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A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

AND

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

VOL. X. No. 510.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1859.

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

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

BANK OF DEPOSIT (Established A.D. 1844)
No. 3, Pall-mall East, London, S.W.—The WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST, at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum, on Deposit Accounts, to the 30th instant, will be ready for delivery on and after the 10th January, and payable daily between the hours of 10 and 4.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
December, 1859.
Prospectuses and Forms sent free on application.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1797.

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

ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary and Actuary.

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

UNION ASSURANCE OFFICE, FIRE AND LIFE.

OFFICES—

81, CORNHILL, E.C., AND 70, BAKER STREET, W. And at Bristol, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Dublin, Hambro', Berlin and Berne.

FIRE INSURANCES DUE AT CHRISTMAS

should be paid on or before the 9th of January next. Gentlemen effecting Life Insurances with this Company do not render themselves liable to any extra premium by joining Volunteer Rifle Corps.

W. B. LEWIS, Secretary.

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A working model of a self-fuel supplying, coal and labour saving, and smoke-consuming furnace, is now on exhibition at the manufactory, all orders for which are to be addressed to the secretary of the Company. This patent is interesting to the engineer, and nationally and commercially important, from the saving it effects (60 per cent.) in the consumption of coal, by the entire combustion of its smoke, and other important advantages. As the efficiency of this furnace has been proved beyond question, an inspection of the model is earnestly requested, which will explain the principles of the invention, as well as by seeing the furnace in operation. Also a beautiful specimen of Photography on wood, by which a great saving is effected, is now to be seen at the Offices, where terms for the sale of the patent can be had.

Applications for shares, and prospectuses giving the fullest information, to be made at the Company's Offices, 1, 2, and 3, Gough-street, north, Gray's Inn-road, London.

WILLIAM ADDISON, secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

VICTORIA AND LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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Credit allowed of one-third of the Premiums till death, or half the Premiums for five years, on Policies taken out for the whole of life.

Advances in connexion with Life Assurance are made on advantageous terms, either on real or personal security.

WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1831.

HEAD OFFICE: 26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

The profits are divided every three years, and wholly belong to the members of the Society. The last division took place at 1st March, 1859, and from the results of it is taken the following

EXAMPLE OF ADDITIONS.

A POLICY FOR £1,000, DATED 1st MARCH, 1832, is now increased to £1,454 9s. 5d. Supposing the age of the Assured at the date of entry to have been 40, these Additions may be surrendered to the Society for a present payment of £363 17s. 8d., or such surrender would not only redeem the entire premium on the Policy, but also entitle the party to a present payment of £104 4s., and, in both cases, the Policy would receive future triennial additions.

THE EXISTING ASSURANCES AMOUNT TO £5,272,367
THE ANNUAL REVENUE £187,240
THE ACCUMULATED FUND (arising solely from the Contributions of Members) £1,194,657

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager,
WM. FINLAY, Secretary.

LONDON OFFICE, 26, POULTRY, E.C.
ARCHD. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

LAW PROPERTY & LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

30, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON.
Capital, £250,000.

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H. Paul, Esq., M.P., 33, Devonshire-place, Portland-place.
Eighty per Cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured.
At the first division of Profits in May, 1855, a bonus was declared, varying from Two to Eleven per Cent. on the amount Assured, and amounting in many instances to upwards of Fifty per Cent. on the Premium paid.
At the Second Division of Profits in 1858, an EQUAL PRO RATA BONUS was declared.
The next Division of Profits in 1861.
Every description of Life Assurance business transacted.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE,

25, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

At the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on the 24th November, 1859, it was shown that on the 30th June last—

The Number of Policies in force was 6,110
The Amount Insured was £2,601,925 10s. 8d.
The Annual Income was £121,263 7s. 7d.

The new business transacted during the last five years amounts to £2,482,798 10s. 11d., showing an average yearly amount of new business of nearly

HALF A MILLION STERLING.

The Society has paid for claims by death, since its establishment in 1841, no less a sum than £593,019.

HEALTHY LIVES.—Assurances are effected at home or abroad at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

INDIA.—Officers in the Army and civilians proceeding to India may insure their lives on the most favourable terms, and every possible facility is afforded for the transaction of business in India.

NAVAL MEN AND MASTER MARINERS are assured at equitable rates for life, or for a voyage.

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RESIDENCE ABROAD.—Greater facilities given for residence in the Colonies, &c., than by most other Companies.

INVALID LIVES assured on scientifically constructed tables based on extensive data, and a reduction in the premium is made when the causes for an increased rate of premium have ceased.

STAMP DUTY.—Policies issued free of every charge but the premiums.

Every information may be obtained at the chief office, or on application to any of the Society's agents.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

LAW UNION FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES—126, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.
BIRMINGHAM BRANCH—47, UNION PASSAGE.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Fire and Life Departments are under one Management, but with separate Funds and Accounts.

CHAIRMAN—SIR WILLIAM FOSTER, BART.
VICE-CHAIRMAN—JAMES PARKER, Esq., Baddow House, Chelmsford.

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Capital responsible for Losses, £750,000.
The business is confined to the best classes of Insurance. The Discount allowed by the Government on the Duty is in all cases given to the Insured.
Claims settled with promptitude and liberality.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Capital responsible for Losses, £250,000.
A Bonus every Five Years,—next Bonus in 1864.
Moderate rates of Premium.
Annuities granted on favourable terms.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, copies of Annual Reports, and every information, on application to
FRANK MCGEDY, Secretary,
126, Chancery-lane.

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.

Year.	Fire Premiums.	Life Premiums.	Invested Funds.
1848	35,472	19,840	388,990
1853	113,912	49,128	620,898
1858	276,058	121,411	1,156,035

THE ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS £450,000.

Policies expiring on CHRISTMAS-DAY should be renewed before the 9th of January.
SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.

INCORPORATED 1847.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Annual income, £38,388.

Accumulated Fund £151,807 12s.

The profits declared have amounted to £93,418, yielding a Bonus of 27½ per cent. on the premiums, returnable in Cash to the members.

Since the commencement of the Company the amount paid to the widows and other representatives of deceased members is £70,142 3s. 9d.

Persons insuring this year will share in the Bonus to be declared up to December, 1863.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 700,000*l*.

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By order of the Court,
G. M. BELL, Secretary.

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THE experience which has attended the operations of savings banks and loan societies is such as to make it evident that an extension of their principles, upon a liberal yet sound basis, will prove highly advantageous both to the proprietary and the public.

The District Savings Bank receives deposits (paid in at one time) from One Penny to Ten Pounds, the aggregate amount to be unlimited, and subject to the usual arrangements, on withdrawal, of ordinary savings banks.

JOHN SHERRIDAN, Actuary.

THE FESTINIOG SLATE QUARRY COMPANY (LIMITED).

A LARGE portion of the required New Capital is now Subscribed for, and it is probable that allotments to the public will shortly close.

The contract for the purchase of the fee-simple of the Estate (260 acres) has been effected upon very advantageous terms.

Preliminaries for the construction of the proposed Railroad and the expansion of the Works are entered upon, and both operations will be carried out with as little delay as possible, so as to secure an early dividend.

The CAPITAL of the COMPANY consists of £100,000, in 20,000 SHARES of £5 each.

Of two classes, viz.:—A. participating in the entire profits after paying of Dividend to B. B. bearing a Preference Dividend not exceeding 7½ per cent. per annum, payable out of the profits of the year.

Deposit 1s. per Share on application, and 19s. per Share on Allotment.

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Alfred Erasmus Dryden, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, London.
Richard Morris Griffith, Esq., Banker, Bangor.
William Mountcastle, Esq., Market Street, Manchester.
Hugh Pugh, Esq., Banker, Pwllheli, North Wales.

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The London Joint Stock Bank, London.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Bangor.

The Quarries of the Company are situated on the Tyddynbach Estate, Festiniog, North Wales, contiguous to the extensive and profitable quarries of Lord Palmerston and others, whose production is known as the Portmadoc Slate. The Tyddynbach Estate contains 260 acres of Proved Slate Rock of excellent quality, and of a dip most favourable for economic working, affords natural drainage, a plentiful supply of water power, and ample room for deposit of waste.

The Property is held by the Company under a 42 years' lease granted in 1848 to the former small proprietary at a low Royalty, with an option to purchase the fee-simple. This Lease and Option with the whole of their Quarries, Buildings, Works, and Plant have been purchased from the former proprietors by an allotment of 7,514 Shares in the present Company taken at £4 per share paid.

The Quarries have been in operation since 1848, and the quality of the Slate and Slabs produced, the Reports based upon Scientific Surveys of the whole Estate, and Experimental Tests applied at different points (see Prospectus), fully establish the soundness of the undertaking and the certainty of a large dividend resulting from further outlay of capital.

It is estimated that a further capital of from £30,000 to £40,000 will enable the Company to purchase the Fee-simple; to construct a Railroad three miles in length, connecting the Quarries with the Port of Shipment (Portmadoc) whereby the cost of transit will be reduced two-thirds, and to increase the Workings up to a production of 50,000 tons per annum, from which it is estimated a profit of from £30 to £40 per cent. would be realised.

Application for Shares must be made to the undersigned, from whom proper forms and prospectuses may be obtained.

HARE & WHITFIELD, Solicitors.
HENRY WHITWORTH, Secretary.

Office, 6, Cannon street, London, E.C.

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ESTABLISHED 1836.

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WM. CHIPPINDALE, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

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The accumulated funds amounted to £362,045.

The annual income exceeded £77,000.

A fixed surrender value for whole-term policies.

This Company has always permitted the Assured to serve in Volunteer Corps or Local Militia without extra charge.

Policies effected on or before 31st December next will acquire an additional year's standing, if then in force, at the fifth division of profits in 1862.

W. T. ROBINSON, Actuary and Secretary.

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Herself forgot, for others she must live.

Become a wife; her labours multiply;
Sickly herself, the sick she must console,
And watch her feeble babe by day,
And wake (oft weep) by night,

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Review of the Week.

THE present year—which opened with somewhat hopeful prospects to those who believed in the Emperor Napoleon's declarations of a loyal and honest determination to do his utmost for the regeneration of Italy—closes, leaving the friends of liberty in an ominous state of uncertainty and suspense as to the future. The grand New Year's reception at the Tuileries to-morrow is, therefore, looked forward to with intense interest and anxiety; for it is considered certain that Europe will then be vouchsafed another of those oracular and terse declarations of policy for which Napoleon III. has become famous. As far as England is concerned, if we are to place any confidence in Paris correspondence of the leading daily journal, a dialogue has been permitted to become public, in which the pacific ideas and honourable policy of the master of France towards this country are insisted upon, and the unreasonableness of any suspicions as to his good faith with regard to the English alliance are somewhat loosely demonstrated. France, also, it is continued, is more practical than we think here; war with England would produce no benefit, moral or material, to France, and is not desired by her sons. As for the increase of the French war marine, that is a development of the policy formed by our firm ally, Louis Philippe; and the huge transports to carry two or three thousand men each, have been built because the merchant marine of France is insufficient to supply the requirements of the transport service. In fine, the Tories have excited this feeling against France, it is said, in the hope of thereby aiding in the reconstruction of their almost defunct party; though how that end is to be gained by the means indicated may appear incomprehensible to many people.

On one topic connected with the settlement of the Italian question, the Imperial policy is, doubtless, clearly indicated by the now famous pamphlet, entitled "Le Pape et le Congrès," and the Holy Father and his long-suffering subjects will possibly find this confirmed by to-morrow's utterances. Meanwhile, the book itself has fallen like a bomb-shell among the plenipotentiaries and diplomatists on their way to the Congress. First, we hear of the Russian ambassador calling upon the French minister Walewski, to inform him that, though the Czar cares never a straw for the Pope, yet he shall oppose the "programme" laid down in the pamphlet, as being opposed to respect for authority. Cardinal Antonelli, at Rome, sends for the French ambassador, and tells him that the heretical composition has suspended the departure of the Pope's representative to the Congress. From Vienna, couriers depart in hot haste for Paris, as soon as Francis Joseph and his ministers have perused the offensive publication—with expostulatory despatches for the French Government. Count Walewski, vexed and harassed by these untoward results, declares that the policy of the pamphlet will not be adopted by any ministry of which he is to remain a member; last evening's despatches, however, inform us that the Council of Ministers have resolved not

to disavow the pamphlet officially. M. Granier *Constitutionnel* is instructed to say that the pamphlet has been misconstrued; it is not intended to deprive the Pope of temporal power, but to leave him sovereign of a remnant of his former dominions, recommending him to show Christian resignation to the alienation of that which he has already lost.

From Vienna the assertion comes that the story of the outbreak at Pesth, and the harshness of the Austrian measures has been much exaggerated—it is not, however, possible to deny great excitement to be existing in Hungary, nor that the Protestants of that kingdom still continue to be tyrannically and unjustly treated. Francis Joseph has publicly alluded to the rumour of his abdication, and haughtily repudiated the suggestion in the presence of a brilliant assembly of his nobles and councillors. Notwithstanding the difficulties which surround him in the administration of his own dominions, we hear rumours of his determination to support the banished Italian Grand Dukes, with money, and covertly with men for their mercenary legions as well as for the dwindling armies of the Papal States. All this is well known in Italy, and Cavour goes to the Congress to demand, in the name of the King and people of Central Italy, the confirmation of its annexation to the sovereignty of Victor Emmanuel; but the Piedmontese statesman, it is to be feared has small hopes of support, save from the representatives of England and Sweden.

The last Indian mail brings us tidings of the further progress, in oriental state, of Queen Victoria's representative, to receive the homage of the reconquered rebels, and to reward those whom policy or loyalty have kept faithful to the dominion of England. The expedition to China is nearly ready to leave Calcutta, and preparations are made, both at home and in India, to make our small force as effective as possible. Since the Peiho misfortune, we have found out the difference between Chinamen and Tartars, the picked troops of which latter nation will be opposed to our own, if the information received by the Indian Government is to be relied upon.

At home, public attention has been principally occupied by the speeches of our statesmen and veteran officers upon the subject of national defence and the prospect of foreign aggression. A letter of Lord John Russell to the citizens of Glasgow is worthy of attention, as indicating the determination of that Minister to continue firm in the policy which he has distinctly enunciated, and in which, if his colleagues are wise, they will take care to give him their best support. As for the volunteer movement, that cannot now fail of attaining the noble proportions which its importance demands, since the most distinguished men of the land seem to vie with each other in urging its paramount necessity, and in the patriotic arguments which they use for making it both permanent and efficient. Peers, judges, generals, and divines have been advocates of this national cause. Lord Wensleydale, after praising the spirit shown in the present time, quoted the great Charles James Fox as his authority for saying that, if necessary, Government should be enabled to make a compulsory levy *en masse*; though the public

spirit of Englishmen would always prevent that necessity occurring. Earl Grey, at Newcastle, with Sir John McNeill and the Lord Advocate at Edinburgh, made spirit-stirring appeals to their fellow-citizens, and while one and all repudiate any suspicion of disloyalty on the part of our "magnanimous ally," of Russia, or of any other power in particular—still that the wealth and liberties of Britain should remain unprotected, or insufficiently defended, is felt to be an indignity to the empire, whose heart is thus left open to the stab of any assailant of sufficient cunning and energy. The appeal made to the young men of the land is being nobly responded to, and the volunteer army is daily increasing in numbers and efficiency; while the Government are not slow to perceive the value of this force, and are promulgating judicious regulations for its drill and equipment.

In this soldierly enthusiasm, combined with the interest with which foreign, and especially Italian affairs, are studied at the present moment, the great domestic question of the reform in our parliamentary representation seems somewhat neglected. There has been one important meeting, however, this week in the metropolis, at which the inhabitants of Chelsea repeated their arguments in favour of that claim to enfranchisement which is shared with them by so many other important districts; and here Mr. Torrens M'Cullagh delivered the speech of the evening, declaring that he had no confidence in the promises of Liberals more than Tories, and adroitly alluding to the public spirit and unselfishness exhibited by the volunteer movement: those men, he said, who showed themselves capable of making this sacrifice of time and money, are surely fit to be entrusted with a voice in the levying and disposal of taxes; they were entitled to it, and would have it, or, as Mr. Bright has it, they would become extremely disagreeable.

Nor must we omit to notice the important meetings of both Catholics and Protestants this week. In Ireland assemblages have been held to testify sympathy with the oppressed and much-pitied Pope; and, truth to say, have been characterised by more charitable feeling and less disloyalty than some former ones. At one of these the Earl of Dunraven made a sensible appeal to the good taste and feeling of his audience, reminding them of their duty to their Sovereign, and of the liberties which every Catholic enjoys under her rule, and the constitution of these realms. The important meeting of members of the Established Church to concert measures to prevent any alteration or revision of the liturgy is highly significant, as showing the tendency of that powerful body, like other ecclesiastical systems, to an ultra-Conservatism, which stigmatises every modification as an attempt to overturn the entire system—a principle which has, doubtless, many supporters at present, but which advancing intelligence cannot fail to upset.

The narrative of the year's events ends gloomily with the record of another great man departed from among us. Thomas Babington Macaulay—poet, historian, and statesman—of whom it might as well be said as of the friend of Johnson, that "he touched nothing which he did not adorn," has died this week. It will be long before we look upon his like again.

Home News.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has written as follows in reply to the memorial from the inhabitants of Glasgow as to the policy of Government at the approaching Congress on the affairs of Italy:—"I have received with great satisfaction the address of nearly 5,000 of the inhabitants of Glasgow, including the Lord Provost and the members of Parliament for the city. The support which is thus given by the flourishing and enlightened city of Glasgow to the principles by which Her Majesty's Government have been guided, and the policy they have announced cannot fail to give encouragement and add strength to the just cause they have espoused."

On Wednesday evening a grand banquet was given to Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, Bart, M.P., in the Assembly Room at the Guildhall, Worcester. Upwards of 200 gentlemen of every shade of political opinion assembled upon this memorable occasion to do honour to the right hon. gentleman, and after dinner he was presented with a magnificent shield in oxydised silver, commemorative of his services in the various public offices he has held from time to time. In returning thanks, Sir John said:—"I cannot refrain from an expression of my wish that this day, so memorable and so gratifying to me—so memorable to those dear to me—should, if possible, be of benefit to others. I am one of those who believe that we may always draw a moral lesson from such proceedings as these. There are not a few of those who are here this evening, and there are still more who will read what has passed here to-day, whose course of life is still before them. I hope that you will not think that I am guilty of presumption or egotism if I venture to touch for a moment on those principles of action to which I mainly attribute the honour which on this occasion it has been my fortune to receive. Have I attained those honours through the exercise of any great or transcendent talents? Certainly not. Have I gained them as the reward of extensive and varied acquirements? Certainly not. But, if it has been my good fortune to merit in any degree that favour which I have received from my most gracious Sovereign, if I have deserved any portion of that kindness which I have received in this my native county; if I have been able to administer those various departments of the State which have been intrusted to me without disadvantage to the public service, and without discredit to myself, I firmly believe that I am indebted to the exercise of qualities and the adoption of rules which are equally in the power and compass of those who hear me, and of any man who is desirous to take part in the public affairs of the country. I am indebted for whatever measure of success I have obtained in my public life to a combination of moderate abilities with honesty of intention, firmness of purpose, and steadiness of conduct. If I were to offer advice to any young man anxious to make himself useful in public life, I would sum up the results of my experience in three short rules—rules so simple that any man may understand them and so easy that any man may act upon them. My first rule would be—leave it to others to judge of what duties you are capable and for what position you are fitted; but never refuse to give your services in whatever capacity it may be the opinion of others who are competent to judge that you may benefit your neighbours or your country. My second rule is—when you agree to undertake public duties, concentrate every energy and faculty in your possession with the determination to discharge those duties to the best of your ability. Lastly, I would counsel you that, in deciding on the line which you will take in public affairs, you should be guided in your decision by that which, after mature deliberation, you believe to be right, and not by that which, in the passing hour, may happen to be fashionable or popular. Fashion has its uses, and is all very well when applied to the light and trivial things to which it relates; but fashion in public affairs is out of place. Popularity in the lowest and most common sense is not worth the having. Do your duty to the best of your power. Win the approbation of your own conscience, and popularity in its best and highest sense is sure to follow."

At a meeting for the enfranchisement of the borough of Chelsea, Mr. TORRENS M'CULLAGH was present, and said that the promises made by a Liberal Government were not much more to be relied on than those of the Tories. The recorded promises made were so long overdue that he confessed his faith was stone cold. He therefore pressed upon the meeting most earnestly to rely upon themselves and their own contribution to the power of public opinion, and on nothing else whatsoever, because in the present nicely-balanced state of parties in Parliament no bill whatever would be

carried except it was indispensably necessary to the existence of the Government. They who were listening at the keyholes of power heard mutterings and murmurings that both parties were now inclined to do them justice. So much the better for them. He thanked them for nothing when he got nothing, but he would thank them much when he got a little. But it depended on the weight of the knock whether it would be heard or not, and he was for knocking loudly and incessantly till the door was opened. When they met last Lord Derby was in power, and nothing was then said to show any distrust of his government in this matter. But Lord Derby's government were unable or unwilling, or perhaps partly both, to pass such a bill as they could accept. It fell; and so he hoped would every government that foundered in broad daylight, and did not do its duty to the people. What was party to them or to him, compared with the contentment and satisfaction of the people? They saw that the people were ready to undergo fatigues and unusual discipline for the sake of defending the honour and glory of the country, and yet they were told that these men, who showed that they were ready to sacrifice their time, their comfort, their money, and it might be their safety, for their country, were not entitled to have a voice in the imposition of taxes. If the next bill did not include Chelsea, it would be their duty to come there again. If their wishes were not complied with they should become extremely nasty, as Mr. Bright said. They should become extremely troublesome and noisy, if the Government, imitating the errors of its predecessors, did not do them ample, full, complete, and speedy justice.

The Volunteer question has again, this week, brought out some men of mark as orators. At Bedford Lord WENSLEYDALE said:—"He could himself rely with confidence on the declaration made by that extraordinary man, the Emperor of the French, that he is friendly to this country. He did not believe the reports that the French people were hostile to England; and especially the great body of the good and sensible had no unfriendly feelings towards us, but as in individuals so in nations; an individual was subject to ebullitions of passion when he found his own interest assailed, so in the case of nations, though it was the interest of all, and particularly of this country, on account of her commerce and manufactures, to be at peace. But still he contended the country ought to be placed in such a condition as to be able to meet any contingency, whatever might happen. He was sorry to say, looking at the present condition of the country, whilst it had largely increased in wealth and power, it was more vulnerable to outward attack than it ever had previously been, and he believed that at this moment no country in Europe was less defensive, and more liable to the conflict of a sudden invasion. He knew it might be said that the country had already a paid body of armed men; but that paid body of armed men did not preclude the possibility of obtaining another body from the population, that they may be trained to arms, taught the use of the rifle, and be made use of in case of need. He remembered the volunteer movement in 1803-4. At that time it was proposed by the ministry to introduce a bill giving Government power to levy *en masse*; the object of the measure was, in fact, to compel every able-bodied man to take arms, unless the volunteers came forward in sufficient numbers to obviate that necessity. The bill gave a right to the Crown to call upon the subject in time of threatened invasion. In former times all the people were trained to arms, archery for instance, as a matter of legal compulsion; hence the superiority of the English as archers, and the bow became a powerful weapon whether employed in foreign or domestic warfare. He should be very sorry to see any necessity for compulsion. At the time he alluded to the great political leaders of that day, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, though the leaders of opposite parties, both expressed their opinions in nearly the same language, and he had been very much struck with the application of what Mr. Fox said to the present time. He said he gave his hearty concurrence to the measure; he could not oppose a measure which the state of the war made necessary. He could conscientiously support the measure, because it was for the defence of the country more than for any object of offensive war. He relied principally upon the armed mass of the people to resist invasion. As to any regular force, he wished it to be as great a good as possible; yet he could no more think of placing his entire dependence upon the regular forces than on our navy; both might be excellent, yet subject to events; whereas the mass of a great people, instructed in the use of arms, was a safe and permanent security, that did not depend on the event of one battle, nor would by any untoward circumstances be rendered inefficacious. Mr. Fox went on to express a hope that an armament of this nature might be obtained voluntarily, and without any

compulsive measures: but he should say, notwithstanding that, if necessary, compulsion should be resorted to. He thought at the present time they ought to have a much larger force than in 1804, inasmuch as the population was only about half then to what it was now; then the population of England and Scotland comprised about ten millions, now it was about twenty-one millions. The population of Ireland had not increased in the same manner, but, speaking in round numbers, the population of the United Kingdom in 1859 more than doubled that of 1804.

At the same meeting, the Rev. Lord JOHN THYNNE asked what is our condition? Were they prepared to protect the country against an enemy? Suppose they had reason to be convinced that there was no danger of an immediate assault, they should bear in mind that, whatever enemy might come, whether French, Russian, Austrian, or Spaniard, they would come armed with all the advantages of science and skill, their rifles will reach as far as ours, and they cannot be met but by men prepared to meet them with equal skill, thoroughly disciplined, and of equal science. How were they to prepare to do this? Were they to levy an enormous army to defend the shores of Great Britain, or have a powerful fleet to move up and down the Channel? But were they prepared to pay the extra taxes that either of these plans would involve? Ought they not rather to put their own shoulders to the wheel, and by a little exertion on their part endeavour to meet the requirements of the present emergency, rather than force that additional service on the Queen's troops who were paid for their services. He addressed those who were not enlisted in the regular army or in the militia, but who had comfortable homes and families to defend; these were called upon to give up a little of their time, to know how to move in companies, to know their right hand from their left, how to conceal and how to skirmish, and how to fire their rifle with precision. But all who joined must be prepared to make some little sacrifice, and by acting together, as he had stated, they would be able to assist each other and more effectually defend their hearths and homes.

At a public dinner at Newcastle, Earl GREY said:—"I confess that it appears to me to be of great importance for the nation's safety that there should be efficient bodies of volunteers formed upon a very large scale indeed. I hope that we shall soon be able to reckon upon the services of 50,000 men—I should be glad if it were even double that number—but, at all events, upon the services of 50,000 men, well drilled, and well taught in the use of that formidable weapon, the rifle, ready at a moment's notice to come forward in the defence of our common country. I know there are some persons who throw cold water, if not absolute ridicule, upon the present movement in favour of the formation of volunteer rifle corps. I have heard it said, 'What is the necessity for doing so? We have no near neighbour who can possibly attack us, except France, which by its geographical position is the only European Power from which it is possible to apprehend any attack, and with France we are upon the very best terms.' Far be it from me to impute to the Emperor of the French, or the gallant nation which he governs, that he or they cherish hostile designs against this country. I am willing to give him credit for those assurances of a friendly disposition towards England which we are told are constantly reiterated by the Emperor, but still I say that within the last few years circumstances have arisen which make it expedient that this country should increase its means of defence. We have had very recently the strongest proof of how very great and sudden an effort France can make; for at a moment when we were told that she could not disarm, because she had never armed, in an incredibly short space of time she was able to assemble beyond the Alps an army of 200,000 or 300,000 men. Now, gentlemen, I say that when we see all these measures we are bound also to look to our own means of protection. I am quite aware that when I speak of the defence of the country every Englishman feels that the first and greatest reliance should be placed in our navy. (cheers.) I believe we can rely upon it. I trust that the British navy is, and I hope that it long will be, in a state in which it need not fear to meet any hostile fleet that may be brought against it. Gentlemen, in these days of steam, and especially when French steam transports have been constructed on such a gigantic scale that they can carry, we are told, 2,000 men, and for a very short passage even 3,000 men with a fair proportion of artillery—I say in these days it does appear to me that we cannot too confidently reckon upon its being impossible that a hostile expedition might elude our navy and be thrown upon our shores. I trust that such a contingency is not likely to happen; but I do say that such an attempt is far more likely to be made if it is known that the party to be attacked does not possess the means of promptly encountering the force to be landed. On the other hand, gentlemen, if it is known that a hostile expedition,

after encountering all the risks which it must meet with at sea, and having safely reached our shores, even if it should accomplish this, the moment it lands, with the sea behind and no retreat, it would be compelled to fight for its existence with a powerful rifle force. I say that the moment this is known, I believe that so hazardous an enterprise would never be attempted." Lord Grey urged that a volunteer force was the legitimate arm of defence of the country; and that being for the mere defence of home and hearth it could not give offence to foreigners, but it would of necessity teach them to respect us.

