast's enjoyments for a time, and banished her to the quiet of her own home, from whence she returned, as soon as she recovered, to the palace, amidst the exultation of its inmates, and to those scenes of intellectual display which still enthralled her heart with their fascinations. For as yet Olympia knew

not that the highest aspirations of an immortal being are spiritual rather than intellectual. To her mind the bright lights of classic literature had not yet 'paled their ineffectual fires' before the true light of an assured Christian faith. In her ardent pursuit of studies purely secular, she had hitherto neglected that knowledge which 'it is not good for the soul to be without.' She was applauded as 'the pride of Ferrara,' and was not yet alive to the superior excellence of 'the honour which cometh from God only.'"

The subsequent disgrace of this "bright particular star" that shone so brightly even in the midst of so many surrounding luminaries is a lasting dishonour to the memory of Renée of France. Olympia afterwards married Andrew Grunthler, a German medical student, "who admired her genius and appreciated her virtues, and also shared her faith." She soon afterwards retired to Germany with her husband, Italy being no longer a safe asylum for one whose opinions were known to be so inimical to the doctrines of the Church of Rome. In another part of the book, the author thus records the death of this high-minded and heroic girl.

"During the short remainder of Olympia Morata's earthly existence the literary character of her life was almost entirely merged in the moral and the spiritual. As one who was well aware of her precarious state of health, she gave more earnest heed than ever to preparation for eternity. Not that her household duties, once so irksome, were neglected under the clear sense of a still higher feminine obligation to which she had been awakened; not that she ceased to instruct her young brother Emilio in those classical studies which once were her sole delight; but the word of God was now the subject of her meditation. All her own aspirations were heavenward. And as to things temporal, she had learned that it was 'far better to endure all with Jesus Christ than to possess the whole world without Him.' Though she still loved with faithful affection those friends who, amidst the storm of persecution, had never forsaken her, her letters to them reveal the gradual weaning of her soul from all human ties, and her ever-growing 'desire to depart, and to be with Christ.' A little while, and her desire was granted. The mortal disease under which she laboured increased during the summer of 1555, and claimed Olympia as its prey on the 7th of November following. When 'all but expiring, having awoke from sleep a little while before, she appeared to me,' wrote her bereaved husband to Curione, 'under the influence of some joyful sensation, to be laughing as it were by stealth. I approached her, and asked what she saw that was so sweet. 'I saw,' she said, 'in my sleep just now, a spot full of the most beautiful and the brightest light.' More she could not utter through her weakness. 'Well, my wife,' I said, 'thou wilt dwell in that beautiful light.' Smiling again, she nodded with her head, and soon after said, 'I am all gladness.' Nor did she speak again, except that just as her eyes were growing dim, she said, 'I scarcely distinguish you any longer, but all beside seems full of the loveliest flowers.' These were her very last words. For not long afterward, as one sinking into a sweet sleep, she breathed her last." She was in her twenty-ninth year when she died."

But to return to the Duchess, whose words and actions form the principal topic of the present memoir. It was not to be supposed that the Catholic powers of Europe would long allow a "heretic" of such illustrious station to enjoy her new faith without remonstrance and disturbance. The consequence was that her husband, a bigoted Catholic, after seeking in vain, by mild means to change the tenour of his wife's opinions, at length forced her, by bitter and unrelenting persecution, to make a false recantation, and return once more into the body of the Romish faith. Upon the death of her spouse, however, Renée, trusting in her maternal influence over the mind of the young Duke, at once threw off the mask, and boldly declared her continued adherence to the Calvinistic creed. Alas! she knew not that in that bigotted and persecuting age, tolerance in religious matters was not to be obtained even from those nearest and dearest to our hearts; and she soon received from her son the "stern alternative" to renounce her religious opinions or withdraw from Ferrara. She chose the latter. Thus, after an absence of thirty-two years, the soil of France again became the home of its native princess. She retired to her little dependency of Montargis, which, together with other places had formed a portion of her marriage dowry. Here she was soon made to acknowledge in bitterness of spirit that the struggle between the contending faiths

was raging as violently in France as in Italy; an instance of this may be deduced from the following account of the conspiracy of Amboise:—

"The plan proposed by La Renaudie was as follows. A large number of Huguenots were to present themselves unarmed before the king at Blois, with a petition imploring him to withdraw the persecuting edicts, and to grant the Reformed the free exercise of their religion. And, since their secret assemblies by night had afforded to their enemies a pretext for calumniating their conduct, they were to beseech the king to grant permission for their assembling in temples open to the public, and under the eye of authority. Meanwhile, when the royal attention was attracted to this crowd of unarmed petitioners at the foot of the throne, five hundred horsemen, and a thousand infantry, chosen from amongst gentlemen, the most devoted to the cause of the Huguenots and Bourbons, were to meet from the different provinces, to advance in silence, surprise the town of Blois, seize the persons of the Guises, bring them to trial, engage Francis II. to follow from henceforth the counsels of the Bourbon princes, and to convoke the States-General."