On Wednesday the *LOXB ADVOCATE*, at a public meeting in Edinburgh, said that the volunteer movement was one in which no foreign nation could justly claim an interest, and at which no foreign state was enabled to take the slightest umbrage. It was a movement which never could be used for anything but defence. They were enrolled for service within their native country, and, therefore, they never could be an instrument of foreign aggression. They said of themselves: "We are volunteers enrolled for the defence of our native land in the event of an invasion—we are nothing else. We seek nothing that is our neighbours—we want nothing of theirs; but we wish to keep what we have got and we intend to do so." But then it might be said, "What was the emergency that had spread this panic through the country?" There was no difficulty in showing what the emergency was. The wonder was they did not see it long ago. It was no jealousy of France, or of Russia, or of any one. It was the fact that stared us in the face that, excepting our wooden walls—in which, no doubt, we very justly trust—we stand, as a nation, utterly defenceless against any force that might by possibility be landed on these shores. Were we to run the risk of trusting to a chance such as that which scattered the Spanish Armada, centuries ago, among our rock-bound coasts? We might be again exposed to the attack of a naval force, we know not how soon, and were we to stand exposed to the attack of any foe that might think fit to invade us merely because the chances were that they might never make out their intended aggression? And what was an invasion? It was all very well to read about it in books, and think that it did not concern us; but just suppose that a force were landed upon the shores of the Firth of Forth. Think of the misery which the march of a hostile foreign force from Edinburgh to Glasgow would necessarily entail. He would not stop to describe it. There were those that had seen the march of an army, whether in advance or retreat, through a hostile country; and he would only say that from such horrors they were not safe until this volunteer system was thoroughly organised. We were not looking to any particular State, but to this fact, that while we all woke up suddenly from our dream of peace in the Russian war, we had learned a great deal since that time. We had learned how the arts of war had been improved, how the rapid transit of troops might be effected, and all those things told us that we should be looking out for our own safety. As to the assertion that volunteers were of no value in the field, they knew enough of history to know that that was not the case. Washington fought the whole battle of American independence with his militia. He might go back to Cromwell's Ironsides, who were men of the same stamp, and did not fight with the same advantages as they should now have. In the beginning of the Russian war did they not see Omer Pasha keep the whole line of the Danube with the Turkish army, which was neither well disciplined, well accoutred, nor well-armed? And so they did at Silistria. A few courageous Englishmen and Scotchmen—and he fancied no great amount of discipline behind them—were sufficient to stem the tide of battle there against the choicest of the Russian army. So General Williams did at Kars; and such was always the advantage which the invader had over the invader. He was perfectly certain that if that day should ever arrive when we should have a foreign force upon these shores, give us ten thousand riflemen, each man knowing the use of his weapon, with the aid of their knowledge of the country, and the assistance which engineers would be able to render them, they would be able, if not to resist, at least—which was most valuable in such a crisis—to delay and obstruct the enemy, and gain time until greater assistance could be obtained.

At Edinburgh, also, Sir JOHN McNEILL addressed the citizens upon the same question. He remarked, "We must be prepared to defend our accumulated wealth—the richest booty the world presents to lawless cupidity—to defend our free institutions, which some have regarded as an offence and reproach to absolute governments—to defend our homes, which had been handed down to us by the valour of the sons reared on their inviolate hearths. He held him to be no man who would shrink from the cost and labour of the hazard of performing, like a man,

the noblest, the highest, the holiest of our worldly duties, not in a spirit of bravado, still less in a spirit of levity, not for the purpose of aggression, but with a calm, stern, but enduring resolution and fortitude of our race, to defend our country and everything it contains. It had been said that this volunteer movement might give offence to foreign nations. What! Give offence to a nation which had a standing army of 600,000 men, who had, during several generations, been employed chiefly in aggressive wars upon others? He did not want to say one word to provoke or to offend, but he was not to be deterred when he was told that we might give offence in that way, from telling the truth, and bringing home to those who complained the injustice of their own actions. Much had already been done in this country, but much yet remained to be done. Much had been done, for hostile words had been spoken against us, arrogant pretensions had been raised; we had been threatened. They little knew the temper of this country who supposed that it could be intimidated. They little knew the spirit they were evoking when they hoped to intimidate us. No man had a higher respect than he had for the French nation. They were at the head of civilisation on the continent of Europe. They were our equals in many things, and our superiors in some; but this he must say, that for many generations, whenever that nation had been united and strong, the very feeling that it was at the head of civilisation had led it to assert pretensions to political supremacy and predominance which this country could never submit to. Let no man, therefore, pretend to say that he looked forward with confidence to a time of unbroken peace. If we desired that our social progress should not be arrested we must provide for the security of the nation, so that that progress might advance undisturbed. If we desired the happiness, the prosperity, and the advancement of the people in this country, we must provide for their defence as we had not hitherto provided."

Numerous meetings have been held here and in Ireland to express the sympathy of the Catholics with their Holy Father the Pope. The Earl of FINGALL being asked to attend one on Thursday, replied by letter to Dr. Cullen: "While yielding to none in the deep-felt sympathy with which every Catholic must regard the unmerited sufferings of the illustrious head of our holy religion, and fully impressed with the importance of securing the political independence of the Holy See, it is with deep regret that I feel compelled to express my dissent from any portion of the resolutions which have received the sanction of your Lordship's approval. As one of those who signed the requisition on the assurance that the 'sole' object of the meeting was to express sympathy with the Pope in his present affliction, I cannot but disapprove the severity of the language of the earlier resolutions, which appears to me to go beyond the legitimate object for which the meeting was originally convened. It is, however, to the line of policy laid down in the 4th and 5th resolutions that I feel obliged, however reluctantly, to offer an unqualified dissent. The object, as I conceive, of these resolutions is to pledge the meeting, and more especially the county members, to oppose every Administration which may consent to recognise the separate independence of any portion of the Roman States. Deeply as I should regret such a solution of the present difficulty, I find it impossible to concur in a course of action which I consider would be fraught with evil to the best interests of the Catholics of the United Kingdom. Throughout my public life, I have always been opposed, on principle, to the imposition of pledges on Members of Parliament, and being myself a member of the Legislature, I must decline to be bound by a resolution which would fetter my own judgment, and have the effect of imposing on others the necessity of doing what I myself should not be prepared to do. Under these circumstances, your Lordship will perceive that I cannot approve the course proposed to be taken, and must therefore, however painful to me, decline attending a meeting with the main object of which I cordially concur."

At the Limerick meeting, the Earl of DUNRAVEN, a recent convert to Romanism, having exalted the Papal Government to the skies as the model of human institutions, proceeded to touch upon the line taken by the English press with regard to the present movement. He said,—"The direct and systematic attacks which have been made on our bishops and clergy, the indirect attacks which have been made on the Catholic laity and on our religion, are not the means best calculated to produce that harmony and good feeling between the two countries which are so important in the present crisis. If ever there was a time when sound policy and good feeling dictated that everything should be done to soften religious differences, and unite the people of the two countries cordially together, it is now, when the alarm of foreign invasion is ringing throughout the length and breadth of the land. But in saying this it would not be just

if I did not admit that in some cases—though not in many—there has been blame also on the other side. Surely, my lord, it is not by denouncing everything that we hold most dear and sacred as Catholics and as Irishmen on the one hand, nor on the other hand by violent attacks against English institutions, by expressions of questionable loyalty to the Queen, that the bond of union is to be cemented between the people of the two countries, and that when the hour of danger arrives we shall be best able to cope with the difficulties by which we may be surrounded. We meet here to express our deep and unalterable attachment to our religion, and our most devoted sympathy with and loyalty to its sovereign head; and what is there, in God's name, to prevent us feeling this in combination with a hearty recognition of the liberties which as Catholics we enjoy in these countries, and of the most devoted loyalty to the person of our Sovereign—one who, uniting as she does all the virtues that can adorn her sex, and which have caused her to be justly beloved by her people, possesses all these higher qualities, so important in a ruler, which in troubled times will enable her to unite all her subjects in her defence, and are, therefore, the best security for the safety of her throne, and the greatest prosperity and happiness of her people?"

Mr. W. MONSELL, M.P., thus dealt with the question of the Pope's temporal power:—"Now with regard to the point put forward in the resolution which I have read, that in the present state of the world we look upon the temporal dominion of the Pope as necessary to the good administration of the Catholic Church, there can be, I think, no difference of opinion. Statesmen and senators of different countries, and at different periods of history, have maintained its necessity, and those persons must be entirely and absolutely ignorant of what the office of the Sovereign Pontiff is who deny that proposition. How could he keep his watchful eye over all Christendom; how could he arrange with regard to the appointment of bishops, the sending forth of missionaries, and the decision of questions respecting religion and morals; how could he do all these things, and do them impartially and well, if he were the subject of any sovereign? And also, gentlemen, let me ask you this question, If you take the Pope's territories from him where would you put him? Would you put him, for instance, in France, where, only a few months ago, the Emperor of the French—the champion of liberty in Italy—forbad the pastors of the dioceses to appear in the public journals? Would you place him in Austria, the benumbing influence of which upon the intelligence of the age has been referred to by my noble friend, with whose observations I entirely agree? Would you place him in Russia—in the territories of the persecutor of the Polish nuns? Would you place him in this new Italian kingdom which some people wish to establish? Why, the first act of the Provisional Governments in Florence and Bologna was to suppress a number of religious orders, to throw insult on religion, and to control the clergy in the exercise of their spiritual functions. Would we, living in Ireland, be satisfied that our intercourse with his Holiness should be rendered liable to interruption by placing him under the control and influence of persons animated by such principles as those which the acts of this provisional government have indicated up to the present moment, when, be it remembered, they are on their good behaviour?"

There have been this week two other demonstrations in favour of the Pope in Ireland, one in Boyle, and the other in Tralee, described as "monster gatherings." At Tralee, Capt. DANIEL O'CONNELL was in the chair. He feelingly made reference to his father, who was cut short by the hand of death on his way to Rome, and for whose remains the Pope ordered obsequies of the most splendid description. The other speakers strongly repudiated the charge of disloyalty that some extreme Protestants have made against the Catholics of Ireland. The pamphlet of M. de la Guéronnière was referred to as an evidence of treachery on the part of the Emperor of the French. It was also called a proof of shameless hypocrisy. If the arrangement thus suggested was come to, said one of the orators, it would be a nefarious robbery of the Pope's dominions that would raise a shout of execration from two hundred millions of people. Indeed, the Emperor of the French was threatened at Tralee with the invasion of his country and the loss of his power, if not with vengeance executed upon his own person.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The special services will commence to-morrow, at seven o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London. On Sunday, January 8, the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., incumbent of Camden Church, Camberwell, and Golden Lecturer at St. Margaret's, Lothbury.

IRELAND.

GREAT good news for Ireland is announced. A discovery has just been made, whereby peat coal can be produced at all seasons and in all weathers—except in the hardest frost—by a chemical process, consisting of steeping in some liquid, which merely passing through the peat carries with it the obnoxious water, hitherto the great obstacle to the success of all production of peat coal in any quantity, leaving the peat perfectly dry, and as hard as that which has undergone calcination according to the process hitherto in use. By the present mode of working, any quantity may be produced. One of the great gas companies of Paris has bought the invention, with the intention of manufacturing their gas from this coal. The gas thus produced is far purer and whiter than that yielded by the finest Newcastle coal, and the expense rather more than one-third cheaper.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

THE Queen has commuted the sentence of the mutineers on board the Princess Royal to one month's imprisonment, and that term having expired the men have been liberated.

The new building which has been erected within the Royal Marine barracks at Chatham for theatrical performances by the officers and men of the division and those of the garrison is now completed, and only awaits the erection of the scenery, which is being painted in London, for the opening performance to take place. The building has been erected by the express sanction of the Lords of the Admiralty, under the direction of the commandant of the division, Colonel Rea, who has shown himself most anxious to provide for the amusement of the non-commissioned officers and men under his command. The interior of the building consists of a commodious stage, as large as that in many provincial theatres, together with an orchestra, the dressing-rooms being beneath the stage. There is a raised "pit," capable of seating about 400 persons, and at the extreme end of the building, and directly facing the stage is a large gallery, which will be fitted up as "stalls" for the officers and visitors of distinction desirous of witnessing the amateur performances. The interior is brilliantly lighted and warmed. The building will not only be used as a theatre, but it is also intended to provide occasional concerts for the men during the winter months, together with popular exhibitions, to all of which the troops will have gratuitous admission, it being the great aim of the military authorities connected with the Chatham garrison to provide healthful amusement and harmless recreation for the troops.

The screw corvette *Charybdis*, 21, 400-horse power, has been taken out of dock at Chatham, and will be attached to the first division of the steam reserve.

The screw-frigate *Galatea*, 26, 800-horse power, is ordered to proceed from Woolwich to Chatham to go into the dock formerly occupied by the *Charybdis*, and be brought forward for the steam reserve.

The screw-frigate *Ariadne*, 26, Captain E. W. Vansittart, having completed her coaling, has proceeded from Saltpan Reach to the Nore to adjust compasses, after which she will proceed from Sheerness to Portsmouth to await her sailing orders. She has succeeded in obtaining the greater part of her crew.

It is the intention of the Government to place the large naval establishments and dockyard at Chatham in a thorough state of defence, in accordance with the report of the Royal Commissioners on the National Defences. The present defenceless state of Chatham dockyard has not been overlooked by the Commissioners, and in accordance with their recommendation several important works for the better security of that establishment are to be undertaken.

A letter from Brest states that the operations for saving the guns and engines of the *Duguesclin*, French steam line-of-battle ship are greatly impeded by the state of the sea. The hull has got so much out of shape as to bend many parts of the engines, which renders it difficult to save them.

A riot took place at Aldershot camp on the evening of Christmas day between some men belonging to the 2nd battalion of the 24th Regiment and a company of the King's Own Light Infantry (Tower Hamlets) Militia, and which was unfortunately attended by the loss of one life, besides three men being wounded. After partaking of a hearty Christmas dinner it appears that some of the Tower Hamlets and 2nd battalion of the 24th betook themselves to the canteen of the latter regiment, where an argument began, mooted originally, it is said, by the men of the 24th, as to which regiment had had the best dinner provided for them by their officers. A great deal of bitter feeling had now arisen, and on leaving the canteen the men of the 24th went upstairs to the rooms occupied by the Tower Hamlets, and commenced a warfare with mops and brooms. Both parties appear to have become

gradually more exasperated, and at length the men of the 24th Regiment betook themselves to their own quarters in the opposite gallery, and began to load their rifles with ball cartridges, and fired a volley into the quarters of the militia. It was some time before the officers could quell the tumult, and when they did so, it appeared that four men of the militia had been wounded. We cannot hear that the militia fired at all; at any rate, if they did, they did so without effect. Of the wounded men, one expired, after great suffering, at eight o'clock on Monday morning; the others are said to be recovering. Forty-seven men of the 24th corps are in confinement, and an inquest is now being held on the deceased.

A correspondence between the Admiralty and Admiral Bowles relating to the late insubordination on board the Princess Royal, at Portsmouth, has appeared. It appears from this that the Commission reported that after hearing evidence they were of opinion that leave having been granted to one watch of the ship's company, Captain Baillie should at once have checked the unreasonable demand for "all or none" among those by whom it was evinced. They consider that it was an error in judgment his not doing so, and in stopping the leave of the men already on the jetty. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty state that, on a review of all the facts connected with this mutinous outbreak, they are of opinion that Captain Baillie has displayed a great want of judgment and firmness in dealing with every circumstance of the case, and consider that he has deserved very grave censure.

A Calcutta letter says that, according to the best information which the Indian government can obtain, the ensuing Chinese expedition will not be exactly a military promenade. We have Tartars, not Chinese, to meet this time, and nobody knows in what numbers. An attack on Peking will demand a large siege train, for the city has walls which, though old, are, from their thickness, almost as impregnable to shot as earthworks, with a deep canal or moat in front, and a picked army behind them. The battery of Armstrong guns, consisting of six 12-pounders, which have been repeatedly tested in the presence of the Ordnance Select Committee, are now prepared for shipment on board the Himalaya troopship, off Woolwich, which will receive a large amount of stores for conveyance to Alexandria, to be forwarded thence by the overland route to China.

An important increase is ordered to take place in the cadre of French naval officers. The number of flag-officers, of whom there are now 33, is to be increased to 45; that of post-captains, from 110 to 160; of commanders from 220 to 300; of lieutenants, from 650 to 725; and of mates, 550 to 650.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

SOME important steps have been taken by the War Office in connection with these rapidly increasing battalions. The evident propriety of uniformity in equipment being recognised, we find that it is announced that the War Office Committee appointed to consider the question of an uniform for the volunteer corps throughout the country, have recommended that the tunic should be of a brownish grey colour, and that the colour of the facings, and the shape and colour of the nether garments, should be left to the taste of the several corps. Many corps have suspended the ordering of their uniforms until this decision was known; and as to those already provided, they will, no doubt, obtain permission to wear out their present costume before providing themselves with the regulation dress.

A recent War Office circular informs the lords-lieutenants of counties that Her Majesty's Government have determined to issue to rifle volunteer corps, after the 1st of January next, an additional supply of long Enfield rifles (pattern 1853), to the extent of fifty per cent. on the effective strength of the corps. This supply will raise the aggregate issue to one hundred per cent. on the effective strength of the force. The commanding officers of corps should at once forward the prescribed requisitions to the War Office for such portion of the supply as they may be entitled to under the regulations. The Secretary for War hopes to be in a position, in the course of next year, to exchange these rifles gradually for the short Enfield, in the case of any corps which may desire it, on the understanding that the long rifles must be returned in good condition, fair wear and tear excepted, or that the corps must pay for any damage they may have received.

Sir Charles Shaw appears in print again this week, and gives good arguments against the senseless sneer at the efficiency of volunteer regiments; he would not have them, however, attempt the evolutions of regular infantry. He says:—"The peasantry of La Vendee baffled the troops who had been victorious in Italy and Germany. The finest division of the French army, under Dupont, surrendered to the Spanish peasantry. El Pastor

(General Jouragui) was the terror of the French when he commanded the Basque peasantry, but could do nothing against these peasantry when he commanded the regular Spanish troops. The innkeeper Andreas Hofer, in the Tyrol, destroyed the famed French and Bavarian columns; and Garibaldi, at the head of an Italian population, paved the way for the defeat of the Austrians. If these continental people, with comparatively bad fire-arms, were so powerful, what must be the power of the population of Great Britain when instructed in the use of a rifle which is true up to 1,000 yards and more? The art of war is no mystery, being the application of good eyes, good sense, and personal activity; so officers must be selected by the volunteers. I objected in 1851, as I do now, to volunteer riflemen being drilled in battalions, so as to prepare them to act in bodies along with regular troops. The use of the rifle, and two or three bugle sounds, are all that is requisite, and I have now no hesitation in saying that if the attention of the rifle volunteers is turned to all the paraphernalia of military manoeuvre, they will lose at least eighty per cent. of their value." Colonel Wilford gives some manly and practical advice which the young soldiers of this force will do well to remember and follow:—"As it is not to be imagined that any man, with a British heart beating in his bosom, will content himself with 'long bowls' and pot shots at a safe distance, or be disposed to avoid a close encounter with any enemy when called for, the volunteer should cultivate assiduously every form of personal vigour and prowess. He will find advantage from a judicious course of gymnastics, and will do well to frequent the fencing room. Above all, every volunteer would be benefited by careful training in the bayonet exercise. Any one who has seen in an assault of arms a set-to between one man with musket and bayonet, and another with a sword, must be aware how formidable is the bayonet in skilled hands, and it must be remembered that they whom the volunteers are most likely to meet are carefully trained in the use of the bayonet."

If the Government equipment is one that will fall within their means, there is no doubt that a very large number of artisans will join. In the meantime, in many places they willingly give their time when patriotic men of means equip their poorer fellow-citizens. Thus the gunmakers have set a good example to the other staple trades in Birmingham. A meeting of military gunmakers was held on Monday, when it was resolved to take action in raising men and money, and so thoroughly has the work been commenced that at a second meeting, held at the Proof House, it was announced that between £700 and £800 had been subscribed by the trade. It is proposed to raise a battalion of 600 men from the gunmakers alone—both officers and men to belong to the trade. In the Lambeth, or 7th Surrey corps, Mr. Roupell, M.P., has announced his intention to equip 100 men for this corps, and Captain Beresford, the commanding officer, has given notice that he intends to equip a company of 60 young men of good character, on conditions which will be readily complied with, and considering the number of applicants to join Captain Beresford's company, the number will in all probability be extended to 120.

In the metropolis we find the London Irish Volunteers organising a system of recruiting in all parts of town and the suburbs. The volunteers from Lincoln's Inn and the Temple are actively drilling in their grounds. The St. James's corps have wisely resolved to join the Westminster battalions, which amount to 2,000 men already. The Lord Mayor announces that the strength of the London Rifle Brigade is over a thousand effective men who drill daily.

New provincial corps are forming at Bovey Tracey, Barnstaple, Tottenham, Sleaford, and St. Alban's. At Romsey, upon the occasion of a meeting for the same purpose, the Hon. Ralph Dutton, M.P., said that, although they were somewhat late in the field, he was glad that the Old Year had not been allowed to pass away without commencing the movement in Romsey. They had seen in the papers the progress of the volunteer movement. He was glad that it was now recognised, not as a movement of amateurs, but as a movement of volunteers. It had stood the test of public opinion and the test of novelty.

No fewer than eleven separate corps are now established, or in course of enrolment, in the county of Glamorgan—viz., Swansea and neighbourhood (3), Neath, Aberdare, Mountain Ash, Merthyr, Dowlais, Cardiff, (2) Bridgend, several of which are well-advanced in drill and efficiency. A third company, numbering 100 men, has been raised in Cardiff in a couple of days. No equipment has yet been decided on, pending the Government inquiry. Efforts will also be made to enrol an Artillery company for the protection of the Glamorgan coast, in aid of which Government will furnish four guns. In most places considerable sums have been collected

for the use of the corps, none of which are under 100 strong.

The Queen has accepted the services of three companies of volunteer rifles in the Isle of Wight—viz., at Ryde two companies (Nos. 1 and 2), and at Newport one company (No. 3); and additional companies and subdivisions will shortly be formed at Sandown, Ventnor, and elsewhere in the island.

At a large meeting at Kirriemuir, in Scotland, the Earl of Airlie presided, and said:—"The present state of things as regards the relations between this country and the great military monarchies of Europe is one which cannot be contemplated without giving rise to very serious reflections. How is it to be dealt with? I think the people of this country have given a very practical answer to that question. They know that they can scarcely combine with their free institutions that rapid and summary mode of action to which despotic Governments have recourse. They have, therefore, sought for their weapons in the armoury of freedom. They have endeavoured to find in their free institutions, in their habits of local self-government, in their municipal organisation, some force which might countervail that of the great centralised military monarchies. And they have found it. They have had recourse to means which are in perfect accordance with the spirit of the constitution. Each town, each district, each community, great or small, has become the centre of an association for the defence of the country. And this organisation has been perfectly spontaneous. It does not owe its existence to the fostering care of the Government."

LAW, POLICE, AND CASUALTIES.

In the Divorce Court, on Saturday, Sir C. Cresswell gave judgment in the case "*Sopwith v. Sopwith*." This was a petition on the part of the wife for divorce, on the ground of her husband's adultery. The evidence showed a very discreditable course pursued by the petitioner and her friends to get up evidence. His lordship gave it as his opinion that gross perjury had been committed, besides that there were glaring inconsistencies and discrepancies in the statements of the petitioner's witnesses; he believed there was no substantial proof in support of this charge; he therefore dismissed the petition, and decreed that the respondent should be indemnified in costs.

That dirty business, the case of the Hon. Hugh Rowley, was again the subject of investigation this week, but with great judgment the magistrate, Mr. Paynter, rebuked the further unnecessary exposure that has been made of it, and condemned Rowley for making an additional show of himself. Mr. Paynter has formally adjourned the inquiry for a week in the hope that he and the public may hear nothing more about it. It therefore rests with the unfaithful and divorced husband to drop the matter. If he does not do so, there will have to be a grand jury indictment, which is not likely after what the magistrate has said.

Complaint has been made to Mr. Selfe, at the Thames Police-court, against Robert Weir, late captain of the brig *Cuba*, now lying in the West India Dock, that he refused to deliver up the certificate of the ship's registry, incurring thereby a penalty of £100. As Weir was out of the way and could not be found, orders were given for the grant of a new certificate.

A man, named William Betts, was charged at Worship-street Police-court, before Mr. Hammill, with forging a name to procure a marriage. It was urged in extenuation that the act was committed for the purpose of saving his sister from disgrace. The prisoner was remanded, and bail refused.

A person named Henry Albert Ball was placed at the bar of Guildhall police-court, charged with forgery and fraud. It was stated that the prisoner had been employed to procure advertisements for a new work, and had brought in one which was subsequently repudiated, and the order pronounced to be a forgery. He had likewise received the commission allowed for the advertisement. Alderman Salomons remanded the case for further inquiry.

Henry Paul, foreman to a printer and publisher of St. Martin's-lane, in whose service he had been for ten years, was charged before Mr. Henry at Bow-street police-court with stealing a quantity of books from his master's warehouse. The prisoner was committed for trial.

At the Mansion House, on Thursday, there was a charge of attempting to bribe a Government official. The Lords of the Admiralty complain that one Mr. John A. Salmon attempted to bribe Mr. Miller of the Portsmouth dockyard, so that this official might give his certificate allowing certain sums of money claimed for work done. The sum alleged to have been thus offered was £5, sent to Mr. Miller in two envelopes. Mr. Sleight, for the defence, denied a

corrupt purpose, and charged the Admiralty with appointing spies, assailing them for such a practice. The defendant is remanded.

A traveller, named Robert Pluckwell, who had been fourteen years in the service of Mr. Penson, of Snow-hill, was charged, at the Guildhall Police-court, yesterday, with embezzlement, amounting to between £200 and £300. Evidence being adduced, Alderman Finnis committed the prisoner for trial.

A Dorsetshire farmer sends us the record of the conviction of a brother farmer for putting a trapped pheasant into his pocket. The defendant and his father have been in the occupation of the farm on which this occurred for twenty-two years, and are highly respectable individuals. The farmer's son had nothing to do with the laying of the trap, but was spied out by Lord Sandwich's gamekeeper, as he killed it. He gave the pheasant up to the gamekeeper.

The foreman and ten of the jury who convicted the Rev. Mr. Hatch on a charge of indecent assault, have signed a memorial to the Queen, representing that if the facts now stated by the prisoner in a petition to the Queen had been proved before them, they would have acquitted him. They therefore pray that these facts should be investigated. The twelfth juror is reported as "unable to attend."

Mr. Traill, the Greenwich magistrate, who, with Captain Harris as nautical assessor, lately held an official inquiry into the loss of the steamship *Paramatta*, has just made his official report to the Board of Trade. The *Paramatta* was one of the Royal Mail Company's ships, and was wrecked on her first voyage on the Horse-shoe Reef, near St. Thomas's. It is considered by the Commissioners, as stated in their report, that Captain Baynton, who commanded the vessel at the time of the wreck, did not exercise a proper degree of caution under the circumstances, and in consequence his certificate is suspended for twelve months.

A special report has been printed of a trial at Liverpool on the 9th inst. involving a question as to the right of masters of vessels to retain commissions, gratuities, or passage money. Mr. Benson, captain of the ship *Pomona*, had retained, on his return from Calcutta, certain sums which had been handed to him by persons at that port whom he had employed to execute work upon the vessel, and which he had received as commissions or gratuities. He was also charged with having appropriated to his own use two sums respectively of £15 and £15, received from passengers. A verdict of acquittal as regards embezzlement was rendered in each case, but it is important to observe that the bench and the jury concurred in expressing distinct condemnation of the course that had been pursued, and a hope that the disclosures made would operate as a warning. "Whether they used the term gratuities, or presents, or discounts," observed the Deputy Recorder, "nothing could be more monstrous than to suppose that a captain, who had under his charge his employer's interest, should take money from the tradesmen with whom he dealt, with whom he made bargains, and over whose conduct he was the only person who really exercised any control." At the close of the case the Court advised Captain Benson to account to his owners for the money which was defaulting, intimating that, although he had been acquitted on the criminal action, it was still open to them to take such civil proceedings as they might think fit.

The Coroner's inquiry into the late lamentable fire in George-street, Westminster, has been brought to a termination. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that there was not sufficient evidence to show how the fire originated, and while declaring that there is no evidence to show that the slightest blame attached to any one, they express regret the parish engine was not sent for. It appeared, however, in evidence that this engine was not of any great use.

Two lamentable shipwrecks are announced. The most serious is that of the *Blervie Castle*, bound for Australia, which is supposed to have been lost somewhere in the Channel, the evidence of it being a number of cases bearing her name which have been picked up at Calais and at other points of the French coast. The other ship which has been lost is the *Lady Franklin*, a vessel engaged in the South American trade. It is believed that all on board have perished excepting one of the crew. From additional particulars received respecting the loss of the *Blervie Castle* in the Channel, on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning in last week, there is little reason to doubt that that vessel came into collision with another, and the consequence was that the *Blervie Castle* was lost, with all her passengers, and perhaps the other vessel was lost also, for some doubt is entertained whether a wreck which has been observed floating in the Channel was the *Blervie Castle*, as its appearance does not, as far as could be ascertained, correspond with that of that vessel. That the *Blervie Castle* was lost at the time stated there is but too good reason to believe,

on account of goods being found on the coasts of England and France that had formed part of the cargo of that unfortunate vessel.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

THE COURT.—The Queen and royal family are spending the Christmas at Windsor in the usual style; and are all in good health. Her Majesty and her daughters walk and ride daily in the grounds near the Castle, while the Prince of Wales and his father occasionally shoot in the royal preserves. The Prince Consort has this week been in town for the purpose of transacting business at the South Kensington Museum and the Horticultural Society. Among the visitors at Windsor we find the names of the Duchess of Kent, Duke Pelissier, Count de Lavradio, the Prince of Leiningen, and Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A. The *Gazette* contains an announcement that there will be a presentation of the Victoria Cross at Windsor Castle on the 4th of next month.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The Registrar-General, in his last weekly statement, observes that the cold weather has produced a great increase of mortality, and asserts that in London 278 persons died who would have survived had the weather been less severe. The number of births was 1,768.

THE NEW FIRST COMMISSIONER.—The *Tipperary Free Press* says:—"It is rumoured here that the post of First Commissioner of Public Works, vacant by the death of the Right Hon. H. Fitzroy, will be conferred on Ralph Osborne, Esq., M.P."

MR. C. GILPIN, M.P.—This gentleman remains in a very precarious state. He has returned to town after a stay of some weeks at Folkestone, from which, however, he derived little or no benefit. The nature of his disorder being such as to prevent his swallowing more than the smallest possible quantity of nourishment, his strength is of course much reduced. His attention to business of any kind whatever is strictly forbidden by Sir B. Brodie and his other medical advisers. Under the most favourable circumstances his recovery must be a most protracted one.

REVISION OF THE LITURGY.—There has this week been held a meeting of distinguished laity of the Church of England, which is somewhat remarkable. It is a movement commenced to resist aggressions upon the Church of England. Lord Nelson was in the chair, and speeches were made by Mr. Henry Hoare, Mr. T. Erskine, Mr. Beresford Hope, and Mr. Hubbard, M.P. The language of these gentlemen is wordy and unpointed, yet it is pretty plain that the object intended is that of putting up the motto of *Sans changer*, over every parish church in the kingdom. The Prayer Book must not be changed, nor the laws for the repair of churches, nor any other thing which forms what is known as high and orthodox English Churchism.

CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS.—The appeals made on behalf of the starving and destitute this Christmas, through the columns of the public journals, have produced an enormous sum. The Bishop of London writes to the editor of the *Times*:—"I beg to thank you for having called attention to the claims of the Metropolitan Relief Association through the publication of my letter. Allow me, in proof of the valuable service thus rendered, to acknowledge various important donations since received, and especially one of a thousand guineas, sent anonymously to the secretary, with a note addressed to me."

DEATH OF MR. WRIGHT.—The once popular comedian, Mr. Edward Wright, died, after a protracted illness, at Boulogne, on Wednesday evening last. He was born in 1813, and was, therefore, in his forty-sixth year. He first appeared on the stage in 1834, and fulfilled his last engagement at the Adelphi Theatre in March last. The peculiar talent possessed by Mr. Wright needs little recommendation at this moment; his most successful achievements are still fresh in the minds of the public, who will hear with sincere regret of the loss sustained by the profession at a period at which it can but ill afford the deprivation.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN EDINBURGH.—The movement on behalf of Dr. Cheever, of New York, requires notice. Among the clergymen of New York that eminent divine stands foremost, as the advocate of anti-slavery principles. The greatest efforts have, in consequence, been put forth by the pro-slavery party to drive him from the pulpit which he fills with so much honour and success. In this they have not succeeded, but they have so far diminished the pecuniary resources of the Church that Dr. Cheever is constrained to appeal to his English brethren for sympathy and assistance. One result of the appeal has been the holding of a great meeting at Edinburgh, at which Dr. Candlish delivered an admirable speech.

THE WAKEFIELD INQUIRY.—On Saturday, the commission again assembled at Wakefield to inquire

into the alleged corrupt practices during the recent election of a member for that borough. Serjeant Pigott presided; Mr. Gurney, the banker, was present on this occasion, and was examined at considerable length. A number of bribers and bribed also detailed the particulars of their receipts and disbursements. The inquiry is now closed at Wakefield and will be adjourned to London.

A CATHOLIC ON PAPAL MISGOVERNMENT.—Mr. Henry Petre, a well-known Roman Catholic, has had the courage to write a letter protesting against the conduct of the Ultramontane party in seeking to prop up the temporal power of the Pope. He repudiates the doctrine that the maintenance of that power is essential to the security of the Roman Catholic Church; and, speaking of the Papal Government, he says that "it has become a by-word throughout Europe for its impotency for all that is good, its misrule, and its corruption."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—The Speaker has issued his declaration of the vacancy in the Lewes representation, caused by the death of Mr. Fitzroy. The writ will be issued in a fortnight. Mr. R. W. Blencowe is a candidate on the Liberal side. Mr. Benson, the Conservative candidate for Reading, has been presenting himself before the electors. Lord Duncan, the member for Forfarshire, goes to the House of Lords in consequence of the death of his father, and it is said that Sir John Ogilvy, the member for Dundee, may be invited to take his place in the Commons. Other names are, however, mentioned.

THE LOSS OF THE PARAMATTA.—The Board of Trade have issued the official report on the inquiry into the loss of this ship, wrecked on the 30th of June last, on a reef called Horse Shoe, lying off the Island of Anegada. The report attributes the loss of the ship to the default of Captain Baynton, her Commander, and the Board of Trade have, in consequence, directed that his certificate be suspended for twelve months.

BRAVERY REWARDED.—Her Majesty's Government, through the Board of Trade, have just presented a sextant to Captain Barton, and a telescope to Mr. Thompson, the second mate of the ship *Melanie*, of Coringa, for the gallantry they exhibited in rescuing the crew of the *Sir Charles Napier* from off the island of Palo Brasso, where they had been seized and detained by the pirates and natives; 300 rupees have also been awarded to Captain Barton by the Board of Trade, for maintaining the shipwrecked crew.

THE YARMOUTH PETITION.—As the period approaches for the meeting of Parliament, the Yarmouth politicians look forward with increasing interest to the hearing of the petition against the return of the two Conservative members, Sir H. J. Stracey and Sir Edmund Lacon. During the last few days rumours have prevailed to the effect that an effort will be made to compromise the matter, and that one of the hon. baronets will retire. It seems probable, however, that the case will come before a committee of the House. The unsuccessful liberal candidates were Mr. E. W. Watkin (of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway), and Mr. A. W. Young, and the case is being prosecuted on their behalf.

NAPOLEON III. AND ENGLAND: A DIALOGUE.

MR. COBDEN, M.P., had a lengthened audience of the Emperor of the French at the Tuileries on Wednesday week. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* communicates the following conversation, as having taken place between two persons—one a Frenchman, the other an Englishman—on the important and absorbing topic of the day. Our readers, after having perused our abridged report, will be able to conjecture perhaps who the interlocutors are likely to have been:—

After a few unimportant remarks, the Englishman continued thus:—

You know my sentiments with regard to France, and my sincere desire to see the most complete union always subsist between my country and yours. Judge then, of my surprise, and allow me to add, my sorrow, at finding that the relations between our respective countries have gradually and profoundly altered—at least, if we may judge from appearances. I have carefully and conscientiously examined the state of the public mind in England. I have interrogated and listened to persons of every class, from the highest to the very lowest. Well, then, I declare to you, to my deep regret, I have found, with the one as with the other, mistrust pushed to the point of only believing in menaces on the part of your country.

Frenchman.—I declare to you, in the eyes of my countrymen, as in my own, the panic spread abroad in England is actually folly.

Englishman.—The fact does not the less exist; and, as it exists, it must be taken into serious consideration. People's minds on both sides will grow

embittered; and the merest cause will suffice to bring about a rupture.

Frenchman.—The difficulty is to lead back to the truth those who obstinately wander from it, and to cure the blind who will not see. Facts shall speak first, and figures after. The Emperor has given to no foreign power more than to England guarantees of his desire to live in good harmony. Hardly had he ascended to power, when he despatched, in spite of the Assembly, the French fleet to make common cause with yours in the East. Subsequently he united himself with you in the Crimean war; and when the insurrection which broke out in India employed all your army in Asia, did he profit by the absence of your force to pick a quarrel with you? On the contrary, he offered to the English troops a passage through France. He subscribed—as well as the Imperial Guard—for your wounded, while (be it said *en passant*, and without meaning reproach) our wounded in Italy seemed to find you indifferent. Finally, how many measures for the last ten years have been proposed by divers Governments which might have caused annoyance to England? He has rejected them all, and made no merit whatever in your eyes of the rejection. How can so many proofs of a cordiality so constant be all at once forgotten? And how does it come to pass that mistrust and error are substituted for the legitimate effect which it should have produced?

Englishman.—But, the people—but the army! Come now, frankly speaking, do they not both detest us? And will not public opinion force their Sovereign some day to declare war against us?

Frenchman.—It cannot be denied that there is at bottom, in both countries, a remnant of rancour and rivalry which still subsists, but subsists much more in a latent than in an aggressive state. Material interests on one side, liberal ideas on the other, tend incessantly to draw the two countries closer to each other. Moreover, France is more practical than you imagine. What advantage, material or moral, could a war with you bring us? None—absolutely none. Consequently no one desires it.

Englishman.—But the development given to the French navy is out of all proportion to the requirements and the greatness of your country.

Frenchman.—This is another prejudice. You speak of our extraordinary armaments, but are you quite sure of the fact? Learn what is doing in France, and hold it for certain. Not a centime can be spent without the vote of the Legislative corps, and without the previous examination of the Council of State. Consult the estimates of the navy and army, and you shall find in them no excessive expenditure on the part of the Government.

Englishman.—Your estimates are nothing to me. I am ignorant as to how they are arranged. Figures are easy of handling, and are susceptible of every combination. Facts, on the contrary, are inflexible. At Toulon and Brest you are building plated ships. Against whom can they be intended, if not against us? At Nantes you have on the stocks hundreds of flat-bottomed boats. For what purpose, if it be not to throw in an instant 20,000 soldiers on our coast? And then, your immense supplies of fuel, and the prodigious activity of your arsenals. Everywhere you are building ships; everywhere you are casting rifle cannon and projectiles of all kinds. These are so many evident facts, and of public notoriety. What answer will you give me to them?

Frenchman.—I will now quote laws and regulations, authentic reports, and go back to a period that will not be suspected by you:—According to a Royal ordinance of the 22nd November, 1846, the total strength of the naval forces on the peace footing was to be 328 ships, of which forty were to be liners, and fifty frigates—sailing vessels. When the war in the Crimea came on France had very few steam-ships; it was easy to see that sailing ships had passed their time, and that it was necessary to boldly admit the principle that henceforth every man-of-war must be a steamer. The Emperor consequently named in 1855, under the presidency of Admiral Hamelin, a commission to fix the basis of the new fleet necessary for France. The report demanded that the annual grant for the maintenance of the *matériel* of the fleet should be augmented by an annual sum of 25,000,000*fr.* for thirteen years, the period judged indispensable to complete their transformation. The Council of State reduced to 17,000,000*fr.* for thirteen years the amount of extraordinary credits demanded for the navy. In 1859 our fleet consisted of twenty-seven ships of the line, and fifteen frigates, screws, completed; and of three plated frigates. We have, then, in order to arrive at the force on a peace footing, decided under Louis Philippe, thirteen ships of the line to transform, and thirty-five frigates to build, which will require ten years at least. As for the plated frigates—the invention of the Emperor—nothing is more natural than to construct them as an experiment, since if they succeed they can be advantageously substituted for ships of the line.

At the present day our merchant navy is not sufficiently developed to enable us to find steam transports when we have need of them. We are therefore forced to build them, in order to have at all times a certain number ready for the conveyance of troops and at the very moment I am speaking to you all our transports are proceeding to China; and, that we may not be entirely without resources, and be unprovided, the naval department has been obliged to purchase three large steamships in England.

Englishman.—Have you any explanations to give me on the supplies of coals and the boats intended for the landing of troops?

Frenchman.—Some months back your Tory Ministry was so much opposed to the war in Italy that everything announced its wish to place itself on the side of Austria. It was even on the point of causing coal to be considered as contraband of war. Now, our navy used only English coal. The minister had then to look about for the means of supplying, in case of need, the French fleet with French coal. It was his duty not to leave our supplies at the mercy of your Government. Sixty iron vessels of a very small draught of water, were built to facilitate the transport of coals over the docks; but these boats are very different from those which serve for the landing of troops. The important part, however, is to know for what purpose we wanted this great quantity of coal which frightens you. It is exclusively destined to supply our fleet in China and in other parts of the globe. Like other countries, we are in a complete state of transformation, but you seem not to wish to comprehend it. We have to change not only all the *matériel* of the navy, but on land also the whole of our artillery; and, although the Emperor had in Italy 200 rifled cannon, he will still require three or four years to entirely accomplish the definitive transformation. Permit me one more observation. You have avowed frankly all the apprehensions which my country causes you; but I have not expressed to you the whole of my opinion on yours. If, in England, people are convinced that France desires to declare war against you, we here are, in our turn, well convinced that the mistrust excited on the other side of the channel is a party manœuvre. The Tory party, dissolved, as you are aware, by Sir Robert Peel, seeks the means of reconstructing itself; and, according to it, the best possible one would be by reviving the hatred of France, and by seeking, as in 1804, to form a European coalition against her. The statesmen who at this day take the lead in public opinion cannot be ignorant of all that I have just told you. Among us it is well understood that the Tories, in place of combating these errors, labour to gain them credit, and pursue their policy with traditional perseverance.

VOLUNTEERS IN THE COLONIES.—The recent muster of the Volunteer Rifle Corps seems to have passed off very well at Wynburg. From the report of the *Graham's Town Journal* it seems that some blood was shed. On the Friday morning the forces began to muster on the field of battle. There were the rifles, artillery, and cavalry from Cape Town, but not the sappers and miners, who are still unprovided with completed uniforms. There were the artillery and cavalry from Wynburg and Simon's Town, besides the several corps from D'Urban, Stellenbosch, Paarl, Malmesbury, and Darling. The volunteers altogether must have numbered about six hundred, and the concourse of spectators from Cape Town and surrounding country, could not have been less than four thousand. Colonel Hill took the command as colonel-in-chief, and under him the various subs discharged their respective functions admirably. The review commenced at eleven a.m., was continued till half-past twelve, resumed at one, and concluded at three p.m. The customary evolutions were gone through with considerable efficiency; but the sham fight, towards the close of the day's proceedings, was conducted with great spirit. Rather too much of it, indeed. The gallant horsemen were so bent on cutting down, and the defenders of the guns were so resolved to thrust back the cavaliers, that more than one unhappy charger was made to feel the taste of cold steel unpleasantly enough. One fiery horse, ridden by an equally fiery dragoon, advanced so far that it was deemed expedient to give him six inches of a bayonet to secure his repulse. The horse fell, of course, and bled to death. The rifles volunteered to subscribe sufficient to reimburse the cavalry man for his loss; he would not hear of anything of the sort. He had lost his horse by the mishaps of war, and scorned to apply for compensation. Everything was carried on in the best possible spirit; and at the close, the "forces" were drawn up in a line, and Colonel Hill addressed them in reference to their performances. All of them retired to discuss the abundant tiffin prepared for them; the company broke up by drinking a closing bumper to their next merry meeting. The next day the shooting match for Sir George Grey's rifle came off in the neighbourhood of D'Urban.

Foreign News.

THE IMPERIAL PAMPHLET.

THE sensation created by "Le Pape et le Congrès" throughout Europe is exceedingly remarkable. On Monday the *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by its principal editor, M. Grandguillot, said that the *Times* was perfectly correct in considering the pamphlet as a political expression of the good understanding and conciliation between France and England. The *Constitutionnel* congratulates itself on this result, as it is necessary that the two great nations of the West should remain united in the interest of civilisation and of the European equilibrium. M. Grandguillot, however, calls the attention of his readers to the difference in the political motives of the two nations, and states that France, far from intending to destroy the temporal power of the Pope, will, on the contrary, consolidate it by transforming it according to the wants of modern times.

The *Journal des Débats* contains an article signed by M. John Lemoine, pronouncing itself favourably on the pamphlet. M. Lemoine proves, by quotations from his former articles, that he always had expressed the same opinions on this subject, and demands that Italy should remain mistress of her own destinies. According to his view the Congress of 1860 can take no resolution of its own, but is only called together to recognise the expressed wishes of the Italians.

The Russian Ambassador, Count Kisseleff, has declared to Count Walewski that the pamphlet "Le Pape et le Congrès" contains—without considering the religious question, with which Russia does not intend to interfere—principles in opposition to the respect for authority on which the Russian government is founded, and that, consequently, Russia will oppose the programme drawn up in that pamphlet. We are informed that after this Count Walewski declared to the diplomatic corps in Paris that as long as he remained at the head of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the pamphlet, "Le Pape et le Congrès," should not be considered as the programme of the French Ministry.

The Duke de Grammont has been officially informed by Cardinal Antonelli that, in consequence of the publication of the pamphlet "Le Pape et le Congrès," the departure of the First Plenipotentiary of the States of the Church for Paris, to be present at the Congress, has been suspended. It is asserted that Austria, Naples, and Spain will not send Plenipotentiaries to the Congress, should the Pope not be represented.

A Paris letter says:—"I am told that all the ministers, except M. Billaut, were originally opposed to the publication of the pamphlet. No doubt a great many of them are converted by this time. There is much talk of the possible resignation of Count Walewski, who stands personally committed to a policy altogether opposed to that of the pamphlet. But there is a difficulty in finding him a successor, and he will very probably think better of it. I doubt much whether he ever repudiated the pamphlet to Monsignore Sacconi in the terms mentioned by a London telegram. It is most likely that he gave an evasive answer. His denial of its official character would amount to nothing, for he treated the famous 'Napoleon III. et l'Italie' of last year in the same way."

The *Pays* contains an article signed by M. Granier de Cassagnac on the pamphlet, which, the article states, has been wrongly interpreted by the newspapers. The pamphlet does not propose to deprive the Pope of the Legations, but advises his Holiness to submit to the present state of things, and proclaims the necessity of maintaining the temporal power of the Pope. M. de Cassagnac adds that the pamphlet confines itself to pronouncing an opinion; the Congress alone will decide, and even after that the Church will remain full and entire.

THE POPE AND THE FRENCH BISHOPS.

THE *Univers* has received a second warning for an article and an address to the Pope, signed by M. Louis Veillot. The reason for this warning is, that if the question of the Papal States treated by the *Univers* may be freely discussed, it could not, however, be allowed to endeavour to organise a political agitation in France under religious pretext.

Some of the bishops, following M. Louis Veillot's lead, are trying how far the patience of the Government will bear the attempt to revive priestly domination in France. Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, distinguishes himself among his fellows by a pamphlet of extraordinary violence. It is said that the question has been discussed at the Ministry of the Interior whether a warning should not be given to the *Union* and other journals which publish this pamphlet. It is signed, with a cross, Felix, Bishop of Orleans, and therefore, it is contended, it

is not the work of the individual M. Dupanloup, but a pastoral letter in disguise, and that it therefore falls within the category of the ecclesiastical documents which the journals have been admonished not to publish. However, instead of violently suppressing the Bishop of Orleans' arguments, the better course has been decided upon to answer them. A series of letters is to appear in the *Constitutionnel* from an "independent Catholic," which will be inspired by the same ideas that are to be found in the pamphlet, "Le Pape et le Congrès."

PARISIAN GOSSIP.—All Paris is in expectation of a political speech from the Emperor, which is looked for on New Year's Day. The Emperor went on Thursday to Fontainebleau, where he gave a hunting party; he was to return to Paris to-day (Saturday). The Pope's Nuncio, Mgr. Sacconi, is "beginning to be indisposed," in order that he may escape the task of making the usual speech to the Emperor on New Year's Day. His absence will not probably prevent the Emperor from making his intended manifesto. The *Moniteur* announces that Prince Jerome has entered into a state of convalescence. It is said that M. Guizot is engaged on a pamphlet on the temporal power of the Pope. Lord and Lady Cowley, on Monday, received at their country seat at Chantilly the *élite* of the English residents in Paris to a Christmas party.

AUSTRIAN SUPPORT TO THE POPE.

On Friday a special messenger was sent by the Austrian Government to Paris, and it is not unlikely that he was the bearer of despatches in which was more particularly mentioned the question of the Romagna. Although the Austrian Empire is extremely weak, and its finances are in a most deplorable condition, the Emperor Francis Joseph will doubtless try to maintain the integrity of the domains of the Church. It is not likely that His Majesty will send troops to the assistance of the Papal Government, but it is in his power indirectly to render it highly important services. The Austrian forces in the three districts on the right bank of the Po are a standing menace for the Revolutionary party in Central Italy, and a moral support to the adherents of the former governments. It is suspected that pecuniary assistance will, in case of need, be given to the exiled sovereigns, but I am not inclined to believe that Baron Bruck could be induced to advance money to men who have but little chance of being able to repay it. The Minister of Finance has, every now and then, strained a point in order to oblige his Imperial master, but he cannot venture to employ any part of the revenue for the furtherance of objects which in no way concern the inhabitants of the empire. The subject is freely discussed, and the Austrians publicly declare that if they could have their will no more blood and money would be spent in fruitless attempts to maintain the influence of the Imperial Government in Italy.

THE HUNGARIAN EXCITEMENT.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times*, writing from Vienna, says that it is perfectly true that the Austrian Government has commenced proceedings against some of those persons who at Kasmark protested against the Imperial patent of the 1st September, but it is totally false that "180 Protestant noblemen and gentlemen of Kasmark and Miskolcz have been cast into prison, &c." None of the persons present at the Superintendent's Assembly at Kasmark have been arrested, and even M. von Zsedenyi, who took the lead at Kasmark, will not be deprived of his liberty while the process against him is going on. One hundred and odd persons have been subpoenaed to appear at Kaschau on a given day, but only M. von Zsedenyi, M. Magyai, and a third person, whose name has escaped my memory, will be brought to trial.

On the 12th instant the representatives of eleven out of the thirteen Protestant communities of the Liptau Seniorate resolved to petition His Majesty to suspend his patent of September 1st, "until a general Synod had been convoked." The representatives of the 12th community wished to accept the Imperial patent. The 13th community—that of St. Miklosch—was not represented at all, its spiritual chief having declared that any person who should say a word against the Imperial patent would be punishable by law. One of the more influential members of the community having ventured to express a contrary opinion, the clergyman—a Slovak—asked him how he, a man who had never received the sacrament, could dare to oppose him. "I accuse you," thundered the rev. gentleman, "before the Church and before the Sovereign, of having offended against paragraph 65 of the Criminal Code. Seize him, and lead him away." As no member of the congregation displayed an inclination to obey the behests of the Liptau despot, he grew excessively angry, and exclaimed, "My curse be on all of

you. You are unworthy sons of the Church. I dissolve the assembly."

On the 19th inst. the Hungarian Academy held a sitting, during which Baron von Kemény made a brilliant speech. The eloquent magnate spoke at some length on the relations between Austria and Transylvania, and observed that the Emperor Leopold I., as King of Hungary, "recognised the constitution of Transylvania in his act of coronation" (probably in 1692). It may be observed that the Transylvanian Diet has only met four times during the last twenty-nine years. As the Vienna press is now obliged to write what Government pleases, the public is assured that the Municipal Commissions in Hungary are doing their work well. The truth of the matter, however, is that the Commissioners are formed of persons who enjoy the confidence of the Imperial authorities, but not of the Hungarian nation.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

On the 26th December Queen Isabella Segunda was safely delivered of a princess.

With regard to the war, the *Madrid Gazette* of the 23rd instant publishes the following dispatch from the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces: "Heights of Serrallo, December 22.—General Prim advanced this morning with his division on the Tetuan road to continue the works. At 1 o'clock he was attacked, which did not prevent the works being continued till 4 p.m., the hour appointed for returning to camp. The troops having commenced their return, the Moors renewed the attack, extending it to the Quesada division, which was well placed to cover the workmen. I had expected an attack here, and had placed myself in the position of that division. The enemy was driven back on all sides. The Tetuan road is completed as far as Castillejos. The number of the Moors was very considerable, as their line of fire was more than a league in extent; but their fire was so badly directed that, though it lasted five hours, they only hit 40 of our men, of whom 12 were severely wounded and four killed. For the first time our cavalry charged the enemy, who fled without awaiting the shock. Generals Count de Reuss (Prim) and Quesada distinguished themselves by their perfect arrangements for the battle."

THE AMERICAN DISPUTE.

ADVICES from Washington state that on the whole the mission of General Scott to San Juan proves satisfactory to the Government, although it has not accomplished quite all that was desired. The temporary engagements entered into are approved by the President and Cabinet. The British authorities are to join in the military occupation of San Juan, and each nation is to have 100 men on the island.