"The conspiracy failed—being divulged, through terror or remorse, by a partisan named Avenelles, in whose house La Renaudie lodged, whilst waiting in Paris the time for its execution. The Guises being forewarned, were of course forearmed. Measures were craftily taken to lull the Huguenots into a false security, and thus to insure their after-destruction. The court removed from Blois to Amboise. It was known that the secret had transpired; but La Renaudie, judging that matters had gone too far to admit of a retreat, pushed the affair to extremity. The precautions of the Guises were, however, too well taken. La Renaudie, at the head of his troop, being encountered by a royal force in the forest of Château Renaud, was slain in the combat. Another of the leaders, Castelneau, had previously surrendered himself to the Duke of Nemours at Noizai; Mazère and Raunai were also prisoners. Then began those executions which have blackened for ever the names of those who ordered them, and of those who witnessed them. Not less than twelve hundred victims perished to glut the vengeance of the brothers of Guise. 'The executions proceeded,' says La Planché, 'with the greatest diligence, for not a day nor night passed in which a great number were not put to death, and all of them personages of distinction. Some were drowned, others hanged, others beheaded. But what was strange to see, and a thing that had never happened under any form of government, was their being led to execution without any sentence publicly pronounced upon them, or any declaration made of the reason of their deaths, or even of their names. . . . One thing observed . . . was that the executions were reserved until after dinner, contrary to custom, but the Guises did this expressly to afford some pastime for the ladies, who had become weary of being so long in this place. And in truth they both (eux et elles) took station at the windows of the castle, as if there had been some *momeries* to be played before them, being moved neither with pity nor compassion,—at least there was no appearance of any in them. And what is worse, the king and his young brothers appeared at these spectacles, and the sufferers were pointed out to them by the cardinal, with the signs of a man who rejoiced greatly to animate the prince against his own subjects; for when they died with the greatest constancy, he would say, 'Behold, sire, these audacious infuriates! The fear of death cannot abate their pride and malice: what would they then do if they had you in their hands?'"

The subsequent life of Renée was composed of various acts of charity towards her oppressed brethren. Endeavouring by every means in her power to alleviate their wretched lot, she drew down upon herself much vexation and turmoil from the opposing party.

It would occupy too much space to enumerate the many conspiracies, and court intrigues, both religious and political, which make up the history of this dark period; suffice it, that in the midst of the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the universal horror with which intelligence of that event was received by the whole Protestant world, the princess Renée, daughter of Louis XIIth, and Duchess of Ferrara, breathed her last, deeply lamented by her own family, and the remnants of that bleeding, persecuted sect with which her name is so nobly associated.

The reader will find much information and considerable amusement from the perusal of this well-digested, and elegantly-written volume.

* For all the particulars of this conspiracy, see Sismondi, t. xviii, pp. 137-148.
† Regnier de la Planché, p. 214. Quoted by Sismondi, t. xviii, pp. 148, 149.

* Vie d'Olympia Morata, pp. 21, 23.

† Ibid, pp. 23, 24.

‡ Vie d'Olympia Morata, p. 29.

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGNS OF GENERAL BONAPARTE IN 1796-7 and 1800. By George Hooper. With a Map.—Smith, Elder and Co.

THE present throws such a light upon the past, that it may now be better interpreted than it could at any previous period. Nay, a few weeks will make a considerable difference in the state of opinion. The independence of Italy adopted by France as a cause advantageous to herself, is now proved to have been not a mere illusion, of which the Bonaparte of the time might take occasion, for the benefit of a dynasty, but a real European cause, which, apart from all personal considerations, necessarily arrayed the leader of the French armies on the side of freedom. Whatever might be the ambition or character of Napoleon, whatever his motive or design, however despotic or self-seeking, his part was necessarily, by the law of events and the control of inevitable destiny, on the side of Italian liberty and against Austrian predominance. The Napoleon of that time and this could, and can, only represent France, and the cosmical relation in which that country stands towards others. The misconduct of the individual may delay the issue. But the tendency still progresses towards its destined termination, whatever may be the windings or impediments that the stream may have to master.

All this was shadowed forth in what has been called the "great design" of Henry IV., and has since been indicated in the exploits of Napoleon III. The ultimate form, however, to be assumed may be something very different from that projected by either; but the spirit of the entire transaction will be the same, and the preservation of the balance of power in Europe the prevailing motive.

Mr. Hooper's book is not altogether enlightened with the experience which is now accumulating, and which brings out the principle above announced in such strong relief; nevertheless, he writes very sensibly on the general character of the contest.

"The first thing that strikes the observer is that the Napoleon of our day has Piedmont for an ally, and not for an enemy. Next, that he has started, not from Liguria, but from Alessandria and the Po. Thirdly, that he has not had to depend at first upon limited and precarious communications, traversing barren rocks and dangerous shores, but that he has had open to him all the roads into Italy, including the silent highway of the sea; and that he has been able to transport men, materiel, and stores, to Genoa and to Leghorn, and to send a fleet of war ships into the Adriatic, as well as to march his battalions over the Mont Cenis. Fourthly, one great fact must be noted; the contending armies are four times as great as they were in 1796, and more than three as great as they were in 1800. Nor is this all: new arms have been invented, rifled cannon and rifled muskets; new appliances, the electric telegraph used in the field, the apparatus of the photographer, above all the railway and the steamship, which have vastly augmented the locomotive power of armies, lessened their fatigues, and brought them with speed and freshness to the very verge of the field of battle. These are great and important differences. It is true that the balance in favour of our day over the days of old is shared by both sides, though in an unequal degree, for the Austrians have no commanding marine. In 1796, the people, especially those of Piedmont and the States of Venice were animated by a strong dislike of the French. In 1859 there is hardly an Italian, except he be a priest, or a noble highly placed in the service of Austria, or an ignorant peasant besotted with superstition, who is not devoted to France, because the French chief of 1859, like his predecessor of 1796, is regarded as the "liberator" of Italy."