The House of Representatives had not elected a Speaker, and the President's Message had not, therefore, been communicated to Congress.

The remainder of the prisoners in the Harper's Ferry affair were executed at Charlestown, Virginia, on the 16th inst. All passed off quietly, no attempt at rescue having been made.

CAVOUR AT THE CONGRESS.

A TURIN letter says of this statesman:—"As for the conditions he made when accepting his appointment of plenipotentiary, everything has been adjusted in conformity with his wishes. On the other hand, the arrangements he has made, and the instructions he has received from the King and from the ministers, cannot substantially vary at an after-period. Piedmont and the whole of Italy have one firm purpose, and that is, to obtain the annexation of Central Italy. This is what Cavour will demand, and urge without any change or deviation, which, indeed, will not be possible; but up to the present moment he does not expect to find any supporters, with the exception of England, and perhaps Sweden."

CHINESE NEWS.—Hong Kong advices are to the 15th November. There is no political news of any importance. All remains quiet at Shanghai and the other ports. About 450 men of Her Majesty's 3rd Buffs and a company of Royal Engineers have arrived from Calcutta, and are quartered in Canton. A system for the free emigration of Chinese to the West Indies has been organised by Mr. J. G. Austin, the agent, it is understood, of the British Government. It has met with the approval and co-operation of the native authorities in Canton, and is likely to work well under proper supervision, which will no doubt be provided.

JAPAN.—The accounts are more satisfactory. The currency question has been arranged on a fair basis, and trade had commenced briskly at Kanagawa. The port of Hakodadi has been opened, and Mr. Hodgson has been established there as Her Britannic Majesty's consul.

INDIA, AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

LATEST INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE intelligence from Calcutta is to the 22nd November, but there is not much news. Rebel-hunting had commenced in Bundelcund, and there were hopes of hemming in all the rebels in that quarter. On the Oude frontier the police had had a skirmish or two, and, according to all accounts, the rebels in Nepal were determined to fight.

The *Friend of India* says:—

"Lord Canning continues his official progress. He entered Cawnpore on the 2nd inst., and on the following day held a durbar for the reception of the Maharajah of Rewah, the chiefs and jagheerdars of Bundelcund, and the chiefs and principal residents of the districts of Benares and Allahabad. This durbar is almost as remarkable in the history of our policy as that of Lucknow was for the perpetuation of the talookdaree system in Oude. As a reward for the services rendered by the Maharajahs of Rewah and Chirkaree, and the Jagheerdars of Logassee and Gourihar, during the rebellion, they were promised that 'the Government would, in the event of failure to any one of them of direct heirs, recognise the privilege of adoption according to the ancient custom of their respective families.'"

The durbar at Cawnpore is thus described by the correspondent of the *Calcutta Englishman*:—"The effect of the great variety of costumes and the brilliant colours ranged round the tent was very striking. The swell Rajah of the day was he of Rewah. He had a chair on the right hand of the Viceroy, and he fully came up in appearance to one's idea of a native Rajah. He is a big burly man, of tall stature, with a heavy, grossly sensual face, and yellow complexion. His hands, fat and shapeless, were covered with dazzling rings. He wore a light, yellow tunic, with a black and white scarf, that looked at a distance like a boa constrictor's skin. On his head was a handsome towering cap, composed entirely of gold and diamonds, which evidently made an inclination of the head difficult. The number of colours in each man's dress was wonderful. There was one extraordinary old person, whose general appearance excited even the risible faculties of the Viceroy himself when being introduced; he wore a pair of large green velvet loose trousers, made either stiff with buckram, or stuffed out with cotton, so as to give his legs the appearance of being two big green pillows, and a very short tunic, which was composed of yellow, red, blue and green, and he had a turban of some glaring colour, with the most comical old face possible, a great projecting, thick, white moustache, making him strongly resemble a dressed up monkey, and in his right hand was a huge broad-bladed sword, encased in a yellow sheath, of the scimitar shape. This very queer-looking old chap too was decidedly of a talkative turn, or else had taken an extra quantity of bhang, or something else that made him demonstrative. He looked sufficiently of a guy when he came to receive his khelat, but when that, consisting of a long shawl, was wrapped round his neck in such a way as an old gentleman would put on a wrapper in a cold night, and with his huge yellow scabbarded sword, at least a foot broad at the hilt, up-raised, for he was evidently very proud of his weapon, the old man, as he made his obeisance to the Queen's representative in this guise, was too much even for his Lordship's gravity. Very shortly after two o'clock the words 'Attention,' 'Shoulder arms,' and then 'Present arms,' announced that the Viceroy was passing through the entrance tent, and presently, preceded by his Chief Secretaries of State and Aides-de-Camp, he entered, the sound of guns outside announcing it.

"Then came the presentation of khelats. The principal Rajahs had chains fastened on their necks, but only to one, the Rewah Rajah, was this done by Lord Canning personally. To give him his chain, his Lordship rose and passed it round his neck. The others had their collars of honour put on by the secretaries, Lord Canning merely touching each chain when presented to him for that purpose. The Rewah Rajah, the Benares Rajah, and the Chikaree Rajah were each addressed by Lord Canning, in English, on their khelats being given them; but to the Chikaree Rajah a great honour was paid, for, after saying a few words to him, Lord Canning, turning to the Commander-in-Chief, who, on being addressed, immediately stood up, the whole of the English officers present standing also, said, 'Lord Clyde, I wish to bring to your notice the conduct of this brave man, who showed marked devotion to the

British cause by acting on the offensive against the rebels, of his own accord, and, when besieged in a fort, refused to give up a British officer, offering his own son as a hostage instead; and I trust,' said Lord Canning, 'that every officer of the Queen now present will remember this, and should they ever come in contact with this Rajah, act accordingly.'"

The preparations for the Indian expedition to China are described by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*:—"Sir Hope Grant has arrived in Calcutta, to organize the Indian expedition to China. It is not, I am assured, in any case to exceed 13,000 men, and will probably not exceed 10,000. Of these, one-half will be Sikhs, but the regiments have not yet been requested to volunteer. The 67th and 3rd Buffs were despatched some time since to protect the Europeans in Hongkong and Shanghai, and the 27th, 53rd, 60th, 76th, and 99th, with the 1st and 2nd Bengal Europeans, have been warned for service in China. It is quite possible, however, that the names of some of these regiments may be changed before the expedition actually sails, as orders from home frequently interrupt all plans. Two batteries of Artillery are also to be dispatched, and, I believe, all the Royal Engineers available. There is talk, also, of sending a regiment from Bombay, probably the 3rd Europeans, as the men of the Jagers who have refilled the ranks of that corps will be none the worse for service. No appointments have yet been made in the Staff, but the departments have received orders to provide everything necessary for 10,000 men. The great difficulty will be the means of carriage. The steamers cannot ascend the Peiho further than Tientsin, and from thence to Peking there is 100 miles to be traversed by land. The road, though excellent, is bordered by deep fields, filled in June with black sticky mud, impassible for anything except perhaps elephants. Along this road we must convey some 15 miles of baggage, and draught cattle will therefore be of the first importance. They are obtainable to some extent in China; but I believe efforts will be made to send a large proportion of the whole direct from Calcutta."

FOREIGN INCIDENTS.

THE COOK AND HIS MISTRESS.—A scene worthy of the days of the old French culinary chivalry, when Vatel fell upon his sword rather than accept dishonour, and Razat retired to the Carmes rather than meet his master's gaze after having burnt the salmi, was enacted before the tribunal the other day, when Chevet, the worst gastronome *par excellence* of Paris, appeared to defend himself against the accusation brought by Madame Azam, of the Hotel des Trois Empereurs, of bad cookery, which had driven the customers from the *table d'hôte*, and reduced her hotel to the proportions of a mere lodging house. It appears that Chevet, with far-seeing and prudent eye, beholds the moment approaching when he will be driven out by reason of the demolition of the house he occupies, to seek refuge for his pots and pans elsewhere, and had accepted the offer made him by Madame Azam to supply the *table d'hôte* of the hotel at a reduced tariff, on condition of being allowed to establish his battery in the casement story of the hotel. Madame Azam having found a purchaser for the hotel, at an exorbitant price, has the effrontery to accuse the great artist, Chevet, of not having given satisfaction to her clients, and of having driven them to fresh fields and pastures new, in consequence of his repeated failures; and, would you believe it? adds insult to injury by claiming 10,000*fr.* damages in addition to his immediate evacuation of the premises. The court rejects the application for damages, but ordains the immediate departure of the artist. The scene was good—tears, indignation, pathetic appeals to the stomachs belonging to crowned heads—nothing was wanting to render it worthy of any stage.

DREADFUL INUNDATION IN CYPRUS.—A letter from Nicosia, in the island of Cyprus, gives an account of a terrible inundation which recently took place there:—"On 10 Nov., the weather became cloudy, the wind blew with great violence, and the thunder and lightning were most violent. At noon the rain began to fall in torrents, and in a short time after the river overflowed its banks. The inhabitants not having time to shut the gates, the water rushed in with fearful impetuosity, and inundated the town. The bazaar soon had six feet of water in it, and to add to the misfortune the gate at the end of the town, opposite to where the water rushed in, became closed, and there being thus no outlet for the torrent, nearly every house was soon filled. Towards evening the gate gave way, and the water began to gradually subside. No fewer than forty-seven houses and 150 shops were undermined and fell; and four men, eleven women, and a child perished beneath the ruins. Considerable injury was done to the merchandise in the bazaar. Upwards of 100 mules also perished, and the total loss cannot be estimated at less than two million piastres."

THE PANTOMIMES.

We are compelled by stress of pantomimes to suspend our wonted heading, "The Drama." To suppose that "King Rene's Daughter," the opera of "Victorine," "The Evil Genius," or the pleasing drama of "Home Truths," presented respectively by the managers of the T.R.'s Drury Lane, Covent Garden, Haymarket, and Princess's, received their usual share of attention from either of those potentates, or from the *omnium gatherum* audiences assembled in the houses named during the week, would be to un-Christmas Christmas. The critic is, at all events, far too ingenuous to pretend that he is in any position to announce more than the fact, that they appeared on the bills, and, the common report that they have been "done" after the ordinary Christmas-week fashion. The pantomime, not the play, is, for the time, the thing, and to the pantomimes, therefore, let us devote our necessarily brief report.

THE DRURY LANE PANTOMIME—to which Blanchard, *facile princeps* of pure pantomime writers, has contributed an "opening" in his most joyous manner; to which Tully has brought original and borrowed strains of the most winning and appropriate character; and for which Beverley has brought to bear an unparalleled amount of theatrical engineering and pictorial skill—is called "Jack and the Beanstalk." The author who, let us say, once for all, is as incapable of seriously mutilating an Anglo-classic nursery tale as he is of incorporating any kind of vulgarity with it, has adhered with loving reverence to the familiar legend, which, in the first instance, is chosen to be the subject of a pantomime by a kind of congress of meteorological wizards, whose doubts and differences are typical of the sore straits to which the victim Wit is reduced by the load of responsibility conveyed in the manager's demand for a new and original opening. The business once settled, and "Jack and the Beanstalk" fairly chosen as the *corpus* to be experimented on, we are lead easily and wittily through the tale, until Jack (whom Mr. Templeton, a young and promising actor, personates throughout with much comic force) is enabled, by the assistance of the fairies, to slay first the son of the giant, and then the giant himself. Such a *monstrum horrendum* as this giant it has never before been the lot of playgoers to see. It hath not entered into the philosophy of property makers or managers to conceive or to achieve his construction. Our dramatist, wise, however, in his generation, has refrained from adding the needlessly horrible to the vast; and we are saved the actual decapitation which might have added—if it had not frightened them into fits—one more barbarous lesson to those commonly taught to the infant spectators of pantomime. The imminent catastrophe interrupted by the pixie party, who claim the body of their ancient foe, and remove the scene to a fairy grotto of the most beautiful device. In this superb scene we might fairly say Mr. Beverley has eclipsed all his former efforts; but room must be left the artist to outdo himself. In the "Floral home of the good fairies" he has, we think, done this feat, and with its splendid marvels his name and fame will be associated to the end of our playgoing days, unless, indeed, which at present seems hardly conceivable, an undimmed fancy and equal resources should enable him next year to substitute another impression for that which at present dominates us. The pantomime pure, or harlequinade, which succeeds the excitement of the transformation scene might fall flat had not the indefatigable Smith resolved, as it would seem he did, that his troupe should be as complete and as eminent in their way as his author and his engineer-artist. There is a double set of clowns, pantaloons, harlequins, and columbines. There are "exquisites," sprites, fiends, and supplementary characters of all sorts, including, we need hardly say, a volunteer corps. This body, called the "Household Brigade and Marine Parade Volunteers," is composed of female domestics, who, armed with dustpans, mops, broomsticks, dishcloths, and other domestic material of war, and gallantly headed by Flexmore, the clown, do utterly rout an invading army of French cooks. The tricks and transformations incidental to the harlequinade are of the usual order. The author aims his gentle dart, of course, at the

more salient follies of the day, and though he never fails to hit, the barbless weapon bears no poison with it. The ladies concerned are of the prettiest: their dancing is of the first order; as is the pantomimic dumb-show of the principal actors without exception. If the reporter names the comicality of Messrs. Flexmore and Boleno as possessing more than ordinary attraction, the reason must be offered that those artists appear, more than their fellows in this harlequinade, or, indeed, in general, to be naturally gifted with humour, as well as being excellent in rousing a sense of it in others after the fashion of their art.

THE COVENT GARDEN PANTOMIME, if not so exuberant in the riot of the harlequinade and the number of its harlequins, clowns, and the like as that at Drury Lane, is no less striking in those portions—the introduction especially—in which large resources, liberal outlay, and elegant taste are called into play. Mr. J. V. Bridgeman has chosen for illustration the charming nursery tale of "Puss in Boots;" and while he has certainly given his fancy all the abundant license the opportunity permits, he has religiously preserved and dramatically depicted, for the delight of the children, all those features of the legend that render it so charming in the nursery. After a condensation of "Victorine," achieved by an excision of dialogue which we see no occasion to deplore, a spirited overture brings us in *medias res*. We find *Huon*, the hero, in his brother's mill, bewailing his position as a younger brother, unhappy at home and with no prospect abroad but wretchedness, as the lover of one placed far above him, to wit, the Princess Blanchefleur, and now insulted by his brutal brother his fate seems still more clouded. But *Puss in Boots* (Miss Craven), to whom, sanctioned by the antique tale and the precedents of the "talking fish" and the "goat-herd" (heard) in *Dinorah*, Mr. Bridgeman has given a speaking part without intervention of fairy or magician, comes to his aid. *Puss* is herself a fairy; she places *Huon* under the protection of a still more potent one *Innocentia*; achieves his introduction at the Court of his innamorata's papa; eats the ogre *Gulpen-down* (turned into a mouse); annexes his property to the Carabas title; and defeats the machinations of a wicked fairy *Worldliness*, who in opposition to the *Innocentia* faction had espoused the cause of another suitor for the fair *Blanchefleur*. The denouement sees the triumph of true love, the retreat of *Worldliness*, and her evil train, and the pantomimic change at the will of her successful rival. Among the most successful of the many hits in Mr. Bridgeman's charming version is the introduction of a rifle corps of quite another description than that alluded to in our notice of the Drury-lane pantomime. The rifle movement figures in one way or other, in, we believe, every entertainment of the class this year; but it would be quite beyond the resources of all but the two great houses to organise such a brilliant troop as the enterprise of Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison have placed at the disposal of our author. The Drury-lane fencibles are a reduction of the rifle-green fever to the absurd, the First Royal Company of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, is its etherealisation. The joint company of artists to whom we owe the magnificent scenery at this house, and one of whom, at least, Mr. Telbin, appears as an artist of the highest order, as well without as within the theatrical painting-room, have provided in their scene of "Queen Innocentia's Court, Fairyland," an exquisite practice-ground for the force; and of the force itself we may say in the words of a contemporary, that were our coasts so defended, a hostile invasion would be a farce. A hundred of the fairest of Bayaderes form the corps. They are gracefully arrayed in a white and silver uniform, *bersaglieri* hats, Knickerbockers, and each bears a silver rifle. Trained by stalwart sergeants, who found their pupils more lithe and no less intelligent than train-bands from the Temple or the Strand, these young ladies ground arms, stand at ease, form squares, and deploy into lines at bugle note, with interesting precision, and evident degree of pleasure, that cause the greatest sensation, and evoke the most vociferous demonstrations of delight from high and low among the audience. In this scene, too, the cunning author has heightened the effect by sundry lines of a political colour, that did censorship flourish here, would to a certainty have been expunged, but which, aided by music, light, colour, and semi-martial parade, rouse the patriotic sentiment in all hearers. The fairy volunteer movement is certainly one great and memorable feature of the Covent Garden pantomime. Another is the extraordinary talent of the renowned Messrs. Payne, whose expressiveness and genuine comicality, without coarseness, in both the opening and the harlequinade, are as invaluable as they are appreciated by all lovers of real pantomime, or dumb-show acting. The "Puss in Boots," again, of Miss Craven, is a charming *morceau*. Dressed in a suit of manifestly real cat-skins (how many poor pussies, wild

or tame, must have contributed, will not bear thinking of), this young lady enacts her part with a feline grace that makes us quite forget or excuse her un-feline tones and proportions. The scenery, too, besides that above named, comprises a beautiful river-side landscape, with the harvest fields of the Marquis of Carabas, a noble interior in the Ogre's castle, a true picture of Fingal's cave, and a Fairy Palm Grove (the transformation scene), worthy to be ranked with Mr. Beverley's grand effort at Drury-lane. The last, and to ourselves, not the least, attraction to which the Covent-Garden-bound playgoer should be alive, is the necessity under which the opera management labours of fitting luxurious strains of music to a class of entertainment for which elsewhere (and in this place at other times) it has often been considered that "any music was good enough." The English Opera band cannot be dismissed at the close of "Victorine" to make way for another of an inferior order, and as it comprises few, if any, but high class artists, it follows that its contribution to the *ensemble*, is of a character that it would be all but folly for managers to provide, or for the public to expect, elsewhere, and that the effect of that *ensemble* is correspondingly enhanced.

Mr. BUCKSTONE, of the HAYMARKET, pursues his old custom of compounding his own pantomime, and displays the remarkable judgment his long practice has given him, in squeezing a vast amount of effect out of a small company, and an outlay which we should characterise as small compared with that of other managers. He, however, has the good fortune to have a *clientelle* of his own, who seem to accept the bills he draws upon their good humour or good taste with a geniality equal to his own, and the cordial and unanimous verdict that a house full of them, all as quiet as mice until the close, pronounced on his boxing-day entertainment was, "First rate." The Pantomime is called "Valentine's Day," and the introduction discloses the courtship, and its incidental crosses, of *Sylvanus* and *Belphebe*, an uncommonly pleasing pair of Arcadians, personated by Misses Eliza Weekes and Louise Leclercq. Mr. Fenton is the scenic artist—a host in himself—like the gifted ones we have named at the other houses. Messrs. Clark and Coe, with other comedians of the Haymarket troupe, assume the parts of Envy, Hate, Spite, Slander, Malice, and all uncharitableness. The harlequin and clown are two more of the clever Leclercq family, not to mention a pretty and elastic columbine: and the result is an *ensemble* of genteel comicality, grace, and elegance quite in keeping with the usual tone of the entertainments here. The second scene—a winter landscape—is of almost academic delicacy and taste. The third is an extremely beautiful dark wood, in which the entire stage is covered with an apparently close network of boughs and trunks. The next two tableaux represent pictures set in frames. They are "visions," in which the lovers appear to each other, and are grouped and executed in the same charming taste and style. The religious procession introduced in the scene of St. Valentine's chapel is a failure. So it should be, for it is far out of taste, and, but for the quality of the Haymarket audience, to which we have above alluded, would have been well hissed on the spot. None there had the pluck to applaud, and we were glad to be relieved from the apprehension of the former expression of free opinion by the appearance of the "Gigantic Envelope, with the opening of the Fairy Valentine and transformation." This superb piece of machinery represents a monster envelope as large as the stage, carved out of the ordinary scenic materials, with the same delicacy as Messrs. De la Rue apply to the execution of their hot-pressed paper Valentine covers. The decorators are not behind their brethren in fancy or colour, and, as for light, they apply Mr. Gurney's method which, in handiness and effectiveness, outvies the electric. To continue, the outer envelope, which is brilliant enough, being unfolded, an inner one of silver fillagree is disclosed. This is succeeded by a wondrous curtain, and this again melts into an Arabesque hall of surpassingly fairylike device. In the midst plays the fountain of love, with the goddess herself in a golden car. The side panels of the wall now open, nymphs on swan-drawn cars come forth, and Venus and her train descend to the front in a hurricane of colour, light, and applause. Two black spots—which we soon make out to be the heated master-painter and the smirking lessee—step, the one nervously, the other as jauntily as if he were used to it, to the lamps. They there receive the ovation of their many admirers, who are by this time rejoicing in a sort of black-hole temperature, and retire with speed. The business goes on. The good fairy distributes happiness and pantomimic parts. A harlequinade of average merit follows—and we are home to bed, thank heaven, in good time.

At the LYCEUM, MADAME CELESTE has applied all her taste and energy to the elaboration of a pantomime extravaganza in Mr. Francis Talfourd's

best manner: *King Thrushbeard*, alias *Hayfz*, is the name of the monarch at whose court the scene is laid. We have no more space than to say that the author has embroidered the German tale in his usual glittering style, and Mr. William Calcott has produced a transformation scene worthy of all the encomiums lavished on the similar works at the larger establishments. We are in duty bound to advise our readers that, in the opinion of many judges, this is the tableau of the season. It is, indeed, a beautiful one.

GLEES, MADRIGALS, AND ENGLISH DITTIES.—On Monday morning and evening next, the first of the series of this truly national and characteristic entertainment, will be given at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, by the London Glee and Madrigal Union, under the direction of Mr. Land, and under the auspices of Mr. Mitchell, of 1, Bond-street. The performance will be repeated for a fortnight only during the Christmas season every evening, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon.

Postscript.

"THE LEADER" OFFICE, Friday Evening, Dec. 30th.

THE PAMPHLET.

A TELEGRAM from Paris states that the Council of Ministers has resolved upon not giving any official denial to the pamphlet "The Pope and the Congress." As the *Moniteur*, the only official organ of the French Government, has not mentioned the pamphlet, its publication is to be considered as a home affair (*affaire interieure*), which the foreign powers could not notice in their diplomatic intercourse with France.

A telegram from Rome, of yesterday's date, says:—

"To-day Cardinal Antonelli had a long interview with the Duke de Grammont. The French Ambassador has received by a courier, who left Paris on the 24th inst., some explanation destined to reassure the Holy See on the object and bearing of the pamphlet, 'Le Pape et le Congrès.'"

The correspondent of the *Globe* says:—"The pamphlet" is still the absorbing topic, and over 50,000 copies have gone off, a feat which no British brochure (unless it be the *Cornhill Magazine*) can now-a-days accomplish. All over Germany the views it puts forward have met general concurrence, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* being emphatic in approval. Not the ghost of a disavowal has appeared in the *Moniteur*. It is pretty well known in diplomacy here that the Spanish Cabinet will not separate from that of France, but pursue a joint action in all questions before Congress. Hence Austria will find no backer save Naples; and, from recent Vienna intelligence, she has given up all hope of reimposing her Dukes on Italy. January, 1860, will be the date of a new life for that peninsula.

RUMOURED TOTAL CHANGE OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.—The second edition of the *Morning Chronicle* has a letter from their own correspondent, which says:—

"A great excitement reigns in our political circles. Many rumours are afloat, and the result has been a decided *baïsse* at the Bourse. I must relate to you what these rumours are, praying you to bear in mind that they are but *on dits*, and must be taken with due reserve. A total ministerial change is to be made. Count Walewski gives up, so says rumour, the portfolio of the Foreign Office. He will be replaced by Count de Persigny, now Ambassador at the Court of St. James's. M. de Persigny is still here. His not returning to his post in London gives a semblance of truth to the rumours I have just recapitulated. All the other ministers resign. Prince Napoleon resumes the Ministry of Algeria."

BIG BEN: THE GREAT LIBEL CASE.—This trial took place to-day (Friday). The action was brought by Mr. Mears against Mr. Denison. The alleged libel is contained in the following words, in a letter to the *Times*—"Everybody believed it to be a magnificent casting; everybody, that is, everybody except certain persons in Whitechapel who knew a very different secret. Last week, however, Mr. Dent's men found it out, and I was immediately informed, and sent the information on to the Board of Works that this magnificent casting was a magnificent imposture." Plaintiff sets forth in his declaration that this accusation has injured him considerably in his business. Mr. Denison has apologised for this letter, but Mr. Mears, not being satisfied with the apology, proceeded with the case. Mr. Bovill, Q.C., and Mr. Coleridge were for the plaintiff; Mr. Holmes, Q.C., Mr. Knowles, Q.C., and Mr. Garth for the defendant. Mr. Knowles, Q.C., suggested that no special damage had been sustained. Mr. Denison admitted his mistake, and as Mr. Mears did not require money, he thought the case might be stopped by mutual consent. A consultation between counsel and solicitors then took place. The result was, that after three-quarters of an hour's deliberation, Mr. Bovill accepted the proposition, the defendant retracting all charges and imputations, and to pay all expenses of Mr. Mears, giving, in fact, a full indemnity.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

Lessee, Mr. E. T. SMITH.

Immense success of the Drury Lane brilliant Pantomime, performed by the

GREATEST PANTOMIC COMPANY IN THE WORLD: Harry Boleno, Dickey Flexmore, Tom Matthews, Izzey Deulin, Milano, St. Maine, Tanner, Beckingham; Signor Nicolo and Co.; Miss Sharpe, and Madame Boleno.

The grand effects and scenic displays from the inimitable pencil of William Beverley, must be seen to be appreciated, as description is impossible.—vide "Times" and daily journals of December 26th.

Mr. E. T. Smith begs to remind his friends and patrons that he was the first public caterer who gave MORN-ING PERFORMANCES OF PANTOMIME, which he has continued on Wednesdays during the run of the Pantomimes for the last seven years. His brother managers, with their usual consideration and courtesy, have invariably fixed on other days of the week for their morning representations. Mr. Smith has therefore much satisfaction in announcing that Old Drury will be open EVERY WEDNESDAY, at Two o'clock, from Boxing-day, until further notice, for a MORNING PERFORMANCE of the Pantomime, with the first pantomime company in London.

The REDUCED PRICES as usual at this theatre, viz., upper gallery, 6d.; lower gallery, 1s.; pit and upper boxes, 2s.; first circle, 2s. 6d.; dress circle, 4s.; stalls, 5s.; private boxes, to contain two persons, 10s. 6d.; do., four persons, £1 1s., £1 11s. 6d., and Two Guineas each.

Tickets and places may be secured from 10 till 5 daily, at the box-office of the theatre; of Mr. Nugent; of Hammond (late Jullien), 214, Regent-street; Mitchell, Ebers, Chappell and Co., Bond-street; Cramer and Co., Regent-street; Sams, St. James's-street; Leader and Cook, Bond street; Keith, Prowse and Co., Cheapside; and of all Librarians and Musiciansellers.

Monday, and during the week, Her Majesty's servants will perform

KING RENE'S DAUGHTER.

Characters by Messrs. Emery, Verner, Delafield, Farrell, Peel, Mellon, Mrs. Dowton, and Miss Page (her seventh appearance).

After which, on the usual scale of magnitude and magnificence, for which this theatre is celebrated, the Grand, Original, Magical, Comical, Historical, Pastoral Pantomime, founded on the old English story of the name, and entitled,

JACK AND THE BEAN STALK;

OR,

HARLEQUIN LEAP YEAR,

AND

THE MERRY PRANKS OF THE GOOD LITTLE PEOPLE.

The New and Splendid Scenery, with Novel Effects, by WILLIAM BEVERLEY.

Assisted by Messrs. Brew, Craven, Gompertz, W. Brew, &c. The Music composed by J. H. TULLY.

"The Christmas Chimes Waltz," Koenig's last waltz, "The Fairies' Haunt," and "Volunteer March Gallop," published by Hammond (late Jullien), 214, Regent-street.

The Grotesque Burlesque Opening invented and written by E. L. BLANCHARD.

Arranged and produced by Mr. ROBERT ROXBY.

Jack, Mr. Templeton; Goody Greysheoes (his supposed mother), Mr. Matthews; Rose, Madame Boleno; the weather, Miss Mason; Prism, Miss Ellen Howard; Crystal-line, Miss Grace Darley.

Incidental to the Pantomime, the GRAND BALLET FANTASTIQUE, By MADDES, MORLACCHI and BALBO, assisted by upwards of 100 Coryphées and Ladies of the Ballet.

Harlequins Signors MILANO and ST. MAINE.
Clowns HARRY BOLENO and FLEXMORE.
Pantaloon Messrs. G. TANNER and BECKINGHAM.
Columbines Madame BOLENO and MISS SHARPE.

Sprites Signors NICOLÒ, MARIA, GRATZANY, TIMBERLEY, GUARDANY, LIRCO, DIAGONY, and Co.

A GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE of the pantomime on Wednesday, and every Wednesday until further notice.

Stage-manager, Mr. Robert Roxby. Doors open at half-past six; to commence at seven precisely.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. A. HARRIS.

Three morning performances of the Pantomime of JACK THE GIANT KILLER, universally acknowledged the best Pantomime of the Season, on Monday, January 2nd, 9th, and 16th.

Doors open at half-past 1, to commence at 2 o'clock.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. A. HARRIS.

Re-engagement of the Wonderful Dancer, Mons. Espinosa. Second week of Mlle. Marietta Rosetti, Principal Danseuse of La Scala, Milan; and the Delepiere Family. These highly talented Children will appear every night. The Royal Princess's Rifles on Parade every evening.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, WONDERFUL WOMAN.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

After which, the New Grand Comic Christmas Burlesque Pantomime, by H. J. Byron, Esq., entitled JACK THE GIANT KILLER, or HARLEQUIN KING ARTHUR, AND THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE. Jack, Miss Louise Keeley; Clown, Mr. A. J. Forrest; Pantaloon, Mr. Paul; Harlequin, Mr. Cormack; Columbine, Miss Caroline Adams.

Morning Performances, Monday, January 2nd, 9th, and 16th.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.

THE GREAT COVENT GARDEN PANTOMIME, Successful beyond all Precedence. For Artistic Scenery, Splendour of Costumes, Magical Transformations, and Pictorial Combinations, PUSS IN BOOTS is universally pronounced PERFECT, and unique.

Boxing-night, December 26th, and during the week, will be presented an entirely New Opera, entitled, VICTORINE. The music composed by Alfred Mellon. The Translation and Poetry by Edmund Falconer. Characters by Messrs. Santley, Henry Haigh, H. Corri, G. Honey, Walworth, Misses Thirlwall and Parepa.

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. After which, will be produced, a Comic Christmas Fairy Pantomime, to be called

PUSS IN BOOTS;

OR,

HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIRY OF THE GOLDEN PALMS.The opening by J. V. Bridgeman, with new Scenery, Dresses, Decorations, and Machinery. The Scenery by Messrs. Grieve, Telbin, Danson, Cuthbert, Dawes, &c. The machinery by Mr. Sloman. The Pantomime arranged and produced by Mr. Edward Stirling. *Dramatis Personæ*:—Mealoff, Mr. Anderson; Huon, the deceased miller's youngest Son, Miss Emily Scott; Puss-in-Boots, Miss Craven; the King, Mr. Bartleman; Count Von Grabenuff, (Court Chamberlain and Siverstick-in-Waiting), Mr. W. H. Payne; Willfulwight (his Son, a regular pickle), Mr. F. Payne; Gulpemdown (an ogre), Mr. Tallien; the Princess Blanchfleur (the pink of perfection, who pinks to Huon to the heart), Miss Clara Morgan; the Countess von Grabenuff, Mr. W. A. Barnes; Innocentia (Queen of the Fairies), Miss Kate Saxon; Worldmessa (a Fairy Potentate), Miss Morrell. Scene I.—Interior of the Mill. Scene 2.—The Court of Queen Innocentia. Scene III.—The Royal Palace, Willfulwight in Hot Water. Scene IV.—Cornfields, with river in the distance. Scene V.—Gulpemdown Castle. Scene VI.—Fingal's Cave, off the Scottish coast, by moonlight. Scene VII.—Transformation, which the management has endeavoured to render worthy of the palmiest days of Fairy Lore, being "The Grove of Golden Palms." Characters for the Transformation. Harlequin, Mr. F. Payne; Clown, Mr. H. Payne; Pantaloon, Mr. W. A. Barnes; Sprites, Messrs. Tallien; Columbine, Miss Clara Morgan. Lilliputian Harlequin and Columbine, Master and Miss Lauri. Mists and Clouds of Dust dispelled, by the Congress of Nations, assembled in the Fairy Halls of Peace.

Doors open at half-past 6. Commence at 7. To conclude by half-past 11. A grand morning performance on Wednesday January 4th, and each succeeding Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

No charge for Booking, or fees to Box-keepers. Stalls, 7s. Private Boxes to hold four persons, from 10s. 6d. upwards. Dress Circles, 5s. Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s. Pit, 2s. 6d. Amphitheatre, 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

On Monday, Jan. 2nd, and during the week, in consequence of its great attraction, the Comedy of THE EVIL GENIUS. As performed by Mr. Buckstone and the Haymarket Company at Windsor Castle, in November last, by command of Her Majesty.

After which, the Haymarket Comic Christmas Pantomime of VALENTINE'S DAY; OR, HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIRY OF THE TRUE LOVERS' KNOT. The magnificent scenery, and opening of the Fairy Valentine, by Fenton. The scenery of the Harlequinade by Messrs. O'Connor and Morris. Belphebe, a Milkmaid, Miss Louise Leclercq; Sylvanus, Miss Eliza Mears; the Fairy True-love, Miss Henrade; Cupid, Miss Clara Denvil; Hymen, Miss Rose Williams. Harlequin, Mr. Arthur Leclercq; Columbine, Miss Fanny Brown; Pantaloon, Herr Cole; Clown, Mr. Charles Leclercq.

The Second Morning Performance of the Pantomime, on Thursday next, and every Thursday till further notice.

Doors open at half-past one. Commence at two, and conclude at half-past four precisely.

The Box-office open daily from ten to five. Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

THEATRE ROYAL LYCEUM.

Sole Lessee and Directress, Madame Celeste.

Monday 2nd of January, and during the Week, the performances will commence with the popular drama of THE SISTER'S SACRIFICE, Genevieve (her original character), Madame Celeste.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, last Three Nights of the Spanish Artistes the renowned beauty Dona Isabel Cubas together with Don Juan Ximenez.

To conclude with a New Grand Christmas Extravaganza and Comic Pantomime, entitled KING THURSHBEARD THE LITTLE PET AND THE GREAT PASSION; OR, HARLEQUIN HAFIZ AND THE FAIRY GOOD HUMOUR, in which will be presented one of the most novel, costly, and brilliant effects ever witnessed on the boards of a theatre, designed and painted by Mr. William Calcott.

Clown, Mr. H. Marshall; Harlequin, Mr. J. Marshall; Pantaloon, Mr. Naylor; Columbine, Miss Rosine.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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

Monday, and during the week, THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY. Messrs. H. Wigan, W. Gordon, and H. Rivers; Miss Cottrell and Mrs. Stirling.

After which, a new Extravaganza, by Robert B. Brough, entitled, ALFRED THE GREAT. Characters, Messrs. F. Robson, H. Wigan, G. Cooke, F. Vining, T. Charles, Rivers, H. Cooper, Franks; Misses Nelson, Hughes, Herbert, Cottrell, Mrs. Stephens, and Mrs. W. S. Emden.

To conclude with Mr. H. Wigan's Farce, A BASE IMPOSTOR. Characters by Messrs. G. Cooke, H. Cooper and H. Wigan; Miss Cottrell and Mrs. Stephens. Doors open at 7. Commence at half-past 7.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.

Lessee, Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON.

Nearest theatre to Chelsea, Pimlico, and Westminster, the Park being open to carriages and foot-passengers all hours of the night.

On Monday, and during the week, GARIBALDI'S ENGLISHMAN.

After which MAGIC TOYS.

To be followed by A HOUSEHOLD FAIRY.

To conclude with the Pantomime of PUNCH AND JUDY; OR, HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIRY OF THE CRYSTAL CAVES.

Reduced Prices—Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Box-office open from 11 till 5 daily.—Commence at 7.

On Wednesday, January 4, 1860, a morning performance of the Pantomime at 2 o'clock; when the Boys of the Duke of York School will attend with their Band.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 7TH.

MONDAY—Open at Nine.

TUESDAY to FRIDAY—Open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under 12, Sixpence.

SATURDAY—Open at Ten. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling.

The Christmas Festivities and Fancy Fair will be continued during the week. For particulars see Special Advertisements.

Season Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, available to 1st May, 1860, may be had at the Palace entrances and the railway stations.

SUNDAY—Open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GREAT CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31ST.

THE building lighted and warmed to Italian temperature, with a continued round of attractions and amusements from morning till night.

Among these will be found The Great Fancy Fair and Feast of Lanterns, will stalls specially fitted in the Naves and Great Transept decorated—Christmas Tree.—Daily Concert, with the patriotic Rifleman's March.—The highly popular Campbell's Minstrels.—The Chantrell Family.—Complete Ballet Troupe.—The Drolleries of Sam Collins.—Professor Sinclair, the Great Wizard.—Mackney, the Inimitable, with his farm-yard illustrations. These, with the Evergreen Decorations of the Palace—the Fountain in play—the Camellias in bloom—the Picture Gallery—the varied attractions of the Fine Arts Courts, and other collections within the Palace—the Dissolving Views and Newly-Illustrated Lectures by Mr. J. H. Pepper, with special Pictorial Representations by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra—the Grotesque Shadows on the Screen in the Great Centre Transept—the Juvenile Recreations—Punchinello, and all sorts of Collections of Toys—terminating with the delightful Illuminated Promenade—must render the Palace the resort of all holiday seekers.

The amusements under the direction of Mr. NELSON LEE.

The Gigantic Christmas Tree by Mr. T. F. Trebeck.

THIS DAY (Saturday) open at 10. Visitors admitted till 6 o'clock.—Admission, Half-a-crown; children under 12, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, available to 1st May, 1860, may be had at the Palace entrances and the railway stations.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE GREAT CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL AND FANCY FAIR CONTINUED DAILY.

MR. PEPPER'S ILLUSTRATED LECTURES in the new Concert-room commences at 11.30.

The Amusements under the direction of Mr. Nelson Lee take place in the Great Transept, from 12.30 till 4.

The GROTESQUE SHADOWS commence at Dusk, after which the Promenade will be brilliantly illuminated.

Notice Time of Performance. Admission from 10 till 6 This day Saturday Half-Crown; Children under 12 One Shilling. Others days One Shilling; Children, Sixpence.

GLEES, MADRIGALS, AND OLD ENGLISH DITTIES.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, DUDLEY GALLERY (for a fortnight only), by the LONDON GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION, under the direction of Mr. Land, with Illustrative Notices by Thomas Oliphant, Esq., EVERY EVENING, at half-past Eight, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Afternoons, at half-past Two. The First Performances will be given on MONDAY NEXT, January 2nd (Afternoon and Evening). Reserved seats, 3s.; unreserved seats, 2s.; a few fauteuils, 5s. each; which may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library 33, Old Bond-street, W.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL

IN their brilliant, comic, and Musical Illustrations of Characters at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, on Monday, January 2, and every evening (Saturday excepted), for a limited period, New Songs and Characters. The wonderful "Living Photograph" of MR. SIMS REEVES in "The Death of Nelson" and "Young Agnes" every evening. Morning Representations on Tuesdays at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Commence at Night.

NEW WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF POLITICS, LEGISLATION, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

THE OLD FASHIONED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, as regards mere intelligence, is fast being superseded, and must be replaced by that still superior species of publication which is exemplified in its leading articles. The pressure of activity in all matters—but more especially in literary and political affairs, has created an extraordinary rapidity of utterance; and such are the means now offered for the circulation of news, that no one is content to wait for it until the end of the week, but procures it every morning as he eats his breakfast, or rides in his railroad carriage.

In compliance with this remarkable necessity,
ON AND AFTER

NEXT SATURDAY, 7TH OF JANUARY,
the long established and intellectual paper,

THE LEADER,

WILL CONSIST ENTIRELY OF

ORIGINAL ARTICLES,

BY WRITERS OF THE HIGHEST ABILITY IN THEIR
VARIOUS PURSUITS;

and the character of a newspaper will so far be abandoned that nothing will be admitted but

A SPECIALLY WRITTEN ANALYSIS AND RECORD

OF ALL THE

POLITICAL, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND
ARTISTIC EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The features of a Newspaper will, however, be thus far retained, that a RECORD of the most important EVENTS will be afforded, and occasionally highly important and historical Documents will be reprinted for future reference. But in recording important and remarkable events, a narrative style will be adopted, and nothing will be inserted that has not undergone such revision as to entitle it to rank with the original compositions. In truth, to use the apt phrase of a witty modern essayist, "the paste-pot and scissors will be banished from the sub-editor's room."

THE FEARLESS INDEPENDENCE which has always characterised THE LEADER will be continued and carried out to the extremest limit when thus issued as

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE;

and there will be no indecision in treating upon all subjects,

POLITICAL, CLERICAL, PROFESSIONAL,
LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, and ARTISTIC,

without distinction of parties or persons, on sound philosophical principles; and without submission to Theological sects or Political cliques.

NATIONAL PROGRESS, in its largest, widest, and most exalted sense, is the only cause to be justly advocated; and although, happily, the days of revolution and violence in England are gone for ever, there are many vital questions connected with our social relations still to be inquired into, discussed, and resolved. Calm, fearless, and conscientious consideration of these is absolutely necessary for all parties and for the welfare of the nation; and

THE LEADER

AND

SATURDAY ANALYST

will amply and fully treat of all such with a deep sense of the responsibility that rests on their exposition, and will take care to bring the knowledge, as well as the judgment, necessary for their satisfactory discussion. At the same time entertainment will not be banished from its columns, and its writers will rather elucidate their various subjects with the genius of worldly observation and practical knowledge than with the pedantry of mere scholastic erudition.

THE NEW CAREER thus designed for THE LEADER is, indeed, only carrying out to the extreme its original intention of TREATING INTELLECTUALLY all PUBLIC and SOCIAL MATTERS. The abandonment of the mere news, and the substitution of

A COPIOUS SET OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES,

will, it is hoped, not be displeasing either to its old Subscribers, or its new readers; for, being news-crammed by the daily papers, it is anticipated that they must prefer to the unavoidably stale intelligence, able commentary and powerful elucidation of the topics of the week.

No EXPENSE or labour will be spared in keeping together

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SOCIAL OCCURRENCES,
OF THE WEEK.

THE LEADER

AND

SATURDAY ANALYST,

A WEEKLY REVIEW AND RECORD

OF

POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND ARTISTIC EVENTS,

To be Published every Saturday in time for the Morning
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As a Specimen is far more explanatory than any description can be, A SAMPLE COPY of the first number of the New Series, to be published on Saturday next, Jan. 7th, will be forwarded to any one sending an order, and a postage stamp.

OFFICE.—18, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND,
LONDON.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 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 POLITICS OF POPERY.

THE Pope could not be expected to admire the pamphlet which we reviewed last week, and is not likely to receive much comfort from M. Walewski's assurance that such a document should not have an official character while he was Minister of France. In a constitutional country the opinion of a Minister likely to retain office, or to remain the head of a powerful party, is of great importance; but the Ministers of the Emperor of the French are simply servants, not permitted to see very far into their master's mind, and have often less influence than the chief butler or head cook in an English family of rank. Under these circumstances, the only effect of the retirement of Walewski—if the rumour should prove true—would be to strengthen the conviction that the Emperor is determined not to be daunted by the opposition of the priestly party. If, therefore, the Pope allows his evil advisers to resent the conduct of France, he must be prepared for at least a moral war with powerful enemies and dangerous allies. It is understood that he reckons on the support of Austria, Naples, and Spain, who all labour under difficulties, and associate his cause with political despotism and degradation, and he has, also, an uncertain and unexpected ally in the Emperor of Russia, who threatens to protest in Congress, against the doctrines "subversive of authority" which the famous pamphlet contains.

According to numbers, he should have large populations in his favour: in Austria more than forty millions, in Spain about sixteen millions, and in the Two Sicilies from nine to ten millions; but Austria is drifting towards bankruptcy and revolution, Naples requires but a vent to let loose volcanic flames; and, Spain with a wretched Government, a lazy people, and a poor exchequer, is engaged in a war with Morocco that bids fair to overtask her strength. The cause of the Papacy, as a

political engine, would be hopeless were it not for the ignorance of the rural population in Roman Catholic States. In Italy this might count for much under the feeble advisers who have ruled Sardinia since the retirement of Cavour and Garibaldi; but the former is regaining power, and if the latter has another opportunity, he will soon make beating the enemies of his country the one great point of Italian religion. A large portion of the clergy of France are more national than Ultramontane, and in proportion as the Jesuits intrigue with the priests, Louis Napoleon will be driven, in self-defence, to curb their influence and counter-check their schemes. The policy of Austria and Naples is in strict conformity with Ultramontane principles, and the result upon the internal condition of these States is a fair indication of the ruinous consequences of their adoption. They might suit the Bourbons, should they be unhappily restored to France, and permitted to tread their old path through reaction to revolution; but while Napoleon III. retains the vigour of his faculties, he is more likely to tame the Pope than to suffer himself to be led in triumph at his Holiness's apron-strings.

The French Sovereign cares little about the cause of Protestantism as understood in England; but he is a self-sufficient man, and would rather be his own Pope than have an external one, who gave him much trouble and sought to divide his power. Irish patriots may rant about the admirable government of Rome, and the blessings which Pío Nono and Cardinal Antonelli, with the help of French bayonets, have diffused among a loving people, but they know perfectly well that if the word went out from Paris that the Pope and his subjects might settle their own affairs, some follower of Garibaldi would soon relieve the Vatican of the cares of secular administration. We heartily wish, for the good of Europe, that the Pope and his despotic friends may widen the breach that stands between them and France. Perhaps no single step could be taken by which civilisation would be so large a gainer, as one of the immediate results would be a closer alliance between England, Prussia, and France; the decline of Austria would take place with accelerated velocity, and German unity receive a progressive impulse.

As a temporary influence, the state of parties in the British Parliament may be seriously affected by the Papal quarrel, as it is clear that Lord Palmerston will not be able to rely upon some portion of the Irish Liberal members, who seem to have gone mad under the direction of their electioneering confessors. In former times the Tories were ultra-Protestant, but now not even their connection with the Orangemen saves them from being the hope of the Jesuits, through their infatuated adhesion to the cause of the House of Austria. By helping them the Irish members may embarrass Lord Palmerston; but there is no Tory leader who would desire, or who would venture, to outrage at once the Protestant and the Liberal feeling of the country, by openly pursuing such a course of foreign policy as would suit Dr. Cullen or Mr. McHale. The true strength of the Papacy is in the *vis inertia* of long formed habits and associations. Let it become active and aggressive, in accordance with Austrian practice and Hibernian zeal, and it will accelerate by centuries the slow process of decay.

Believing the world to be all the better for a little churning we rejoice at the prospect of an energetic collision of ideas, and it is much better that the Papal controversy should turn on the liberty and independence of nations than that it should be a mere repetition of the old verbal polemics. Let the Emperor of Austria, the King of Naples, and the Pope teach the Italians, if they please, that tyranny is inseparable from sacerdotal rule, and the lesson is so good that it is worth learning from the most evil teachers. In a few months these combined Potentates, unwittingly playing the "schoolmaster abroad," might teach more independence and more rebellion against authority than a hundred Mazzinis, with their most eloquent harangues. By and by we may arrive at a time when the mere love of truth will suffice to carry the world onward; now, we want antagonism, and those enemies whose power is based upon the stagnation of the human mind, are half-defeated the moment they assail. Cavour has shown himself an admirable manœuvrer in provoking this kind of contest, and Cardinal Antonelli seems to have

that imprudent courage which Bengal huntsmen delight to find in the wild boar.

Lord Carlisle and Dr. Cumming may not be quite right in their philosophy of vials and trumpets, but it needs no profound researches into mystic themes to become aware that we are on the eve of great changes, and to look to the decade upon which we are entering for the evolution of new principles and the practical recognition of old truths. The bells that from a thousand towers will ring out the old year to-night will also, in the words of Tennyson—

"Ring out the old, ring in the new."

Let us hope that they will likewise

"Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

BICKERINGS OF THE INFALLIBLES.

WE have now the official account of the transactions in which "the so-called mutiny" of the seamen of the Princess Royal originated. The Admiralty considered the subject of such importance that it instituted an inquiry by three Commissioners, which has ended in the Admiralty passing a severe censure on the conduct of Captain Baillie, who displayed, says the illustrious Board, "a great want of judgment and firmness in dealing with every circumstance of the case." Captain Baillie and the imprisoned and now pardoned seamen are, we must therefore suppose, the only persons to blame on the subject. But the partial publication of the correspondence which the Admiralty has sanctioned, will enable the public to judge for itself, and perhaps its verdict may differ from the censure of the Board. What Captain Baillie has to say for himself has not transpired, and the public must form its opinion on the *ex parte* statement of his censurers.

From this publication we learn that there exists an Admiralty order restricting the grant of leave of absence to seamen. It has been apparently renewed, with some modifications, by an order issued on November 28, which directs that "no leave is to be granted to officers or men belonging to ships to be paid off, unless a Sunday intervene, when the Port Admiral may exercise his discretion." In the opinion of Admiral Bowles, such an order is extremely injudicious. It imprisons men as culprits in whom no confidence can be placed on returning from a lengthened foreign service. From entertaining such an opinion Admiral Bowles took on himself the responsibility—contrary to this Admiralty order—to permit one watch of the Princess Royal to go on shore on the application of Captain Baillie. The Admiral set the example of disobedience to an order which he was bound to enforce, because he believed it to be injudicious and unjust. But soon after Captain Baillie returned and reported the whole crew in a very excited state, whereupon the Admiral saw "it was time to be firm and decisive," and revoked the limited indulgence he had granted, because the "crew were so unreasonable in their demands." They all wanted the enjoyment which the Admiral thinks they ought to have, and which to deny them is to treat them as culprits. That is exactly what the Admiral did when he revoked the permission. So the disappointed and injured men were stopped from going on shore; and so they kicked up that row which was called a mutiny, which courts martial were empowered to try, and for which they sent a large batch of seamen to prison. It is now perfectly clear that the humane but weak Admiral was first wrong in disobeying the Admiralty order; and next wrong in regarding the men's desire to go ashore as unreasonable, and revoking his permission. Captain Baillie is wrong by the judgment of the Admiralty, but only the unfortunate seamen get imprisoned.

The Admiralty, by repeating its order on November 28, not to allow seamen leave of absence, censures Admiral Bowles, and openly censures Captain Baillie; and the Admiralty itself will escape censure and punishment unless the public inflicts them. The public will probably think, with Admiral Bowles, that the order to withhold leave from the seamen when a ship is about to be paid off is most injudicious. If the order be injudicious, the Admiralty deserves to bear the whole blame belonging to the transaction. It originated entirely in its foolish order to "treat the seamen as culprits, in whom no confidence can be

placed." This phrase of the Admiral expresses the principle on which the Admiralty always acts. It has no confidence—it never has had any confidence—in the seamen. How could it? Who has confidence in the men he has enslaved? The Admiralty has unbounded confidence in its own wisdom. On this principle it has always acted, and the result is that the seafaring population is, and has long been, disgusted with the Navy. They are always reluctant to enter; they desert in multitudes after entering; they go in crowds to the United States; so the wonderful confidence which the Admiralty has in its own wisdom inflicts on the nation a mass of evils. The unpleasant occurrence on board the Princess Royal is an illustration of the effects of its infallibility. There is no tribunal to overhaul its conduct; no court martial to try it, except the public; and if the public desire to see the Navy willingly manned and the nation zealously defended by its seafaring youth, it must insist on the Board acknowledging that it has done wrong to the seamen.

MR. BARON BRAMWELL AND BRIBERY.

MR. BARON BRAMWELL'S elevation to the bench gave general satisfaction, because, though no one expected him to prove a great constitutional lawyer, his industry, clearness, and common sense, indicated him as a man capable of occupying an excellent second place. These expectations have not been in the main disappointed, but we regret to notice occasional aberrations, which it would be well for the learned Baron himself, and for the cause of justice, should be kept in check. The task of presiding over a common law court is apt to grow wearisome, and we cannot wonder that men, deficient in the lighter elements of wit, should sometimes indulge in ponderous caricatures of jocularity; but they should take care in what direction they scatter their cumbrous jests. In a recent case, Mr. Bramwell, having, perhaps, one eye for the then approaching season of jokes, puddings, and pantomimes, and another for the matter before him, decidedly overstepped those boundaries of decency which surround his office, and laid himself open to the charge of being either an undignified trifler, or a political partizan. The occasion which gave rise to this conduct arose out of the action of the Northern Reform Union against the electoral corruption at Berwick. It will be remembered that Mr. Reed, the indefatigable secretary of the Northern Reformers, made an elaborate inquiry into the malpractices connected with the election in the well-known border town, and having obtained information which left no doubt of the rottenness of the place, he next proceeded, by direction of the Reform Union Committee, to bring actions against certain suspected persons, in order to recover the penalties alleged to have been incurred under the Bribery Act.

The event must show whether Mr. Reed has been right or wrong in his selection of individuals, but so long as the Legislature throws upon the public the task of checking electoral bribery, and offers a reward in the shape of a penalty to be recovered by any successful informer, it is the plain duty of judges to afford every reasonable facility to any one risking the heavy expenses of an action according to the provisions of the law. The principle of the Act may be objected to, as it is discreditable to a civilised country, and to the first representative assembly in the world, that so serious an offence as bribery for the purpose of procuring the corrupt return of a member of Parliament should go unpunished, unless some one should be tempted to try to make £100 by playing the part which ought to belong to a public prosecutor or a special officer of the House of Commons. Under ordinary circumstances the plaintiff in such an action is liable to have his motives considered to be simply a desire of gain, and to check frivolous actions the Act provides that the prosecutor or plaintiff shall not be entitled to recover costs unless he have given security to pay them in the event of the decision going against him. In the case before us there was no ground for supposing that the action was brought heedlessly or vexatiously, and the defendants had in fact, if not in law, the unusual security of dealing with an important public body whose character would be destroyed if they suffered their secretary to fail in the discharge of pecuniary obligations incurred in obedience to their own orders. It

may also be remarked that, if such laws are to be put in force at all, it is much better that the initiative should be taken by an association than by one of the class of persons who usually act as informers.