The following also merits implicit attention:—

"It has been seen that in our day the French invading army has had free access to the plains of Piedmont by the Alps, the sea, and the Apennines. In crossing the Mont Cenis the infantry were reminded of the genius of Napoleon the First; and the horsemen who lately rode along the Corniche to the gates of friendly Genoa, must also have remembered who it was that opened this fine road. On their side, also, the Austrians have made roads that did not exist in 1796. There is the great railway which links Vienna with Verona, Mantua, and Milan. In addition to the mountain road through the Tyrol that, climbing the Brenner, passes by Trent and down the valley of the Adige, they have made another road into the valley of the Adige by the valley of the Drave. They have also connected the valley of the Adige and the valley of the Upper Adige by a new road, carried over the lofty ridge of the Stelvio into the Valteline. This road, con-

structed in part above the limits of the eternal snows, is a marvellous work of engineering. It traverses ravines on bridges, it dives under hills, and descends in steep gradients abrupt precipices. It is regarded as a strong line of military communication with Como and Milan, because it may be easily defended; but it may be questioned whether, with an insurrection in the Valteline, it would be of great service in a campaign beyond securing a line of retreat, easily closed to a pursuing force, or in serving as a route along which a corps might be sent to vex and threaten the rear of an army fronting the Mincio. Then there is a road over the Mont Tonale which connects one of the affluents of the Adige with head waters of the Oglio, and joins the great Lombard highway between Milan and Brescia. The road over the lofty Tonale is connected with a road extending westward to the basin of the little lake Lake Idro, and passing down the eastern shore of the lake into the rugged and dangerous defile of the Val Sabbia, and connecting it with the base of the Lake of Garda. All these roads have been made for the purpose of giving Austrian troops a flank access into the plains of Lombardy. They may be turned against her by a daring chief, who with a sufficient force should carry on a partisan war in the hills and deep glens so suitable for that kind of fighting, because they give access to the Tyrol and the flank of the Austrian line of communication by the valley of the Adige, as well as access to Lombardy."

It will not be expected that we should present any analysis of this work, which obviously contains a popular exposition of a story only too often written, and generally known.

Of course, the author has endeavoured to throw in new light, and to redistribute the events to serve his own peculiar purpose. The tale is told with great spirit. Mr. Hooper's style is good; his descriptions are graphic, and the course of action proceeds with rapidity and Bonapartean vigour. The author's manner is appropriate to the stirring nature of his argument.

A LITTLE TOUR IN IRELAND; being a visit to Dublin, Galway, Connamara, Athlone, Limerick, Killarney, Glengarriff, Cork, &c., &c. By an Oxonian. With Illustrations by John Leech.—Bradbury & Evans.

WERE the Oxonian's work other than it is, Leech's illustrations would go far to make this book popular. It professes to be the production of a fast undergraduate, who writes satirically enough on current topics. Fox-hunting and lovemaking were among his foibles. His life was an everlasting dream of fair women. His attachments were fierce but fugitive. He was upwards of six feet high. His thoughts are not always equally elevated. His opinions on places, persons, and things in Ireland are of the running order.

Touch and go; touch and go.

Nevertheless, among these touches, are touches of sincerity, e. g.—

"The Chapel of Trinity College, like some in our English Universities, is more suggestive of sleep than supplication, gloomy without being solemn, and the light dim without being religious. There was a sacrifice of two inverted hassocks upon the altar, but the idol of the place, a gigantic pulpit, indignantly turned his back on them, and I was not slow to follow his example, with a sigh for

"The good old days, when nought of rich or rare,
Of bright or beautiful, was deem'd a gift
Too liberal to Him who giveth all."

Indeed, I felt much more impressed and inclined to take off my hat in the Examination and Dining Halls, as I stood in the pictured presence of Irish worthies, and thought of them, and of others not there portrayed, in all their young power and promise. I thought of Archbishop Ussher, who, a boy of eighteen, contended with the Jesuit, Fitz-Symonds, and was designated by his opponent as "acatholicorum doctissimus." I thought of Swift, as well I might, having recently read, for the third time, that most touching essay on his life and genius from the master hand of Thackeray. I could cry over that lecture any time; there is so much noble sympathy in it of one great genius with another—such a tender yearning not to condemn, and, all the while, such a grand, honest resolution to take side with what is right and true. I thought of Swift, "wild and witty," in the happiest days of his unhappy life, getting his degree, "*speciali gratia*" (as a most particular favour), and going forth into the world to be a disappointed, miserable man—to fight against weapons which himself had welded, a hope-

* "The English humourists of the eighteenth century," three of whom, Swift, Steele, and Goldsmith, were Irishmen.

less, maddening fight. All must pity, as Johnson and Thackeray pity, but who can love? He put on the surplice for mere earthly views, and it was to him as the shirt of Hercules!