It appears that the defendants in the Berwick case applied to Mr. Baron Bramwell to order the plaintiff to give security for the costs of the suit, upon which his lordship observed that "the Northern Reform Union is a purity society; it consists of patriots; and surely these gentlemen will only be too eager to give any security that may be desired, if it were merely to show their highmindedness and integrity." In another passage Mr. Bramwell is reported to have exclaimed: "It is very easy to go about professing integrity to commence actions against people for penalties when the plaintiff cannot pay the costs of the suit is a cheap way of becoming a patriot,—cheap, and, I think, nasty." After this elegant comment, and after having suggested a compromise of the case, Mr. Bramwell directed the securities to be given. In a letter before us, Mr. Reed rejects his lordship's proposal for a compromise, a proposal which it was anything but creditable for him to make, and asks:—"Is it consistent with propriety, is it consistent with judicial decorum, is it consistent with the high character popularly assigned to every English judge, to endeavour at the outset of a legal proceeding, as your lordship is reported to have done, to sneer away the character of the plaintiff in the suit?" There are very few who will not agree with Mr. Reed's remonstrance; and, should the case come before Mr. Baron Bramwell for trial, it will require great care on his part to avoid the suspicion of acting under a prejudice, from which a judge ought to be free. Electoral corruption is one of the most disgraceful and dangerous evils of the day, and, although in the class of society which Mr. Baron Bramwell may frequent it may be regarded with levity, there is only one proper course open to a judicial officer, and that is, to treat it as a very grave constitutional offence. If those who endeavour to check so flagrant an evil must be met with taunts about their "purity" and their "patriotism," there are plenty of low characters who can dispense such insults, without leaving the function to be performed by an occupant of the Bench. Bribery may be fashionable, and "patriotism" ungenteel; nevertheless, the public do not pay Mr. Baron Bramwell to act as *arbiter elegantiarum*, but to execute justice, and maintain the dignity of the law. With a weak-minded jury, nothing is more damaging to a cause than to make it ridiculous, and how can Mr. Bramwell tell that this case may not be tried by twelve men who may fail to see that the proper person to be laughed at is himself? Among the wealthy classes there are, unfortunately, many who look upon bribery as one of the pillars of the State, but we do not wish to see our judges leaning against such a support in an attitude of broad grin. We do not believe Mr. Baron Bramwell meant any mischief, and, upon cool reflection, we are sure he would be as strong an opponent of electoral corruption as the members of the Northern Reform Union; but if he is unable to temper facetiousness with discretion, let him suspend his mirth until he has doffed his wig.

POLICY OF DEMOCRACY.

AMONGST the numerous seizures of the productions of the press recently made in Paris is *La Démocratie*, a volume in duodecimo, of 400 pages, by M. Etienne Vacherot.* The writer is a quiet and influential man. He was formerly professor of the University, which he left in 1852, because he would not take the oath to the new Government. He has written his book in a serene spirit, as if he had been living in London or Geneva. He is a scientific politician, of the Royer Collard school—a metaphysician who looks as far as he can into the principles of society, and deduces consequences in a formal, logical manner. His book cannot excite enthusiasm or harm the French Government, and the seizure must have been dictated by ignorant official zeal.

As a matter of fact, the certain ascendancy of democracy in the future is recognised by all modern thinkers, and it is consequently most desirable that a knowledge of the principles by

* "La Démocratie." Par Etienne Vacherot, ancien Directeur des Etudes à l'Ecole Normale Supérieure. Paris, 1860.

which, under it, order can be preserved, should be made generally familiar. Had the French possessed such a knowledge at the epoch of their first revolution, how different and glorious for humanity might have been its results. Every day the ascendancy of the democracy is growing—every day it is becoming more assured; and the writer who so prepares society for the inevitable as to make it also the beneficial, deserves the gratitude of mankind.

M. Vacherot claims some merit for his method of treating the subject, none for any new discoveries. He defines democratic society, adverts to the moral, religious, social, and economic conditions of its existence; discusses communism, centralization, the rights of the State and of the people, and the different necessary branches of a democratic government, in a very orderly manner. The great question, "Where are we to find the true line of demarcation between the duties of the State and of individuals?" is now, as it was in Burke's time, quite unsettled. In a democracy, where all men are equal and all are free, the difficulty of ascertaining this line is at the maximum. No such society has ever, to our knowledge, existed; and for it, thus defined, a Government has yet to be imagined and created. The State as we know it, the army, the administration of the law, the institution of a police, an established church, a system of public education by universities, high schools, &c., are all creatures of, and inseparably connected in our minds with, the monarchical or old feudal form of government. They all recognise a lower or slave class, to be instructed, drilled, and kept obedient; and such a class can have no possible existence in a thorough democracy. Its essential characteristic is entire and perfect equality. Old and young, skilful and awkward, clever and stupid, wise and foolish, with relative degrees of abundance, or ease, must exist in every society; and how these may co-exist in perfect submission to the general opinion, freely and equally expressed by all—or in submission to the general physical power of all—and in the enjoyment by all of the separate rights these natural peculiarities create, is the problem to be solved. No present institutions afford us any guide to it. They are all, in principle, adapted to a state of society totally different from that of the future democracy. Neither the United States nor England can be a model. The latter is an old feudal monarchy, in which the democracy is gradually growing powerful; the former is an imitation of the latter, with a greater infusion of the democratic element, and yet mingled with slavery, which only renders the institutions adopted from Europe the more inconsequent and more harmful. M. Vacherot has not raised his thoughts to the height of contemplating a true democracy as he has defined it. He really regards it as regulated by monarchical institutions, or subordinate to them in spirit; and so his book is not really so valuable as a book on the subject ought to be. Many useful remarks are contained in it. But it is radically and essentially defective by connecting democracy with institutions which have a monarchical origin. At the same time, as far as it attracts attention, it will provoke investigation into the subject, and help to dissipate crude and silly alarms, which the Conservatives are continually generating, about the ascendancy of the democracy, which cannot be prevented. The task, however, of ascertaining what institutions will suit the democracy is yet to be accomplished. When it has really come into existence it will probably solve the problem for itself, or bring with it the institutions it requires. One thing is certain. The existence of a democracy is not the result of man's will, and therefore it may be inferred that the power which calls it into existence will also determine the conditions on which it can be permanently maintained in welfare.

ITALY AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

THE year 1859, now brought to a close, will ever be memorable in the annals of Italy. Not the glories of ancient Rome, the world-renowned Italian republics, nor the splendid glitter of the municipal institutions of the Peninsula, ever presented a more striking or suggestive spectacle than that which has been offered by modern Italy, to the eye of the moralist and the politician during the twelve months just elapsed. The past has been a year rich in military glory, patriotic aspirations, and struggles to maintain a normal con-

dition involving the most contradictory principles. Side by side, each possessing its own adherents, stand the liberal and progressive native legislation of Piedmont; the irksome and hated foreign rule of Austria; the self-government, enjoyed for centuries past, by the microscopic state of San Marino and the tiny principality of Monaco; the misrule and barbarism of the dark ages in conjunction with priestly rule and intolerance in the Pontifical dominions, and tyranny and repressive cruelty in its grossest form, transferred from father to son, through the hands of death, in the kingdom of Naples. In the midst of these contending elements and heterogeneous combinations, the people of the four Central States have manifested at one and the same time the admirable spectacle of the noblest firmness of purpose in throwing off oppression and resisting its re-imposition, with the maintenance of all but unbroken order and tranquillity. The single exception, in the case of the Anviti murder, though greatly to be regretted, itself affords a proof that it is not from blind unreasoning passion, but in obedience to the dictates of prudence and self-respect, that the Italians had been induced to rise against their rulers. That such wretches, as the victim of the Parma mob, should be allowed to torment men of worth and honour must surely be a violation of every right, human and divine. Considering the provocation offered by Anviti, we may safely overlook this one breach of order and propriety on the part of the lowest class of a great city, and claim for the Italians a large meed of admiration for the self-control of which they have shown themselves capable. The year 1859 has afforded the fullest and most satisfactory refutation of the oft-repeated calumny, that the Italians are unfitted for national and self-government. The refinement and gentleness, hitherto supposed to be the exclusive appanage of the well-born and educated classes, have descended to the lowest members of the community, as the patient endurance of privations and physical discomfort, generally associated with the sacrifices and exigencies of poverty and obscurity, have been voluntarily and nobly encountered by the scions of aristocratic houses for the sake of the common cause. Under circumstances of the greatest difficulty, they have pursued their course, unmindful alike of the calumnious reports and tempting baits of open and secret enemies, and the expressed and implied desires and policy of an ally whose wishes and views gratitude compelled them to treat with deference and consideration. The fiery, hot-headed Southern race, whose boiling blood and heated imagination made recourse to the dagger on the slightest provocation a thing of every day occurrence—at least, according to the exaggerated accounts of travellers and writers—has so far changed its nature and its habits that it has frequently of late been taunted with apathy and indolence. So hard is it in this world of jarring, conflicting interests, to find the precise middle path between the extremes which meet and confound right and wrong, that the very mouth and pen which one day reproached the Italian with his proud impatience of restraint and quickness to avenge himself,—on the next, and not without some appearance of reason, lamented his impassibility, and urged him to take up the sword to hurry on the events kept in abeyance by diplomacy during so many months. But the Italian was right in deferring to take the decisive step until circumstances actually drove him to it. Those of his countrymen who made a sufficiently vigorous effort to get rid of their oppressors are at the present moment in the possession of pretty well all the privileges and advantages which they can desire. Precipitancy in the attempt to consolidate the liberty and freedom they now enjoy might have endangered their privileges. It was far better that they should wait and see the effect produced by their calm and dignified attitude upon the decisions of Congress, which they have reason to hope may not be adverse to their claims. Should the contrary be the case, they can then, as a final resort, employ force. By that time, surely, their patience and long-suffering will have disarmed even the partisans of peace at any price. At all events, by trying diplomacy first, and having recourse to violence only in the second place, they will have the benefits of both plans. It must have been wise on their parts to defer the renewal of the horrors and calamities attendant upon war, since,

while in the very act of waiting, they were materially advancing the interests for which they would have unsheathed the sword. The tranquillity which they at present enjoy permits of the steady growth of all the benefits of civilisation. True, the press is not perfectly unfettered, nor are dissenters from the dominant religion of the country utterly unrestrained in their doings and sayings; but great allowance must be made for the impediments placed in the way of the temporary government. In comparison with the vexatious restrictions experienced in other parts of the Peninsula, the peoples of Central Italy have, even now, cause for self-gratulation and thankfulness. Education, art, and science meet with warm encouragement and, all things considered, the indefinite prolongation of the present state of things is a matter which, to the eye of sound sense and moderation, might well be preferred to any rash enterprise of royalist or republican tendency. All suspense, however, we hope is now about to be terminated by the meeting of Congress.

It would scarcely be possible to overrate the delicacy of the position in which the King of Sardinia has found himself in reference to the Emperor of France. How to proceed, so as to satisfy the people of Italy without running counter to the wish and policy of Napoleon III., and at the same time to maintain his own dignity, has been a problem of no small difficulty. Indeed, like the peoples who have declared themselves his subjects, Victor Emmanuel's only safe course has been to assume a waiting attitude, and patiently watch the turn of events. This state of things sufficiently explains the uncertainty which so long attached to the choice of the Sardinian plenipotentiaries. To avoid wounding imperial or regal susceptibilities, hints and indirect questions were had recourse to on both sides, and the subject remained enveloped in mystery until the other day. Now it is happily settled, and the man who, more than any other, may be said to represent constitutional freedom in Italy will take a share in the coming deliberations.

We look upon Count Cavour as a tower of strength for the Italian cause, and fervently hope that the fact of his presence at the Congress will be a guarantee that the rights of the peoples will be respected, while the claims of order, justice, and legitimate power will be kept in view. It is to be hoped that almost all obstacles are overcome, now that the preliminaries are settled and the representatives of each Government are named; but the difficulties in the way have been neither few nor slight. All the parties to the treaty of 1815, consequent upon the Congress of Vienna, have naturally claimed a right to be represented at the Paris Congress of 1860; but all have urged views and pretensions so opposite as almost to render the assembling of a Congress impossible. First on the list we may be permitted to place England. Great Britain will take a part in it, but only on the express condition that the wishes of the Italian people shall be respected; that the treaty of 1856 shall remain untouched, and that, in fact, no other subject than that of Italy shall be discussed. Russia, on her part, consents to the Congress if its powers are unlimited, and other subjects are introduced for discussion without restriction. On no other ground will she countenance any alteration in the treaties of 1815. Prussia accepts the Congress, but wishes the clauses of the treaty of 1815 to remain *in statu quo*, except for the territorial changes made upon the Mincio. Spain sends plenipotentiaries, but claims to stand on an equal footing with Prussia, and to be considered as one of the great powers. Sweden is the only power which has imposed no conditions, but she would naturally side with Russia. As for Austria, she expresses views totally subversive of the principle of non-intervention so loudly proclaimed by France and England, and proposes that representatives of the deposed powers shall be heard in Congress, when order shall have been restored in their dominions. Naples will send plenipotentiaries on condition that no mention is made of a constitution. For a long time the Pope refused to take any part, unless his revolted subjects previously returned to their allegiance, the sovereignty of the whole of his States was guaranteed to him, and no mention was to be made of reform. His Holiness' fears and susceptibilities were overcome, and Cardinal Antonelli was preparing to set out on his mission, when lo! the pontifical horizon is again darkened by the appearance of M. de la Guéron-

niere's pamphlet, and it is now positively declared that the Court of Rome will not permit Cardinal Antonelli to appear unless the Emperor of France distinctly denies his adhesion to the views which advocate the restriction of the Pope's temporal power. Doubtless, this slight obstacle will, like its predecessors, soon be overcome or waived; indeed it is already reported that it is so. To us it is a bright and hopeful sign of the times that the iniquitous rule of the Pope is arousing so much discussion. That such men as Count Robert d'Azeglio can continue to link the Papal dominion with the felicity and well-being of his countrymen, is a mystery unfathomable to minds educated in a more liberal and advanced school. But, happily for Italy and the world, thinking minds are throwing off the fetters of priestcraft and Romanism, and are beginning to realise the fact that the right of private judgment in matters of faith, and the right of political freedom and independence, must stand or fall together. The Italians have reason to be proud of the moral advancement they have made, the conduct they have pursued, and the progress their cause has reached during 1859. We would fain hope that 1860 will see their patience rewarded by the realisation of a large instalment of that freedom and independence which will eventually, we doubt not, crown their efforts with complete success.

Original Correspondence.

GERMANY.

Dec. 28th, 1859.

THE Austrian official papers admit now the fact of a serious riot having occurred at Pesth. The rumours current last week were first denied, and then represented as originating in a mere street disturbance, which had been easily quelled by the police—that is, by the police authorities, assisted by the soldiery. In the present enthrallment of the Austrian press, it is almost impossible to get at the facts, and the public depends for information upon private correspondence, which varies according to the sympathies of the writers. There is, however, little doubt that the primary cause of the affair lies in the system of demonstrations and counter-demonstrations carried on between the different nations or races composing the Austrian empire, and may be regarded as one of the consequences of the grand German propaganda, which threatens to extend its baneful activity, not only over all Europe, but over the whole world. What Christ's Gospel unites, this sorry vanity would rend asunder. The writers of England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland, would do well to ponder upon the tendency of the groundless distinctions of Saxon, Anglo-Saxon, Celt, Scandinavian, and Slavonian, and all the host of frivolous national appellations, which have sprung up of late years. Austria has paid dearly for the support she has hitherto afforded to this propaganda, by the bitter hatred of her Italian subjects, and the consequent loss of Lombardy. She is likely to suffer for it in Hungary, and in her Slavonian provinces.

The immediate occasion of the late disturbance in Pesth, was according to the most trustworthy accounts, the refusal on the part of the authorities to permit the disinterment and translation of the mortal remains of the patriotic poet Kisfaludy, from Vienna to his native town. The excuse for the refusal was plausible, and just enough in itself. No relation had applied for the remains, and they could not be surrendered to strangers, whose object was evidently to make a political demonstration therewith. The authorities imagined that the affair was thus settled, presuming that no relations of the poet were in existence. A relation, however, in the person of an old military pensioner, was found, by whom a formal demand was made for the remains. The populace, meanwhile, had become very excited, and some rioting took place which led to the arrest of some students. Soon after, the whole body of the students of the University appeared before the police office, and with loud cries demanded the release of their fellow students.

The chief official immediately telegraphed to the capital for instructions, but before he could obtain an answer the attack was made and the students delivered and borne off in triumph. A day or two after fully 20,000 persons again assembled in front of the police office, shouting and threatening. A very serious fight ensued, by all accounts; the soldiery, of course, remaining masters of the place. I will not venture to repeat what I hear from private sources; all particulars are carefully suppressed in the Austrian journals, and even cor-

respondents are fearful of dwelling too largely upon the subject, not knowing what manipulation their letters may possibly undergo at the post-office. The authorities are doing their utmost to stifle the agitation among the Protestants. Visits by the police have been paid to several of the superintendents or heads of religious communities for the purpose of searching for compromising papers. Some individuals have resisted, declaring they would not surrender their papers unless compelled by main force. Their houses were, however, entered, their desks and boxes broken open, and all the papers contained therein carried away. The Superintendent of Comorn having locked and barred his gate against the police, a locksmith was sent for to pick it, the authorities desiring to avoid the scandal of an entrance by violence. No locksmith, however, was to be found, who would perform the operation for the authorities, and they were finally obliged to fetch the gunsmith from the fortress.

The rumour of the Emperor's intended abdication has been officially contradicted. A story is current, that at a grand assembly the Emperor took his child upon his shoulder, and addressing the Company, said: Gentlemen, do I look like a worn-out pensioner?

The new organisation of the Prussian army, the particulars of which have already appeared in the columns of the LEADER; is viewed now by the Liberals as a victory gained over them by the aristocrats, and fills them with dismal forebodings. The army, as your readers are aware, is to lose its present popular character—a character, by the way, which had more of appearance, like everything else in Prussia, than reality in it. The Prussians have hitherto flattered themselves with the idea that because their army was composed of all classes—that it was not an army of paid soldiers, but impressed citizens, therefore tyranny was impossible, and the whole people had a sort of voice in the Government of the country. The Landwehr, or Conscript Militia, may be considered as abolished. It will indeed be still retained as an institution, but the line will be so increased and organised, as to leave the Landwehr an unimportant part to play in any future war. The most significant circumstance connected with the alteration, and that which alarms the Liberals, is, the greater number of officers places, which will be created, and which of course will be at the disposal of the Government, to be filled by scions of the aristocracy. This virtual abolition of the Landwehr, the only apparent, however, really frail support of the rights guaranteed to the nation by the Constitution, the exclusive and conservative nature of the class having the command of the army, the doubtful sincerity of the Regent in his progressive and liberal inclinations, are ominous matters of debate among the poor Liberals. The Wurzburg Conference States, i.e., those States that took part in the Conferences at Wurzburg, would make us believe that they were in earnest. Of the subjects discussed at the Conference, four have been laid before the Federal Diet. These four are: The publication of the Acts of the Diet; a general law upon citizenship and the rights of domicile or settlement; the introduction of a uniform civil and criminal code; the defence of the German coasts; and the revision of the Federal military constitution. The last proposal is subscribed to by Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Hesse, Darmstadt, and Nassau; the last but one by all the States, except the Electorate of Hesse; the first, second, and third by all the Conference States, without exception. The two first proposals respecting the publication of the Acts of the Diet, and the laws of settlement, having been already brought forward by Russia, were referred to the Committees sitting upon these questions.

The Hanoverian Government has just announced that after the 1st of January next the prohibition of the exportation of horses will cease.

The report goes that the daughter of the Duke Max of Bavaria is betrothed to the Count Trapani, step-brother to the King of Naples. The nuptials, however, are not to take place till the affairs of Italy be settled. The young princess will probably discover some day that this was a harsh proviso. There is, indeed, every prospect of her dying an old maid.

A letter from Mecklenburg says: In our parliamentary transactions, as in our Constitutional institutions generally the most complete anarchy exists. Stenographic reports of parliamentary transactions are altogether impossible. The *junkers*, i.e., young aristocrats, shout, jeer, and make game of the proceedings; mount the tables and play all manner of pranks in the House of Assembly. This is nothing new, for some years ago the *junkers* summarily closed a debate that was disagreeable to them by turning the Government Commissary out of the House.

The widely-known Professor of Mineralogy at the University of Göttingen, Hofrath Hausmann, died on Christmas day, aged 76.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Florence, December 15.

WE have just returned from Pisa. The loss of Lajatico is a real calamity for the country. His place can never be supplied; and it may be said that all Tuscany is in mourning for this loyal-hearted and noble-minded man, whose first and last thoughts were for his country. Casa Capponi is thrown into mourning by the death of Don Neri Corsini, Marchese di Lajatico. Donna Natalia, his daughter, Paolo's wife, suffers severely from the affliction. She struggles against her grief, but has frequent fainting fits, and her young face is so expressive of anguish that it is affecting to see her. She was the ray of joy and the light of the house, poor young creature. Her sorrow falls heavily on her husband's grandfather, the Marchese Gino Capponi, who, you know, is blind, and loves her even more, perhaps, than his own grandchildren. To-morrow the body is expected to arrive, and will be received with military honours, and accompanied by the whole population to the Church of Santa Croce, where the heroes of Florence lie buried, and where a monument will be erected to his memory. They were such a happy family! His wife was the brightest and most heart-satisfied of wives, and he was the best of husbands and fathers.

It is probable that the Marchese Cosimo Ridolfi may be obliged to quit his double post in the ministry, to go to Paris during the Congress. Salvagnoli is in such a state of health, that from one day to another he may be obliged to relinquish his post. He is suffering from disease of the heart, which is far advanced. M. saw him in bed.

Dec. 17. Yesterday the remains of the Marchese di Lajatico were brought to Florence. They reached Leghorn in the morning, were conducted within the city accompanied by the national guard and local militia, and after receiving honours from a funeral gathering and service in the Duomo, were brought on to Florence. At the railway station the funeral car was met by the Florentine National Guard and militia, and thus accompanied to the church of Santa Croce, where it arrived about five o'clock, and was received with repeated salvos of cannon, in token of honour and respect. The members of the Tuscan Government, a great number of deputies, public functionaries and celebrities, were present at the religious ceremonial, as well as a crowd of the lower orders, who had lined the streets by which the cortege passed, and behaved with the utmost order and composure. The departed Marquis exercised the highest offices, with the sole view of advancing the best interests of his country. Devoted to the national cause, his name stands honorably enrolled in two pages of his country's history. To this object he consecrated his intellect, his fortune, and his industry, and for his country he unhesitatingly sacrificed his private affections and domestic traditions. He accompanied to the field of battle both Charles Albert and Victor Emmanuel. After the preliminaries of Villafranca he was sent by the Tuscan Government to England, where he occupied himself in studying the best means of obtaining from the Congress of Potentates a peace which should prove not a passing truce merely, but a permanent remedy for the ills of Italy. His country feel too grateful for his services to allow them to be recompensed alone by tears, and an association has been formed for coining a medal to perpetuate his name.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- "The Church History of Scotland." By the Rev. John Cunningham, Minister of Crief. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.
- "The Gordian Knot." By Shirley Brooks. R Bentley.
- "Kitchi-Gami; Wanderings round Lake Superior." By J. G. Kohl. Chapman and Hall.
- "Liberty Hall, Oxon." By W. Winwood Reade. 3 Vols. Chas. Skcet.
- "The Prophet of Nazareth." Knight and Son.
- "A New Sentimental Journey." Chapman and Hall.
- "The Old Coal Pit." By J. E. May. J. W. Parker and Son.
- "The Elements of Social Science." E. Truelove.
- "Graceful Riding." R. Hardwicke.
- "Rills from the Fountains." Knight and Son.
- "The Instructive Picture Book on Natural History." Edmonston and Douglas, Edinburgh.
- "Martin Rattler, or a Boy's Adventures in the Forest of Brazil." Nelson and Sons.
- "Round the World." A Tale for Boys. Nelson and Sons.
- "Old Jack, a Man-of-War's-man and South Sea Whaler." Nelson and Sons.

SERIALS.

- "The Cornhill Magazine." No. 1. Smith, Elder and Co.
- "Stories of the Lives of Notable Women." Dean and Son.
- "Longfellow's Prose Works." No. 4. Dean and Son.

LITERATURE.

LITERARY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

DEATH OF LORD MACAULAY.

ENGLAND and European literature have sustained an irreparable loss by the sudden death of Lord Macaulay, which took place at his residence in Kensington, at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening. Although in 1852 he had a serious and protracted illness, from declared disease of the heart, the attack was subdued, and till within the last three weeks his health was tolerably good. About a fortnight since he had a second attack, from which, however, he rallied, and his medical advisers considered him out of immediate danger. Up to the end of last week he continued to amend, but a relapse took place, and terminated fatally. Lord Macaulay was never married, and the title dies with him. He was born at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, in the year 1800, and was consequently only 59 years of age. But though he has died comparatively young, his life has been one of constant acquisition and unflagging industry. The son of Zachary Macaulay—a man worthy to be named along with Clarkson, Wilberforce, and Stephen, for his exertions and sacrifices to promote the abolition of the slave trade—Mr. Macaulay had doubtless an excellent early training. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1819, and was soon distinguished in the University as a youth of singularly large and varied attainments, as well as remarkable mental powers. He carried off prize after prize, and having, on leaving the University, chosen the bar as his profession, he selected the Northern Circuit as the sphere of his legal career. About this time his celebrated article on "Milton" appeared in the *Edinburgh Review*. The publication of that article was a literary event, and it was soon felt that a new luminary was rising in the literary hemisphere. Subsequent articles of equal ability led to Mr. Macaulay's being made a Bankruptcy Commissioner, and to his introduction to Parliament, under the auspices of the Marquis of Lansdowne, as member for Calne, and to office as Secretary to the Board of Control. This was in 1830, and the part played by him during the exciting Parliamentary discussions on reform led to his being named, along with the late Mr. John Marshall, Jun., as a Liberal candidate for Leeds, in the event of its being enfranchised. By the free choice of the inhabitants of so influential a borough as Leeds, with which he had no local or personal ties, Mr. Macaulay's political position was now made. To the surprise, however, of his constituents, the right honourable gentleman, before two years had passed, accepted an appointment in the Supreme Council of India. At the end of two years and a half Mr. Macaulay returned to England, having completed his proposed Penal Code, which, however, has never yet become law. To his residence in India we owe his essays on Lord Clive and Warren Hastings, two of his most brilliant productions. Mr. Macaulay's subsequent political career in England was somewhat less active than that previous to his departure for the East; but he still contributed—as M.P. for Edinburgh, Secretary at War, and Paymaster of the Forces—to the stores of our Parliamentary eloquence. The loss of his election for Edinburgh in 1847, owing to his views on the Maynooth question induced him to retire from public life and to devote his time to literary pursuits. Under ordinary circumstances, his ejection would have been the subject of lasting regret. But while his admirers were deploring the fact of a man known to fame as a poet, essayist, and orator, being thus displaced by a constituency so important and intelligent, they derived no small consolation from the rumour that he was to devote his leisure to the grand project of writing a History of England. His peculiar qualifications for the task, his parliamentary career, his official knowledge, his social experience, his historical information, his familiarity with ancient literature, and the art he was known to possess of writing what people like to read, as well as dealing skilfully with the less attractive parts of a subject raised high expectations; and when, in 1848, an instalment of two volumes appeared, with the title of "The History of England from the accession of James the Second," they met with an enthusiastic reception, and elicited universal praise. In the majestic sentences with which he introduced his work to the public, Mr. Macaulay stated that he would cheerfully bear the reproach of having descended below what is called the dignity of history, if he could succeed in placing before the English of the nineteenth century a true picture of the life of their ancestors. He made the sacrifice, and accomplished his object. By a judicious selection and arrangement of materials; by retaining only what was interesting of itself, or

could be rendered so by the artifice of style; and by adorning his pages with biographical sketches of the principal actors in the scenes he treated of, Mr. Macaulay succeeded in producing a book which few can peruse without gratification. In 1848, Mr. Macaulay was chosen Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, and delivered an inaugural address, memorable for its ability. In 1849 he was nominated Professor of Ancient History in the Royal Academy. In 1852, when a general election occurred, he was by his friends put in nomination for Edinburgh. Mr. Macaulay, however, stood haughtily aloof from the stirring contest; neither issuing an address, nor appearing as a candidate on the hustings. Nevertheless, the electors restored themselves to the good opinion of the world by replacing him in his former position: and going northward in the autumn, he delivered a speech that did much to clear a way for the Coalition Government, which he subsequently supported in the House of Commons, by two orations deemed not quite worthy of his ancient reputation. In 1853, Mr. Macaulay's various speeches were collected and published. In 1855, the third and fourth volumes of his "History of England" were hailed with an enthusiasm, which marked them out for a popularity hardly less extensive than that which attended their predecessors. In 1856, Mr. Macaulay resigned his seat for Edinburgh, and on September 10, 1857, he was raised to the peerage; but a chronic cough, which of late years prevented his speaking for more than a short time, probably induced him to refrain from ever addressing the Upper House.