And next (could two men differ more?) of Goldsmith. I thought of him shy and silent (for he was a dull boy, we read, and never learned the art of conversation), chaffed by his fellow-students, and saluted by them, doubtless, in the exuberance of their playful wit, as Demosthenes, Cicero, &c., &c., until he might have felt himself, like his own "Traveller,"

"Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow,"

had there not been the "eternal sunshine" of genius, and the manifold soft chimes of poetry, to make his heart glad. "He was chastised by his tutor, for giving a dance in his room," (was it a prance a la Spurgeon, and for gentlemen only; or was there a brighter presence of "sweet girl-graduates with their golden hair?") "and took the box on his ear so much to his heart, that he packed up his all, pawned his books and little property, and disappeared from college."* Horace Walpole speaks of him as "an inspired idiot," and Garrick describes him as one

"for shortness call'd Noll,

Who wrote like an angel, and talk'd like poor Poll;"

but I take leave to think that "the Deserted Village," a tale told by this idiot, will be read when Walpole is forgotten; and I believe the author to have been as deep as Garrick."

Other thoughts follow on these—reminiscences and associations without number, indicating that the Oxonian, fast, as he might be, was not altogether unread, though not overburdened with such reading as destroys human wit, and makes a man respectable and dull. We regret to say, that in more than one instance, the undergraduate gives reason to doubt of his thorough respectability; that he is never dull we are willing to state with more readiness. The style is, to us, somewhat remarkable, and we detect in it the juice of the lemon. Sometimes, the author indulges in verse. Here is a specimen.

THE BELLE OF THE SHANNON.†

I.
With swate sensashuns,
And palpatashuns,
And suspirashuns,
Which thrill me through!
Here in Limerick, city
Of maidens pretty,
A tender ditty,
I'll chant to you.

II.
With maid and man on,
A stamer ran on,
Where silver Shannon
In glory glames!
Shure, all big rivers
He bates to shivers,
Rowling majestic,
This King o' Strames!

III.
There, blandly baming,
As we went staming,
Och, was I draming?
I first did note,
Such a swate fairy,
As super mare,
No, nor yet in acre,
Did iver float!

IV.
Her very bonnet
Deserves a sonnet,
And I'd write one on it,
If I'd the time.
But something fairer,
And dear, and rarer,
In coorse, the wearer,
Shall have my rhyme.

V.
With eyes like maytears,
And perfect phaytures,
Which aly bate yours,
Great Vanus, fair!
I'll ne'er forget her;
As first I met her,
On (what place better?)
The cabin stair.

VI.
Her darlint face is
Beyond all praises,
And thin for graces,
There's not her like.
All other lasses
She just surpasses,
As wine molasses,
Or salmon pike.

VII.
Her hair's the brightest,
Her hand the whitest,
Her step the lightest,—
Ah me, those fate!
You need not tell a-
bout Cinderella,
For hers excel a-
ny boots you'll mate.

VIII.
With look the purest,
That ever tourist,
From eyes azurest,
Saw anywhere,
I met her blushing,
As I went rushing,
For bitter beer, down
The cabin stair.

IX.
Then she sat and smiled,
Where,
On luggage piled there,
She me beguiled,—ne'er
A smile like that!
And I began to
Compose a canto
On Frank's portmanteau,
Whereon she sat.

X.
I've read in story,
What dades of glory,
Knights grand and gory,
For love have wrought.
But ne'er was duel,
Nor torture cruel,
I'd shun, my Jewel,
If you besought.

XI.
For her voice is swatest,
Her shape the natest,
And she compleatest
Of womankind.
And while that river,
In sunlight quiver,
Oh, sure, he'll niver
Her equal find.

XII.
Troth, since we've parted,
I've felt down-hearted,
And disconsarted,—
A cup too low!
And so I think, boys,
We'd better drink, boys,
Her health in whiskey,
Before we go.

Enough. With these examples our readers will be satisfied, and for the rest will, of course, purchase the volume itself.

* Thackeray.
† The title and motto are suggested by Mahony's most musical verses in praise of *The Belle of Shannon*.
‡ This luggage included a long narrow box, and from an aperture at the top there emerged from time to time a peacock's head, exhibiting (despite the presence of June) an expression of sublime misery. I doubt whether that bird will ever take heart to spread his tail again.

NEW NOVELS.

ALMOST A HEROINE. By the Author of "Charles Auchester," "Rumour," &c. 3 vols.—Hurst and Blackett.

ROCCABELLA; A TALE OF A WOMAN'S LIFE. By Paul Bell. 2 vols.—James Blackwood.

EDITH GREY; OR TEN YEARS AGO. By Charlotte Bonomi.—Hall, Virtue and Co.

"ALMOST A HEROINE" is a very good story, but could have been told much better in two volumes than three. Rather too much of the first volume is taken up with the early life of Ernesto Loftus. But those that read on and trust in the author will find it a pleasant novel to read and reflect on. That the story progresses rather slowly seems part of the author's plan. She seems duly to have digested the subject of her narrative, and to have reflected well what feelings it would be likely to create in the minds of her readers. The story professes to be an autobiography of Ernesto Loftus, who leaves his home when young, and comes to England to an uncle's house on account of his mother marrying again. This uncle is an "eccentric" of a peculiar order. He, however, soon dies, and his vast property goes for three years to his faithful and well-beloved John, his servant. Ernesto is disgusted, and leaves the house, much to the discomfort of the said John, who would rather the property have gone to Ernesto at once; but he is unable to make him understand this. Thrown on the world friendless, Ernesto has to work for his bread, and soon finds himself engaged to Lord Lynfield, a doctor of eminence, and another rather eccentric individual. Ernesto is not with him long as private secretary before he breaks a rule about speaking to a young lady, and is discharged very kindly, and is advised by Lord Lynfield to turn author. Ernesto does so, and through a letter from his late patron he becomes acquainted with Arnold Major, the reader of the great firm of Brown, Jones and Co. Major and Ernesto become friends at once, and here the turning point of the story commences. Something about Major convinces Ernesto that there is a sad mystery hanging over him; and his home, with three children in black, who call him uncle, strengthen this suspicion. He is unable to fathom it for some time. His book is published, and he becomes acquainted with Lord Wilders, who takes him into society, and, among others, to the house of Horatia Standish, the "almost a heroine." Horatia is described as a woman of great accomplishments, leading a fashionable life, perhaps for excitement. Ernesto and Horatia soon become friends, and the talk turns on the Majors, whom, it appears, she knows, or did know, well. This makes Ernesto resolve on asking his friend Major the nature of their friendship formerly. Major refuses to tell him more than that Horatia was engaged to his elder brother, and that she jilted him. Ernesto cannot believe this, and seeks Horatia for the purpose of ascertaining the truth, because he has some secret feeling that the melancholy on the brow of Major is not caused solely by the fact that the lady jilted his brother, but that his friend Arnold loved her himself. It soon appears that Arnold's elder brother never did propose to Horatia, but beat about the bush, and getting no encouragement he left the house without doing so, and that it was only a false report. As a proof of this, she confesses that she could not have received Arnold's brother as a lover, because she always loved Arnold himself. It here, also, turns out that after Arnold's brother had become a reckless man of pleasure he lived with a mistress, until he found an heiress to marry. He then deserted the poor unfortunate, leaving her also his three children. She soon dies of grief; and Arnold takes the children to his home and becomes their protector. Of course, Ernesto is not long communicating the real story to his friend Arnold, and, as a matter of course, he tells him also that Horatia loved him, and not his brother.

The characters are well conceived, though some of them are "eccentricians." But the best are those in whom the reader feels the most interest. The character of Arnold Major, the hero, is by far the most ably drawn; and his brother, the man of pleasure in the background, is well managed, and presents the reader with a good picture of life; and, altogether, though slow in parts, "Almost a Heroine" is a pleasant novel and well worth reading.

"Roccabella" should have been an excellent romance but the writer has made it only the skeleton of one. There is plenty of rough material and outline, but there is no colouring to give softness, as it were, to the picture. It is the story of a mistaken marriage—a marriage for money and a position. This subject has been so ably handled by Mr. Anthony Trollope, in his last novel, "The Bertrams," as to leave little more to be said on the question. Yet "Roccabella" is quite an average novel, and the author having something to say, has said it in a straightforward manner, and although we cannot speak in very great praise of his characters, we at least can say nothing in censure. Still, there is something wanting to make it very good fiction, and perhaps this is to be found in the general hardness of the characters and the author's style. For instance, we are first introduced to Rosamond, wedded to a Liverpool merchant, and we are given to understand that she has not one jot of affection for him. Yet there is no moralising, which is the colouring of all novels. As we have said, "Roccabella" is only the outline of a romance. We may say, however, for the story, that it is well sustained, and that the careful reader may glean the author's object therefrom.

"Edith Grey" is a little book deserving notice, because the writer has fallen into a mistake, common among writers of her class. The work is "Dedicated to the Young Female Protestants of England," and its object is best explained by the writer: "This little work has been considered likely to be useful to those who are seldom spoken to upon the subject of opposing creeds, and who are constantly open to the misleadings of Rome; their studies not being calculated to enable them to unravel the sophistry and mysticism too often prepared for them in the present day, under the guise of Tales and Novels." Taking the author's purport for granted, the story is neatly told.

The Quakers, or Friends: their Rise and Decline.—Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

The causes of the decline of Quakerism are treated in these pages. Sects have their origin in the idiosyncracies of individuals, and these religion strongly developes. Fox, and the Friends, were individuals in whom individuality was strongly developed: but in modern times the individuals have gradually become secularised, and like other people. Now this resemblance to the rest of the world deprives them of their distinctive characteristics. Fox himself found conventional Christianity unsatisfactory, and sought for illumination from above. His disciples in these days have accommodated themselves to conventional forms of religion. Their founder saw no remedy for the wrongs of ecclesiastical presumption, and no way of restoration to faith and holiness, but on the one hand to deny the authority and ignore the ground and matter of the clergy's teaching, and on the other to insist on a return to the positive guidance of the New Testament in the plainest and most direct acceptance of its word and spirit. A church, according to Fox and his first disciples, was a society of friends, dependent alone on "the light that lighteneth every man that cometh into the world." For this opinion and its resultant practice they suffered much—spoliation, imprisonment, exclusion from civil rights—but they continued to assert the inviolability of the rights of conscience. But from the beginning they were, both in doctrine and practice, too negative. But they practically exhibited an example, that without all the complex and imposing machinery of systematic theology, a trained, authorised, venerated, and paid clergy, the practice of ordinances of doubtful or purely human invention; without ceremonial, ritual, or appointments of any arbitrary kind; it is possible that men can arrive at a knowledge of the essential nature, conditions, and duties of Christian life.