In the introduction of his last and greatest work, the author expressed a hope that he might be enabled to bring down the history of his country to a date within the memory of living men; but unhappily this hope is very far from being realised. For some time it has been currently rumoured that the fifth and sixth volumes of the work were about to appear, but we are enabled to state, on good authority, that, whatever materials may have been accumulated, no such extensive addition to the history is nearly ready for the press.

The speeches and writings of the deceased peer are familiar wherever the English language is spoken. As an orator, an essayist, a poet, and a historian, he has occupied a leading position, and his death at such a moment, when the nation was anxiously looking forward for another instalment of his great history, will be a theme for universal lamentation.

We hear that the Birkenhead steam launch having proved a failure, Dr. Livingstone has sent home orders for the construction of another, at an estimated cost of £2,000. This cost Dr. Livingstone proposes to defray out of his own pocket, from the means set aside for his children out of the profits of his "Travels." "The children must make it up for themselves" was in effect his expression in sending the order for appropriation of the money.

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett have in the press "The Man of the People," in three volumes, by Mr. W. Howitt, and new novels by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Howitt, Mrs. S. C. Hall, and Mr. James Hannay.

Mr. Atkinson, the author of "Oriental and Western Siberia," has another work in the press, "The Upper and Lower Amoor, a narrative of travel and adventure," which will be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

Messrs. Longman will publish, in a few days, "Gathered Together," Poems, by William Wilson, author of "A Little Earnest Book upon a Great Old Subject," &c. &c.

M. Guizot, says a Paris letter, who is giving the last touch to the third volume of his memoirs, has lately received a very flattering compliment from his townsmen of the City of Nîmes. The honorary presidency of the Academy of Nîmes having been offered him, the illustrious statesman hastened to reply by a letter in which he accepted the appointment. M. Guizot added that, notwithstanding his advanced age, he hopes to render his presidency effective.

M. de Lamartine's paternal estate of Monceaux, near Maçon, is advertised for sale by auction at the Chamber of Notaries in Paris, on the 7th of February next. The upset price is fixed at 1,000,000 francs. The French papers publish, on behalf of M. de Lamartine, a contradiction of the report, which it seems, has been circulated, that he proposes to deliver public lectures. He had arrived in Paris from Maçon, and is working at his serial, the *Entretien Littéraire*.

Not less than 43,000 copies of the pamphlet "Le Pape et le Congrès," have been sold. Whoever may lose, M. Dentu, the publisher, is not the man.

Dr. Justus Liebig, in the supplements to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, has commenced the publication of a new series of popular letters on the subject of agricultural chemistry. They are addressed to Alderman Mehl.

THE PECULIUM. By Thomas Hancock.

QUAKERISM, PAST AND PRESENT. By John Stevenson Browntree.—Smith, Elder and Co.

THESE two volumes are supposed, by their respective prefaces, to be in one. They are on a subject which previous publications have already made familiar to our readers. They are, in fact, prize essays promoted by the Society of Friends, and rewarded with the respective prizes of one hundred guineas and fifty guineas, in order to enable it to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion why the Body continually lessens in number instead of increasing. The confession of this mishap and the effort thus made to retrieve the misfortunes so candidly acknowledged are both noble. We know of no other community that would challenge such enquiry, or would tolerate the answer. The Friends have done this in the face of the world, freely, bravely, and, we believe, with results by which their cause will be much benefited.

Mr. Hancock's work has a long explanatory title in addition to that which we have given. He styles it "An endeavour to throw light on some of the causes of the decline of the Society of Friends, especially in regard to its original claim of being the peculiar people of God." His main argument we have ourselves anticipated in a late article, in which we pointed out that a religious dispensation, even the most sacred, was necessarily limited to a term; that the close of an age comes to each and all, and that no church ever existed that had other than a provisional character. Mr. Hancock, indeed, takes high philosophic ground. Social death is the law of all societies. They were born, and, like individuals, they must die.

"The old Ethnic age died a natural death; the Renaissance could not revive it—it only galvanised an imitation of it. The Mediæval age could not keep itself alive; and all the earnest and romantic men in Christendom, striving unitedly, would never revive it. Egypt, Greece, Rome, the Gothic kingdoms died, as our friends have done—as we ourselves shall do—because they must. So far as Quakerism is a society made up of men and women, we must expect to see it obey the universal law of social death. It would appear strange and disorderly if it alone continued fresh, lively and bearing fruit.

"Nor does the comprehension of a diviner purpose and of spiritual strength exempt any society from this imperturbable law. The State and the Church have been served and thwarted by society after society, which begun in the spirit and ended in the flesh. Old philosophical schools, Hindoo and Chinese brotherhoods, early anchorites and monks, the Benedictines, the Franciscans and Dominicans, the first Protestants the Puritans, the Methodists, banded themselves together to know wisdom, to do the will of God, to fulfil all righteousness, to become the most utter and unresisting organs and instruments of the SPIRIT, to save the world, to reform the Church, to live an entirely spiritual life, to taste the eternal life into which death cannot enter; yet these awful intuitions, these sublime purposes, could not preserve them; they are all either dying or dead. The morbid and unspiritual societies which Quakerism arose to witness against, had assumed at their birth that very position toward older societies which Quakerism was assuming toward them. They believed and proclaimed the same things against prior societies which Quakerism was proclaiming against them. We should naturally expect that Quakerism would follow them, and that it is even now marching with more or less haste, overtaken by some but overtaking others, in that valley of the shadow of death where the old spiritual societies of the world are either lying dead or dying. It would be wonderful indeed, if, like the Prophet Ezekiel in the valley of dead bones, Quakerism alone were seen living and vigorous in that most solemn of all the pathways of history and society, the way of perpetual decay and death."

According to Mr. Hancock, there is only one society immortal, and that is invisible, and, though eternal and catholic in essence, always changing its temporal form—the Church of the Elect. Quakerism could only be one of these temporal forms, at best. One error of its foundation, as of other churches, was that it assumed to be more than this—that it claimed to be the Church. Quakerism, therefore, was, from the first, most uncompromising and most intolerant, and has ever since paid the penalty of the error, like other churches. Modern Friends have, indeed, been content to admit that Quakerism is "a part of the Church." But this admission, as Mr. Hancock has shown, is fatal. If Quakerism be only "a part, it can only have a particular,

dependent, contingent life; we can have little doubt of its ultimate decay; we can have no certainty of its continuing life; 'When that which is perfect is come,' the Apostle says, 'that which is in part shall be done away.' Putting these considerations together, it seems only natural that Quakerism should decay. The real question at issue is, whether its decay be premature;—whether it is about to die, by its own fault, before its mission be fulfilled, before its task is ended?

Mr. Hancock points with justifiable pride to the fact that Quakerism has had its mission and its task. It has borne successful witness against the world for the great doctrine of interior illumination, and in the seventeenth century established it as a theological truth, when the so-called orthodox had begun to doubt its validity. To this, it added the possibility of personal inspiration for every man, in modern as well as in ancient times. We may mention, by the way, that Modern Philosophy gives its sanction to both these dogmas, and is now the main buttress of support to the Ancient Theology. The schools are in this more scriptural than the Church, and do their duty of keeping watch on the latter, and of compelling her, by criticism, to correct her errors and omissions, sometimes from interested motives, in her doctrinal enunciations. What says Chalybæus? His words are very pertinent and most important. "Philosophy must," according to him, "certainly look with indifference at the so-called consequences of a system, even if the latter were to consist of discrepancies with the orthodoxy of the church; for granted, even, that Christianity is the pure truth, who can answer for the orthodoxy prevalent at any one period being pure Christianity? A philosophical system which opposes the latter may possibly be more Christian than the latter itself; and, in fact, history proves that it is philosophy which has incessantly co-operated in the laboratory of the Church as a most active servant in assisting to purify her dogmas." Singularly enough, this mission has frequently been entrusted by Providence to rude and uninstructed minds, such as Jacob Böhme and George Fox, and by such despised instruments have the highest truths been the most enthusiastically and efficiently promulgated. Even such a purifying philosophy fell to the charge of Quakerism; appealing, however, rather to the religious instincts than to the speculative reason.

The courage of the founders has not continued to their successors, who, forming a body in secession, have sought for traditions to guide them, instead of depending on divine illumination. They have regarded Fox and others more than the Word by which he and they were originally guided, and which would have guided their followers also, had the latter bravely claimed to be men, as their predecessors did. Thus is it ever that superstition grows on true religion. The ancient Quakers, says Mr. Hancock, bore witness against every appearance of evil, in fact, against the evil principle; the modern select certain real and supposed evils. The ancient Quakers witnessed to the presence of the Divine Word in man; the modern testify to certain duties. But, then, mark the essential difference in a few expressive words: "the ancient Quaker witness does not necessarily involve Quakerism;"—while "Quakerism hinders and contradicts that witness." George Fox was not himself a Quaker, but a man in whose life and speech Quakerism had its origin and birth. Deep matter of reflection in that! Had every Quaker since Fox been such a man as he, there would have been no such *ism*; but the common truth so manifested would have shone with a pure light, and the number of men truly confessing it been much augmented.

The error, however, commenced with George Fox himself, who too strongly impressed his own personal character on the body of believers, and thus generated the conditions of a sect, and substituted his own deductions and inferences for the principle in which they originated. In proportion as he did this, he left the catholic basis on which he had originally stood. His formalisms and prohibitions had a contracting tendency. Fox, for instance, opposed himself to music. Now, music is a need of man implanted by his Maker. What is the result of this? Why, Quakerism must exclude musical men, and is so far no longer catholic. It cannot be a kingdom for all places and times, for it cannot bless and sanctify the

concert-room or the singing party." So of theatres, so of art exhibitions.

Nevertheless, the Quakers have made some noble demonstrations, as very properly insisted on by Mr. Rowntree, whose prize essay is less philosophical than Mr. Hancock's, and deals more with the outer life of the sect; witness the efforts of Clarkson and Wilberforce, how they were helped on by the Quakers, and the general character of philanthropy earned for the sect by so many of its leading members. Mr. Rowntree principally refers the decline of the society to its severe discipline, particularly in relation to the article of marriages with non-members, and the growing secularism of many of its younger branches. All these are natural causes, and might have been expected. Mr. Hancock prefers to take a higher ground. The doctrines of Quakerism are no longer peculiar. The highest class of philosophical and theological minds, not excepting even the followers of Pusey, now admit and enforce the doctrines which the founders of Quakerism so strenuously advocated. There is a general tendency to the catholic centre, into which Quaker dogmas, with others, are re-fused. The need for the sectarian badge, therefore, no longer exists—nay, its continuance is injurious. The time has come when the conscientious Friend must reclaim for mankind, what he had given to a party. In that case the course of conduct is clear. The formalisms of a mere sect may retain attractions for the narrow-minded or unthinking, but the larger spirit of intelligent men will repudiate them with instinctive propriety.

The enquiries that have been made are designed, of course, to lead to some practical issue. What more practical than a public declaration, setting forth the real state of the case, and the abandonment, therefore, of all mere sectarian peculiarities, repudiating the name Quaker altogether, and demanding recognition simply as a Society of Christian Friends, who interpret the doctrines of religion in the purest spiritual sense, and avoid all superstitious customs and bibliolatry on principle? Such a society would have no chance of decay, but would daily increase in number, power, and influence.

THE STRENGTH OF NATIONS. By Andrew Bissett. —Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE apprehension of invasion has, at least, given us one good book—one, indeed, so good that we wish it were better. The wealth of nations has been argumentatively considered; but the strength of nations, without which that wealth cannot be guarded, still wants its interpreter, the author states, and illustrates his opinions with reference to historical precedents. Hence, in discussing his subject, he brings forward as witnesses the Spartans, Athenians, Romans, Spaniards, and Turks. Space would fail us to pursue him through the winding paths and entangled wildernesses of such a route as this. The gist of all this learned allusion is, that without bodily training in the use of arms, a people must necessarily decline. Our forefathers instituted butts, and practised archery; we must have militiamen, who should practise the rifle and the bayonet. A nation, however brave, says Mr. Bissett, if totally unaccustomed to the use of arms, may be slaughtered like sheep. What follows is immensely important:—

"In regard to the machinery for carrying out the substitution of rifle target practice for the old shooting at the parish butts, the parish records of England point out the course to be pursued. It appears from those records, that every parish was bound to furnish butts and a certain supply of bows and arrows. So now every parish should be bound by law to supply a certain number of rifles. From the extent of ground requisite, every parish will not be able to have a rifle target at least, in large towns. But one thing is evident, that if this institution is to be permanent—and otherwise it will be of no use—we cannot trust for its permanency to rifle clubs or to voluntary subscription. The institution must be made a part of those public duties of which the law enforces the strict, and regular, and unremitting performance, for the common well-being and safety of the whole nation."

This system the author calls "the cheap defence of nations," and opposes to Adam Smith's theory of a standing army, which he characterises as a plan for regarding the population of a country as a flock of sheep with a pack of wolves to defend

them. "In such a state of things it is manifest that the lives and properties of the sheep must enjoy but small security, either against their own, or against foreign wolves." He quotes Mr. Pulteney, as saying in Parliament, in 1732, that "by means of their standing armies the nations around us have every one lost their liberties; it is, indeed, impossible that the liberties of the people can be preserved in any country where a numerous standing army is kept up." With this cheap defence Mr. Bissett contrasts the "dear defence,"—namely, the system which for the last two hundred years has been hurrying England to her fate, and on which it is now drifting with a constantly increasing velocity. The fundamental constitution of England has been fatally abandoned in favour of new and dishonest schemes for the benefit of the landowners. According to the former, England now, instead of having a debt of more than eight hundred millions, would, allowing for the increased population, and the increased value of the land, have the power of raising, at twenty-four hours' or twelve hours' notice, an army of six hundred thousand of the best soldiers, and a navy in proportion of the best sailors in the world. The relative condition of England and France enhances greatly the value of Mr. Bissett's remarks; and his work, on the whole, though in some parts inclined towards pedantry, deserves careful perusal and serious attention.

COLUMBUS; OR, THE NEW WORLD. A Poem. By Britannicus.—Alfred W. Bennett.

THIS poem is an ambitious attempt at the heroic in a new style—namely, the familiar. The different cantos, amounting to thirteen, are in various measures, the ballad form prevailing. We select a passage from a canto in a more emulous vein. It will be seen, however, that Britannicus sticks to facts as they are chronicled, and rises very little above the plain historical statement:—

The morning rose upon a boundless sea;
On every hand deep only called to deep;
No other sail the dome around enclosed,
As gazing forth from their unquiet sleep
The sailors thought but on their woes to weep.

Not so did he who led the bold emprise,
His faith grew stronger as each wave was crossed;
He summoned them each morn and eve to prayer,
And in the future all the past he lost.
Whilst his good ship was on the billows tossed.

Nothing was left undone which could ensure
Success to his long-cherished enterprise;
Each star was marked, from the great cynosure
Which did entrance the common seaman's eyes,
Down to the humblest, in the northern skies.

And soon he noticed what, unknown before,
Is now received, and as a world-wide fact,
The needle vary from its steady pole,
And then the cause his busy reason racked,
Which soon he found as he the bright star tracked:

At least, he thought that he had found the cause,
And this sufficed his fears to set at rest;
So when the pilots noticed the same thing,
He said "the star did more"—resolve the best,
Since for the cause deep thought is still in quest.

New food for wonder was each day supplied,
As onward still the daring fleet advanced;
Now in the air, then in the sky or flood,
As to each element in turn they glanced,
Whilst o'er the rolling wave their light ships danced.

To-day a bank of cloud, as like the land
As anything so aerial could be,
A meteor, a lightning streak, a band
Of porpoises upon the distant sea,
Puzzling the sailors much what they might be.

And then a plank, rent like a piece of rag
From some strong bark, or else a broken spar,
To nourish thoughts of danger yet to come,
How near they could not tell, nor yet how far,
But sent by heaven their further course to bar.

So reasoned all, save but a few at most,
Upon each fragment of the deep cast up;
They were, they thought, but courting certain death,
And filling for their draught its bitter cup;
Why not give their rash leader his last sup?

Who among all the crew his loss would mourn,
If overboard the Admiral they hurled?
His body by no chance could e'er be borne
Upon the Atlantic waters, smooth or curled,
To tell the tale of blood to the old world.

And then some better thoughts became supreme,
And their worst nature for a time laid by;
To evil drawn if in the sea they looked,
To better things if gazing on the sky,
As if they saw therein the Omnipotent eye.

And so on, according to the letter of the record. The reader will perceive, from some misaccutations, that the author has yet the art of writing in metre to learn.

LIBERTY HALL, OXON. By W. Winwood Reade. 3 vols.—C. J. Skeet.

MR. WINWOOD READE is a nephew of Mr. Charles Reade, the author of "It is Never Too Late to Mend;" and, like him, wields the pen with force, but with less steadiness of purpose. He has, undoubtedly, abilities, but no discretion, or he would have deliberated long before he published this gross attack upon Oxford and her colleges. That reforms are required in our universities we do not deny, but that such advocates as Mr. Reade will assist to bring it about we do deny. A three-volume novel, portraying the manners and customs of any one class of persons' life, must be, and is, a great infliction on the reader's patience; but one written from a one-sided point of view can only be regarded, even in these times, when it would appear that no grievances can be brought fully before the public but in the form of a fiction, as a step beyond the limits allowed to novelists. We say these things with regret, because we believe, with Mr. Reade, that the life led by Oxford students requires correction; but such virulent abuse as is contained in his volumes will only damage the cause he wishes to serve. The whole work bears on the face of it some imaginary wrongs suffered by the author during his short stay as student that he wishes to "revenge." Who will believe that a gentleman commoner, when fined for breaking college rules, paid the fine in coppers? Or that at the breakfasts of "good sets," instead of having the plates removed after each course, they were piled one upon another, the last being the uppermost, from which they eat "like swine round a trough?" Mr. Reade seems to partake of the feelings of one of the principal characters in his work, who says:—"If there is anything which I can at the same time hate and despise it is an Oxford don: I despise him as a mean, crawling worm, compared with the rest of mankind—I hate him as a poisoned hissing serpent, in whose power so many destinies are thrown. Go to their common rooms, and hear their talk after dinner, where they eat like swine; hear their vapid sentiments, their imbecile remarks; look at their faces, bloated and sensual; or see them in the lecture-room, ignorant, stupid, cowardly, and brutal; put yourselves in their power, and pray to their cold, bare hearts for pity and forgiveness!" Strong language this, Mr. Reade. Of course, the story is made subservient to the object of delineating college life, therefore it is not of great merit. We are told that one of the heroines has three B's. To those of our readers who are not acquainted with this slang term, we may state that the three B's mean birth, beauty, and blunt. Another young lady has pimples on her nose, of course from the effects of drink; while another reads coarse books. A female dancing is described thus:—

"There she stood, her head thrown proudly back, her black hair streaming with dishevelled art over her neck and shoulders, a wreath of yellow flowers half concealed by her tresses; and as he put his arm round her waist, she leant down towards him, and pressed his hand in hers.

"As they whirled round, her eyes like black stars shone hotly upon him, her red juicy lips were pouted up towards him; he clasped her nearer to his breast.

"Still they danced on, their bosoms resting on each other, soft low whispers passing between them, and her hair caressing his forehead like a summer breeze."

We might quote many more such passages from these volumes, but to what purpose? Have we not quoted sufficient to show that if Mr. Reade has some talent, he at the same time is utterly wanting in judgment, delicacy and right feeling.

SEVEN TALES BY SEVEN AUTHORS. Edited by Frank M. Smedley, author of Frank Fairleigh, &c.—Arthur Hall, Virtue, & Co.

THESE seven tales are, "The Mysteries of Redgrave Court," by Frank E. Smedley; "Norfolk and Hereford," by G. P. R. James; "The Mill," by Miss Pardoe; "King Veric," by Martin H. Tupper; "The Last in the Liare," by Mrs. S. C. Hall; "A Very Woman," by Miss M. B. Smedley; and "The Trust," by Mrs. Burbury. They were written especially for the benefit of a lady "who was some years ago introduced as a contributor to 'Sharpe's Magazine,' then conducted by Mr. Smedley. The precarious income of a magazine

writer was the chief resource on which this lady had to rely for the support of herself and young family; although there was good reason to hope that if the effects of an immediate pressure could be averted a brighter prospect was before her." The lady having the advantage of Mr. G. P. R. James's friendship, he suggested to Mr. Smedley the possibility of raising a sum of money for her by the sale of some such work as the present, the result was the Seven Tales, by the seven authors. In the preface to the present edition we are made acquainted with these particulars. The first edition was published without any explanation why such a galaxy of literary talent united together; had there been, we feel sure that a second edition would have been called for before this; as it is, we are informed that "the project succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of its originators." Generous sympathy for the fatherless is not unusual in our land, thank God, but such noble actions, and done in such a manner as the present, are far too rare to be passed over by us without notice.

Travellers' Tales Re-told. By Theta.—Thompson and Co.

A VOLUME this, consisting of contributions reprinted from magazines and journals, which is replete with entertainment. Some of the stories are capital, and all written with an easy flowing pen, that makes whatever it undertakes equally facile and pleasant. There are touches of nature, too, in the volume, many graphic descriptive sketches, and passages which reach the source of sympathetic tears; and some that provoke laughter. With talent alike for the gay and the grave, the writer must succeed in his vocation.

The Christmas Week. A Christmas story. By the Rev. Henry Christmas.—Adam and Charles Black.

IN the portraiture of one of his characters, we are afraid that the author has been influenced by theological prejudice. Of course, the sketches have merit.

Who's Who in 1860. Edited by C. H. Oakes, M.A.

THE twelfth year of a publication, the utility of which has been tested. It consists of an almanack, and lists of titled, professional, and official persons. Why does not the work contain a list of literary persons? It does of the members of the Royal Academy. A complete list, including journalists, might easily be compiled.

Fables and Fairy Tales. By Henry Morley. Illustrated by Charles H. Bennet.—Chapman and Hall.

AN agreeable book of reprints. Some of these stories are calculated, as we know on trial, to be intensely interesting to children. This is the highest character that can be bestowed on such productions.

A New Sentimental Journey. By Charles Allston Collins.—Chapman and Hall.

A REPRINT from "All the Year Round," not exactly in the style of Sterne—lively and humorous.

Ierne. Part I.—Partridge and Co.

THIS is the first part of the first volume of an intended work designed to record anecdotes and incidents during a life chiefly in Ireland, with notices of people and places. It promises well.

The Instructive Picture Book—Quadrupeds. By M. H. J.—Edmonston and Douglas.

THIS is a book richly illustrated with numerous coloured engravings, and designed as "Lessons from the Geographical Distribution of Animals;" and professes to give the natural history of the quadrupeds which characterise the principal divisions of the Globe. It is admirably arranged, and the information given is full and accurate. Altogether the plates amount to sixty, and it forms a handsome volume in coloured and pictorial boards.

The Children's Harp of Select Poetry for the Young.—Knight and Son.

THIS is a superior compilation.

Rills from the Fountain. By the Rev. Richard Newton, D.D.—Knight and Son.

A book of religious illustrations, connected with scriptural texts, and neatly written.

The Prophet of Nazareth; or the One Story of the Four Gospels; with Preface by Rev. John C. Miller, D.D.—Knight and Son.

AN exceedingly skilful combination of the four narratives into one. It is elegantly illustrated with engravings and a plan of Palestine.

Graceful Riding. By S. C. Walte, Esq.—Robert Hardwicke.

THIS is a capital "pocket manual for equestrians,"

neatly illustrated, and will be useful to both sexes, but particularly to ladies, to whom it gives most available advice.

The Old Coalpit. By E. May.—John W. Parker and Sons.

THIS is a juvenile story, with a religious moral, and composed with much elegance.

TRADE LITERATURE.

The Chemist and Druggist.—Firth, 24, Bow-lane.

The Ironmonger.—Firth, 24, Bow-lane.

Lilwall's Mercantile Circular, 6, Old Fish-street.

The Bookseller's Record, Crockford, Strand.

The Draper and Clothier, Houlston and Wright, Paternoster-row.

WE have watched with considerable curiosity and interest the development of a new phase of journalism. A want had long been felt, and very generally expressed throughout the commercial world, for the establishment of a series of well-conducted publications, advocating the respective interests of special trades. In America a large number of such periodicals circulate, and although we do not possess that extraordinary appetite for news-mongering which characterises our Transatlantic brethren, there must still exist a numerous body of readers in this country anxious to support any speculation professing adequately to supply such a deficiency. The *Building News*, *Engineer*, and similar class newspapers, are extensively patronised, and there is no reason why the representative organs of other branches of commerce should not meet with a like success. We have a batch of new "monthly trade circulars" before us, and although, in particular instances, some improvement might be made as regards arrangement, the subject matter is on the whole judiciously selected, and of the requisite practical bearing. The *Bookseller's Record*—the most literary of any, as it ought to be—conveys a mass of intelligence as valuable to the purchaser as it is calculated to increase the receipts of the publisher, and is edited with much talent and great industry. The drapers are represented by *Lilwall's Mercantile Circular* and the *Draper and Clothier*; the latter, however, we are bound to state, is greatly inferior to the former, both as regards style and treatment. The *Chemist and Druggist* appeals exclusively to the trade, and from the variety of valuable information it contains deserves cordial support. The title of the *Ironmonger* speaks for itself, and in glancing over the contents we must congratulate the proprietor upon the excellent manner in which it is edited, and at the same time suggest, from the numerous illustrations of articles for domestic use, profusely scattered over the pages, that it might be very profitably addressed more generally to the public at large to the mutual advantage of all parties.