"With the Friends, intellect was, by their revolt against human authorities, emancipated from outward thrall. Its submission was not transferred from one set of artificial ordinations to another. Even the authority of the Scriptures was regarded as mediate, though superior to all human assumptions. The source of their plenitude and power was fitly regarded the original and final resort of the soul. Compliance with their own conditions of reception, to the exclusion of all other, was the manner in which Bible-truths were to be apprehended, digested, and applied. Not to seek grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles, but receiving with meekness the engrafted word, to bring forth fruit, thirty, sixty, or a hundred-fold. They studied, they tested, they applied, those inimitable delineations and parabolic descriptions of human life and divine teaching. They possessed, as their numbers increased, a larger and more con-

firmed testimony to the practical operation of their principles and effects in ordinary moral and social relationships."

With all their merits, however, the Friends, like other sects, are doomed to extinction. When they cease to be persecuted they cease to grow. The Quakers have been reluctant to admit proselytes, and the sect has maintained the succession by the families of its members, not by conversion. Secessions are now frequent among them, and their decay so noticeable that treatises are written to account for the fact. Among them the present pamphlet deserves especial attention.

The Thirteenth Report of the Associate Institution for Improving and Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women.

The progress of this society is satisfactory, and we trust that its efforts at improved legislation may be crowned with success.

COMMERCIAL.

THE COTTON TRADE.

IN treating of the wool and the corn trade we pointed how much both had extended when the ruinous hand of the Protectionist legislator was withdrawn from them. The cotton trade, though the raw material was taxed till 1844, was never subjected to such severe restrictions as the wool and the corn trade, and though it has increased very much, and benefited very much by the extension of other branches of trade under freedom, we shall find, as might be *a priori* conjectured, the extension of it less rapid of late than of the two other trades. It is distinguished, too, from them by deriving all its materials from a foreign source. Every pound of cotton used in the country has to be entered at the Custom House, but of the wool and the corn consumed, the greater part is grown at home. Of this part no Government record is kept—happily we say, though in this we differ from those who want to see the eye and the hand of the regulationist everywhere. It is, however, well known that the corn and the wool grown at home have increased quite as much or more than the corn and the wool imported since the Protectionist was forced to let go his grip of the national throat. These two trades received additional life from home and foreign sources. The raw material of the cotton trade is wholly derived from the foreigner. We transcribe, therefore, to show how our supply of this valuable material has been regularly increased—although for it we are wholly dependent on others—the following account of

COTTON IMPORTED IN

| Millions of lbs. | Millions of lbs. |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1840 592 | 1850 663 |
| 1841 487 | 1851 757 |
| 1842 531 | 1852 929 |
| 1843 673 | 1853 895 |
| 1844 646 | 1854 887 |
| 1845 721 | 1855 891 |
| 1846 467 | 1856 1023 |
| 1847 474 | 1857 969 |
| 1848 713 | 1858 1034 |
| 1849 755 | |

We must remind our readers, however, that all the cotton imported, as all the wool imported, is not for our own use—a portion of it is re-exported. Trade being here comparatively free, though the pre-eminent advantages of freedom have not tempted statesmen entirely to leave the old path of restriction, England is a great emporium, and commodities of different kinds, to the value of £23,000,000, were imported last year to be re-exported. Of these the cotton exported was in quantity 1,300,000 cwt., almost one-eighth of the imports, and in value £3,955,000. The increase in the imports is, therefore, rather an indication of the relative increase of the quantity produced abroad than of the quantity we actually consume.

The supply, it will be seen, from the table varies much from year to year, as the season is good or bad, but on the whole has increased, one year with another, about 6 per cent. per annum. It has doubled, taking the average of three years, at the beginning and end of the periods between 1841 and 1857. Between 1840 and 1858 the wool imported, as we stated last week, increased from 49,000,000 lbs. to 126,000,000 lbs.; in the same interval the cotton imported increased only from 592,000,000 lbs. to 1,034,000,000 lbs.; the latter, scarcely double the former, increased two-and-a-half times, besides the home-grown supplies.

The wool imported has been only a supplement to them, and, as a consequence, as we pointed out

last week, the value of the woollens and worsteds exported had increased between 1829 and the average of the last three years nearly three-fold. In the same interval the value of cottons and cotton yarn exported has increased only from £17,394,583 to £40,102,495, or not two-and-a-half fold. The per centage increase of woollens and worsted exported is, 170 of cottons, and yarn 133. Mixed fabrics, of which we have no discriminating return to tell us of the quantity of cotton and wool used in them, may alter in a slight degree these proportions, but there can be little doubt that the progress of the woollen manufacture since the restrictions were removed from the trade, has been more rapid even than the cotton manufacture. The following are the exact figures of the declared value of the cottons exported in 1829 and 1858:—

| | Cotton Manufacture. | Yarn. |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 1829.... | £13,420,544 | £3,974,039 |
| 1856.... | 30,204,166 | 8,028,575 |
| 1857.... | 30,372,831 | 8,700,589 |
| 1858.... | 33,421,843 | 9,579,479 |
| | 93,998,840 | 26,308,643 |
| Together.... | 31,332,947 | 8,769,548 |
| | 40,102,495 | |
| Increase since 1829 | £22,717,912 | |
| | 133 per cent. | |

Cotton is the product of most tropical countries, and of countries near the tropics, or may by labour be obtained in them. Our chief supply, to the extent of nearly eight-tenths of the whole, is derived from the United States. It is not supposed that the soil and climate there are more favourable to its growth than other places, but being equally favourable the energy of the Americans, and the invention of machinery to cleanse the cotton, have given them almost a natural monopoly of the European markets. Considerable quantities, however, are imported from the East and West Indies, the Brazils, the countries on the Mediterranean, and other countries. We copy the quantities imported for the last three years from the different places, in order to show the proportions.

| FROM | COTTON IMPORTED. | Total. | |
|------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | 1856.. | 1857.. |
| FROM | COTTON IMPORTED. | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| FROM | COTTON IMPORTED. | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| FROM | COTTON IMPORTED. | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| FROM | COTTON IMPORTED. | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| FROM | COTTON IMPORTED. | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| FROM | COTTON IMPORTED. | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
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| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
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| FROM | COTTON IMPORTED. | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
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| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
| | | 1,023,886,304 | 1,034,342,170 |
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JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

At the extraordinary meeting of shareholders in the OTTOMAN BANK, the net profits for the half-year, including £3,236 brought forward, were stated at £26,030, of which the report recommended that £5,000 be added to the reserve fund, and that a dividend for the six months at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum be declared. At Constantinople steps have been taken to secure the punctual remittance of the dividends on the loan raised last year. A commission has been appointed, consisting of six persons, members of the Government, who have associated with them Mr. Gilbertson. The duties of this commission will be to a certain extent to regulate the finances and to make suggestions to the Turkish Government. Except at Beyrout, the business of all the branches has improved. Mr. Layard also mentioned that as it was the wish of the shareholders at the last meeting that they should have a regular superintendent of the whole business of the bank, both at Constantinople and at the branches, the directors have elected to that office Mr. Gilbertson.

The directors of the CENTRAL MINERAL LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited) have declared their first dividend of 4s. per share, payable on the 26th instant.

The report of the INTERCOLONIAL ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY, just issued, states that during the first year of incorporation the directors had established an exclusive monthly mail service between Sydney and the principal ports of the colony of New Zealand, giving equal facilities to the towns and settlements of Sydney, Nelson, Wellington, Auckland, Canterbury, New Plymouth, and Otago. The company had received a further subsidy of £6,000, in addition to the £24,000 per annum from the colonial government for running a boat monthly between Sydney and Auckland direct. The fleet of the company consisted of four splendid steamers every way suited to the service required. The accounts had not yet arrived, but the managers' report established the fact that the earnings, without the subsidy, were fully equal to, if not in excess of, the gross expenditure, which would leave a balance of £7,600 18s. 5d. in favour of the company. This amount, after deducting £4,820 13s. 11d. for depreciation, enabled the directors now to propose an *ad interim* dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum.

The ninth dividend of 20s. per share is announced on the shares in the FRIESLAND GAS COMPANY.

The directors of the BANK OF AUSTRALASIA announce a half-yearly dividend of 24s. a share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and also a bonus of 56s. a share, making together £4 a share, or equal to 20 per cent. per annum.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY traffic return shows this week an increase of 3,359%; the Great Northern an increase of 309%; the Great Western an increase of 2,556%; and the London and South Western an increase of 1,518%.

A branch railway to Hawkhurst, Kent, is under serious consideration. A competent surveyor has viewed the country, and reports that a line can be made at a moderate expense, if the landowners are consenting parties. The project is a branch from Etchingham-station to the west of Highgate, near High-street, or to the east of Highgate, near Pipsden, having in view in each case a continuation to Cranbrook, and probably thence to Staplehurst. A starting point would then be given to Tenterden, through Benenden and Rolvenden, and a direct line would be established from Hastings and the South Coast line to the South Eastern at or near Staplehurst, and which at no distant time may, by filling up the blank from Etchingham to Uckfield, become a direct inland government line from Portsmouth to Dover.

A NEW TEA COMPANY.—An Indian letter says: We notice the formation of the "Bengal Tea Company, Limited." It has possession of 25,000 bigahs of tea land in the district of Cachar, of which nearly 500 are cleared, and upwards of 400 planted. Some of the trees are one and two years old, exclusive of those of indigenous growth. The directors are Calcutta merchants. The capital is 2½ lakhs of rupees, divided into 2,500 shares of Rs. 100 each.

THE COAL TRADE.—During the month of August the quantity of coal and coke exported from the various coal ports in Great Britain was 628,762 tons of coal, and 29,194 tons of coke. Of this quantity 179,096 tons of coal and 10,881 tons of coke were shipped from Newcastle; 75,853 tons of coal and 1,443 tons of coke from Sunderland; 52,295 tons of coal and 1,892 tons of coke from Hartlepool and West Hartlepool. These three places are the prin-

cipal ports for the great northern coalfield. Liverpool exported 70,324 tons of coal and 874 tons of coke, while the Welsh ports of Cardiff and Swansea shipped between them 130,000 tons of coal. The quantity of coal shipped from the same ports to various places in the United Kingdom was 810,211 tons of coal and 9,682 tons of coke. Of this by far the greater quantity was shipped to London from Newcastle, Sunderland and the Hartlepoos. These three ports alone shipped 440,941 tons of coal and 2,126 tons of coke. The other principal ports are Newport, which shipped 46,987 tons of coal; Maryport, 33,523 tons of coal, and Whitehaven (in July and August), 35,082 tons of coal.