SPANISH OFFICERS ON CAMPAIGN.—A correspondent writing from the Spanish camp says:—"A restaurant has just been opened at head-quarters of the productions of which I cannot yet speak from personal knowledge, but which, I am assured, far surpasses in the prices, although not in the quality, of its dishes, the Frères Provençaux or the lamented Verrey. I suspect its *habitués* will not be numerous, for the Spanish officer is generally frugal, and sets no great store by the pleasures of the palate. Generally speaking, as far as I have observed, the officers mess together in small groups, a tent forming but a limited dining-room, and nearly the largest of those we have here being pretty well crowded with half-a-dozen persons. Tables, too, are rather a difficulty, since we brought little furniture with us, and have not as yet had opportunities of borrowing any from Moorish palaces. About a fourth part of the furniture that the British army left behind it in the Crimea (and much of which will doubtless be highly prized in Tartar huts for a century to come) would place this camp in a state of perfect luxury. As it is, we have a few camp-stools, and we sit on boxes, and trunks, and beds, and manage pretty well. The accommodation is not such as to tempt to late sittings, and Spaniards are not in the habit of lingering over their bottle, while toddy or grog is to most of them a thing abhorrent. So after dinner they generally content themselves with a cup of coffee or tea (the use of the latter has of late years become widely spread in Spain), and when they have smoked a cigar or two, or a dozen *papelitos*, and talked of their past campaigns and coming triumphs, they generally retire early to bed. I suspect the majority are wrapped in their blankets, rugs, or cloaks between nine and ten, and to sit up habitually till eleven would almost suffice to give one the reputation of a "fast man."

COMMERCIAL.

PROGRESS OF TRADE IN 1859.

AT the close of the year it is desirable to give a brief view of our trade. We have the official accounts as yet only for eleven months, but we know from daily and weekly reports that trade has continued to be throughout December similar to what it was in the previous part of the year.

As compared to 1858 the imports, of oxen, calves, bones, brimstone, cocoa, wheat, flour, maize, guano, goats-hair, copper ore, palm and olive oil, potatoes, bacon and hams, lard, rice, clover, seed, thrown-silk, cloves, pepper, molasses, tea, are the chief articles of which the quantities have diminished. All the other principal articles have been imported in excess of 1858. Amongst the important articles deficient in 1859 are guano, rice, and tea, all of which, in 1858 were in excess of 1857, —and the decline, therefore, in 1859 only restores the balance. Though grain and flour have been imported in less quantities, it is from a similar cause. They had been imported in excess, considering all circumstances, in 1858, and the price has been comparatively low all through the present year. Coffee, sugar, tallow and timber, wines and spirits, cotton, wool, silk, flax, hemp and hides, are all in excess in 1858. The tonnage of the vessels entered with cargoes is, at least, 400,000 more in 1859 than in 1858, justifying the opinion that our imports in this year have, on the whole, been steadily on the increase, and are greater in quantity than in any former year.

Comparing them by value we have the official accounts only for ten months, in which period they were, in—

1857.	1858.	1859.
£123,451,221	£106,114,577	£112,592,143

In value, therefore, the imports in ten months of this year exceeded those of 1858 by £6,477,566, and fell short of those of 1857 by £10,859,078. That, however, was a year of great inflation, and the highly-estimated value of imports being far above their real value, resulted in great loss and bankruptcy. Remembering the comparative stagnation of the two last months of 1857, it is probable that at the end of 1859 the value of the imports will almost equal the value in 1857. Certainly, should it be less, the imports this year will exceed those of 1857 in quantity and usefulness.

Our supplies of cotton, wool, silk, timber, and generally all the articles used in our manufactures, have been large, and our manufactures, in consequence, have been carried on throughout the year to a great extent, and probably with large profits.

It must be further noticed that the total import of the precious metals in eleven months of 1859 was, £35,528,649, against £26,325,981 in eleven months of 1858, and the exports were, in 1859, £33,861,396 against £16,909,066 in 1858. Last year we retained £9,416,915 of the precious metals—this year only £1,667,253. Already in the present year the quantity exported exceeds the quantity exported in the whole of any previous year. In 1857 the total exported was £33,566,968, but then the country was stripped of the precious metals, and the Bank of England, at one period, had but £6,500,000 in its vaults. Now it has £17,000,000. The difference between these two sums has since then been recovered, and the export is now, notwithstanding, greater than ever it was. The trade in the precious metals is now a great and a growing trade.

We have included guano amongst the important articles imported. Our readers will perhaps be surprised to learn that in the order of value it stood, last year, seventh in the list of our imports. The articles imported which exceeded it in value, were, cotton, grain and flour, raw silk, sugar, tea, wool, and then comes guano, £4,084,170. Only the agriculturists use this article, and they, therefore, under free trade, can afford to pay about £4,000,000 a-year for this foreign manure, and reap large profits and pay increasing rents. Never was the land better or more extensively cultivated than now; never did the landowners, as a whole, obtain equal rent, or the farmer equal profit. Every interest has benefited by the abolition of the abominable Corn-law, and no interest more than the agricultural. May we not, therefore, infer that every interest would be benefited by

the abolition of every similar restrictive law; and that the interests which still maintain such laws, supposing them to be beneficial, are as completely in error as were the agriculturists. They maintained an odious monopoly for years against the claims of hunger and the voice of justice, and all that time they arrested agricultural improvement and deeply injured themselves.

Now, turning to the exports of our own produce, the declared value was in eleven months of

1857.	1858.	1859.
£115,007,190	£106,555,562	£119,613,185.

And in the eleventh month of the same years,

1857.	1858.	1859.
£8,285,815	£9,976,436	£10,858,001.

The monthly rates of increase is therefore greater now than in either of the previous years; whence, we may conclude that the total value of our exports in 1859 will be considerably above—say £7,000,000—the value of the total exports of 1857, £122,066,107, the largest of any previous year. The tonnage of the vessels cleared outward with cargoes, however, in eleven months of 1859, 9580,101, was less than the tonnage cleared in 1857 in the same period, 9,699,532, but more than cleared in 1858—9,286,610. It was in the early months of 1857 that more tonnage was employed in the export trade than in the latter. By the end of the year they may be equal. In November, 1859, the British tonnage cleared outwards was 435,720, in 1857, 427,640.

Besides the import and export trade there is a trade in foreign and colonial merchandise exported, and a trade in transshipping goods which are not entered as imported. We possess no accounts of the value of these two branches of trade for this year. Supposing, however, that they equal those of last year, and taking the value then for the value now, adding also to the declared value of our imports to the end of October, £11,500,000 for each of the remaining months, to make up the total value of the imports, and adding the value of the precious metals imported in November, and of goods exported in November, to make up for the whole year, we shall have the following statistical summary of the value of our trade in 1859:—

IMPORTS.	
Goods	£135,592,143
Precious metals	37,728,649
EXPORTS.	
Our Produce	130,400,000
Foreign and Colonial Merchandise	22,798,792
Precious metals	36,526,646
Transshipments	4,493,641
Total	367,539,871

In this enumeration the value of the precious metals is repeated, and the value of the foreign and colonial merchandise exported is also really expressed in the value of the goods imported, the deduction of these two sums, together £59,325,438, gives us the sum of £318,214,433 as the value of the property which came into and went out of the country in the year 1859. When we add to this the value of our shipping, averaging it at £10 per ton, £43,200,000, we shall have an approximate estimate of the magnitude of the mercantile wealth which Great Britain has in one year floating on the ocean.

Quite in conformity with these facts the consumption of every imported article paying duty has been greater in 1859 than in 1858, except grain, including rice and flour, hops, wool, fruits, molasses, and tallow. The Government, therefore, has found its advantage in the prosperity of the people, and would be more respected if it appropriated less of their substance to reward its very often useless and sometimes exceedingly obnoxious labours. A Ministerial contemporary has found in the fact that the yield of the Customs' revenue is greater, after the reduction of Customs' duties than before—a reason for the revision of taxation. If it considered the interest of the people paramount to the payment of Government officials, which we do, it would have found, as we find, in the same fact, an unanswerable reason for abolishing taxation. A time will come, we presume, now that it is admitted that the Government exists only for the people, when their interests will not be sacrificed to the supposed necessity of providing it with an immense revenue at the cost of their lives.

Money has throughout the year been easy, and the rate of interest has not suffered any great alterations. In other words, capital and credit

and enterprise have all been fairly adjusted. There has been no dashing enterprise—no exuberant credit, no scarcity of capital, and no such abundance as to make it a burden in the hands of despairing capitalists. The year has been marked throughout by an equable flow of prosperity, which has run most rapidly in the manufacturing districts, and has there left behind it a larger than usual deposit of profit. Agriculture has flourished as well as manufacturers. Of all our great interests, only the shipowners—not the shipping interests, not the outfitters, not the officers, and not the seamen, who have all been well employed—have been suffering. The shipowners in a time of great prosperity grasped at too much; they got their hands too full, and were blocked up by their own abundance. Their worst time, however, is past, and their complaints are dwindling into nothingness. The shipping returns to the end of November show that, besides “transports with Government stores,” more British tonnage entered inwards and outwards, both in the foreign and home trade, than ever before. For their sufferings the shipowners have only themselves to blame. Great losses, indeed, have been incurred at sea in the year; but by these the underwriters suffer more than the shipowners, and for them, it is understood, the year has not been favourable. We cannot say that the schemes borrowed from France, the least successful of great maritime nations, to subject seamen to registration and master mariners to examination, has raised the character of either. Shipwrecks continue to be, proportion considered, as numerous as ever, and seamen have certainly not improved more than the generality of the working classes. If the schemes have done no other harm than increase taxation, they have undoubtedly done no other good than bestow incomes on officials.

In spite of the imbecile Ministry which encumbered the nation at the beginning of the year—in spite of the time wasted in getting rid of it—in spite of the groundless fears it engendered by its own fears—in spite of false reports and false alarms, much mistrust and wasteful expenditure—in spite of all the impediments which ignorant, corrupt, and ambitious statesmen have placed in the way—the nation has been, on the whole, uniformly prosperous in 1859. To suppose that such a vast community as ours, the interests of which extend from China to Peru, from Australia to Greenland, which are deeply involved in the longest known and in the newest-discovered parts of the world, should be wholly exempt from calamity is to suppose human nature not liable to suffering. Remembering the bloody fields of Magenta and Solferino, the shame, defeat, and anarchy of one great State, and the bloody and useless triumph of another, we may esteem ourselves fortunate and favoured. What the nation has gained is the natural result of assiduous industry, at once free and enlightened. It owes nothing to the wise rule of any wise man. Undoubtedly it is more populous, more wealthy, and has more useful knowledge on December 31st than on January 1st, 1859. This progress is natural and may be expected—at least, hoped—to continue and increase year by year. We may be certain it would, could the meddling men who impede the nation by their help only attain the conviction that the taxation necessary to their labour perverts industry, checks the increase of knowledge, and stifles life.

MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY EVENING.—Money is in demand, as it always is at the close of the year, but it is expected that the demand will be only temporary, and will cease on the payment of the dividends. There is no alteration in the terms of the market, though no bills are negotiated under the Bank of England rate. Gold, however, is going abroad more than comes in, and the Bank has lost some this week. Affairs on the Continent, too, continue complicated, so that nobody can answer from week to week what may occur. Nothing was known here of the rumour put into circulation by a west-end journal, of a change in the French ministry, and nothing but a telegraphic such an event was found in the telegrams from Paris. All eyes are necessarily turned to that capital and the coming Congress. It is generally supposed that affairs there are becoming more than

ever complicated, and more than ever is attention directed to the movements of the Emperor. Remembering what he said last New Year's Day, what he may say on the approaching New Year's Day is expected with intense interest. He seems still eminently master of the position, and the world, as far as it can depend on one individual, waits on him.

The funds were tolerably steady to-day, as they have been throughout the week. They have undergone some temporary fluctuations, but they have gravitated about Consols at 95½. To-day Consols closed at 95½, sellers. Other stocks and shares are also steady. At Paris there was yesterday and the day before a considerable fall in the funds, and yesterday the Three per Cent. Rentes were done at 68f. 80c. To-day, the telegram brings a recovery to 69f. 20c., so that the decline there, which is said to have had a local cause, is stopped. More, however, depends in Paris on the stock market than here. It gives the line to general business, and business people get dispirited there when the funds fall. That they have recovered is for France in general an advantage.

There is no demand for money on our Stock Exchange, where the settlement of accounts to-day was accomplished without any difficulty. At the close of the year all parties are desirous to stand as well as possible in their bankers' books, and in consequence speculation is now eschewed. There is no activity in the markets.

We subjoin the Bank returns.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 28th day of December, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£30,609,455	Government Debt £11,015,100
		Other Securities .. 3,459,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion 16,134,455
		Silver Bullion
	£30,609,455	£30,609,455

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....	£10,925,157
Reserve.....	3,156,573	Other Securities.....	19,907,580
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	9,804,730	Notes.....	9,780,980
Other Deposits.....	13,071,410	Gold and Silver Coin.....	675,599
Seven Day and other Bills.....	703,603		
	£41,289,316		£41,289,316

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated December 29, 1859.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.—Though the Mincing-lane markets are, as usual at this period, closed for the holidays, there has been during the last few days a brisk demand for the articles usually sold there, which has continued to-day. There are no public sales, but privately a good business has been done, at what prices has not transpired. A speculative demand, however, is said to have arisen, which would indicate a rise in the markets when they re-open.

The corn market continues steady—rather dull than otherwise—throughout the kingdom. At Mark-lane, to-day, the trade was slow, without any material change in prices. Steadiness, in truth, has now taken the place of fluctuation. In all quarters of the empire business continues good, and we can only hope that the new year may come in even better than the old one closes.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.—The works of the Jura Railway, commenced some weeks since, are in full activity. One workshop, which employs 107 operatives, is opened on the line from Bourg to Besançon, and two others, at which 106 workmen are employed, on the line between Mouchard and Pontarlier and at Mesnay. It is calculated that if the French railway companies open 1,400 kilometres of new railways, as they propose to do, they will require 207,200 tons of iron. The General meeting of the Leghorn and Florence Railway Company has approved the purchase of the two railways from Lucca to Pisa, and from Lucca to Pistoia. The shareholders adopted this resolution in consequence of the local Government having declared that, if the Leghorn and Florence Railway Company should obtain possession of these two branches, it would guarantee to the shareholders interest at 5 per cent. on the entire capital subscribed.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

THE liquidators of the LIVERPOOL BOROUGH BANK, which stopped in the crisis of 1857, have issued a report of their progress for the past year. There has been an improvement in the prospect of the assets to the extent of £10,438, the estimate of the total that will ultimately remain to be returned to the contributories being now £160,217. The outstanding liabilities are £285,709, including £230,000, the remainder of a loan of £250,000 raised in October to prevent the necessity of a fresh call on the shareholders. From the nature of the property it appears to be considered that the final realisations will still occupy some time, but it is understood that some of the parties interested think it might be conducted with increased dispatch and economy. The liquidators are said to have received already £8,956 and £16,560 has been paid for charges and law.

The half-year's dividend, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, of the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY, is payable on the 14th January.

The proprietors of the UNION BANK OF AUSTRIA will declare a dividend at a special general meeting called for the 16th January.

The prospectus of the long-expected NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY is in course of arrangement, and will, it is stated, be issued very shortly. It is said that the capital will be one million sterling, and that the names connected with the undertaking are English and Greek. Amongst others, Messrs. Rodocanachi and Russell Ellice are spoken of. The head office is to be at Constantinople, with an agency here.

At the meeting of the CANADA COMPANY, held to-day, the receipts for the year were stated at £51,488, being £13,958 over those of 1858. Out of the available balance a dividend of £1 per share, free of income tax, was declared, leaving about £1,000 to be carried forward.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY traffic returns show this week an increase of £9,629; the Great Western an increase of £3,242; the Great Northern an increase of £57; and the London and South Western an increase of £2,664.

A call of ten dollars per share, payable on the 1st February, is announced by the London agents of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY. This call is in accordance with the recommendation of the English committee to the Board of Directors in New York.

THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY traffic return shows this week a decrease of £680; the Midland an increase of £3,253; the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, an increase of £1,705; the Lancashire and Yorkshire (including East Lancashire), an increase of £4,368; and the North Eastern an increase of £3,929.

The traffic of the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA for the week ending December 10 was £10,646 sterling, being £1,258 more than in 1858. The number of miles open is ninety in excess of last year.

NEW SUBMARINE CABLE.—A movement is on foot for a submarine cable across the thirty miles between Land's End and the Scilly Islands, which would then be the best port of call for ships arriving at the Channel for orders. As an advanced western station, the point would also be one of great advantage at any time for a naval rendezvous. The expense would be altogether insignificant, and a subsidy for the purpose is being sought from the Government on national grounds.

COTTON FROM WEST AFRICA.—Mr. J. Aspinall Turner, M.P., has forwarded to the offices of the Cotton Supply Association, a case of samples of cotton and cotton yarn which he has just received from Dr. Livingstone. The sample of cotton is excellent; but the most surprising sample is a ball of yarn spun by the natives, weighing 16½ oz., the cost of which is one foot of calico, or one penny. The other samples of yarn are well spun and very strong. This cotton was grown in the valley of the Shire, which is 100 miles long by twenty broad. The natives spin and weave it for their own use, and we are informed that so abundant is the cotton in this valley that a vast number of cotton trees are annually burned to the ground. The navigation of the Zambezi and the Shire is open to the centre of this cotton valley during a great portion of the year. It is evident, therefore, that a large supply of cotton may be readily obtained from this part of Africa, by the adoption of an effective agency. Dr. Livingstone deserves the utmost support, both of the Government and of his countrymen, in his most zealous efforts to develop the vast productive resources of the regions he has now opened to commercial enterprise.

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

	Last Week	This Week
STOCKS.		
3 per cent. Consols—Money	95½	95½
Ditto Reduced	95½	95½
Ditto New	95½	95½
Bank Stock	227½	227
India	227½	227½
Exchequer Bills	29	30
Canada Government 6 per cent.	117½	117
New Brunswick Government 6 per cent.	112½	112½
New South Wales Government 5 per cent.	102½	102½
South Australia Government 6 per cent.	115	115
Victoria Government 6 per cent.	111	111
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent.	102½	102½
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent.	102½	102½
French Rentes, 3 per cent.	111	111
Mexican Bonds, 3 per cent.	111	111
Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent.	111	111
Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent.	111	111
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent.	77	77
RAILWAYS.		
Bristol and Exeter	104	104
Caledonian	93½	94½
Eastern Counties	58½	58
East Lancashire	107	107
Great Northern	69½	69½
Western	69½	69½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	99½	100
London and Blackwall	67	65½
London, Brighton, and South Coast	115	114½
London and North-Western	98½	99
London and South-Western	97½	97½
Midland	109½	109½
North British	62½	63½
North Staffordshire	33½	33½
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton	37	36
South-Eastern	83½	84½
South Wales	74	72½
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	100½	100½
Calcutta and South Eastern	100½	100½
Eastern Bengal	100½	100½
East Indian	103½	103½
Great Indian Peninsula	100½	101½
Madras	94	93
Scinde	20½	20½
Buffalo and Lake Huron	5½	5½
Grand Trunk of Canada	42	42½
Great Western of Canada	13½	12½
Antwerp and Rotterdam	4½	4½
Dutch Rhenish	20½	20½
Eastern of France	20½	20½
Great Luxembourg	7½	7
Lombardo-Venetian	34½	34½
Northern of France	39	39
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean	37½	37½
Paris and Orleans	57	57
Southern of France	22	22
Western and North-Western of France	23½	23½

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, December 27.

BANKRUPTS.

Edward and William Triggs, 20, High-street, Southampton, upholsterers, cabinet makers, and auctioneers.

John, McEvilly, 78, Great Portland-street, Middlesex, saddle and harness maker.

Elijah Pinkess, Liverpool, oil and colourman.
Henry Zeltner and Joseph Shiers, Dale-street, Manchester, fancy trimming manufacturers.

Friday, December 30.

BANKRUPTS.

William Levett, Union-street, Borough, patent wadding manufacturer.

Thomas Aston, Willenhall, Staffordshire, engineer.

George Ellis, Sheffield, baker.

Christopher Price, Wolverhampton, butcher.

Thomas Bigglestone, Hereford, grocer.

CHRISTMAS AT MALTA.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—It is usual in Malta for the rich families to assist their poorer neighbours with luxuries on Christmas Day, and I believe that this year there will not be a human being in Malta without a good dinner and a glass of wine with it. I have made inquiries in all directions and from all classes, and I fully believe that not one of Her Majesty's subjects in Malta need be hungry on Christmas Day, but that every one will be provided with good and wholesome food. All that are in Her Majesty's employ will not only have the necessaries, but the luxuries, such as few poor in England can command. The soldiers and sailors have made grand preparations for banquets on that day. Turkeys, roasted pigs, hams, plum puddings, mince pies in profusion. Every vessel in port is dressed out in banquetting style, tasteful chandeliers have been erected between decks, and the sailors have shown great taste in adorning their messes with orange boughs with the oranges pendant from them, and there is to be a grand display of chairing the popular officers round the decks, for on Christmas Jack is allowed license, and he considers he has a right to show how he appreciates the kindness of particular officers by chairing them on that day. One charming lady, the bride of a popular captain, has accepted an invitation to dine with the

officers on board on that day. I overheard a council among the seamen whether they would not chair her round the decks, which one old fellow said might easily be done, if they could only get her to "close reef her crinoline." The seamen and the soldiers have leave to go into the town, but the officers are very wisely doing all in their power to induce them to make their ships and their barracks their home. A quantity of holly and mistletoe was brought out in the Pera, and has decorated the shop of the Gunter of Malta, and great has been the demand upon him for a little bit of his treasure. Those who could not get mistletoe, have, without hesitation, christened some other green plant by that name for the nonce. Her Majesty has also sent to her sailor son a good supply of mince-meat from Windsor Castle, and I saw a gentleman taking some of this as a great prize to his Maltese wife. Bands are perambulating the streets, every second tune being "God save the Queen," and her health will be drunk over and over again by her soldiers and her sailors at Malta this Christmas. The soldiers of the 23rd give a ball on the 26th in honour of their new colours. The demand for the "Ball-room Guide" has now for the time quite superseded that for the Drill book.

A FRAUDULENT FRENCH STOCKBROKER.—The trial of M. Giblain, agent de change, on a charge of falsifying public documents, creates great interest in Paris. The accused was charged in the indictment with having been in receipt of about £6,000 a year, but, not being satisfied with that amount, with having had recourse to all kinds of manoeuvres to increase his gains. He was accused of deceiving his clients as to the operations he managed for them, and of keeping systematically a set of false books or entries. In April, 1857, he paid the sum of 27,000 odd francs to escape a criminal prosecution threatened by some clients of Amiens; and, about the same time, the Earl of Galway ceased to be a partner in Giblain's agency, and demanded the immediate reimbursement of half a million of francs which he put into the concern. The instances of trickery are almost endless. The official examiner of the books of Giblain asserted that between August, 1855, and July, 1858, the accused had reaped 320,000f. by the use of fictitious names. The trial is not yet completed.

THE TOKOS.—We understand that Mr. Jobson, formerly surgeon-dentist to her Majesty and the late King William IV., who has recently returned from a lengthened tour in America, has discovered this celebrated Indian remedy, the long sought for antidote to the bite of the Cobra di Capello and other deadly snakes. It is identical, we believe, with the snake-stone recorded by Sir James Tennent in his "Travels in Ceylon," and possesses restorative or sustaining powers of the highest description. Combined with our ordinary medicines, it intensifies them in a wonderful degree, and is almost a sovereign specific for all affections of the chest, digestive organs, muscles, and impurities of the skin, gout, rheumatism, &c. For details, however, we must refer to himself at the New York Hotel, Leicester-street, Leicester-square, where he is at present to be found.

GYMNASTICS.

APPLIED TO THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF SPINAL CURVATURE AND OTHER DEFORMITIES.

A gymnasium is now established at 29 Leicester square, where an entirely NEW SYSTEM for the prevention of deformities is carried out under the superintendence of an experienced gymnastic master.—For particulars apply to the Aproprietor, Mr. Heather Bigg, 29 Leicester-square, anatomical Mechanician to the Queen.

ELECTRICAL INFLUENCE IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

Just published, price 1s., free by post for 13 stamps.

SECOND LIFE;

Or Electrical Nervous Force: A Medical Work intended for the special perusal of all who are suffering from the various modes of nervous and physical debility, and the distressing ulterior consequences to which they lead; with practical observations on the great curative power of electro-galvanism in the treatment of these disorders, by infusing tone and vigour in constitutions relaxed or debilitated from various enervating causes. Illustrated with cases compiled from the Note-book of a Registered Medical Practitioner of twenty years' standing.

Unlike many vaunted restoratives, electricity is one which commends itself to the medical man as being accordant with the soundest teachings of physiology. By the most obvious indication it admits of being shown that the electrical and nervous energies are identical; hence, that when the latter falls, the former can take its place, and that when, from irregularities of any kind, the nervous system has become debilitated, paralysed, or exhausted, and the patient brought to a condition little short of total prostration, then, by the action of electricity, imparting certainty and efficacy to medical treatment, he can be re-invigorated, and his health re-established to a degree almost warranting the designation of Second Life.

Published by the author, and may be had of Mann, 39, Cornhill, and all booksellers.

MIDWIFERY.

Private Medical Advice in Pregnancy, Obstructions, Sterility, and Disappointment of Marriage, by HENRY SCOTT, F.R.S., Accoucher of twenty-six years' London practice. Ladies consulting by letter must be explicit and confidential. At home for consultations from twelve to five daily. Female Obstruction Pills, 4s. the box. The "Ladies' Medical Consultant" sent post free for seven stamps. Address, 17, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS, and CHIMNEY PIECES. Buyers of the above are requested before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY PIECES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright stoves, with ornate ornaments and two sets of bars, £3 15s. to £33 10s.; bronzed fenders, with standards, 7s. to £5 12s.; steel fenders, £2 15s. to £11; ditto, with rich ornate ornaments, from £2 15s. to £18; chimney pieces, from £1 8s. to £80; fire-irons, from 2s. 3d. the set to £4 4s. The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied Assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 34-inch ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; dessert cutlery, 10s.; if to balance, 6d. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 20s. to 27s. 6d. per dozen; extra fine ivory, 33s.; if with silver ferrules, 40s. to 50s.; white bone table knives, 6s. per dozen; dessert cutlery, 5s.; carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair; black horn table knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; dessert cutlery, 6s.; carvers, 2s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks, 6s. per dozen; table steels, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.—The Real Nickel Silver, introduced more than 25 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

A small useful plate chest, containing a set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern.	Thread or Brunswick Pattern.	Lily Pattern.	King's or Military Pattern.
12 Table Forks	£ s. d. 1 13 0	£ s. d. 2 4 0	£ s. d. 2 10 0	£ s. d. 2 15 0
12 Table Spoons	1 13 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 15 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	1 17 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	1 17 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 16 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 7 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls...	0 10 0	0 13 6	0 15 0	0 15 0
2 Sauce Ladles	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 6
1 Gravy Spoon	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls...	0 3 4	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl...	0 1 8	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 6
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Pair of Fish Carvers	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife	0 2 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 1 0 0
1 Sugar Sifter	0 3 3	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 6
Total	9 10 9	13 10 3	14 19 6	16 4 0

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., 2l. 15s. Tea and Coffee Sets, Dish Covers and Corner Dishes, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

DISH COVERS and HOT WATER DISHES, in every material, in great variety, and of the newest and most recherché patterns. Tin dish covers, 7s. 6d. the set of six; block tin, 12s. 3d. to 27s. the set of six; elegant modern patterns, 35s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. the set; Britannia metal, with or without silver plated handles, £3 11s. to £6 8s. the set; Sheffield plated, £10 to £16 10s. the set; block tin hot water dishes, with wells for gravy, 12s. to 30s.; Britannia metal, 22s. to 77s.; electro-plated on nickel, full size £11 11s.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illustrations of his illimitable Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Sixteen large Show Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street W.; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place, London.—Established 1820.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

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