NEW ROUTE FOR THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Colonel Shaffner and a party had sailed from Boston, United States, in the barque Wyman, with the object of surveying a new route for a telegraph cable to England. He proposes to start for the gulf of St. Lawrence, then coast along the shores of Labrador to Hopedale, or about 56 degrees north latitude, sounding occasionally to find a deep bay, for the American terminus of his cable; thence pass to South Greenland, sounding there, and examining the country for an underground line, in case it should be necessary to have a line across Greenland; thence the route will reach to Iceland, where bays will be sounded and shores examined for land line. The expedition will then go to Faro Islands, where the wires will branch, one line running southward to Scotland to reach England, the other to Bergen, Norway. The longest cable will be from Labrador to Greenland—about 500 miles; from thence to Iceland, between 360 and 500 miles, according to points touched; from Iceland to Faro Isles, 270 miles; from Faro to Scotland, 200 miles; from Faro to Norway, 300 miles.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, September 13.

BANKRUPTS.

James Bolitho Goggin and Richard Veale, London-wall, mantle manufacturers.

Richard Nicholson, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, agricultural merchant.

Frederick Boshill, High-street, Southwark, seedsman and florist.

John Watson Hamilton, Birmingham, stock and share broker.

David Galer, Woolwich, grocer, tea dealer, and provision dealer.

Owen Evans, Liverpool, innkeeper and victualler.

Nicholas Coressy and Paul Maximos, Threadneedle-street, merchants.

Henry Grant, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, ship chandler.

William Hookway, Canton, Llandaff, Glamorganshire, builder and victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

William Gardner, Glasgow, builder.

Friday, September 16.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Achlin, Great Coram-street, Russell-square, shoemaker.

William Robins, St. John's-street, St. Sepulchres, builder.

William Alston, High-row, Silver-street, Notting-hill, Middlesex, draper.

John Crawford Wilson, Wood-street, City, warehouseman.

Edmund Snook, Bath, pork butcher.

Henry Degetau, Manchester, merchant.

John Shawcroft Hamilton, Kingston-upon-Hull, auctioneer.

Henry John Waring, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, window glass dealer.

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

D. and J. Scott, Auchinblae, tailors.

William McLean, Glasgow, smith.

David Jack, Glasgow, envelope maker.

Robert Renton, Dalbeattie, draper.

William Wilson, East Kilbride, grocer.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Domestic Stories. A new edition. Smith, Elder and Co.

The Two Homes. By W. Mathews. Smith, Elder and Co.

The Parents' Cabinet, No. 10. Smith, Elder and Co.

Through Norway with a Knapsack. By W. Matthew Williams. Smith, Elder and Co.

Handbook of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Longman, Green and Co.

The Poetical Works of Thomas Moore, Part 6. Longman, Green and Co.

Moore's National Airs, No. 4. Longman, Green and Co.

Tales from Blackwood. W. Blackwood and Sons.

Almost a Heroine, 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

Rocca Bella, 2 vols. James Blackwood.

Glaucus; or, The Wonders of the Shore. By Charles Kingsley. 4th edit. MacMillan and Co., Cambridge.

The Biblical Reason Why, with an Introduction. By a Clergyman of the Church of England. Houlston and Wright.

The British Soldier in India. R. C. Lepago and Co.

Smugglers and Foresters. By Mary Rosa Stuart Kettle. Hodgson.

Ecstasies of Genius. By J. W. Jackson. A. Hall, Virtue and Co.

DR. H. JAMES, THE RETIRED PHYSICIAN, discovered whilst in the East Indies a Certain Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him, when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-creatures, he will send, post free, to those who wish it, the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on their remitting him six stamps. Address to O. P. Brown, 14, Cecil-street, Strand.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, ETC.?

The most marvellous preparation for the speedy production of Hair, Whiskers, Moustachios, &c., restoring the hair to baldness, strengthening it when weak, preventing its falling off, and checking greyness, is ROSALIE COUPELLE: CRINUTRIAR. For the nursery it is recommended for promoting a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers price 2s., or sent post free on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London. Mrs. Carter writes—"My head, which was bald, is now covered with new hair." Mrs. Williams—"I can show a fine head of hair from using your Crinutriar." Mrs. Reeve, "My hair is gaining strength and thickness." Sergt. Craven—"Through using it I have an excellent moustache." Mr. Yates—"The young man has now a good pair of whiskers. I want two packets for other customers."

VALUABLE MEDICAL BOOKS GRATIS.

The Professors of the Royal Institute of Anatomy, Science, and Medicine, 369, Oxford-street, London, have resolved to issue Gratuitous Editions of their colleague, Dr. W. B. Marston's instructive Lectures, believing them to be of vital importance to those to whom they are addressed.

No. 1.—NERVOUS DEBILITY (the result of a pernicious secret habit), Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Prostration of Strength, and General Incapacity, addressed specially to Young Men, shewing the means of restoration to health and happiness.

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